

GEO. WYMAN & CO.

Grand Clearing Sale

Many lines of goods are broken, some departments look as though a cyclone had gone through them.

We have rung a bell and got the goods together and marked them down where you can buy them for future wants.

Goods suitable for wedding presents, gifts, or for your own use, are all marked down to a price they will go.

All kinds of handkerchiefs, Teneriffe drawn work, pillow tops, laces, embroideries, ribbons, silks, dress goods, jewelry, bric-a-brac, Japanese crockery, hosiery, etc. all go at a price.

COME AND SEE US
GEO. WYMAN & CO.
SOUTH BEND, IND.

Closed evenings except Saturday

ELDERLY COUPLE

Mr. and Mrs. Riley Wray Observe Their 53rd Wedding Anniversary.

BOTH REARED IN VIRGINIA

Mr. Wray Nearly 80 Years Old—Four Children—Born to This Union.

On Friday, Jan. 1, Mr. and Mrs. Riley Wray of Front St., observed in a quiet way, their fifty-third wedding anniversary. Mr. Wray was born in 1824, in Franklin County, Virginia; his bride, Miss Martha B. Lambert, having been reared in the same county, where on Jan. 1, 1851 they were married. They later came to Indiana, and in the winter of 1854, shortly before Christmas, Mr. and Mrs. Wray moved from Madison Co., Ind. to Buchanan township; they have lived in the village of Buchanan twenty years. There were four children born to this union, one daughter, Miss Emma, who lives at home with her parents, Will W., who lives on the farm where his parents formerly made their home, James F., who resides with his family in Edmund, Kansas, and Anselm, who, with his wife, lives on Front St. nearly opposite the paternal roof.

Mr. Wray is a well known figure in the village; he is in good health and as vigorous as many younger men. In politics he is a republican. For many years the family have affiliated with the Christian church, Mr. Wray and his wife, and Miss Emma being members there.

BERRIEN CO. REPRESENTED

E. A. Blakeslee of Galien Appointed on the Pardon Board

TERM OF FOUR YEARS

Dr. Shumway of Williamston and Judge Kendrick of Saginaw, Other Members.

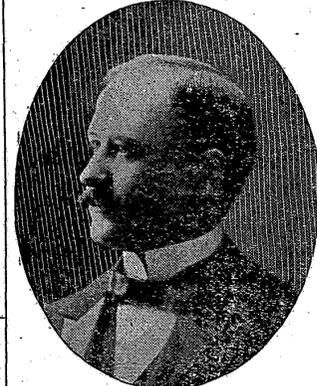
Lansing, Dec. 30. Governor Bliss has made the appointment of the members of the new pardon board. They are as follows:

Dr. F. W. Shumway, Williamston, for six years.

E. A. Blakeslee, Galien, for four years.

Judge W. R. Kendrick, Saginaw, two years.

The position pays \$7 a day and traveling expenses for the time put



in and the work will require sessions of the board about half of the time. It is figured that the position is good for about \$1,500 a year.

The last legislation provided for the appointment of a new pardon board and Berrien county people are much pleased at the appointment of Senator Blakeslee. The appointments do not have to be confirmed by the senate.

Elder Chas. Shook Honored.

On Friday, Elder Chas. Shook of the Advent Christian church will go to Mendota, Ill., to deliver the college day address at Mendota College. He will remain over Sunday and his pulpit here will be filled in the morning by Elder C. W. Smith. There will be no preaching service in the evening.

Former Resident Dead.

Eugene Russ, of Galien township, who formerly lived in Buchanan, died last week from pneumonia, and was buried here Wednesday, Dec. 30. Rev. Douglass officiated at the funeral.

Mr. Russ was 70 years old, and left Buchanan in 1879. He is well remembered by a number of the older citizens who held him high esteem.

PHILIPPINE ISLAND NEWS

Philippine an Uncertain Quantity—New Revolution, Outline'd, but Not Considered Seriously by Government.

Manila, Jan. 5.—Perez, who saved the life of General Smith from ambush, and who was a former secret service man under General MacArthur, was garroted recently with two companions at San Carlos for murder.

General Ricarte, the recently returned exile from Guam, now in hiding from the authorities in this city, has written a letter outlining a new revolution. The matter is not considered seriously by the government.

Dead Woman Identified.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 5.—The woman who was killed in the Western Maryland railroad wreck at Blue Mountain House station was Mrs. Mansley, of this city.

Nothing New from Tokio.

London, Jan. 5.—Special cablegrams from Tokio printed in this morning's newspapers have nothing new to report concerning the situation in the Far East.

BETHANY CLASS HAVE SOCIAL

Popular Organization See Old Year Out and New Year in.

The members of the Bethany class were royally entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Friday on New Year's eve. Various games were engaged in by those present, after which the officers for the ensuing year were installed in a very impressive (?) manner. A short time before twelve o'clock it was announced that refreshments were ready, and much to the surprise of all present a delicious rabbit pie supper was served, this was accompanied by the usual fixin's. The Bethany class ladies quartette favored the members with some delightful music. A marshmallow toast was the next in order, and this concluded the evening's entertainment. About milkin' time, and with many a Happy New Year the class departed for their homes. This was one of the best meetings the class has ever held.

This is the largest S. S. class in the village, and among the largest in the county. There are from 80 to 40 attendants each Sunday; the successful and popular teacher of whom is Att. A. A. Worthington.

JOINT INSTALLATION

G. A. R. and Ladies of the Circle Place New Officers in Charge.

Last Saturday night at the G. A. R. hall, there occurred a joint installation of the Wm. Perrott Post and the Ladies of the G. A. R. Mr. John Perrott was the installing officer for the G. A. R. and ably managed the various phases of the evening.

Mrs. Baird was the installing officer for the ladies of the G. A. R., the following ladies were placed in office: President, Mrs. Baird; S. V., Mrs. Mansfield; J. V. Mrs. W. Wood; Sec., Mrs. Sickafosse; Treas., Mrs. Butler; Conductor, Mrs. Lee Bunker; Ass. Conductor, Mrs. Anstiss; Guard, Miss Mary Peck.

After the business session refreshments were served, music was enjoyed and the older people indulged in various games which caused much mirth.

DEVOTED TO PANAMA

First Post-Holiday Session of the Senate—House Refuses a Postoffice Investigation.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The senate's first session following the holiday recess was devoted entirely to Panama. President Roosevelt sent a message on the subject which was received with great interest. Discussion continued throughout the day, speeches being made both in defense of and against the policy which has been pursued. The chaplain of the house prayed that war between Russia and Japan might be averted by a peaceful adjustment of their differences. Hay (Dem.) offered a resolution providing for an investigation of reflections on house members contained in the Bristol post-office report by a committee to be appointed by the speaker. A vote on ordering the previous question resulted in a tie, the minority supporting Hay. The vote developed no quorum and the house adjourned.

NEW SENATE CHAPLAIN

Rev. Edward Everett Hale Takes a New Departure in His Opening Services.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the newly elected chaplain of the senate, clad in flowing black silk clerical robes, occupied the chair of the presiding officer just preceding the opening of the post-holiday session of the senate, and on the body being called to order offered a stirring invocation. His prayer was a plea for the wisdom of heaven in the affairs of the government.

He referred briefly to the Chicago disaster and asked a blessing on the stricken city. Touchingly, also, he alluded to the death of the wife of Senator Hoar. His invocation was preceded by a short Scriptural lesson, and concluded with the Lord's prayer.

CALM BEFORE THE STORM

Situation in San Domingo at the Present Time—Looking for the Newest Revolution.

Cape Haytien, Jan. 5.—The entire republic of Santo Domingo is experiencing the calm which precedes a revolutionary storm. The population of the region south of Azua de Compostela has joined the army of revolutionists which is marching on the capital, and several new defections from the ministry of Provisional President Morales are announced.

General Jimenez, ex-president of the republic and leader of the revolutionists, is still at Santiago de los Caballeros, working actively, with the aid of Generals de Eschamps and Guillo Richardo, for the final success of the revolutionary cause, which is expected from day to day.

Place for Corporal Tanner.

Washington, Jan. 5.—It is announced officially at the White House that "Corporal" James Tanner will be appointed register of wills for the District of Columbia, to succeed Louis A. Dent, the change to take place April 1.

The Mite Society of the Advent Christian Church, will hold their annual supper at the home of Dr. Emmons, Wednesday evening, Jan. 6. Supper 15 cents.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Glee Club songs, published by the Nazareth Printing Co., of Nazareth, Kalamazoo Co., Mich. The front cover has a beautiful halftone of the Nazareth Academy, and the songs are the best.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell gave a Christmas dinner at Fairmount park in honor of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Slade and family, Mrs. Oris Anderson, Mr. J. H. Johnson and son Owen of Indiana. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Jay Godfrey and family, Mr. Wm. Hillis and daughter, and Mr. Harvey Dakin of Highgrove. It was quite a treat for the Eastern people, and they were highly pleased with their California hospitality. The above is clipped from the Riverside, Cal. Enterprise.

Coonley's Cough Balsam, made of wild cherry, horehound, spikenard and honey, is a perfect remedy for coughs and colds, particularly recommended for children. Pleasant to take and helps at once. 25c and 50c at Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son's.

Fancy Tulpohocking apples 15c per peck, at Buchanan Cash Grocery.

Elmer Hawblitzell, Lakeville, says "Wine Lo-ti" (Coonley's beef, iron and wine with nerve) brought my wife out and done her more good than any other medicine we gave her. Give me two more bottles for my father." Price 50c a bottle at Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son's.

To California for the Winter Via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

The Overland Limited and the California Express are daily trains from Chicago to Omaha and San Francisco via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific line. There are no changes or delays. Winter tourist rates now in effect. Descriptive booklets free. j 12

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Good Work Guaranteed

W. E. PENNELL, Prop.

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Sale
of
Laces
and
Embroideries
beginning
Monday,
January 4th.
Don't
miss
it.
Our
great
January
Linen
and
Muslin
Sale
will
commence
Thursday
January 7th.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

John Chess Ellsworth

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SOUTH BEND, - - INDIANA.

Great
Scott
Just
Look!

Pierce & Sanders have about 50 pair of those Sample Blankets at one-third off from regular prices and just as good, besides their regular line of Robes and Blankets which is the best and most complete carried in southern Michigan. Remember we are headquarters for Buggies, Wagons, Cutters, Bob Sleighs, Bells, Single and Double Harness and all kinds of Implements.

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RAILWAY GUIDE
25 CENTS
166 ADAMS ST. CHICAGO.

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

NEARLY SIX HUNDRED

Will Be the Total of Those Whose Death Results from the Iroquois Fire.

SIX WOUNDED MARKED TO DIE

Total of Bodies Found and Died of Injuries Is Now 589—Much Unclaimed Property Awaits Owners.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—The total of the dead by the Iroquois fire to this writing is 589; the identified, 585; unidentified, 4. Those identified since last report are: Mrs. Anna Dixon, 43 years, 100 Flournoy street, identified by her husband, A. Z. Dixon, and by dentist, Dr. Elwell, and Mrs. Mary Forbes, 24 years old, 244 Oakwood boulevard, identified by sister, Rita Forbes.

Probable Total Death Roll.
With the death of Miss Wild, a teacher, and Leroy Reinhold, a little boy, the roll aggregates 589. There are six injured whose death is considered pretty certain. These will make the grand total of lives lost 595.

Bodies Yet Unidentified.
The unidentified bodies are described as follows:

Boy—Shoe marked "Holden's," black ribbed woolen stockings, short trousers of black and gray checks; mixed gray double breasted cheviot coat; plaited linen waist, buttoned to trousers; extra woolen ribbed undershirt; heavy woolen fleece lined undershirt with "C. M." laundry mark near collar; garters hung from shoulders; about 12 years old; No. 28.

Boy—Lace shoes; black bow tie, with red dots; black stockings; about 10 years old.

Old woman—Teeth large, one missing; silk waist with narrow black and white stripes; woolen ribbed underwear; about 60 years old; height, 4 feet 8 inches; No. 176.

Woman—Tan stockings, vici kid shoes with military heels; ribbed union suit; regular teeth; no other clothing; body badly burned; age about 80 years; height, 5 feet 4 inches; No. 9.

Articles Recently Found.

Several hundred dollars' worth of articles were picked from the debris of the fire yesterday and placed with the unidentified goods. The following articles were found: Woman's gold watch, hunting case, diamond setting, chain attached; gold hat pin; pocket-book containing \$5.01; two rings, one with a full karat diamond and the other a fourth karat; woman's gold watch, hunting case, Elgin movement, with initials "P. I."; woman's plain band wedding ring; woman's gold watch; brooch; long coat, fur lined, in the pocket of which was found a ring with an opal setting; velvet jacket.

Property That Is Unclaimed.

Probably \$25,000 worth of articles lost in the fire are still unidentified. Opera hats, seal skin coats, opera glasses to the number of 150, hundreds of pairs of rubbers and shoes, fancy umbrellas—in fact all the finery of a woman's attire hangs from the wall and racks of the store room or are stored away in show cases.

From Far-Off Johannesburg.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Mayor Harrison has received the following cable message from the mayor of Johannesburg, South Africa: "Desire to convey deepest sympathy of citizens of Johannesburg in distress which has befallen your city."

COUNCIL TO PASS SOME LAWS

Measures Referred to a Special Committee for Consideration.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—There was a packed gallery at the city council meeting, which was entirely occupied with proposals to make it perfectly safe to attend a Chicago theatrical performance. A special committee was appointed to consider all measures proposed, and to this committee were referred the following:

Directing one fireman and one policeman to be placed upon the stage and one fireman and one policeman upon every floor of the audience portion of every theater, the management of the theater to pay \$2 for each man at every performance.

Providing separate exits from every balcony to the ground.

Ordering an investigation into the matter of requiring adult guards and guides at all exits in all theaters and halls.

Ordering all places of public amusement with a seating capacity of 500 or over to provide an automatic apparatus to open and close all doors to exits, the system to operate in conjunction with levers, any one of which shall open all doors simultaneously and at the same time operate electric lights in all passage ways.

Ordering that the names of the actual proprietor and actual manager of any place of amusement shall be printed on every play bill issued.

Ordering that all doors and exits shall be plainly indicated by signs.

Directing that every theater shall be provided with a steel fireproof curtain, which shall be operated not more than five minutes before the commencement of every performance and lowered at least once during every performance.

Providing that all employes and attaches of theaters be given a fire drill and be subject to inspection and drill

by the fire marshal of the city of Chicago.

An attempt was overwhelmingly defeated to suspend the rules and pass a resolution declaring against the acceptance by councilmen of passes to theaters and on railways.

ALL HALLS ARE UNDER BAN

Public Meetings Cannot Be Held at Chicago for Some Weeks.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—From this on it will for some weeks, at least, be practically impossible to hold a public meeting of any kind in Chicago outside of churches. Building Commissioner Williams issued an order closing all public halls, dance halls, and Turn Verein halls, and all similar places of public assemblage until an inspection has shown that they are complying with all provisions of the building ordinance.

As there are upward of 400 halls in Chicago, ranging in size from those that will accommodate fifty persons up to those with a seating capacity of 500, this order will affect probably as many persons as the theater closing order. Protests were numerous, but the building commissioner was inflexible. He said: "Many of these halls are worse than any theater in Chicago; some of them are put up with no restrictions such as govern theaters and many of them are fire-traps of the worst kind."

Mayor Harrison and seven aldermen who have been appointed members of the city council committee to control legislation in relation to theaters met with the theater managers, every play house in Chicago, excepting the Great Northern, being represented. The managers asked if they could not open their houses and sell seats upon the lower floor only, but the mayor and aldermen decided positively against it. It was declared that all places must remain closed until the ordinance requirements had been fully met.

The horror has not only had the effect of stirring up the officials of Chicago, but news from all the large cities is to the effect that the authorities are inspecting and condemning all sorts of buildings that are not considered safe.

HEARD ON THE SHOW PEOPLE

Fifteen Thousand of Them Made Idle by Closing of Houses.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—The closing down of Chicago theaters by order of Mayor Harrison has caused paralysis of business in many directions. Three thousand actors, stage hands, and people who depend directly on the theaters for a living are idle, with no hope of employment for probably a fortnight. Restaurants that cater to the theatrical audiences have laid off many employes. The hotels are complaining, and traffic on the street railways has fallen off at night.

