

Geo. Wyman & Co.

Our entire store is filled with goods suitable for Christmas presents, we have goods from nearly every country on the globe. We offer you this year a more complete assortment throughout, than any previous year.

CROCKERY. We offer an importer's sample line of fancy china under price. Table No. 1—10c, table No. 2—25c, table No. 3—75c, table No. 4—\$1.00.

CUT GLASS in pleasing variety at less than the usual prices. We offer special 8-inch American cut glass bowl at \$2.50 each while they last.

TOYS AND DOLLS. We offer a much larger line than last year, they will be found on second floor.

CARPETS AND RUGS for Christmas are sensible presents. We offer a choice selection.

CURTAINS and PORTIERS Our new drapery department is well equipped at all prices.

JEWELRY at popular prices.

PERFUMES. We offer \$1.00 holiday packages of perfumes at 50c; 50c quality at 25c.

LEATHER GOODS, trunks, bags and suit cases, second floor; traveling cases, hand bags and pocket books in jewelry dept.

SILKS and DRESS GOODS, silks for waists and dresses, special at 50c yard and up; china silks, 50c quality at 25c yard.

Santa Claus is expected to arrive at our store Dec. 11th and will sort out the beautiful Christmas presents for children in our show window, every afternoon at 3 o'clock each day until Christmas. COME AND SEE US.

Geo. Wyman & Co.

Open Evenings the Week Preceding Christmas.

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

BUSINESS CARDS

D. R. L. E. PECK, Homeopathic Physician.
Surgeon, Office and Residence on Main St.
Buchanan, Mich.

O. W. LEE CURTIS, M. D. Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Roe's Hardware. Telephone 32.
Buchanan Mich.

DR. JOHN O. BUTLER,
DENTIST.
Solemnly sworn in the extraction of teeth.
REDDEN BLOCK
Phone 22.

L. R. JESSE FILMAR
DENTIST
OFFICE:—POST-OFFICE BLOCK
N. W. Oxide Gas Given in Extracting Teeth
BELL PHONE 95-2 RINGS.

J. W. EMMONS M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Diseases of Women a Specialty
Office over express office. Office hours:
10 a. m. until 4 p. m.; in all other times
except when out in actual practice.
Residence corner Lake and Front streets,
formerly the Hubbell residence. Calls
promptly attended to day or night.
Phone. Residence and Office 112.

Perrott & Son
Funeral Directors
108-110 Oak Street,
Phone 118. BUCHANAN, MICHIGAN

RICHARDS & EMERSON
UNDERTAKERS,
FRONT ST., BUCHANAN, MICH.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 525 F St., Washington, D. C.

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

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

Benton Harbor Abstract Co.—Abstracts C.
titles. Real estate mortgage loans. Of
104 Water St., Benton Harbor, Mich.

BRUSH THE
MAGICIAN

Appeared at The Rough Opera
House, Saturday
Evening

ENTERTAINMENT ENJOYED

By The Citizens, Who Turned Out in a
Larger Throng

The second number of the Lecture Course was presented to a good sized audience last Saturday evening, when Edwin Brush, the magician made his appearance. Mr. Brush, who has a pleasing and refined manner, captivated his audience from the start, and won and held their admiration through out the entire entertainment. Already we have had two numbers on the Course which have proven even more than satisfactory, and we are certain that the remaining numbers will prove equally so.

Mr. Brush, not only preforms these marvelous feats successfully, but pleases the audience by his quiet and witty manner.

He provoked laughter from the entire audience, and even the most critical-person present, could not go away and say, but what the entertainment was a clean, wholesome and most amusing one.

When Brush appeared, the fun surely begun, he first removed his gloves, they vanished, next rolled up his sleeves, and then endeavored to amuse his appreciative audience by his marvelous feats of making things disappear and then re-appear. His manipulation of the cards and coins was one of the most pleasing tricks of the evening, and won the greatest applause.