The members of the "Blue Beard" theatrical company, permitted by the police to leave for New York, were followed by the "Billionaire" company. The following companies are still in Chicago: "Yankee Consul," "The Pit," "The Bostonians," and John Drew's "Second in Command." The "Silver Slipper" company has arrived, billed for the Illinois theater. Mrs. Fiske's company, which was to play at the Grand Opera House, has also arrived.

It is estimated that 15,000 persons will suffer from the mayor's closing order, of whom 1,200 are actors, 350 ushers, 500 electricians and stage hands, 400 cab drivers, 200 waiters, 25 printers, and 100 bill posters. The loss in receipts at the thirty-five theaters will total \$18,000 per day.

PENALTY FOR HIS HUMANITY

Restaurant Keeper Faces Ruin Because He Had a Heart.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—John R. Thompson, the proprietor of the restaurant which adjoins the Iroquois theater on the east, has lost the greater portion of his business since the fire. On the day of the disaster Thompson threw open his restaurant for the bodies of the dead and wounded as they were carried out of the theater. He summoned nurses and doctors, procured medical supplies, and did everything that it was possible for a man to do in alleviating the horror of the catastrophe.

His valuable and disinterested services were widely advertised in the papers, with the result of practically driving all his patrons away. He has caused all of the tables to be removed and destroyed, and has taken away all portable furnishings that could remind customers of the fire, but the fact remains that people stay away from his restaurant, and he is paying a heavy price for the services he rendered to the public last Wednesday afternoon.

In His Father's Foot Steps.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5.—Samuel J. Randall, son of the ex-speaker of the national house, has been nominated for congress by the Democrats of the Third district. This is the district that was represented by his distinguished father.

Needn't Speculate Any Longer.

Louisville, Jan. 5.—A special dispatch to The Times from Washington quotes United States Senator Blackburn as announcing himself for reelection. This has been a matter of much speculation throughout Kentucky.

The Human Mind.

Slow in forming, swift in acting; slow in the making, swift in the working; slow in the summit, swift down the other slope; it is the way of nature and the way of the human mind.

DIETRICH'S DECISION

First Point in the Game at Omaha Won by the Senator Who Is Accused.

INDICTMENT IS DEAD FAULTY

One the Government Had Banked on and Prepared for Is Thrown Out of Court.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 5.—A legal battle prefaced the trial in the federal court of the United States Senator Dietrich, charged with alleged conspiracy with Jacob Fisher, postmaster at Hastings, Neb., to violate the statute against bribery, and also with the direct violation of that law, in which counsel for Senator Dietrich scored the first victory. This point was on a demurrer filed by General Cowin to the indictment, attacking its sufficiency and alleging that it would have the effect of placing the senator on trial twice on the same charge. This point was literally contested by opposing counsel, Assistant District Attorney Rush, arguing for the government.

Ruled Against the Government.

After two hours' consideration Judge Van Devanter announced for the court that the demurrer was sustained. In his opinion Judge Van Devanter said: "We have considered the demurrer to the indictment in this case, United States vs. Charles H. Dietrich and Jacob Fisher, wherein it is attempted to charge a conspiracy under section 5440 of the revised statutes of the United States. The conspiracy charged is that the defendants conspired and agreed to violate section 1781 of the revised statutes of the United States, in that Dietrich, a senator in congress, agreed with Fisher to receive from the latter \$1,300 for assisting the latter to secure the office of postmaster at Hastings, Neb., and that Fisher agreed to give Dietrich said sum of \$1,300 for this service."

As Viewed by the Judges.

"The indictment is challenged by a demurrer upon the ground that agreeing to receive a bribe and agreeing to give one under such circumstances are acts specifically prohibited by section 1781, and that therefore such an agreement is taken out of and excepted from the general section 5440. If section 1781 was in terms confined to prohibiting the receipt of such a bribe by a member of congress and the giving of such a bribe by an applicant for office, or other person, then we would be of the opinion that the indictment in charging a conspiracy or agreement to do that which is prohibited would charge an offense punishable by section 5440; but since section 1781 in terms prohibits an agreement to accept or give such a bribe, as well as the acceptance or payment thereof, we are of the opinion that such an agreement between the bribe taker and the bribe giver cannot be made the subject of a prosecution for conspiracy under section 5440, but must be dealt with by separate prosecutions under section 1781."

Where the Error Comes In.

"Our view is, therefore, that this indictment does not charge an offense under section 5440, but does in terms charge Dietrich with the offense of agreeing to receive, and Fisher with the offense of agreeing to give, the bribe named, each of which is, without more, a distinct offense under section 1781. It is also our view that these two distinct offenses against separate defendants cannot be embodied in one indictment. The indictment thus improperly joins two distinct offenses by two separate individuals, which should be prosecuted separately."

Decision Considered a Precedent.

This decision, which is considered an important one, is held to be a precedent in the matter of indictments in conspiracy cases. In effect the opinion is that the law is at fault in providing, in addition to the actual taking and giving of bribes, an "agreement" to take and give bribes.

Knocks Out the Government's Case.

In effect the ruling on the demurrer by Judge Van Devanter quashes the indictment against Senator Dietrich, charging conspiracy. It was on this indictment that the government had prepared itself for trial, and to testify in which a large number of witnesses had been subpoenaed and were present in the city.

King and Queen Visit Devonshire.

London, Jan. 5.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria have arrived at Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, in Derby, and were given a most enthusiastic welcome. The brilliantly illuminated grounds were lined by torch bearers and a guard of honor was formed by the volunteers.

Saved 500 Women Patients.

Taunton, Mass., Jan. 5.—With the outside temperature at zero the upper story of the women's wing of the state insane hospital caught fire just before midnight and while the flames were raging fiercely every one of the 500 female patients was conducted to safety. The money loss is \$50,000.

Supreme Court Honors a Wedding.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Chief Justice Fuller, of the supreme court, announced that the court will not convene tomorrow until 2 p. m. Miss Isabel McKenna, daughter of Justice McKenna, will be married to Pitts Duffield of Detroit, a nephew of Justice Brown at noon of that day.

OLNEY NAMES CLEVELAND

Declares Him the Man for the National Democratic Leader This Year.

New York, Jan. 5.—Democrats of prominence from the city, state and nation assembled here at the dinner at Sherry's in honor of George B. McClellan, the newly installed mayor of New York city, among those present being Richard Olney, of Massachusetts; ex-Governor David B. Hill, of New York; Representative DeArmond, of Missouri; Charles A. Towne, ex-senator from Minnesota, and ex-Governor R. E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania. Grover Cleveland sent a letter of regret.

Hill's speech was a bitter arraignment of the national administration, especially for its policy on the isthmus and a plea for the Democracy to "get together." Olney closed by declaring that of all men representative of the policies advocated by the speaker (which had been heartily applauded by his hearers) "the man of the proven courage in his convictions, who never yet turned his back upon the approach of public duty and is too old to learn how * * * that man is Grover Cleveland, whose record in the past is an all-sufficient guarantee of his action in the future."

IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS

Taft, Secretary of War; Wright, Governor of the Philippines, and Black Civil Service Commissioner.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The senate military committee has resolved—7 to 2—to report General Wood's nomination favorably and acquit him of all his alleged sins of omission or commission.

The president has sent to the senate the following nominations: William H. Taft, of Ohio, to be secretary of war; Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee, to be civil governor of the Philippine islands; Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, to be vice civil governor; John C. Elck, of Illinois, to be civil service commissioner, and Lawrence O. Murray, of Illinois, to be assistant secretary of commerce and labor.

Hon. Elihu Root, present secretary of war, has been ready to move out at any moment for some time. He wants to resume his law practice at New York.

Aged Clergyman Dead.

Red Wing, Minn., Jan. 5.—Rev. Dr. Chauncey Hobart, 92 years old, one of the most conspicuous figures in the Methodist church of the northwest, is dead. He was one of the first Methodist preachers in Minnesota and the author of several books.

NEWS FACTS IN OUTLINE

The United States supreme court has decided that Porto Ricans are not aliens, and can come to the United States as they choose.

A heavy earthquake shock was felt at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

The converting mill at Homestead of the Carnegie Steel company, which has been closed for four months, will fire up Sunday night. It employs 1,000 men.

Because her sweetheart did not visit her Lena Snyder, 17 years old, of Chicago, attempted to end her life.

A big body of ore has been found in the Mascot tunnel, near Salida, Colo., which is owned by former Senator William E. Masop.

Jewish societies will hold a convention at Washington within a month to take action toward moving a million Jews from Russia.

Colonel Thomas C. Campbell, a well-known lawyer of Cincinnati, is dead of prostration consequent on being wrecked at sea in the Bahamas.

Uruguay has called out her national guard to suppress revolution.

T. A. Simpson, a well-known breeder of fine cattle, is dead at Independence, Mo., aged 83 years.

In Pangasinan province, P. I., the rice crop will amount to 3,000,000 cavans, sufficient to supply the demand of the entire archipelago.

The northwest wing of the state capitol of Iowa was wrecked by fire at a cost of from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

The Soldier Ant.

The lion is the king of beasts, but all of his magnificent strength and ferocity would avail him nothing when he faced a mere ant. But this ant is not the usual kind which peacefully goes about its domestic duties day by day. It is the terrible driver or soldier ant, said to be the most invincible creature in the world.

Against these tiny enemies no man or band of men, no lion or tiger nor even a herd of elephants, can do anything but hurriedly get out of the way. Among the Barotse natives a favorite form of capital punishment is to coat the victim with grease and throw him before the advancing army of soldier ants. The quickness with which the poor wretch is dispatched is marvelous when it is considered that each ant can do nothing more than merely tear out a small particle of flesh and carry it off. Yet in a surprisingly short time the writhing victim will have been changed into a skeleton.

Her Husband Was Not In.

"Husband in?" asked the gas collector cheerfully.

"No," answered the woman, "he isn't at home."

"Expecting him soon?" asked the collector.

"Well," the woman replied thoughtfully, "I don't know exactly. I've been lookin' for him seventeen years, and he hasn't turned up yet. You travel about a good deal, and if you see a man who looks as though he'd make me a pretty good husband tell him I'm still awaitin' and send him along."

PERE MARQUETTE A TRUNK

Directors Meet at Chicago to Discuss the Proposed Expansion of the Road.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Directors of the Pere Marquette system met here to discuss matters in connection with the expansion of the road into a trunk line. They came into Chicago over the new route from New Buffalo, which the trains of the company will begin using today. The directors, it is understood, took important action regarding the lease which the company is to enter into for the use of the Michigan Central's track from St. Thomas to Buffalo, and of the St. Clair line.

The lease will be for a term of twenty-one years, and together with the Chicago entrance will make the Pere Marquette a trunk line and practically give Chicago the sixth line to New York and the east. No date has been set for the commencement of the Chicago-Buffalo service or the Chicago-New York service.

THEY ARE AT IT AGAIN

Revolution Breaks Out Once More in San Domingo and Jimenez Wins the First Knock Down.

San Domingo, Dec. 15.—A rumor is in circulation here that the troops of the provisional government have attacked the revolutionary troops stationed at Monte Cristi. The government troops were repulsed and are now besieged in a fort in Santiago City.

All is quiet in the neighborhood of the fort, though the situation may become serious at any moment. The United States gunboat Newport has left here. The revolutionary troops are for Jimenez for president, Maroles being the candidate of the provisional government.

Rochester "Long" on Fires.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Rochester was visited by three disastrous fires, the loss probably aggregating over \$200,000. The first was in the Sherwood shoe firing factory, loss \$65,000; the second in the Foster Armstrong piano factory, loss \$100,000, and the third in the Haines piano factory, loss probably \$35,000.

Open Shop the Issue Now.

Chicago, Chicago, Dec. 15.—Failure to agree on terms by which the strike of the Amalgamated Association at the plant of the Inland Steel company in Indiana Harbor could be settled the company has announced that it will have no further dealings with the association, and the mills have been closed to union men.

Honor to Prof. Hough.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Professor George W. Hough, a member of the faculty of Northwestern university, and prominently known as an authority on astronomy, has been notified by cable that he is elected to associate membership in the Royal Astronomical Society of London.

IN MEMORIAM

On Friday evening, Jan. 1, occurred the death of Mrs. Rachel Beardsley. She had been in poor health for a number of years, but this last illness was only for a few days.

Rachel E. Wheeler was born in Green Co., Ohio, on June 12, 1830. On May 1, 1855 she was united in marriage to David E. Beardsley at Dayton, Ohio, whom she survived nearly 25 years. Five children blessed this union, Mrs. Ida B. Baker, Edith J. Beardsley, Elmer E. Beardsley, of New York City, Mrs. W. Ruml of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Mrs. W. R. Tuttle of E. St. Louis, Ill., all of whom were present at the funeral.

Mrs. Beardsley came to Buchanan with her husband at the close of the war in 1865, and has made her home here ever since. She was a life-long member of the United Brethren church and a devout and consistent Christian. She was quiet and retiring in her life, but those who came within the influence of her quiet life knew the depth and strength of her character. Her life was an uneventful one as the world goes, but one of those which in its silent influence makes the world nearer that which her master intended it to become. Her death came as a great sorrow to her family and circle of friends, yet the comforting thought remains that her life work was done. She had reared her family to manhood and womanhood, her life was well rounded out, she had passed the three score years and ten, and she was ready for the summons.

The funeral took place at her late residence on Monday at 10:30 a. m., Rev. W. J. Tarrant, assisted by Rev. W. J. Douglass, officiating.

Those attending from out of town were: S. L. Beardsley, A. R. Beardsley, A. H. Beardsley and David Beardsley, all of Elkhart, Ind.; Mrs. F. E. Newbery of St. Louis, and Clyde Baker, of New Carlisle, Ind.

Tax Notice.

I will be at Lee Bros. bank every day until January 10, after that date, Wednesday and Saturday, to receive taxes.
W. J. MILLER
Twp. Treas.



YOU CAN ENJOY YOUR MEALS

—every bite you get from soup to dessert and without any "after effects" if you will just keep your Stomach, Liver and Bowels in good condition. If you are one of the countless sufferers, whose appetites are gone, whose food doesn't taste good, whose every meal is a painful duty, whose stomach is sour, whose digestion and assimilation is bad—then you need

"NATURE'S REMEDY"

and need it badly. Nature's Remedy will give you an appetite, make every meal a pleasure, restore your digestive organs so your food will be digested and assimilated. Nature's Remedy cures Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Bad Breath, General Debility, Sour Risings, Constipation, Rheumatism and Bad Blood. It cleanses, strengthens and purifies the entire system. Price 50c and \$1.00 at your druggists.

A. H. Lewis Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Seasonable Hints.

Books are always appropriate gifts. Fine perfumes in attractive bottles cannot fail to be useful. Box papeteries in fine varieties and low prices. A good fountain Pen is almost a necessity of life.

The Century double feed pen will not slobber, flows freely and is strictly first class. We have a great variety at lowest prices. Bibles and Testaments coarse print, fine print, medium print all sizes and prices.

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ADVANCE DISPLAY OF
Handkerchiefs and
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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

TRAINS EAST
LEAVE BUCHANAN

Detroit Night Express, No. 8.....12:42 A. M.
News Express, No. 46.....5:11 A. M.
Mun. No. 27.....9:46 A. M.
Grand Rapids Special, No. 42.....3:05 P. M.
Train No. 43.....5:15 P. M.
Chicago & Kalamazoo Accom. No. 15*.....5:28 P. M.
Train No. 44 due about 7:10 p.m. will stop to let off Chicago passengers.

TRAINS WEST.
LEAVE BUCHANAN.

No. 37 Paring Express 4:17 a. m. stop on y to let off passengers.
Fast Mail No. 3.....5:45 A. M.
Chicago & Kalamazoo Accom., No. 15*.....5:18 A. M.
Train No. 48.....10:43 A. M.
Mail, No. 5.....4:40 P. M.
No. 23, 6:15 p. m. will stop to take Chicago passengers.
No. 47, Chicago & Kalamazoo Express* 7:32 P. M.
Except Sunday.