His animal tricks were captivating and refreshing. In catching the goldfish he used the audience for a fish pond, making the remark that "they were all in the swim."

The Hindu basket trick was the best and most wonderful of his many feats and will always remain a puzzle to the audience how he re-appeared in another costume after entering the basket in an entirely different outfit.

The next number on the Lecture Course will be Ross Crane, the sculptor, who promised to be equally as amusing and entertaining as Mr. Brush.

We trust that Mr. Crane may be greeted by a full house. Remember that this Lecture Course is for the benefit of the Band boys, who needs the support of every citizen to make this a success.

Real Estate Transfers

Mrs. Isadore Stover to Irving Jaquay n w 1/4 sec 14 also w 1/2 sec 11 also e 1/2 w 1/2 sec 11 Buchanan \$1.

Harry O. Weaver to William Brocous e 5 rods lot 34-35 Hamilton plat Buchanan \$950.

David Murphy Administrator to Harry O. Weaver same description Buchanan \$950.

Mary J. Myler to John W. Beistle pt n e 1/4 sec 35 Buchanan \$350.

Irving Jaquay to Mrs. Isadore Stoor n w 1/4 sec 14 also w 1/2 sec 11 also e 1/2 w 1/2 sec 11 Buchanan \$6500.

Jessie C. VanMeter to George A. Howard lot 1 blk 14 Ross & Alexander add Buchanan \$1.

George A. Howard to Jessie C. VanMeter same description Buchanan \$1.

Jacob E. Vite to Henry R. Adams s w 1/4 sec 4 and n e 1/4 sec 5 Buchanan \$1100.

Wm. Conradt et al to Ella Needham 128 acres in sec 24 also 7 1/2 acres in s w 1/4 sec 13 and other property Buchanan \$1900.

Tax Notice

On and after Dec. 15 I will be at the First National Bank, Buchanan, for the collection of taxes.

E. W. SANDERS.
Township Treasurer.

Keep A Sharp Outlook

The RECORD is the recipient of a marked paper of the Chesterton Tribune which has a lengthy article in. Owing to limited space we will only print a small portion:

Fred Zillman, a tramp printer, who came to Chesterton about four weeks ago and was given employment at this office, repaid the kindness and confidence last Thursday night by going through the office safe and securing about \$45 in cash and checks.

Communication was at once made with the police of the surrounding towns, but up to the present time no clew of the missing man has been found. Zillman is 28 years old, about five feet 8 inches tall and weighs about 145 pounds. He wore a black suit of clothes, sack coat, black derby hat and black and red striped sweater. Has rather prominent nose and is slightly cross eyed; walks erect and does not in anyway have the appearance of a criminal. He has told numerous stories about his home, having told different people that his home was at Batavia, Rochester, Syracuse and Buffalo, N. Y., and the chances are that he never was inside of New York state.

Elect Officers

Last Friday night was the annual election of officers of the Modern Woodmen and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

| | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| V. C. | O. P. Woodworth |
| W. A. | P. A. Graffort |
| Clerk, | W. F. Runner |
| Banker, | A. Emerson |
| Escort, | Geo. W. Rose |
| Watchman, | Wm. Smith |
| Sentry, | Walter Taylor |

Board of Manager for ensuing three years, Dr. Brodrick.

Physicians, Drs. Brodrick, Peck, Garland and Curtis.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. MARY SHAFER

Mrs. Mary Shafer, nee Reif, was born in Germany, on February 14, 1839. When but a child 5 years of age she came to America, spending the greater share of her life in Michigan. On October 21, 1862, she was married to Isaac Shafer. They became the parents of nine children, two of whom died in infancy, two after having attained maturity; three daughters and two sons survive to mourn the loss of a true mother. Two years ago last October, Isaac Shafer, the husband and father passed away very suddenly, whereupon the home was broken up and Mrs. Shafer came to live with her daughters, the Misses Carrie and Minnie Shafer, of Buchanan, Michigan.