PEACOCK, Local Agent.
O. W. ROSENBERG, G. P. & T. A.

PERE MARQUETTE

BUCHANAN BRANCH
Effective Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1903, trains on the Benton Harbor Branch, between Benton Harbor and Buchanan, be will operated on the following schedule:

GOING NORTH			GOING SOUTH		
No.	Time	Stop	No.	Time	Stop
6:30	8:35	Ar. Buchanan	8:10	5:00	Ar. Buchanan
6:45	8:50	Ar. Buchanan	8:15	5:05	Ar. Buchanan
7:00	9:05	Ar. Buchanan	8:20	5:10	Ar. Buchanan
7:15	9:20	Ar. Buchanan	8:25	5:15	Ar. Buchanan
7:30	9:35	Ar. Buchanan	8:30	5:20	Ar. Buchanan
7:45	9:50	Ar. Buchanan	8:35	5:25	Ar. Buchanan
8:00	10:00	Ar. Buchanan	8:40	5:30	Ar. Buchanan

Stop on signal.
Making close connections at Benton Harbor for St. Joe, South Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Petoskey, Laporte and Lacrosse.
Trains leave Benton Harbor for Chicago and west at 8:15 a. m., 10:20 a. m., 2:11 p. m., 7:55 p. m. For Grand Rapids and north at 3:05 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 2:45 p. m., 7:55 p. m. For Saginaw and Detroit at 3:05 a. m., 2:45 p. m. For Muskegon at 8:05 a. m., 10:20 a. m., 2:45 p. m., 7:55 p. m.
H. F. MOELLER, G. P. & T. A., Detroit.
A. E. KETCHUM, Agt. Buchanan.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. R.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.
The popular route between Michigan and all Southern points.
Trains carrying passengers leave Niles as follows:
GOING NORTH Daily ex. Sunday No. 21.....7:58 a. m.
22.....12:35 p. m.
23.....5:00 p. m.
E. K. HUBBEN, Agent, Niles, Mich.

Lo-tus Pellets you will find are the best family pills, curing indigestion and constipation and all diseases of the liver and stomach. Small and easily taken, particularly intended for ladies and children. Large boxes, fifty pellets for 25c at Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son's.

WANTED—A woman to take care of office. Address Box 608. t. f.

Before and After using Tonsiline.

TONSILINE

CURES
SORE THROAT.

Is safe and pleasant to take and quick and sure to cure. 25 and 50 cents. All Druggists. THE TONSILINE CO., CANTON, OHIO.

Circuit Court Terms.

Judge Coolidge announces the dates for 1904 and 1905 as follows: The terms for the year 1904 commence: Feb. 15, April 25, Sept. 12, Dec. 5.
For the year 1905: Feb. 11, Apr. 24, Sept. 11 and Dec. 4.

A Communication.

Mr. Editor:
Now that the horror of the Iroquis theater of Chicago, is fresh in our minds it stands us in hand that we investigate a fire trap we have in our own midst, whereby, if fire were to break out during any performance at our opera house, the Chicago horror might and possibly would be duplicated. Every one is acquainted with the exit from this house, and any one can see the danger. 'Tis true there is an outside fire escape, but time has probably so weakened it that if it had many people on it at the same time it is possible to collapse and kill all on it. I call the attention of our city fathers to this and insist that they at once have the error corrected, and thereby avert a catastrophe. CITIZEN

Only a Rural Carrier Serving Uncle Sam.

Through the rain or sunshine, cold or stormy weather, facing winter's chilly blasts up and down the hill we go, through the snowy drifted roads; only a rural carrier serving Uncle Sam.

While passing by many patrons' houses, looking through those windows at the blazing fire, how the rural carrier would like to warm his hands. But no! drive on, you letter carrier, Uncle Sam says drive on. So on we go through the piercing cold and storm, thinking of the by gone sunny days and those beautiful songs of the sweet little birds that used to comfort the rural carrier serving Uncle Sam.

R. F. D. NEWS.

The Touch of Nature.

Myra Kelly has another of her imitable stories of Eastside children in the January McClure's. "Teacher" wishing to give her children a view of life comprehensive of more than brick and mortar, and cement sidewalks, turns them insensibly toward Nature by first getting them interested in animals. Her suggestions are eagerly followed by Morris Mogilevsky, who, we suspect, holds in the First Reader Class that position disdainfully known in our childhood as that of "the pet." Morris' enthusiasm, however, leads both himself and "Teacher" into a complication painful physically to Morris, and still more painful, morally, to "Teacher." The story is illustrated in color by W. Glackens, with much vivacity.

Ask your friends about Sturtz photographer, 129 St. Joseph street, South Bend.

See the beautiful harness in the Record window offered for the largest number of subscribers to Feb. 1st, 1904.

U. S. Corn Cure for ladies is clean and colorless, sure and safe, stopping the pain at once and curing in a few days. Price 15c, two for 25c at Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son's.

Good People

When in South Bend and hungry call at Johnson's Cafe, 127 North Main street, for a good meal for a little money. t. f.

\$60 to \$100 Per Month.

This is what we pay our canvassers. Write to-day for further particulars. Most any person can do the work required. This we will prove to you by correspondence. Do not delay, but write today. The Grumiax News and Subscription Company, Le Roy, N. Y.

The great Weber Pianos at the old reliable music store of Elbel Bros., Bend, Ind. t. f.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Having purchased a surplus of Portland Cutters, I will sell or rent without horse. W. D. House's Livery Barn. j. 22.

MANY GUESTS

Joined Mr. and Mrs. Stephens in Wedding Anniversary CELEBRATION OBSERVED

Saturday Evening at the Palace Hotel The Affair Proved Very Successful and Exceptionally Enjoyable.

The anniversary observance of Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Stephens, in celebration of the successful and happy termination of twenty-five years of wedded bliss, was one of the most complete, and withal successful social events of the present season, and was a source of genuine pleasure to the fortunate guests.

Mr. Albert C. Stephens and Miss Marian Elma Glover were married on the 19th day of December, 1878, at Buchanan, Michigan, and the greater part of their married life was spent in that state. In August, 1898, they removed to Ironton, and have since that date been valued and esteemed residents of this city. Mr. Stephens at once assumed control of the Palace Hotel property and his success has been phenomenal. Both he and Mrs. Stephens have been prominent in the social world and their elegant entertainments have always featured the season in which they were observed.

For last evening's reception about two hundred invitations were issued, and of this number, about one hundred and twenty-five responded. The reception was held at the Palace Hotel and the guests were received in the parlor by Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, who were unassisted. The hours of social intermingling were from 8 to 9:30 o'clock, and a little thereafter, the refreshments, consisting of an elegant four course supper, was announced. The supper was served in the spacious dining room, which is so admirably suited for pretty decorations. Last evening the decorations were of holly and chrysanthemums, symbolic of this glad season. The foliage and blossoms were tastily arranged and the effect was most pleasing.

The table set apart for the bride and groom was prettily ornamented with a huge wedding bell, constructed of holly and lined with silver. The taper was a glowing electric bulb, in red. The design was very pretty and excited much comment. Seated at this table were Mr. and Mrs. Stephens and Rev. and Mrs. Hampton. Rev. Hampton, in his usual effective and impressive manner, returned thanks for mercies of the past and invoked the Divine blessing for the future.

The guests then began a discussion of the splendid menu, which comprised reasonable delicacies both dainty and substantial. The preparation and service were ideal and left nothing that could possibly be desired.

At the conclusion of the supper the guests lingered until about midnight, and even at that hour were unwilling to leave the pleasant associations. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens were kept busy throughout the entire evening responding to the congratulatory words of their guests, who were just as liberal in their expressions for the future. The imposing array of handsome and valuable presents, from friends abroad but principally from Ironton friends, were a tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Stephens.

Throughout the evening Matthews' New Orchestra discoursed sweet music. The musicians had a station on the second floor and the music was pronounced the best ever produced by an Ironton orchestra. The unanimity of this expression is certainly evidence of the ability of the musicians, and the excellence of their music.

The entertainment was as complete an event as was ever observed in this city, and its success was due almost entirely to the ability of Mr. and Mrs. Stephens as host and hostess. It is the sincere hope of their legion of friends that they may be able to observe their golden anniversary with the same success.—Irontonian, Ironton, Ohio.

Wine Lo-Ti.

Made of beef, iron, wine, nerve, cascara and aromatics, is the most perfect food tonic in existence. It agrees with all other medicines and never fails to give permanent strength and vigor. Pleasant to take, it increases the weight and improves the appetite. Large bottles, 50c at Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son's.

PLEASANT CELEBRATION

Fourteenth Christmas Gathering of a Prominent Family.

The fourteenth Xmas gathering of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Cauffman was held at the home of their granddaughter, Mrs. Charles Clemens, Dec. 25, 1903.

Regardless of the snow storm there was a very large attendance. Those present from abroad were: Mr. and F. W. Cauffman and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Blodgett and baby, of Jackson, Mich.; Mrs. Pearl Miller and two children, of Elkhart, Ind.; and Miss Grace Cauffman, of Buchanan. The invited guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Clemens and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harve Korn, William Kell and Roscoe Lamb; making in all forty-six.

The forenoon was spent in social visiting and discussing general topics of the day. About one o'clock the hostess announced dinner. We were ushered into the dining room where two tables were spread with many dainty things to eat, to which all did ample justice.

We were then conducted up the broad stairway into a room where Santa Clause had made his appearance. After listening to a few selections and songs, Santa and the Xmas tree were relieved of their burdens which contained presents for all.

It was then moved and supported, the same officers hold their office for another year, motion carried.

J. W. Cauffman, president; H. I. Cauffman, vice president; Mrs. Eliza Smith, treasurer; Mrs. Mae Best, secretary. This closing the business part it was decided time to depart, thus ending another merry Xmas. The meeting will be held at the home of W. P. Cauffman, December 25, 1904.

The Weather Calendar.

The Chattanooga Medicine Co. the manufacturers of Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught have just issued the 1904 edition of their Cardui Weather Chart and Calendar. This Calendar with its 13 sheets 13x20 inches in size makes a bright ornament for the wall and is a useful acquisition in any home or office on account of its displayed weather predictions. The prominent numbers can be read across a large room as can the colored signal flags showing the weather conditions for each day. These weather signals illustrate the forecasts of Prof. Andrew J. DeVoe who achieved great prominence by his accurate predictions of the great Galveston, St. Louis and Minnesota storms and cyclones. So great is the popularity of these predictions that they are printed in 18,000,000 of the ladies' Birthday Almanacs which are issued by the Chattanooga Medicine Co., each year. We understand that a copy of this weather chart and calendar may be secured by sending 10c in stamps to the Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn. Any of our readers who have not secured a copy of the Ladies' Birthday Almanac can get one by sending their address to "Ladies' Birthday Almanac," Chattanooga, Tenn., or by calling on their druggist.

Brutally Tortured.

A case came to light that for persistent and unmerciful torture has perhaps never been equaled. Joe Golbeck of Colusa, Cal., writes: "For 15 years I endured insufferable pain from rheumatism and nothing relieved me though I tried everything known. I came across Electric Bitters and it's the greatest medicine on earth for that trouble. A few bottles of it completely relieved and cured me." Just as good for Liver and Kidney troubles and general debility. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by W. N. Brodriek, druggist.

WANTED—100 wood cutters for 18 inch wood at 65c per cord. Apply to Will Hague, Buchanan, Mich. j. 18. p.

Free Holiday Games

Lion Coffee

60 different games—all new—one in each package of
at your Grocer's.

WILL IT BE A PAIR OF SHOES?

YOU COULD NOT GO WRONG BY GIVING WOMEN'S MISSES' CHILDREN'S SHOES

They are an every day need of everybody, and for that very reason will be of value. That's the sort of a present that most people give now-a-days, something sensible, something useful. But have them good. That's a reason why we ought to sell them to you, and don't pay more than you ought, that's another reason.

Carmer & Carmer

Buchanan, Mich.

Kimball Pianos and Organs

Exclusive Agency for REGINA MUSIC BOXES for this section of country.
Musical Merchandise of every description.
Send for catalogue to

Skerritt Music Store

111 W. Washington Street, South Bend, Ind.

School Boys' Youths' Girls' SHOES

Hard Pan Shoes that will wear.
Shoes that are guaranteed
Rubbers! Rubbers!

G. W. NOBLE.

RACINE BATHS

Turkish or Medicated

THOSE who see a Racine Bath Cabinet never buy any other. We control by patents the four vital features, without which you will never be satisfied. Most of our output is sold to owners of other cabinets. They taste the pleasure and health that lies in a hot air bath, and then want a modern cabinet. We alone give our lowest price to the user. For that reason, no dealer or agent handles the Racine. Prices \$5 up, freight or express prepaid; finest heater, vaporizer and face-steaming attachment included. Also prescriptions for 35 medical baths. We sell on approval, guaranteeing that no other cabinet is even half so good, and leave the judgment to you. Please write a postal to-day for our catalogue. Racine Bath Cabinet Co., Box Racine, Wis.

SPIRO'S INVENTORY SALE.

After Christmas we take an inventory of our stock. The holiday buying naturally leaves many odds and ends, broken lots, and overlooked patterns, everything in fact that is left from a big season's selling.

We make it a rule never to carry over these remnants. Every year at this time we sort over, pick out and arrange certain patterns and sizes that we wish to move rapidly and cut the prices.

Here and there are groups of overcoats that have not moved as rapidly as we thought they would—we'll just take \$6 off the price of every one of them. That's one instance. On another lot the reduction is \$4, and so on.

Here's a fine suit of underwear that was overlooked—we'll mark that \$1.00—it was \$1.50.

In suits you'll find bargains galore—reductions that mean savings of \$2.50 to \$6 on a suit—and a selection that is almost as extensive as at the height of the season.

A splendid chance for you to save wisely and shrewdly on every article you need in the wearing apparel line and an opportunity not to be overlooked.

Remember a Spiro bargain is as good as the regular stock, but less to pay, that's all.

THE ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS.

Sam'l Spiro & Co.

119-121 South Michigan St.

South Bend, Indiana.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

TWICE A WEEK

D. F. BOWER,
EDITOR.

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

TERMS

\$1.25 per year, 65c for 6 months and 35c for 3 months. If paid promptly in advance when due the following rates will be made: \$1.00 per year, 50c for 6 months and 25c for 3 months.

JANUARY 5, 1904.

Just read the list of presents given out in the last few days, and come in now as there will be more given this coming week than any week before.

In today's RECORD we publish an article taken from the Daily Iron-tonian, Iron-ton, Ohio, giving an account of the 25th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Stephens, which will no doubt interest some of the Buchanan people. The article is published through the courtesy of Mr. H. H. Porter.

Pure Food Laws

We publish in today's RECORD an article from Bulletin No. 99 of the State of Mich., Dairy and Food Department, on "Wood Alcohol in Extracts."

If there is to be punishment for anything it ought to be for adulterations and the use of deleterious materials in food products.

UNION SERVICE.

Temperance Question Receives Consideration Sunday.

Rev. S. C. Strickland, formerly of Kalamazoo, but who recently moved to South Haven, spent Sunday in town, addressing the people on the subject of temperance.

In the morning Rev. Strickland spoke from the M. E. pulpit and in the evening addressed a mass meeting at the Presbyterian church.

Rev. Strickland is a forceful speaker, and presented a very encouraging condition of affairs in Berrien Co. He represents the Anti Saloon League, a non political organization.

While a sufficient number of names in this county have been procured to present the local option petition to the present board of supervisors, it was deemed wiser to hold the petition for a year, that more voters might be represented and a stronger temperance sentiment prevail.

Working Night And Day

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fog into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by W. N. Brodrick.

POINTS FOR SMOKERS.

How to Use Tobacco Without Injuring Your Health.

Smoking, according to Dr. Caze, a well known French physician, is not an injurious but a healthful habit. However, you must smoke in the proper way and according to rules. There are eight of the latter enumerated by the doctor.

The first two apply to cigars. The latter must be, in the first place, mild, and, secondly, good.

The third rule is always to throw away your cigar when half finished and your cigarette when nearing the end.

The fourth states that neither a cigar nor a cigarette, if it has gone out, must be lighted a second time.

The other rules are:

Never remain in a cloud of smoke, never chew the end of a cigar or cigarette, use a holder lined with cotton wool to absorb the nicotine, and at home smoke a pipe with a long stem or preferably a nargile.

All these rules being duly observed, you may smoke absolutely as much as you like, and Dr. Caze says that it will not only do you no harm, but may do you good.

How to Take Iron Mold Out of Linen.

Oxalic acid is universally used by manufacturers. The stained part is stretched over a bowl of hot water, into which it is allowed to dip. A few crystals of the acid are placed on the stain and rubbed with a small bone implement. The stain disappears, and the fabric must then be thoroughly washed in clean water to remove the acid.

How to Make a Campfire.

An absurd and reprehensibly destructive practice is the building of fires beneath a tree "in order to get the draft," says a writer in the Springfield Republican. The fools that do this kill great trees for nothing but a campfire. There is no sense in that wretched practice. A fire for camp cooking should be built in the open, and nothing is easier. A bare rock is the best place, and if you are to cook by it put up a barrier of loose stone just extensive enough to make a fire as large as a kitchen stove would hold, put a flat stone over these walls, and you have all you want. You can fry bacon and your corn cakes and boil your coffee on that stone. This is as good for winter as for summer. And if you want a hot old campfire clear a space of all combustibles and begin small, gradually adding a stick or two, and the heat beneath will soon grow so strong that you can keep it up for as many hours as you please. But be sure that you let it get down to the ashes before you leave. Nobody knows what may happen after you leave a blazing fire.

How to Cure Hiccoughs.

When troubled with hiccoughs take a small piece of sugar and allow it to dissolve very slowly in the mouth or drink water very slowly. Another remedy is to have some one locate the pulse. The person afflicted should then take a very deep breath, holding it as long as possible, the other to keep a steady pressure with the fingers upon the pulse.

How to Evade Grip.

"The so called epidemics of grip which usually appear every winter," said a well known physician, "are more imaginary than real. This troublesome disease shows a marked increase immediately after a fall of snow. This is entirely due to peculiar atmospheric conditions, which follow a snowfall and which affect the bronchial system in such a way as to bring about the unpleasant grip. After an unusually severe snowstorm a number of years ago I had as many as eighty calls a day, all pure cases of the grip. It is the day after the snowfall that one must take the necessary precautions to evade the disease."

How to Clean Velvet.

To raise the pile on velvet or plush hold the wrong side over steam arising from boiling water until the pile rises. Grease may be taken out of velvet by a little turpentine poured over the spot; then rub briskly with a piece of dry flannel. Repeat the operation if necessary and hang the article in the air.

How to Make Horseradish Sauce.

Horseradish sauce is to be served hot with roast beef. Mix together in the order given the following ingredients: Four tablespoonfuls of grated horseradish, four tablespoonfuls of powdered crackers, one-half of a cupful of cream, one teaspoonful of powdered sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half of a saltspoonful of pepper, one teaspoonful of made mustard and two teaspoonfuls of vinegar. When all the materials have been thoroughly mixed beat them very hot over boiling water.

How to Press Trousers.

In pressing trousers the iron should never be pressed upon the cloth of the trousers. Lay a thick, very damp cloth over them after adjusting the legs into the proper creases and press hard through the upper cloth. "Scorch" then is impossible.

How to Preserve Your Health.

Plenty of fresh air throughout the house, fruit in abundance and heavy roasts and rich desserts, sparingly—these for the order of daily living from Thanksgiving to Easter will prevent spring fever and breakdown. One cause ascribed for the prevalence of pneumonia is the overheating of living and sleeping rooms.

How to Remove Onion Odor.

To sweeten jars and bottles which retain an odor of onions fill them with garden mold and leave them out of doors for two or three days. When well washed they will be fit for filling with jam or for any other use.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

Gems Glanned From the Teachings of All Denominations.

To glorify the name of God is the chief end of man, and unless we do glorify God we shall never understand what it is to enjoy him.—Rev. C. L. Chalfant, Presbyterian, St. Louis.

Christianity and Immortality.
They who accept Christ as their Master and Saviour make no question of the endless life. Christianity and immortal life are inseparably bound together.—Rev. Dr. James E. Stone, Episcopalian, Chicago.

Warrant of Our Faith.
The resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead is the supreme warrant of our faith in him as the image of the invisible God. The church has also found in that resurrection her charter. If Christ is not risen the whole Christian theory of life collapses, and the fruits of that theory are illogical and its hopes factitious.—Rev. M. W. Stryker, Presbyterian, Clinton, N. Y.

Purchase of Redemption.
Adam fell, and sin came. Redemption was purchased by a slain Jesus and a risen Lord, and we now each week celebrate his day of resurrection in combination with worship of God, who commanded, and the world was, and who showed his supreme love for man in sacrificing for our redemption Christ, his son, in whom he was well pleased.—Rev. A. J. Henry, Congregationalist, Brooklyn.

Complete Surrender to God.
There is no life compatible to that which is absolutely surrendered to God. The height, depth and breadth of the love and joy of life where God rules can never be known except when we have consecrated ourselves to God. Our wills, notions, thoughts and fears must be put on God's altar and let him dispose of them all and of us before we can know the joy of salvation.—Rev. Dr. Alonzo Monk, Methodist, Atlanta, Ga.

Christianity Stands the Test.
Experience is the great teacher, and experiment is the great test. To its judgment seat all theories must come at last. And the glory of the doctrine of Jesus Christ is this, that it stands the strain. It leaves no room for doubt as to its affording a clew to the mystery of life. It is its own justification. A man has but to live it to know with an unshakable assurance that God is what Jesus said he was and that life is what he says it is.—Rev. Charles Frederic Goss, Presbyterian, Cincinnati.

The Highest Degree of Liberty.
God calls to men in his message to forsake the slavery of sin and be free. In conformity to the divine law man finds his freedom and safety. Civil laws are the bulwarks of liberty. Man is safe when in harmony with the law of the land. The highest degree of liberty is found in the kingdom of God. The eagle's natural home is in the blue sky among the highest mountain peaks. Here it is free. The true sphere of man's spiritual being is above the world and its sin and in the liberty divinely given.—Rev. J. E. McDonald, Methodist, St. Louis.

The Bread of Life.
In the Lord's prayer we are taught to ask, "Give us this day our daily bread," and we are justified in a material interpretation of this human request as much as in a spiritual sense. But we are wrong if we place so small a horizon about our lives and give no attention to the words of Christ, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." We place ourselves by the side of the Pharisees, of whom it was spoken, "Woe unto you, Pharisees, for ye tithe mint and rue and all manner of herbs and pass over judgment and the love of God; these ye ought to have done and not to leave the other undone."—Rev. Alfred W. H. Hodder, Baptist, New York.

Imminency of God's Love.
Who are we to presume to fix the bounds of God's love and truth? When we bring to the temple of immensity our little measures of fellowship, our small saving schemes and sectarian gauges, our microscopic measure of Christian or pagan, Catholic or Presbyterian; how our certainties fade into the high agnosticism of the psalmist: "Such knowledge is too wonderful for me. It is high. I cannot attain unto it." And still the thought remains that this dust that we are has been ground in the mills of eternity, that this breath of life that is ours is allied to the spirit of the universe, that indeed the Lord of life did breathe into our finite nostrils his own spirit.—Rev. Jenkin Boyd Jones, Independent, Chicago.

Earthly and Heavenly Greatness.
From a worldly standpoint it is almost impossible to compare the influences of different lives and to positively find out which one is the greater. "Who has done the most for his country, Washington or Lincoln?" "Who was the father of the most brains, John Adams or Lyman Beecher?" "Which was the greater, Caesar or Napoleon?" are themes that will always be argued resultlessly. But, though we cannot tell who is the greater in a worldly sense, we do know that in a spiritual sense no one can be great save through Christ's blood. Today I would see a royal robe placed about your shoulders. Today I would you might become a prince, a princess at a king's levee. Today I would welcome you into the royal family of which God is the Father and Jesus the elder brother. Today I would have you grow into greater spiritual importance than any one who ever lived up to the time of John the Baptist, because Christ's Calvary is lifting you above the stars. Today I would have you a companion of Jesus. Great in life! Great in death! Great in your resurrection! May you be great through the time which shall never end.—Rev. Dr. Frank DeWitt Talmage, Presbyterian, Chicago.

Overcoats

300 Men's Overcoats, 48, 50, and 52 inches long, extra values, bought at a low price, good heavy material, Oxford and Black, with and without belts.

\$10.00

An inspection of these garments is a convincing argument. Other lines in broken sizes at greatly reduced prices.

ONE PRICE--THE RIGHT PRICE

VERNON CLOTHING CO.,

205-207 S Mich. St., South Bend, Ind.

Mr. Lecky's To rent of Speech.

A very brilliant Irish lady some years ago arranged that Mr. Lecky should meet an able and famous Irishman of very advanced opinions in politics. It was intended that they should exchange views, and the Irishman had a good deal to say about Mr. Lecky's later work and was well able to put what he had to say in the most effective language. The door opened and Mr. Lecky was announced. He was introduced to the Irishman, and before the latter had time to say anything the Irishman began a political harangue which he kept going without cessation the whole time he was there. The Irishman at first tried to break in with a word, but he was swept away, as it were, in the unceasing flow of Mr. Lecky's language; so after a time he sat in amused bewilderment, waiting until nature gave out. But when Mr. Lecky felt he was getting exhausted he rose from his chair, shook hands with the hostess and her guest, keeping on talking all the time. They came out with him to the top of the staircase, but could not get a word edgewise even then, as he talked all the way down to the door and was even in an unfinished sentence when the door was shut behind him. They looked at each other and roared.—Freeman's Journal.

A Philosopher's Reasoning.

Aristippus was an earnest suitor to Dionysius for some grant, who would give no ear to his suit. Aristippus fell at his feet and then Dionysius granted it. One that stood by said afterward to Aristippus, "You a philosopher and be so base as to throw yourself at a tyrant's feet to get a suit!" Aristippus answered, "The fault is not mine, but the fault is in Dionysius, who carries his ears in his feet."

Light on Finance.

"Say, mister," began the rural citizen as he meandered into the village editor's presence. "I'd like tew git a leetle light on that air financial question."

"You didn't make any mistake in coming to me," replied the molder of public opinion, "for if there is any one on earth light on finance it is yours truly."

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

Copyright, 1904, by Sampson-Hodges Co.

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Kind words pay big interest on the investment.

What makes some people hard up is the inability to distinguish between their income and their expectations.

Napoleons of finance find their Waterloo in watered stock.

An industrious war hero tries to make history while the sun shines.

With the grinding of the trusts on one side and the consumer on the other the middleman always knows he is in the middle.

Some of the noise called music would drive the savage to drink.

It must be a pleasant change for a bigamist to go to jail for awhile.

Does the humane society know about the dentist?

You cannot borrow money in a pawnshop on blue blood.

A man has to accumulate something in the neighborhood of a million before he can see the beauties of poverty.

A poor relation sticketh closer than a brother.

It is on account of his kick that the mule is respected.

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE

BAKED GOODS FOR X-MAS

Fine line of fresh candies

Bertha Roe
The Cottage Bakery



- Fresh Oysters
- 22 lb New Orleans Granulated Sugar - \$1.00
- 21 lbs. Granulated Sugar \$1.00
- 12 Boxes Matches - 9c
- Gasoline per gallon - 15c
- Large sized Meat Platter - 05c
- 3 lb. can nice Yellow Peaches 12c
- Picnic Ham, per pound - 10c
- Try our 20c Coffee, best in town



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Writing

Paper

A full line of

Tablet

Stationary

at

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of the season to all of our customers and friends.

We desire to settle our books, all indebted to us will please call and settle.

Yours Respectfully,

DR. E. S. DODD & SON

Druggists and Booksellers.

Proprietors

Dodd's German Cough Balsam

Dodd's Sarsaparilla

75c per bottle.

BUCHANAN MARKETS

Week ending Jan. 5 Subject to change:

Bainton Bros. report the following:	
Butter	20c
Lard	9c
Eggs	28c
Potatoes	40c
Apples	5 to 40c
Onions, new	50 to 70c
Bainton Bros. report the following:	
Best Patent Flour	per bbl. \$4.40
Golden Wedding	" 4.00
Lucky Hit	" 3.80
Daisy	" 3.60
Graham	per 1/2 bbl. .20
Corn Meal	per 1/2 bbl. .20
The Pears-East Grain Co., report the following prices on grain to-day:	
Wheat No. 2 Red and White	54c
Corn, yellow	70 lbs. 40c
Oats No. 3 white	34c
Rye:	54c
Clover Seed	5.00

Closing of Mails.

GOING EAST

m., 12:15 and 4:45 p. m.

GOING WEST

7:45 a. m., 12:15 p. m., 3:15 p. m., 6:00 p. m.

GOING NORTH

7:45 a. m., 5:45 p. m.

LOCAL NOTES

Flinch cards 25c to 50c at Runner's. Trade at Kent's the popular grocery.

5 gal. Kerosine Oil 60c at Buchanan Cash Grocery.

FOUND—A bunch of keys enquire at Record office.

Oysters in all styles at all hours at Mrs. Nettie Lister's. t. f.

Liveryman House has discontinued his daily bus trips to Niles.

See Sturtz for Photographs, 120 St. Joseph street, South Bend, Ind.

Pianos the greatest of all piano players, at Elbel Bros., South Bend, Ind. t. f.

Special sale on crackers next Saturday Jan. 9, at the Buchanan Cash Grocery.

Don't overlook the 20 cents on a dollar add of the Buchanan Cash Grocery.

Big reduction in photographs through January and February at Elson's, Buchanan. f 19.

The 30 club will meet tomorrow with Miss Florence Redden instead of with Mrs. Peck, owing to the illness of little Edwin Peck.

Anyone wishing work done in Stenography or Typewriting will do well to call at Mrs. Cathcart's school of stenography. Work promptly done.

Mrs. M. A. Barahouse fell as she stepped out on the doorstep, last Wednesday, and received a severe shaking up, besides a badly bruised hand and wrenched ankle. Dr. Brodrick was called and gave needful assistance. She is resting easy at present.

Chas. Fydel and family moved last week from the Alexander house to the house on Day's Ave., formerly occupied by Mrs. Sarah Brown and her father Mr. John Lister. This property has just been purchased by Mrs. Joseph Cloud. The Alexander property is at present unoccupied.

Our printing will please you.

Council meeting tonight. Mrs. Delia Hahn is ill with pneumonia.

The public schools opened Monday after two weeks' vacation.

The Oberlin College Glee Club give a concert at Three Oaks tonight.

Mrs. Wenger, Miss Nettie and Harold, of Jackson, were in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Diggins and family are moving into the Culver house on Day's Ave.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Snyder will be glad to know they are both improving.

There will be a missionary tea and social tomorrow, commencing at 5:30 at the home of Mrs. A. F. Howe.

The severe cold, from 15 to 20 degrees below zero, makes one think, by very contrast, of "the good old summer time."

A pie social will be given Tuesday evening Jan. 12 at the home of Mrs. V. M. Baker for the benefit of the Degree of Honor.

D. F. Hibbard and father of Paw Paw were Buchanan visitors last week Wednesday. Mr. Hibbard is thinking of engaging in the hotel business here.

WANTED—Solicitors, at once, for the Grumiaux News and subscription agency. Salaries from \$10 to \$15 per week, easily earned. Apply to Record office.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Smith are rejoicing over the arrival of a son and heir. The proud parents are receiving congratulations from a host of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Koons, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Davis, Miss Verna Writz and Walter Koons all of Dowagiac, ate Christmas dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Noah Canfield.

House's bus line to Niles will be discontinued till the first of April, then will run twice each day. A single rig to Niles and return \$1.00, if stabled while there. t. f.

Mrs. Geo. Rough of Portage Prairie, who has been so seriously ill, is much improved. Monday she was well enough to leave her bed room and join the family.

The high school basket ball boys will play the Three Oaks team in this place Friday evening. If arrangements can be completed the girls' team will play at the same time.

The P. and H. Society of the Larger Bope Church will meet at the post office on Wednesday at 9 o'clock sharp, to go in a sleigh load to Mrs. L. Hodges for the day. Bring lunch, thimble and glasses.