Mrs. Shafer enjoyed her home with her daughters very much, and often spoke in the very strongest terms her appreciation of the great kindness, and tender love and devotion of her daughters who, to give her own terms made everything so pleasant.

Mrs. Shafer was a lady of few words but of a strong character. Her unaffected, sincere manner won her many true friends who sympathized with her in her sickness and now mourn her departure. She was a devout christian all her life, being for the last two years a member of the Evangelical church of Buchanan.

Mrs. Shafer passed peacefully into the home prepared by her Saviour, on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 30, 1905, at 9:20 a. m. Funeral services were conducted from the home of the Misses Shafer on Main street Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, Rev. J. A. Balmhuber officiating. The remains were taken to Cassopolis on the 10:10 train, where interment was made.

At the crystal river's brink,
We shall find each broken link,
Some sweet day, by and by;
Then the star that fading here,
Left our hearts and homes so dear,
We shall see more bright and clear,
Some sweet day, by and by.

The Record has the largest circulation and is the best advertising medium in the county.

BANANA COFFEE

In the morning

BEFORE WORKING

At noon

WHEN WORKING

At night

AFTER WORKING


Ask your grocer, or send 10 cents for package.

—FOR SALE BY—

C. D. KENT

Banana Coffee & Food Co., 1101 Stock Ex., Chicago.

Trust the Dealer
who sells Radcliffe Shoes. They cost him more than any other shoe he sells for \$2.50. They last longer and you buy fewer pairs.



Radcliffe
\$2.50
Shoes for Women
are in a class alone. If you have trouble in getting them let us know. Book of fashions and calendar book-mark free.

As Builders
of Shoes...

The makers of the shoes that we sell are right in the lead. So are the shoes.

They are First in Looks,
First in Solidity,
First in Strength,
First in Durability.

Let us show you how all these qualities look when combined. High class shoe for the ladies, high class shoe for everybody. We couldn't put the price any lower.

Carmer & Carmer,

Buchanan

Michigan.

The M-B Cooker

The Wonderful Fireless Stove Which
Proves Practical all the Time

Mr. Wilbur Jones, general agent for the M-B Cooker will be at E. S. Roe's hardware store Wednesday remaining all the week, to demonstrate the merit of this wonderful fireless stove. A lady demonstrator will also be in attendance, and would be pleased to have all the ladies come and see this new device even though they do not wish to invest in the same.

The M-B Cooker is constructed according to the principles taught in all modern cooking, doing away entirely with the indigestible fried foods. It not only saves fuel, but doctor bills, as a meal which will ordinarily consume three hours heat on a gas, gasoline or coal stove, can by the aid of the M-B Cooker, be thoroughly cooked and ready to serve with fifteen to thirty minutes heat and in a manner more easily digested. Ladies in delicate health will find in the Cooker a great friend, as there are no nauseating odors through the house while the food is in process of cooking, after the preparatory stage.

M. L. CLUB

The M. L. Club met with Mrs. E. S. Dodd, yesterday. After the usual opening exercises, Mrs. Graham read a paper on the life and works of Ghiberti. Roll call, your most helpful thoughts responded to by all.

Duet, "Oh, That Will Be Glory," Mrs. E. S. Dodd and Mrs. John Graham. Mrs. M. M. Knight presided at the piano.

A paper—City of Venice was read by Mrs. Julia East.

The Shakespeare lesson was read by Mrs. A. A. Worthington. The club will meet Dec. 11th with Sarah Smith.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our thanks and appreciation for the kindness and sympathy shown us during the sickness and death of our mother.

MARTIN L. SHAFER,
CARRIE SHAFER,
MINNIE SHAFER.

Notice

All persons wanting an ad in the Tuesday edition, must have copy in not later than Monday night; and those for Friday's edition must be in not later than Thursday, or it will be impossible to get them into those editions.



Profits on Shoes

The only consideration in a lot of shoe stores in a good many towns is "how much profit for us."

Our method and first consideration is always "how much profit for the buyer."

Come and let us demonstrate this.

BAKER'S SHOE STORE

114 W. Washington St.,

SOUTH BEND, IND.

Will You be Down Town To-night

Good time to do your Christmas buying. Select what you want, we will lay it away and deliver when you want it.

There are good full lines to choose from now—and the prices are such as you would expect only after Christmas—not three weeks before.

For instance: \$5 for Men's House Coats that we could not buy now to sell for less than \$6.50. Because we purchased early and a great number at a time we got more advantages in prices from the manufacturers.

Christmas buying has started in earnest and it will be hard to crowd all the purchases into the next three weeks.

Only 18 more shopping days ahead. Don't wait. Begin to-night.



The One Price Clothiers. The Big Store
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

BUCHANAN RECORD. TWICE A WEEK

MAC C. CHAMBERLIN
PUBLISHER.
O. P. WOODWORTH
EDITOR.

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

| TERMS | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Per Year | \$1.25 |
| If paid in advance | 1.00 |
| " " " 6 mo. | 60 |
| " " " 3 mo. | 35 |

DECEMBER, 5, 1905.

The insurance investigations have shown that publicity is a good thing for the people.

The most peaceful part of the Russian army is in Manchuria. As a rule, a veteran is not apt to electioneer for a fresh row.

Cuba wants the United States to discipline the Isle of Pines, but Uncle Sam will hold to his old plan of never jumping on a feather weight.

The President's message which was presented to congress to-day will be found in this issue. The Record, being the first county paper to print the message.

Complaints are made that the people have no time to read a 20,000-word message from President Roosevelt. Considering the subjects he had to cover, it would seem that the President has performed a wonderful job of condensation.

Clearing Sale of Millinery

During the entire month I will close all millinery goods at cost they must go, to make room for a stock of art display for Christmas. The stock contains a lot of trimmed goods, plumes, fancy feathers, caps and all millinery novelties. Come get a hat at a bargain.

Mrs. E. PARKINSON.

The Record is the oldest newspaper in Berrien county. Read it.

FOR DEPARTED ELKS

Memorial Services Held at the St. Joseph Lodge Sunday

The annual memorial services of the St. Joseph lodge of Elks No. 541 were held Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. at the lodge rooms. The memory of E. F. Platt, Robert M. Earle and John Kibler, Jr., members who have died during the year, was honored. The lodge room has been most appropriately decorated for the services.

Rev. H. S. Roblee of the First Congregational church delivered the memorial sermon. Music was rendered by the Rahn Bros. quartet and Mrs. May Freund Howard. Ritual exercises were held.

The committee in charge of the services was composed of the following members: Hiram Wilson, Harry L. Murphy, John Morrison, Harry Morrison and Louis Hosbein.

IN MEMORIAM

BENJAMIN DIMENT

Benjamin Diment, aged 70 years was born in Newton Abbott, Devonshire, England, Nov. 1835, and at the age of 19 years came to the United States, and has resided in this country until the time of his demise, which occurred Dec. 2, 1905, at his home 7 miles northwest of this place. After coming to this country he lived one year at Niles, at which place he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Gray. They then moved to Wisconsin, and after 10 years stay there, they returned to Niles in 1865 and purchased the farm, which has since been his home.

He was one of a family of eight children, of whom only one, a sister of 80 years, still remains.

He leaves to mourn his departure, four children and six grandchildren. The funeral services were held at his late residence at one o'clock yesterday, conducted by Rev. John C. Beach. Very sweet and appropriate music was rendered by Mesdames

R. J. Blake and D. L. Boardman. The funeral was largely attended by neighbors and friends, he being held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. Mr. Diment who has been afflicted for the past six years, was a patient sufferer, and bore his pains with out a murmur, until the end.

International Live Stock Exposition Dec. 16 to 28.