Mr. Will Beardsley of Kalamazoo, Mich., who has been in Joplin, Mo., visiting his sister, Mrs. J. S. Baker, stopped at Buchanan Thursday on his way home and reports Mrs. Baker quite a little better. She had been very seriously ill.

Elsewhere we publish a communication from one of the professional men of our village regarding the condition of the opera house in case of fire starting during a performance. While it is hardly possible the Chicago tragedy would be duplicated in our little village, the proportionate loss of life might be as great.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Long, much to the regret of their many Michigan friends, leave this week for San Louis Obispo, Cal., where they will again take up their residence. Mrs. Long has just returned from a trip to Massachusetts and will thus cross the entire continent. Many kind wishes accompany Mr. and Mrs. Long as they go to their western home.

Mrs. Mary Higgins Dead.

Mrs. Mary Higgins, who recently suffered a stroke of paralysis, died Friday from its effects. She was 74 years old, and came last summer, from Hobart, Ind. to make Buchanan her home.

She was a woman of deep Christian life, a rare sweet soul who was glad to answer the divine call: "Come home." She has been a widow many years and is survived by one sister, Mrs. J. E. Rose, of Chicago, two brothers, S. A. Kean, of Chicago, and D. W. Kean of this place, and two daughter, one of whom, Miss Lulu, has been a missionary for a number of years.

The remains were shipped to Chicago, Saturday morning, the burial being made in the cemetery at Roseland.

ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Christian Church Held Last Evening at the Home of Mr. J. E. Miller.

THREE PERSONS ELECTED

Members of One Side, the Remaining Persons Elected Belong to the Opposite Side.

The annual meeting of the Christian church was held at the home of Mr. J. E. Miller last evening, 75 persons assembled representing both factions of the church. One side numbered 37 persons, while the other side counted 38.

F. G. Lewis presided and a list of names was read by the secretary, of those who were entitled to vote. After a long and animated discussion it was decided that all present should vote. The vote resulted in the following persons being elected:

Elders, J. E. Miller, Jas. Case, Edwin Able; Deacons, F. G. Lewis, H. O. Perrott, Paul Wynn, Henry Eiste, Ed. Ashbrook; Deaconesses, Mesdames Jas. Boone, Scott, Perrott, Ashbrook; Treasurer, J. V. Voorhees; Clerk, Emma Wray; Asst. Clerk, Nellie Boone; Chorister, Emma Perrott; Organist, Cora Bird; Trustee, J. V. Voorhees.

Three of whom represent one side, while the remaining are adherents of the opposite side. The trustees are elected one every year, for three years. J. V. Voorhees' time having expired, he was re-elected. The trustees now representing the church are, F. G. Lewis, Solomon Wyrick and J. V. Voorhees.

No action was taken in regard to opening the church and it is altogether possible that the election will not materially change the situation.

PERSONAL.

Edgar Kelsey spent New Year's at home.

Tellius Lewis returned to Chicago, Saturday.

Loren Waterman returned to Flint, Tuesday.

Mrs. A. E. Nutt spent New Year's in Chicago.

Mrs. J. A. Garland has returned from Chicago.

Mrs. Hailey Koons, of Dowagiac, was in town last week.

Miss Edna Spaulding spent New Year's day at Three Oaks.

Wm. Coverdale visited friends in South Bend on New Year's day.

James Provin of Chicago, was in town for a few days last week.

Mr. Lee and Miss Fannie Mead have been visiting relatives here for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenkinson of Grand Rapids, spent Xmas with D. D. Pangborn and family.

R. S. Black of Oshkash, Wis., has been visiting his sister Mrs. Alice Earl, and other relatives.

Miss Jean Earl who is employed in South Bend, returned there Monday, after being home since Thursday.

Mrs. Roxa Rolling after spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Noah Canfield, returned to her home at Berrien Springs, Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Wade and little son Lyman, of South Bend, have been the guests of Mrs. Lou Smith for a few days the past week.

Mrs. H. D. Hough and son Lester, have been spending a few days here. They are much pleased with their new home in Goshen, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Salem Swayze of Muskegon, spent the holiday week with Mr. Swayze's sisters, Mesdames H. M. Brodrick and E. S. Dodd.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wood entertained over Sunday, a bride and groom from South Bend, the groom, Mr. Williams, being a cousin of Mrs. Wood's.

W. H. Keller, on the last day of the old year and the first day of the new year, made some pleasant calls on friends. Among whom were, James Lillie of Elkhart; W. E. Geltz of South Bend; and Mr. H. H. Hutchinson of Mishawaka.

Wednesday of last week M. K. Spaulding sold to Frank Merson, 6 May pigs which weighed on average, 282 pounds each. These were of such unusual weight that the fact is worth notice.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE WORK

Enthusiasm in This New Line of Agricultural Education.

The normal institute for farmers' institute lecturers at the close of November at the agricultural experiment station at Geneva, N. Y., is reported by American Agriculturist as having been very successful. The objects were: To post institute workers on all that is new in the various lines of agricultural work and investigation, bring them into closer touch with the experiment station, to compare notes and experiences, sort out facts and theories and show what is true, doubtful and false, and to secure uniformity in institute work.

The programme consisted of lectures by various members of the station staff on the following subjects: Germ life, sources and control; fundamentals of plant diseases; fundamentals of insect life, spraying liquids and apparatus, cheese biology and diseases, animal nutrition, orchard management, station work, needs and prospects, fertilizer inspection and markets, feeding stuff inspection and adulteration, orchard scales, fruit diseases and the practical relations of cheese investigations. Some of the lectures were illustrated by stereopticon, others by charts, specimens, microscopic preparations, etc. Each person was supplied with an outline containing the principal points brought out in each of the lectures. There was also a full discussion after each lecture.

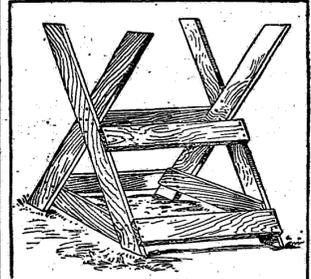
Besides the members of the station staff about twenty-five persons were in regular attendance. Some sessions were attended by seven or eight from Cornell university and elsewhere. Among the latter were John Hamilton of Washington and Director B. C. Buffum of the Wyoming station. Enthusiasm ran high. A prominent feature of the meeting was the evident desire of all present to learn the truth. No time was wasted in controversy. Director F. E. Dawley thinks that it will have a decidedly beneficial effect in increasing the efficiency of the institute workers. This movement, so auspiciously managed at Geneva, seems destined to spread and become an important factor in agricultural education not only in New York, but in other states.

In No Danger.

It is no secret that some of those who have paid the biggest prices for pure bred live stock in the west are in financial difficulties. They have "loaded up" with high priced animals and cannot sell except at a heavy sacrifice. They have tied up their capital, and more, too, in stock which they bought at inflated prices. A pure bred animal is the same as any other investment. Its value must come at last to the basis of what it can pay its owner. On this basis a good many fancy bred animals have sold too high in the past three years. But there are few men who have paid more than the animals were worth because there are comparatively few live stock breeders who are not conservative business men. The industry is in no danger from such speculators. In fact, most stockmen err on the other side and are not willing to pay what a pure bred animal is really worth to them.—National Stockman.

A Simply Made Steady Sawhorse.

When sawing wood it is a matter of considerable work to get out the pieces, mortise and fit them together to make an ordinary sawhorse. The one shown in the cut from New England Homestead can be built in twenty minutes if one has some strips of hardwood



A QUICKLY MADE SAWHORSE.

board at hand of the proper width. The crosspieces are firmly nailed together, and six strips of the same board put on to strengthen and hold the ends in place. Such a horse will prove very rigid and serviceable.

Spreading Manure in Winter.

In winter I usually aim to haul manure once or twice a week, depending somewhat on the weather, says a Rural New Yorker writer. There is more time to do it, the ground is usually solid, and if the spring and summer should be dry the manure spread in winter will not burn the crop. On level land, and especially sod, I think the loss is very slight.

Things That Are Said.

Some men are so greedy that they would rather get a little for nothing than to earn much.

Town and country are getting together. Local granges in certain cities and large towns are becoming strong and powerful. To a reasonable extent this movement is to be encouraged.

To succeed in any branch of farming one must know how to do it and have the inclination to do as well as he knows.

Good country roads are a rural community just what railroads are to the section of country through which they are operated.

Men who quit farming and retire soon come to be looked upon as old plows and played out reapers that will scarcely pay for storage.

The New Year

Start the new year right by using

Gerbelle Flour

No better on earth.

Bells High Grade Coffee.

20c, 25c, 30c and 35c per pound. Sold only by

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20 CENTS ON A DOLLAR

Saved on your grocery bill, is the bases of mutual interest on which we seek your patronage for the New Year 1904—it proves to you the merits of a cash system where your dollar buys more goods than can possibly be bought at a credit store.

22 lbs of Granulated Sugar \$1.00, such as the credit store gives 19 to 21 lbs. Wheat Flour. Fresh ground Buckwheat Flour. Corn Meal. Retailed at wholesale prices, a saving of 80c to \$1.60 on every barrel.

A Sample of What We Can Save You

78 cents will buy as much Bulk Coffee as \$1.00 at the credit store.
84 " " " " { Lion, XXXX } as \$1 at the credit store
80 " " " " { Arb. or Jav. } " " " " " "
80 " " " " { Tea } " " " " " "
84 " " " " { Many Potatoes } " " " " " "
84 " " " " { Eggs } " " " " " "
88 " " " " { Malta Vita and } " " " " " "
92 " " " " { all Break's Foods } " " " " " "
92 " " " " { Oil and Gasoline } " " " " " "

Three packages of Mrs. Austin Pancake Flour 25 cts. or 9 cts. per package. We have a package soda guaranteed to us as good as Arm & Hammer brand, that we sell for 5 cts. per full lb. package—give it a trial.

Special Cracker Sale

Next Saturday, Jan. 9. Don't miss this sale.

Leaders in Low Prices and First Class Goods.

BUCHANAN CASH GROCERY
Bainton Bros.

Elder Veach and wife, and Miss Maude Zimmerman, with well filled baskets spent New Year's day with Mr. and Mrs. James Case. As Mrs. Case is a "shut-in," she much enjoyed the presence of the guests. A zither given Mrs. Case by her son, and which she has learned to play, furnished pleasant music.

Cats Fond of Olives.

"I have often wondered if all cats like olives," remarked a Germantown woman who is very fond of the feline tribe. "All mine do, and I have six. Olives are usually an acquired taste with the human race, but cats seem to take to them naturally; at least mine do. An olive will set any one of them into paroxysms of joy. They will leave milk or fish or any other article of food for it, purring and rolling over it much as though it might have the intoxicating effect of catnip before they finally eat it. I have often tried olives on other cats in the houses of friends and have found them equally appreciative, only they prefer their olives cut up into pieces."—Philadelphia Record.

Glassmaking in Japan.

The art of making glass was introduced into Japan about 150 years ago by a Hollander, who settled at Osaka. For several generations the knowledge of the process was confined to a single family, and it was not until about 1879 that the employment of coal instead of charcoal and the construction of brick chimneys enabled the manufacturers to introduce improvements which placed the industry on a substantial basis. Osaka has continued to be the center of the industry and now manufactures for export besides supplying the home demand.

An English Borough.

In the days of "rotten boroughs" in England that of Gattin Park is said to have been the worst. It had only one qualified voter, and yet it returned two members of parliament. Of course with this right the property was very valuable, and in 1830 it was purchased by Lord Monson for \$500,000. Two years later it was disfranchised.

Benton Harbor Abstract Co.—Abstracts of title. Real estate mortgage loans. Of See 104 Water St., Benton Harbor, Mich.

ANNUAL CONGREGATION MEETING

Of the Presbyterian Church Held Monday Afternoon in the Church.

A number of persons interested in the church gathered in the auditorium Monday afternoon to hear reports from the various organizations.

Mr. C. H. French presided, and Jos. Tichenor was secretary—reports from the secretaries of the different church organizations showed a healthy growth.

E. S. Roe, Harry Wood and J. P. Beistle were elected trustees. Jos. Tichenor and J. E. DeMott were elected elders.

The church has been very fortunate in securing the services of Rev. W. D. Cole, and all thoroughly appreciate his untiring efforts in behalf of the church.

Eye And Ear Specialist And Optician

Dr. E. S. Bell, eye and ear specialist and optician, 103 State street, Chicago, will be at Dr. Emmons' office in Buchanan, January 18 1904, for one day only to fit glasses. Any that want a perfect test made for glasses will do well to call on Dr. Bell on the above date.

Dr. Emmons has known Dr. Bell for ten years and knows him to be a competent man in his profession, and all will be treated in a way that will be satisfactory in every respect. Let the worst cases come and have their eyes tested for glasses. Satisfaction guaranteed. j. 15

Wine Lo-Ti.

Made of beef, iron, wine, neryine, cascara and Aromatics, is the most perfect food tonic in existence. It agrees with all other medicines and never fails to give permanent strength and vigor. Pleasant to take, it increases the weight and improves the appetite. Large bottles, 50c each; Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son's.

Bargain Headquarters
Immense stock of useful and ornamental

BARGAINS
Toys, books, games, dolls, novelties, shaving sets, toilet cases, pictures and ornaments drums, horns, albums.
Splendid line of jewelry and china.

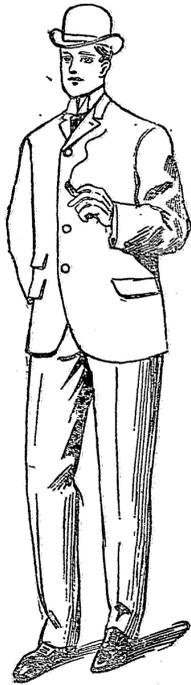
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Popular Prices

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For business or Evening Wear See

J. H. Hershonow,
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In training young men and women for good business positions is the record of the South Bend Commercial College. With our experience, thorough courses, complete equipment, able faculty, boarding hall and dormitory facilities, we can give you the best at the least possible expense. Good Board \$1.50 per week, Rooms 50 to 75 cents per week. Write for catalogue.



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R-I-P-A-N-S Tablets
Doctors find
A good prescription
for Mankind
The 5 cent packet is enough for usual occasions. The family bottle (50 cents) contains a supply for a year. All druggists sell them.

THOS. S. SPRAGUE & SON,
PATENTS,
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See
E. S. ROE,
The Hardware Man,
For
Good Substantial Goods

SILVERWARE.
NICKEL PLATED WARE
KNIVES, SHEARS, RAZORS,
SKATES, SLEDS etc.

Good reliable goods
at right prices.

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WAGONS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS

Need no introduction to readers of the RECORD. The Studebakers claim to make the Best Wagons, Buggies and Harness on earth. To prove this, they invite you to come to South Bend and take "A Trip Through the Works"—the greatest of the kind in the world, and then form your own conclusions.
FREE—To every Farmer who visits us within the next 90 days, and mentions this advertisement, a handsome picture worth framing and a copy of the "Studebaker Farmer's Almanac, for 1904"
STUDEBAKER REPOSITORY
Opposite Factory
CLARENCE SNOKE, City Salesman, SOUTH BEND, IND.

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In Presidential election years the REVIEW OF REVIEWS is more than ever "the necessary magazine." Everybody wants to be truly and quickly informed about this or that public question that has forged to the front; to know about the new candidates and personal factors in politics, to have a complete picture at hand of the current movement of history.

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Magazine Reviews

Editor's Summary.
The first number of *The Forum* for the New Year opens with an estimate by Henry Litchfield West of the present situation in "American Politics," the principal topic considered being the candidates and issues at the Presidential election. A Maurice Low follows with a similar review, of "Foreign Affairs," including Russia's action in the Far East, the Panama revolution, and Mr. Chamberlain's propaganda. "Finance" is dealt with by Alexander D. Noyes, who discusses the conflicting trade opinions of East and West, and draws the lessons of the recent startling events on the stock markets. Several notable advances of the past quarter in "Applied Science" are described and explained by Henry Supple. The greater part of Herbert W. Horwill's "Literature" article is a criticism of Morley's "Life of Gladstone," but the most important recent fiction is also noted. Henry Tyrrell writes on the present condition of "The Drama" in the United States, and Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin on "Architecture." There are two educational papers, one by Ossian H. Lang on "The Educational Outlook," and the other by Dr. J. M. Rice on the results of his recent inquiries into the methods and results of the teaching of language. The magazine is completed by special articles on "The Russo Japanese Imbrolio," by Muhammed Baraullah, and on "International Chess Tournaments by Emil Kemeny."