Dean and Director Davenport's views on the International Live Stock Exposition and its lessons have been widely quoted and the following statement from him will find many indorseers:

"Everybody interested in live stock should support and attend the International. He should do it from the standpoint of keeping abreast of the times, and a satisfaction comes to any man from learning about what other men know of a matter in which he is primarily interested, if it doesn't appeal to him he should go from the standpoint of protecting his own interests; for the one who does not keep posted in these days will speedily get side-tracked—left behind to meditate while he suffers. If neither of these considerations appeal to him he should go from curiosity, for he will see gathered in one spot representatives of the greatest live stock interests in the world. It is not a society event, but a business men's gathering. It is a clearing house for live stock affairs of this country, and if the live stock men of America are sufficiently alive to its possibilities it will become the live stock clearing-house of the world.

"If America does not control the live stock interests of the earth it will be because our farmers do not live up to their own privileges. This Exposition, organized and supported as it is, is the natural center around which all such enterprises and all such attempts should cluster. No matter how prosperous a business may be its future prospects must be looked after and the drift of its affairs must be considered long in advance of what will prove to be a day of reckoning to those who rest comfortably in prosperity.

"Let the International live and do its work, but if it is to live it must be upon the universal support of live stock people."

Prof. John H. Skinner, of Purdue, shows his faith in the International in the following interview which is full of good suggestions:

"The influence of the International Live Stock Show is of such great importance and so far-reaching that it deserves the consideration of every farmer and stockman in the country. Nothing can more forcibly impress the people with the importance of good breeding, and quality in animals. The very best types of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are to be seen at the International. The fat classes also illustrate the work of the feeder. The feeding of fat stock for show is not guess work; but rather the right use of feeds wisely chosen and supplied to the animal in appetizing form in such quantities as to produce animals of the finest form and finish.

"The International is one of the most valuable educators for the mass of farmers and stockmen. Agricultural Colleges are touching the life and work of men on all sides. The International exemplifies their teaching and promotes their interests in a way that nothing else can do. Doubtless the very fact that the International management has permitted our colleges and stations to complete in the showing with practical breeders and feeders of experience, has done much to establish a spirit of confidence between these men. This means appreciation and co-operation where formerly there was talk of "book learning" and "theory." Feeders have learned that college men are practical, and that they are unselfish with their knowledge.

"The value of such an exhibit of live stock cannot be overestimated. Housed under one roof as it will be this year, classified and arranged in an intelligent and systematic way, and shown under favorable conditions for inspection, it will offer the most excellent opportunity for the comparative study of live stock in the world. Farmers should take advantage of this opportunity and encourage all the young men who contemplate farming to attend. It means inspiration, improved live stock, better methods, greater profits and broader minded farmers.

"The new building which will be used this year will be the largest and most completely equipped building of its kind in the world."

"Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The close of every year necessarily sees certain changes in the fruit and produce business of every large city. Buffalo will, of course, have its quota of desertions from and accessions to the trade. Most notable in the former class is that of everybody's friend, Carl S. Dudley, who has been in Buffalo for many years, both in partnership with others and on his own account. But he has given up his lease on the store he now occupies, and that establishment will, after Jan. 1, be occupied by Harry A. Papson, who has for several years been connected with the firm of F. Brennen & Son. In every capacity Harry has been very successful, and there is no more popular man in the Buffalo trade. He has been in the business long enough to understand it from A to Z, and is in every way equipped to paddle his own canoe. Every one who knows him will certainly wish him the best of success in his new enterprise."—"The Furitman's Guide (N. Y.)" Harry was formerly a Buchanan boy and was always a favorite with all. The Record with his many friends are pleased to hear of his success and trust he may continue to prosper.

FREE

To every person who will pay one year's subscription to the Record in advance, we will give absolutely free a full year's subscription to Farm and Fireside. The only condition is that you must accept this offer within the next 30 days.

The Record has the largest circulation and is the best advertising medium in the county.

Miss M. Meryl Prince

Instructor of
Pianoforte...

Graduate of Chicago Musical College.