February Designer.
The Designer for February is a complete success, from both the artistic and literary point of view. The cover is strikingly stylish, yet altogether in keeping with a fashion magazine, and unusual care has been devoted to the illustrations, of which there are several occupying each a full page. The Annals of Love by Chas. McIlvane and A Day of Miracles by Mary Fitzgerald, are short stories of interest, and Some Royal Young People by J. L. Harbour will appeal to little folks and their parents as well. In the way of entertainment there are given Aunt Angelina's Experiences of Trabbel by Agnes R. Pratt and Thursday Afternoon Philosophy by Clara J. Deeton, both being mirth-provoking monologues; A Goose Drill for Little Goslings by Harriet Wilber and some delightful suggestions for St. Valentine fetes. Raffia Work, new stitches for Afghans and Nandui or Paraguay Laces offer abundant employment for the fancy worker, and to these may be added Valentine Making for the children. Departments which give opportunity for money making are What Woman are doing, Helps Along the Way, Knots and Whatnots and The Mothers' Club.

The fashion pages present modes which are at once refined and practical, and in addition to numerous models for adults the millinery department tells explicitly how to make a shirred hat for a child. Points on Dressmaking gives directions for the construction of storm clothes, Toilet Table Chat advises harmless beautifiers and Etiquette Hints suggests what is correct in good society. The Kitchen Kingdom, Floriculture and Fashion Notes for Men bring to a close what is in all respects a most interesting and helpful number.

The Search for Pill Stuffs.
For the things that go into the 4,000,000,000 pills that produces every year the whole world is scoured. The hunt for herbs and barks is as unceasing as that for gold, and is no less exciting. Savage lands are explored. The wildest jungles and waterless deserts are overcome in the search. The costliest of expeditions are formed that American pill-eaters may not starve, and all sorts of dangers and hardships are encountered. Fishing fleets are chartered in the northern seas by great Detroit pharmaceutical institutions, and for several months in each year scour the ocean for fish that contain valuable oils.

In this search for new drugs, costly expeditions have been fitted out by pill-making firms which have penetrated some of the wildest and most impenetrable countries in the world. *Leslie's Monthly* for January.

Wing Lo-Ti (Coonley's beef, iron and wine with nerve) is the perfect food tonic. There is no other like it or equal to it. Price 50c at Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son's.

Boys and Girls.

A Number of Gifts for You If You Call and Bring Coupon.
Around every business place, especially a print shop, there are always things accumulating that one thinks too pretty to throw away, but for which there really is no use. If these things were in the hands of the boys and girls they would find some use for them.

Ours, like all other places has a number of such things around which we cannot use and do not like to destroy. Therefore we have arranged to give these things to the boys and girls of the RECORD family.
In this issue of the RECORD you find a coupon which, if you will cut out and bring to this office next Thursday between 4 and 5 o'clock, we will give each boy and girl, bringing such a coupon, one of these articles. Each child can have but one article. We hope to be able to give all the children something.
There are families where there are more than one child, and as there will possibly be some of your friends who have no children, you may get a coupon from them; but should you not be able to get one you may have a chance later, as we do not think our presents will be all exhausted this time.

Wood Alcohol in Lemon Extracts and Other Similar Preparations.

On November 28th the Department caused complaint to be filed against John DeBoe, a member of the firm of DeBoe, King & Co., of Grand Rapids, charging him with offering for sale and selling an extract of lemon containing methyl alcohol, or what is commonly known as wood alcohol. An analysis of several samples of the extract of lemon manufactured by this firm shows that the said lemon extract contains a large percentage, to wit: over 90 percent of its bulk of methyl, or wood alcohol. Upon investigation and analysis made in the Department's laboratory, it is also shown that extracts of vanilla, and of vanilla and tonka, together with other flavoring preparations placed on the market by this firm, contain wood alcohol. See State Analyst's report on samples analyzed, in this number of the bulletin. The Department has fortified itself with the opinions of eminent chemists on the effect of this drug in food products, and they are agreed that when so used it is poisonous and injurious to health. We warn all dealers that the offering for sale or selling of extracts of lemon or extracts of any other kind or designation or of any other product to be used as food and containing wood alcohol is a violation of the Michigan Pure Food Law, and that this Department will take and is now taking vigorous means to stop the traffic in this class of goods. The general public is also warned of the injurious and poisonous character of these preparations, and the Department will insist that wholesale dealers and retailers exert every means within their power to at once and effectively remove from sale in this State, not only the extracts which contain wood alcohol, but other like extracts, or flavoring preparations, if any there be, no matter where or by whom manufactured.

Choice of Western Routes Via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

In planning your western trip why not take advantage of the offer of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to allow you a choice of routes? The Southwest Limited, Chicago, to Kansas City; The Overland Limited, Chicago to Omaha and San Francisco, and The Pioneer Limited, Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis; offer a variety of routes and excellence in service and equipment not obtainable elsewhere. Complete information regarding these three main traveled roads free on request.

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FEMALE WEAKNESS
542 1-2 Congress St. PORTLAND, MAINE, Oct. 17, 1902.
I consider Wine of Cardui superior to any doctor's medicine I ever used and I know whereof I speak. I suffered for nine months with suppressed menstruation which completely prostrated me. Pains would shoot through my back and sides and I would have blinding headaches. My limbs would swell up and I would feel so weak I could not stand up. I naturally felt discouraged for I seemed to be beyond the help of physicians, but Wine of Cardui came as a God-send to me. I felt a change for the better within a week. After nineteen days treatment I menstruated without suffering the agonies I usually did and soon became regular and without pain. Wine of Cardui is simply wonderful and I wish that all suffering women knew of its good qualities.
Wilhelmina Swartz
Treasurer, Portland Economic League
Periodical headaches tell of female weakness. Wine of Cardui cures permanently nineteen out of every twenty cases of irregular menses, bearing down pains or any female weakness. If you are discouraged and doctors have failed, that is the best reason in the world you should try Wine of Cardui now. Remember that headaches mean female weakness. Secure a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui today.

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For fine custom work call on J. J. Kreuzberger, Merchant Tailor, 211 South Michigan St., South Bend.
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PANAMA DISCUSSED

President Roosevelt Tells Congress the Causes of Our Action Down There.

COURSE VIGOROUSLY DEFENDED

Isthmus Policed by United States in Interests of Its Inhabitants and Good of Civilized World.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I lay before the congress for its information a statement of my action up to this time in executing the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June 28, 1902.

By the said act the president was authorized to secure for the United States the property of the Panama Canal company and the perpetual control of a strip six miles wide across the Isthmus of Panama. It was further provided that "should the president be unable to obtain for the United States a satisfactory title to the property of the New Panama Canal company and the control of the necessary territory of the republic of Colombia * * * within a reasonable time and upon reasonable terms, then the president" should endeavor to provide for a canal by the Nicaragua route. The language quoted defines with exactness and precision what was to be done, and what as a matter of fact has been done. The president was authorized to go to the Nicaragua route only if within a reasonable time he could not obtain "control of the necessary territory of the republic of Colombia." This control has now been obtained; the provision of the act has been complied with; it is no longer possible under existing legislation to go to the Nicaragua route as an alternative.

Climax of the Effort.

This act marked the climax of the effort on the part of the United States to secure, so far as legislation was concerned, an interoceanic canal across the isthmus. The effort to secure a treaty for this purpose with one of the Central American republics did not stand on the same footing with the effort to secure a treaty under ordinary conditions. The proper position for the United States to assume in reference to this canal, and therefore to the governments of the isthmus, had been clearly set forth by Secretary Cass in 1853.

The principle thus enunciated by Secretary Cass was sound then and it is sound now. The United States has taken the position that no other government is to build the canal. In 1853, when France proposed to come to the aid of the French Panama company by guaranteeing their bonds, the Senate of the United States in executive session, with only some three votes dissenting, passed a resolution as follows: "That the government of the United States will look with serious concern and disapproval upon any connection of any European government with the construction or control of any ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien or across Central America, and must regard any such connection or control as injurious to the just rights and interests of the United States and as a menace to their welfare."

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

Under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty it was explicitly provided that the United States should control, police, and protect the canal which was to be built, keeping it open for the vessels of all nations on equal terms. The United States thus assumed the position of guarantor of the canal and of its peaceful use by all the world. The guaranty included as a matter of course the building of the canal. The enterprise was recognized as responding to an international need; and it would be the veriest travesty on right and justice to treat the governments in possession of the isthmus as having the right, in the language of Mr. Cass, "to close the gates of intercourse on the great highways of the world, and justify the act by the pretension that these avenues of trade and travel belong to them and that they choose to shut them."

When this government submitted to Colombia the Hay-Herran treaty three things were, therefore, already settled. One was that the canal should be built. The time for delay, the time for permitting the attempt to be made by private enterprise, the time for permitting any government of anti-social spirit and of imperfect development to bar the work, was past. The United States had assumed in connection with the canal certain responsibilities not only to its own people, but to the civilized world, which imperatively demanded that there should no longer be delay in beginning the work.

Secondly, it was settled that the canal should be built without unnecessary or improper delay, it was no less clearly shown to be our purpose to deal not merely in a spirit of justice but in a spirit of generosity with the people through whose land we might build it. The Hay-Herran treaty, if it erred at all, erred in the direction of an over-generosity towards the Colombian government. In our anxiety to be fair we had gone to the very verge in yielding to a weak nation's demands what that nation was helplessly unable to enforce from against our will. The only criticisms made upon the administration for the terms of the Hay-Herran treaty were for having granted too much to Colombia, not to failure to grant enough. Neither in the congress nor in the public press, at the time that

this treaty was formulated, was there complaint that it did not in the fullest and amplest manner guarantee to Colombia everything that she could by any color of title demand.

The Rejected Treaty.

Nor is the fact to be lost sight of that the rejected treaty, while generously responding to the peculiar demands of Colombia, in other respects merely provided for the construction of the canal in conformity with the express requirements of the act of the congress of June 28, 1902. By that act, as heretofore quoted, the president was authorized to acquire from Colombia, for the purpose of the canal, "perpetual control" of a certain strip of land; and it was expressly required that the "control" thus to be obtained should include "jurisdiction" to make police and sanitary regulations and to establish such judicial tribunals as might be agreed on for their enforcement. There were condition precedent prescribed by the congress; and for their fulfillment suitable stipulations were embodied in the treaty. It has been stated in public prints that Colombia objected to these stipulations, on the ground that they involved a relinquishment of her "sovereignty," but in the light of what has taken place, this alleged objection must be considered as an afterthought.

In reality, the treaty of requiring a cession of Colombia's sovereignty over the canal strip, expressly acknowledged, confirmed, and preserved her sovereignty over it. The treaty in this respect simply proceeded on the lines on which all the negotiations leading up to the present situation have been conducted. In those negotiations the exercise by the United States, subject to the paramount rights of the local sovereign, of a substantial control over the canal and the immediately adjacent territory, has been treated as a fundamental part of any arrangement that might be made. It has formed an essential feature of all our plans, and its necessity is fully recognized in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The congress, in providing that such control should be secured, adopted no new principle, but only incorporated in its legislation a condition the importance and propriety of which were universally recognized. During all the years of negotiation and discussion that preceded the conclusion of the Hay-Herran treaty, Colombia never intimated that the requirement by the United States of control over the canal strip would render unattainable the construction of a canal by way of the Isthmus of Panama; nor were we advised, during the months when legislation of 1902 was pending before the Congress, that the terms which it embodied would render negotiations with Colombia impracticable. It is plain that no nation could construct and guarantee the neutrality of the canal with a less degree of control than was stipulated for in the Hay-Herran treaty. A refusal to grant such degree of control was necessarily a refusal to make any practicable treaty at all. Such refusal therefore squarely raised the question whether Colombia was entitled to bar the transit of the world's traffic across the isthmus.

Demand for the Canal.

That the canal itself was eagerly demanded by the people of the locality through which it was to pass, and that the people of this locality no less eagerly longed for its construction under American control, are shown by the unanimity of action in the new Panama republic. Furthermore, Colombia, after having rejected the treaty in spite of our protests and warnings when it was in her power to accept it, has since shown the utmost eagerness to accept the same treaty if only the status quo could be restored. One of the men standing highest in the official circles of Colombia, on Nov. 6, addressed the American minister at Bogota, saying that if the government of the United States would land troops to preserve Colombian sovereignty and the transit, the Colombian government would "declare martial law; and, by virtue of vested constitutional authority, when public order is disturbed, (would) approve by decree the ratification of the canal treaty as signed, or if the government of the United States prefers (would) call extra session of the congress—with new and friendly members—next May to approve the treaty." Having these facts in view, there is no shadow of question that the government of the United States proposed a treaty which was not merely just, but generous to Colombia, which our people regarded as erring, if at all, on the side of over-generosity; which was hailed with delight by the people of the immediate locality through which the canal was to pass, who were most concerned as to the new order of things, and which the Colombian authorities now recognize as being so good that they are willing to promise its unconditional ratification if only we will desert those who have shown themselves our friends and restore to those who have shown themselves unfriendly the power to do what they did. I pass by the question as to what assurance we have that they would now keep their pledge and not again refuse to ratify the treaty if they had the power; for, of course, I will not for one moment discuss the possibility of the United States committing an act of such baseness as to abandon the new republic of Panama.

Congress Settled the Route.

Thirdly, finally the congress definitely settled where the canal was to be built. It was provided that a treaty should be made for building the canal across the Isthmus of Panama; and if, after reasonable time, it proved impossible to secure such a treaty; that then we should go to Nicaragua. The treaty has been made; for it needs no argument to show that the intent of congress was to insure a canal across Panama, and that whether the republic granting the title was called New

Granada, Colombia, or Panama mattered not one whit. As events turned out, the question of "reasonable time" did not enter into the matter at all. Although, as the months went by, it became increasingly improbable that the Colombian congress would ratify the treaty or take steps which would be equivalent thereto, yet all chance for such action on their part did not vanish until the congress closed at the end of October, and within three days thereafter the revolution in Panama had broken out. Panama became an independent state, and the control of the territory necessary for building the canal then became obtainable. The condition under which alone we could have gone to Nicaragua thereby became impossible of fulfillment. If the pending treaty with Panama should not be ratified by the senate this would not alter the fact that we could not go to Nicaragua. The congress has decided the route, and there is no alternative under existing legislation. When in August it began to appear probable that the Colombian legislature would not ratify the treaty it became incumbent upon me to consider well what the situation was and to be ready to advise the congress as to what were the various alternatives of action open to us. There were several possibilities. One was that Colombia would at the last moment see the wisdom of her position. That there might be nothing omitted, Secretary Hay, through the minister at Bogota, repeatedly warned Colombia that grave consequences might follow from her rejection of the treaty. Although it was a constantly diminishing chance, yet the possibility of ratification did not wholly pass away until the close of the session of the Colombian congress.

Most Likely Situation.

A second alternative was that by the close of the session on the last day of October, without the ratification of the treaty by Colombia and without any steps taken by Panama, the American congress on assembling early in November would be confronted with a situation in which there had been a failure to come to terms as to building the canal along the Panama route, and yet there had not been a lapse of a reasonable time—using the word reasonable in any proper sense—such as would justify the administration going to the Nicaragua route. This situation seemed on the whole the most likely, and as a matter of fact I had made the original draft of my message to the congress with a view to its existence.

It was the opinion of eminent international jurists that in view of the fact that the great design of our guarantee under the treaty of 1846 was to dedicate the isthmus to the purposes of interoceanic transit, and above all to secure the construction of an interoceanic canal, Colombia could not under existing conditions refuse to enter into a proper arrangement with the United States to that end, without violating the spirit and substantially repudiating the obligations of a treaty the full benefits of which she had enjoyed for over fifty years. My intention was to consult the congress as to whether under such circumstances it would not be proper to announce that the canal was to be dug forthwith; that we would give the terms that we had offered and no others; and that if such terms were not agreed to we would enter into an arrangement with Panama direct, or take what other steps were needful in order to begin the enterprise.

A third possibility was that the people of the isthmus, who had formerly constituted an independent state, and who until recently were united to Colombia only by a loose tie of federal relationship, might take the protection of their own vital interests into their own hands, reassert their former rights, declare their independence upon just grounds, and establish a government competent and willing to do its share in this great work for civilization. This third possibility is what actually occurred. Everyone knew that it was a possibility, but it was not until towards the end of October that it appeared to be an imminent probability. Although the administration, of course, had special means of knowledge, no such means were necessary in order to appreciate the possibility, and toward the end the likelihood, of such a revolutionary outbreak and of its success. It was a matter of common notoriety. (Here the president submitted quotations from newspapers showing the state of affairs on the isthmus.)

Revolution Reported Brewing.

On Oct. 15 Commander Hubbard of the navy, notified the navy department that, though things were quiet on the isthmus, a revolution had broken out in the state of Cauca. On Oct. 16, at the request of Lieutenant General Young, I saw Captain C. B. Humphrey and Lieutenant Grayson Mallet-Prevost Murphy, who had just returned from a four months' tour through the northern portions of Venezuela and Colombia. They stopped in Panama on their return in the latter part of September. At the time they were sent down there had been no thought of their going to Panama, and their visit to the isthmus was but an unpremeditated incident of their return journey; nor had they been spoken to by anyone at Washington regarding the possibility of a revolt. Until they landed at Colon they had no knowledge that a revolution was impending, save what they had gained from the newspapers. What they saw in Panama so impressed them that they reported thereon to Lieutenant General Young, according to his memorandum—that while on the isthmus they became satisfied beyond question that, owing to the dissatisfaction because of the failure of Colombia to ratify the Hay-Herran treaty, a revolutionary party was in course of organization having for its object the separation of the state of Panama from Colombia, the leader being Dr. Richard Arango, the former governor of Pana-

ma; that when they were on the isthmus arms and ammunition were being smuggled into the city of Colon in piano boxes, merchandise, crates, etc., the small arms received being principally the Gras French rifle, the Remington, and the Mauser; that nearly every citizen in Panama had some sort of rifle or gun in his possession, with ammunition therefor; that in the city of Panama there had been organized a fire brigade which was really intended for a revolutionary organization; that there were representatives of the revolutionary organization at all important points on the isthmus; that in Panama, Colon, and the other principal places of the isthmus police forces had been organized which were in reality revolutionary forces; that the people on the isthmus seemed to be unanimous in their sentiment against the Bogota government, and their disgust over the failure of that government to ratify the treaty providing for the construction of the canal, and that a revolution might be expected immediately upon the adjournment of the Colombian congress without ratification of the treaty.

Saw the Officers Himself.

Lieutenant General Young thus regarded their report as of such importance as to make it advisable that I should personally see these officers. They told me what they had already reported to the lieutenant general, adding that on the isthmus the excitement was seething. In response to a question of mine they informed me that the revolution might break out at any moment, and if it did not happen before, would doubtless take place immediately after the closing of the Colombian congress (at the end of October) if the canal treaty were not ratified. They were certain that the revolution would occur, and before leaving the isthmus had made their own reckoning as to the time, which they had set down as being probably from three to four weeks after their leaving.

In view of all these facts I directed the navy department to issue instructions such as would insure our having ships within easy reach of the isthmus in the event of need arising.

Orders as to Keeping Transit Open.

On Nov. 2, when the Colombian congress having adjourned, it was evident that the outbreak was imminent, and when it was announced that both sides were making ready forces whose meeting would mean bloodshed and disorder, the Colombian troops having embarked on vessels, the following instructions were sent to the commanders of the Boston, Nashville, and Dixie: "Maintain free and uninterrupted transit. If interruption is threatened by armed force, occupy the line of railroad. Prevent landing of any armed force with hostile intent, either government or insurgent, at any point within 50 miles of Panama. Government force reported approaching the isthmus in vessels. Prevent their landing if, in your judgment, the landing would precipitate a conflict." These orders were delivered in pursuance of the policy on which our government had repeatedly acted.

The first two telegrams are from the department of state to the consul at Panama:

"July 25, 1900.—You are directed to protest against any act of hostility which may involve or imperil the safe and peaceful transit of persons or property across the Isthmus of Panama. The bombardment of Panama would have this effect, and the United States must insist upon the neutrality of the isthmus as guaranteed by the treaty."

"November 20, 1901.—Notify all parties molesting or interfering with free transit across the isthmus that such interference must cease and that the United States will prevent the interruption of traffic upon the railroad. Consult with captain of the Iowa, who will be instructed to land marines, if necessary, for the protection of the railroad, in accordance with the treaty rights and obligations of the United States. Desirable to avoid bloodshed, if possible."

[Three other telegrams of singular import are introduced, and the president gives the following, signed Casey:]

"Have sent this communication to the American consul at Panama:

"Inform governor while trains running under United States protection, I must decline transportation any combatants, ammunition, arms, which might cause interruption traffic or convert line of transit into theater of hostilities. CASEY."

Isthmus Uprising Reported.

On Nov. 3, Commander Hubbard responded to the above-quoted telegram of Nov. 2, 1903, saying that before the telegram had been received 400 Colombian troops from Cartagena had landed at Colon; that there had been no revolution on the isthmus, but that the situation was most critical if the revolutionary leaders should act. On this same date the Associated Press in Washington received a bulletin stating that a revolutionary outbreak had occurred. When this was brought to the attention of the assistant secretary of state, Mr. Loomis, he prepared the following cablegram to the consul-general at Panama and the consul at Colon: "Uprising on isthmus reported. Keep department promptly and fully informed." (This was confirmed later, the president says, on the same day by our consul general.)

The Colombian gunboat Bogota next day began to shell the city of Panama, with the result of killing one Chinaman. The consul-general was directed to notify her to stop firing. Meanwhile, on Nov. 4, Commander Hubbard notified the department that he had landed a force to protect the lives and property of American citizens against the threats of the Colombian soldiery. Before any step whatever had been taken by the United States troops to restore order, the commander of the

newly landed Colombian troops had indulged in wanton and violent threats against American citizens, which created serious apprehension. As Commander Hubbard reported in his letter of Nov. 5, this officer and his troops practically began war against the United States, and only the forbearance and coolness of our officers and men prevented bloodshed. (Here the president gives Commander Hubbard's letters confirming the foregoing statements, the first of which closes as follows: "I feel that I can not sufficiently strongly represent to the department the grossness of the outrage and the insult to our dignity, even apart from the savagery of the threat.") Referring to these letters the president proceeds:

We Were Not Too Energetic.

This plain official account of the occurrences of Nov. 4, shows that, instead of there having been too much provision by the American government for the maintenance of order and the protection of life and property on the isthmus, the orders for the movement of the American warships had been too long delayed; so long, in fact, that there were but forty-two marines and sailors available to land and protect the lives of American men and women. It was only the coolness and gallantry with which this little band of men wearing the American uniform faced ten times their number of armed foes, bent on carrying out the atrocious threat of the Colombian commander, that prevented a murderous catastrophe. At Panama, when the revolution broke out, there were no American troops or sailors. At Colon, Commander Hubbard acted with entire impartiality toward both sides, preventing any movement, whether by the Colombians or the Panamanians, which would tend to produce bloodshed. On Nov. 9 he prevented a body of the revolutionists from landing at Colon. Throughout he behaved in the most creditable manner. (The president next quotes a special correspondent in the New York Evening Post setting forth in detail the unbearable oppression of the Colombian government in Panama.)

Panama People Willing to Fight.

I call special attention to the concluding portion of this interview which states the willingness of the Panama people to fight the Colombian troops and the refusal of Commander Hubbard to permit them to use the railroad and therefore to get into a position where the fight could take place. It thus clearly appears that the fact that there was no bloodshed on the isthmus was directly due—and only due—to the prompt and firm enforcement by the United States of its traditional policy. During the past forty years revolutions and attempts at revolution have succeeded one another with monotonous regularity on the isthmus, and again and again United States sailors and marines have been landed as they were landed in this instance and under similar instruction to protect the transit. One of these revolutions resulted in three years of warfare; and the aggregate of bloodshed and misery caused by them has been incalculable. The fact that in this last revolution not a life was lost, save that of the man killed by the shells of the Colombian gunboat, and no property destroyed, was due to the action which I have described. We, in effect, policed the isthmus in the interest of its inhabitants and of our own national needs, and for the good of the entire civilized world. * * *

Refers to Injurious Insinuations.

I hesitate to refer to the injurious insinuations which have been made of complicity by this government in the revolutionary movement in Panama. They are as destitute of foundation as of propriety. The only excuse for my mentioning them is the fear lest unthinking persons might mistake for acquiescence the silence of mere respect. I think proper to say, therefore, that no one connected with this government had any part in preparing, inciting, or encouraging the late revolution on the Isthmus of Panama, and that save from the reports of our military and naval officers, given above, no one connected with this government had any previous knowledge of the revolution except such as was accessible to any person of ordinary intelligence who read the newspapers and kept up a current acquaintance with public affairs.

By the unanimous action of its people, without the firing of a shot—with a unanimity hardly before recorded in any similar case—the people of Panama declared themselves an independent republic. Their recognition by this government was based upon a state of facts in no way dependent for its justification upon our action in ordinary cases. I have not denied, nor do I wish to deny, either the validity or the propriety of the general rule that a new state should not be recognized as independent till it has shown its ability to maintain its independence. This rule is derived from the principle of nonintervention, and as a corollary of that principle has generally been observed by the United States. But, like the principle from which it is deduced, the rule is subject to exceptions; and there are in my opinion clear and imperative reasons why a departure from it was justified and even required in the present instance. These reasons embrace, first, our treaty rights; second, our national interests and safety; and third, the interests of collective civilization.

Erroneous News of the Treaty.

I have already adverted to the treaty of 1846, by the fifty-eighth article of which the United States secured the right to a free and open transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and to that and agreed to guarantee to New Granada her rights of sovereignty and property over that territory. This article is sometimes discussed as if the latter guarantee constituted its sole object and bound the United States to protect the sovereignty of New Granada against domestic revolutions. Nothing, however, could be more erroneous than this supposition. That our wise and patriotic ancestors, with all their dread of entangling alliances, would have entered into a treaty with New Granada solely or even primarily for the purpose of enabling that remnant of the original republic of Colombia, then resolved into the states of New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, to continue from Bogota to rule over the Isthmus of Panama, is a conception that would in itself be incredible, even if the contrary did not clearly appear. It is true that since the treaty was made the United States has again and again been obliged forcibly to intervene for the preservation of order and the maintenance of an open transit, and that this intervention has usually operated to the advantage of the titular government of Colombia, but it is equally true that the United States in intervening, with or without Colombia's consent, for the protection of the transit, has disclaimed any duty to defend the Colombian government against domestic insurrection or against the erection of an independent government on the Isthmus of Panama. The attacks against which the United States engaged to protect New Granada's sovereignty were those of foreign powers; but this engagement was only a means to the accomplishment of a yet more important end. The great design of the article was to assure the dedication of the isthmus to the purposes of free and unobstructed interoceanic transit, the consummation of which would be found in an interoceanic canal.

(The president then says that the object of all our diplomacy for years has been the construction of this canal, and that its construction is a matter of vital interest to the United States. He refers to the rejection of the Hay-Herran treaty, and says that thereafter one of Colombia's first acts was to invoke the intervention of the United States to put down the Panama rebellion, and says:)

Here was a direct solicitation to the United States to intervene for the purpose of suppressing, contrary to the treaty of 1846, as this government has uniformly construed it, a new revolt against Colombia's authority brought about by her own refusal to permit the fulfillment of the great design for which that treaty was made. It was under these circumstances that the United States, instead of using its forces to destroy those who sought to make the engagements of the treaty a reality, recognized them as the proper custodians of the sovereignty of the isthmus.

Ask to Violate the Treaty.

(He declares that "the recognition of the republic of Panama was an act justified by the interests of collective civilization," and proceeds:)

That our position as the mandator of civilization has been by no means misconceived is shown by the promptitude with which the powers have, one after another, followed our lead in recognizing Panama as an independent state. Our action in recognizing the new republic has been followed by like recognition on the part of France, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Nicaragua, Peru, China, Cuba, Great Britain, Italy, Costa Rica, Japan, and Austria-Hungary.

Colombia's Policy of Delay.

(He then refers to the orders of the Colombian senate after the rejection of the Hay-Herran treaty, which laid out a policy of delay, and refers to it as follows:)

Such is the scheme to which it was proposed that the United States should be invited to become a party. The construction of the canal was to be relegated to the indefinite future, while Colombia was, by reason of her own delay, to be placed in the "more advantageous" position of claiming not merely the compensation to be paid by the United States for the privilege of completing the canal, but also the \$40,000,000 authorized by the act of 1902 to be paid for the property of the New Panama Canal company. That the attempt to carry out this scheme would have brought Colombia into conflict with the government of France can not be doubted; nor could the United States have counted upon immunity from the consequences of the attempt, even apart from the indefinite delays to which the construction of the canal was to be subjected. On the first appearance of danger to Colombia, this government would have been summoned to interpose in order to give effect to the guarantees of the treaty of 1846; and all this in support of a plan which, while characterized in its first stage by the wanton disregard of our own highest interests, was fitly to end in further injury to the citizens of a friendly nation, whose enormous losses in their generous efforts to pierce the isthmus have become a matter of history.

(The president closes as follows:)

Meanwhile, the only question now before us is that of the ratification of the treaty. For it is to be remembered that a failure to ratify the treaty will not undo what has been done, will not restore Panama to Colombia, and will not alter our obligation to keep the transit open across the isthmus, and to prevent any outside power from menacing this transit.

In conclusion let me repeat that the question actually before this government is not that of the recognition of Panama as an independent republic. That is an accomplished fact. The question, and the only question, is whether or not we shall build an isthmian canal.

I transmit herewith copies of the latest notes from the minister of the republic of Panama to this government, and of certain notes which have passed between the special envoy of the republic of Colombia and this government.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Would Not Honor the Dead.
Savannah, Ga., Jan. 5.—The Veterans of the Confederacy, of Savannah, refused to send a wreath of laurel to lay upon the grave of General Longstreet, in accordance with the custom of the order. The refusal was based on the allegation that Longstreet disobeyed Lee's orders on the field of battle at Gettysburg.

No Favors for United Statesmen, Now Bogota, Jan. 5.—The Bogota City Railroad company, a New York concern which as a special favor has been allowed to charge extra fare because of the high rate of exchange, is now being held to the terms of its concession, under which the fare to be charged is 10 cents in paper money.

Charged with Robbing Uncle Sam.
New York, Jan. 5.—John A. Benson, who was arrested several days ago by United States secret service officers, charged with defrauding the governments out of thousands of acres of land, was released in the United States circuit court upon furnishing \$10,000 cash bail.

THE WEATHER

Following is the official weather forecast up to 8 o'clock tonight:
Illinois and Indiana—Increasing cloudiness with probably snow flurries in north portion; warmer; southeast winds.
Lower Michigan—Partly cloudy with possibly snow flurries; rising temperature; variable winds, shifting to southeast.
Wisconsin—Probably snow flurries; rising temperature; fresh southeast winds.
Iowa—Increasing cloudiness, with probably snow flurries; rising temperature; variable winds.

THE MARKETS

Chicago Grain.
Chicago, Jan. 4.
Following were the quotations on the Chicago Board of Trade today:

Wheat—Open	High	Low	Close
January	87	87 1/2	88 1/2
May	87 1/2	88	88 1/2
July	87 1/2	88	88 1/2
September	87 1/2	88	88 1/2

Corn.
January 42 1/2 42 3/4 42 3/4 42 3/4
May 47 47 1/2 47 1/2 48
July 46 1/2 46 3/4 46 3/4 46 3/4
September 45 1/2 45 3/4 45 3/4 46

Oats.
January 36 1/2 36 3/4 36 3/4 36 3/4
May 35 1/2 35 3/4 35 3/4 35 3/4
July 35 1/2 35 3/4 35 3/4 35 3/4

Pork.
January 13.07 13.35 13.07 13.27 1/2
May 13.57 13.90 13.55 13.67 1/2

Lard.
January 6.90 6.95 6.87 6.90
May 7.17 7.22 7.12 7.17 1/2

Short Ribs.
January 6.50 6.57 6.50 6.50
May 6.85 6.95 6.77 6.80

Chicago Live Stock.
Chicago, Jan. 4.
Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 42,000. Sales ranged at \$4.05@5.50 for pigs, \$4.40@4.90 for high, \$4.55@4.75 for rough packing, \$4.60@5.05 for mixed, and \$4.80@5.15 for heavy packing and shipping lots, with the bulk of the sales at \$4.75@4.95 for fair to good averages.

Cattle.—Estimated receipts for the day, 27,000. Quotations ranged at \$5.50@6.00 choice to extra steers, \$4.70@5.40 for good to choice do., \$4.30@4.70 fair to good do., \$3.40@4.30 common to medium do., \$3.90@5.50 fed western steers, \$2.00@4.20 stockers and feeders, \$1.25@4.50 cows, \$2.50@4.50 heifers, \$2.25@4.25 bulls and oxen, \$3.50@4.25 stags, \$3.00@4.40 Texas steers, and \$4.00@6.75 veal calves.

Sheep.—Estimated receipts for the day, 25,000. Quotations ranged at \$2.50@4.20 westerns, \$2.60@4.00 natives, \$4.25@5.25 yearlings, \$2.50@3.20 western lambs, and \$3.50@6.30 native lambs.

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A Great Bargain.

For residents of rural routes.
The Detroit Free Press.
Michigan's Leading Newspaper, by mail every day, except Sunday, and

THE BUCHANAN RECORD
Both One Year For Only \$2.50

This is the greatest newspaper bargain ever offered in Michigan. Never before was such an opportunity given our readers. Just think of it, Michigan's leading newspaper, The Detroit Free Press and the twice a week Record both one year for only \$2.50 just half the price of the Free Press alone.
Send your orders to this office,
THE BUCHANAN RECORD.

TRIALS OF BOODLERS

Order in Which the Grand Rapids Water Deal Phalanx Will Be Arraigned.

ALLEGED BRIBERS COME FIRST

Burns Declines to Plead When Called Before Court—Harbor Project for Marquette—Notes.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 5.—Prosecutor Ward announced in the superior court that he had arranged to take up the first batch of the Lake Michigan water scandal trials in the following order: Aldermen Ellen, Muir, Lozier and McCool; ex-City Clerk Lamoureux; Attorney Gerrit H. Albers. All except Albers are accused of accepting bribes, he being accused of perjury.

Next Come the Conspiracy Trials.
Tentative arrangements have also been made for the other trials to follow in this order: Aldermen Mol and Johnson; E. D. Conger, manager of the Grand Rapids Herald; Charles S. Burch, manager of The Evening Press; J. Clark Sproat, formerly manager of The Democrat; ex-Mayor George Perry; Russell Thompson, formerly reporter of The Evening Press. Of the last group all are accused of conspiracy except Mol and Johnson, who are charged with having accepted a bribe. The court ordered that the first batch of trials be set for next Monday, Kinney's case coming up first.

Senator Burns Stood Mute.
State Senator Burns was arraigned in the superior court on the charge of accepting a bribe for influencing legislation in the water deal. He stood mute and a plea of not guilty pro forma was entered.

HARBOR AT MARQUETTE

Plan is to Make It a Harbor of Refuge for the Shelter of Storm Driven Vessels.

Marquette, Mich., Jan. 5.—An important improvement demanded by the shipping interests of the great lakes has received the indorsement of the war department and is expected to receive the sanction of congress. This is the project of making Marquette a harbor of refuge, capable of accommodating as big a fleet of boats as would at any time be liable to make the port for shelter.

According to the engineers' surveys, made some time ago, the cost of the improvement would be \$303,000. The project provides for extending the breakwater, now 3,000 feet in length, an additional distance of 1,500 feet, which would give plenty of sea room in the harbor, and the engineers' report on the subject has been forwarded to congress indorsed by the secretary of war.

Funerals of Iroquois Fire Victims.

Detroit, Jan. 5.—Five victims of the Iroquois theater fire in Chicago were buried in Woodmere cemetery here. The triple funeral of Mrs. E. B. Brooke Pease, Mrs. Percival S. Pease and little Elizabeth Pease was held from the residence of Mrs. Adolph Fartel, a daughter of the elder Mrs. Pease, while less than a dozen blocks away the bodies of Mrs. Clara Ruelman and her son-in-law, Herman Felman, were taken to St. Paul's German Evangelical church, where their funerals were attended by great numbers.

He Was a Nervy Thief.

Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 5.—One of the cheekiest alleged thieves caught here in some time seems to be young Claude W. Archer, who is held in bonds of \$1,000 for alleged theft of jewelry valued at \$400 from A. E. Aikins, of Cleveland, at the sanatorium. Archer lives here but was taking treatment at the sanatorium, as was Aikins. Part of the loot was a diamond ring worth \$250, which, it is said, young Archer had the nerve to try to sell to the night captain of police, J. E. Bevier. He finally disposed of the ring to a hotel clerk for \$9.50.

Her Fears Were Justified.

Ypsilanti, Mich., Jan. 5.—Mrs. Arthur Wood Coutou was notified of the death of her son, William Smith, while she was making inquiries at Grand Rapids as to whether he was one of the victims of the Pere Marquette disaster, a young man of his age and name having appeared in the list. She thought he had been coming home to pay her a surprise visit after an absence of several years, and that he had taken that train. The telegram was from Caspar, Wyo., where he had been living.

New Board of Pardons.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 5.—The old pardon board having gone out of existence Nov. 29, Governor Gliss has appointed a new board of three, as required by the act of the last legislature. The new appointees are: Dr. Frank W. Shumway, of Williamston, for the term of six years; ex-Senator E. A. Blakeslee, of Galien, for four years; Judge Willis R. Kendrick, of Saginaw, for two years.

Leaves Money to Churches.

Flint, Mich., Jan. 5.—The will of John Inglis Paterson, an eccentric old man who died a few days ago, leaves \$50 to the Presbyterian church in the United States and a like sum to the Canadian church. Each country gets \$50 for a fund toward the suppression of the liquor traffic. The widow gets the balance of a \$5,000 estate.

CORRESPONDENCE

DAYTON

The Royal Neighbors elected the following officers at their last regular meeting: Oracle, Mrs. A. C. Weaver; Vice Oracle, Emma Redding; Recorder, Clara Burrus; Receiver, Carrie Reinke; Marshals, Stella Redding and Julia Janish; Inner Sentinel, Julia Arnold; Outer Sentinel, Mrs. Ed Reinke; Chancellor, Tilda Burns; Past Oracle, Mrs. E. Legget.

Miss Irene Phillips visited relatives at Three Oaks Christmas.

Bill Davidson visited friends here a few days this week. Bill seems to have a warm spot in his heart for Dayton folks, and his friends were glad to see his smiling face again.

Miss Bell Strunk and Emma Arnold were in Buchanan Monday.

Clarence Cripe, of South Bend, visited relatives here Christmas.

Mr. A. Whitely, of Chicago, visited his family here this week.

Hazel Redding is visiting in Chicago this week.

Mrs. Clara Reamer and children of Buchanan, visited Mrs. M. Olendene Christmas.

BENTON HARBOR.

Snug winter weather and plenty of snow.

Lake Shore Lodge F. & A. M. installed its officers last evening.

Local freight trains on the Big 4 leaving here today did not get very far on account of the heavy snowfall.

There has been an unusual number of deaths in the Twin cities and vicinity, during the past week.

The Knights of Pythias are giving a charity ball tonight, for the benefit of the new hospital.

Mrs. C. R. Nash and daughter Mrs. Alma White, of Buchanan, spent the holidays with friends in this city.

The A. O. U. W. and its ladies auxiliary the D. of H., will hold a joint public installation and banquet next week, Friday night.

Benton Harbor's third daily, the post, has proved a losing venture and its subscription list has passed into the hands of the News. The weekly edition will be continued however.

Clayton Niles is at the bank again, after a two weeks' vacation. Mrs. Niles and mother, Mrs. Harry Storms have returned from Buchanan, where they spent Christmas with relatives.

ST. JOSEPH

The sheriff question is still being agitated, but there seems to be no decided idea of who will succeed the famous Collins.

The travellers between St. Joseph and Benton Harbor were compelled to face a howling blizzard a day or so ago, when the street car power gave out.

Trains over the Pere Marquette have been exceedingly off time since the installation of the new Chicago branch.

The cruel hand of death has been fearfully active in the Twin cities of late.

Capt. Fred Armstrong of the Benton Harbor champion team has been selected as fullback on an all American high school eleven in the January Boys' Own Sport paper, now out.

This all American team contains star players from Denver, St. Louis, Chicago, Haverhill, Mass., Cleveland, Rockford, Ill., Rochell, Ill., and Benton Harbor, and is the careful selection of the editor, who, besides digesting all of the season's gridiron records, conferred with many coaches all over the country.

Judge Ellsworth, of the Probate court, has withdrawn forever from the bachelors' club.

The 1903 marriage license record decreased greatly from that of the previous year.

A farmer, who works at a local factory during the winter, says that farm hand's wages have taken a solid increase in the last few years. "Twenty dollars a month and board was about the extent of the farmer's salary, only a few years ago," he continued, "but today the good man can secure a dollar and a half a day, and the reason for this? Because so

many men from the country have flocked into the city factories, leaving the farmer without resources unless he come up in his pay. And the result of this jump in wages? The return of the men to the farms.

WEST BERTRAND.

Miss Effie Perry, of Chicago, is spending her vacation in Buchanan and Bertrand.

John Dalrymple is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dalrymple.

Frank Redding, who has been very low with stomach trouble, is reported better with hopes of recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith spent Xmas at Mr. John Redden's, Miss Inez returning to Battle Creek with them.

Cass Rozell was in Grand Rapids not long since, taking a degree in Masonry.

Mrs. Ed Smith is a sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism.

There is a man in Dayton town His whiskers have a glow, He says the stove exploded And singed them off just so.

Herbert Mitten spent New Year's day with his parents.

Flossie Jakways was at home last week, from South Bend.

Mr. and Mrs. John Best entertained the pedro club Wednesday evening last week.

Harry Baker was in Chicago one day last week.

Mrs. M. Johnson and Mabel Currier spent the vacation with Mr. and Mr. J. B. Currier.

School commenced in all rural districts Monday, January 4.

The Degree of Honor will give a pie social at Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Baker's, Tuesday evening, January 12. Everyone invited.

The I. O. O. F. Dayton will give a social dance at their hall in Dayton, January 8.

The Bertrand young people had plenty of dance last week; some going to Galien New Year's eve, and others to New Carlisle New Year's night. A good time is reported at both places.

Inez Redden returned from Battle Creek, Saturday.

We tried to chronicle all the Christmas doings last week, but was a little slow in getting them in. The paper had gone to press.

Mrs. Clyde Baker had the misfortune to slip and break a bone at the ankle, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Delos Koontz, of Marlboro, Mich., have been visiting friends and relatives in Bertrand the past week. In the face of the fact that cement will probably be the building material of the future, it may be interesting to note that Marlboro is but concrete company, located on one of the ninety-nine lakes in northern Michigan which the company have an option on to take out the marl. They expect to find enough marl in these lakes to keep them running a century, and when the factory is completed it will have a capacity of 1,500 barrels a day.

Mrs. Smith is still very ill with inflammatory rheumatism.

A Long-maned Horse.

A marvelously-maned mare, whose wealth of silver-gray hair reaches a length of eighteen feet, and surpasses anything of the kind ever heard of in equine history, is owned by George O. Zillgitt, of Inglewood, Cal., who purchased her seven years ago, when she was three years old; at the time her mane was of ordinary length, and it was not until a year later that it began to grow with unusual rapidity. For a number of years this horse was used on the Zillgitt farm in North Dakota. During that time the mane was kept in a net, and was seldom taken down oftener than once a year. The heavy plow collar rubbed against and injured the back part of the mane, but the upper part still remains and trails out in gorgeous waves of silver when unbound from the braids that are so necessary to keep it from getting tangled. No one has been able to account for this superfluity of hair. The animal has not been given special care. She has been treated quite like an ordinary horse, and the extraordinary growth is simply the result of some strange prank of nature.

A month ago Mr. Zillgitt took the horse to California, where she is being used in the family carriage. She is the mother of a colt that seems destined to be even more famous than her parent. Though only a few months old, this colt possesses both mane and tail that reach to the ground.—Scientific American.

Anyone wishing to see a picture of this horse can do so by calling at the Record office.

Letters unclaimed remaining in P. O. at Buchanan, Mich., for week ending Dec. 29, 1903: Geo. L. Kelley, J. H. Heisheman, Mrs. Ann Holly, Mrs. A. C. Miller, Miss Mary Fluther, G. W. Noble, P. M.

WANTED—600 bushels of good apples any variety; call at the home of Elder J. C. Royer. t f.

Night Was Her Terror.

"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but, when all other medicines failed, three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 58 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, LaGrippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00 Trial bottles free at W. N. Brodrick's Drug store.

First publication Jan. 1, 1914.

Estate of Olin H. Williams, Deceased. STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Probate Court for the County of Berrien. At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of St. Joseph in said County, on the 2nd day of December, A. D. 1913.

Present: Hon. Frank H. Ellsworth, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Olin H. Williams, deceased. John C. Dick, administrator, having filed in said Court his final administration account, and his petition praying for the allowance thereof and for the assignment and distribution of the residue of said estate. It is ordered, that the 18th day of January A. D. 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate office, he and he hereby appointed for examining and allowing said account and hearing said petition: It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County. (A true copy) FRANK H. ELLSWORTH, Judge of Probate. ROLAND E. BARR, Register of Probate. Last publication Jan. 15, 1914.

Two million Americans suffer the torturing pangs of dyspepsia. No need to Burdock Blood Bitters cures. At any drug store.

Bring your printing to the Record office.

Clearing Sale of Millinery

For the next 30 days I will close all the millinery stock out at cost. Come and get a bargain.

We want every hat sold the 1st of February and if you come early you can have your choice of the best, a lot of caps and

Millinery Novelties.

Mrs. E. Parkinson.

CITY RESTAURANT
Good Meals Pleasant Rooms

Mrs. Nettie Lister,
First door east of Buchanan Cash Grocery

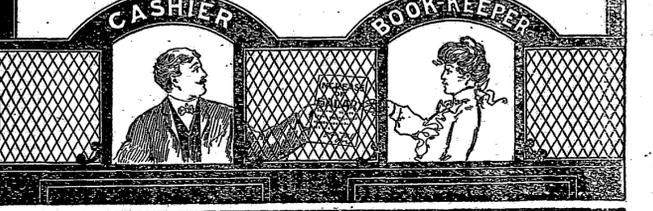
O. M. Marsh
Shoe repairing neatly done at Carner and Carner's. t f

Persons visiting South Bend and desiring a lunch can find a fine cup of coffee, sandwiches, fruits and ice cream at

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NEW CLASSES OPEN EVERY WEEK
The shorthand and typewriting department is under the personal supervision of Charles H. McGurran, official stenographer of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, one of the acknowledged foremost expert stenographers of the country, and holder of the world's record in typewriting. The telegraph department includes a fully equipped modern telegraph office, where the student learns actual telegraph and railroad business.
MAKE A START THIS WEEK, CALL OR WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
MICHIGAN BUSINESS INSTITUTE, Todd Block, Kalamazoo, Mich.



THE HUB

ONE-FOURTH Reduction on Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats

Decisive cut in all early season prices in order to radically reduce our stock before inventory—every garment offered is an exceptional value which cannot be duplicated in South Bend at anywhere near the prices we ask.

Men's Overcoats in dark oxford grey kersey—early season price \$5.00—now only **\$3 75**
Men's black and oxford kersey overcoats reduced from \$6.00 to only **\$4 50**
Men's overcoats, cut 44, 48, 50 and 52 inches long, made in Chesterfield and belt styles, formerly sold at \$20.00, \$18.00 and \$15.00 now at **\$11 25**
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