Will be in Buchanan Tuesday
of each week.

For terms address me at

GALIEN - MICH.

A New Line of Holiday Goods

Toilet Sets, Smoking Sets, Collar and Cuff Sets, Manicure Sets, Fancy Box Paper, Gent's and Ladies' Purses, Bottle and Bulk Perfumery.

W. N. BRODRICK,

Buchanan

Mich.

FREE CHRISTMAS PRESENT GRAND WORD CONTEST

To the person making the most words out of DEL JORDAN using no letter more times than it appears in the name, I will give absolutely free the following prizes:

1st Prize - One five-pound box best Chocolates.
2nd Prize - One two-pound box.
3rd Prize - One one-pound box.

All answers must be in by the 21st of December. Try your luck. You may win. The most complete line of box chocolates in town, including Lowney's, Morse's, Kranz's and all the leading makes, Salted Almonds, Salted Pecans, Choc. Coated Almonds, and the only complete line of milk chocolates. Special prices given on box chocolates for socials. Nut meats of all kinds. Grapes galore! All kinds of fresh new nuts. Pop corn balls in abundance and pop corn that WILL pop. Special sale this week on Peanut Brittle, only 10c per pound.

Phone 16 DEL JORDAN BUCHANAN MICHIGAN

"IT IS IGNORANCE THAT WASTES
EFFORT." TRAINED SERVANTS USE

SAPOLIO

—Greatest Offer Ever Made—

READ THIS

By special arrangements we are able to furnish the CHICAGO DAILY INTER OCEAN and the BUCHANAN RECORD both one year, to NEW subscribers, for the small sum of

\$2.50

This is the greatest clubbing offer ever made by any newspaper, and is only good for a limited time. Take advantage of this great offer at once before it is withdrawn.

The Chicago Inter Ocean

Is Chicago's greatest daily paper.
Its news service is unsurpassed by any newspaper.
Its stock and market reports can be relied upon always.
The regular price for the Daily Inter Ocean for one year is

\$4.00

The Buchanan Record

Is the oldest paper in Berrien county.
Is published twice-each-week
Its service covers all important news in Berrien county, the more important news of the state, and all the local news of Buchanan and vicinity.
The Buchanan Record, twice-a-week, one year in advance is

\$1.00

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY

Both Papers One Year \$2.50

Address all orders at once to

The Record, Buchanan
RENEWALS, ONE YEAR BOTH PAPERS, \$3.00

With a Load Bigger than ever



Santa Claus finds it pretty hard work pumping along on a bicycle. But he expects to travel empty handed when he leaves here, so he wants you and your friends to help him unload. There's plenty among the lot he has that you'll want, and there's plenty that your friends would like you to give them. So just come along and make your selections as early as you possibly can—the sooner, the better is your chance to get just what you want, in Toys, Dolls, Jewelry, Books, Chinaware, Glassware, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Pictures, Notions, etc. Make your selection now. At the

Racket Store

J. C. REHM, Prop.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Makes Recommendations
for What He Considers
Important Legislation.

RAILROAD RATES FIRST TOPIC

Would Materially Increase the
Powers of Interstate Com-
merce Commission.

LIFE INSURANCE QUESTION

Sees Good and Evil in Labor Unions
—Asks for Immediate Appropri-
ations for Panama Canal, and
Promises Report of Board of En-
gineers and Recommendations
Later—Other Matters.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The annual message of President Roosevelt was read in both houses of congress to-day. It is a document of some 24,000 words, and contains recommendations for much important legislation.

The subject of federal supervision of corporations, and especially railroads, was the first subject treated of by the president, and to it he gives the greatest amount of attention. After speaking of the general prosperity of the country, and the power of the corporations for good or evil in connection with the nation's prosperity, he says:

So long as the finances of the nation are kept upon an honest basis, no other question of internal economy with which the congress has the power to deal begins to approach in importance the matter of endeavoring to secure proper industrial conditions under which the individuals—and especially the great corporations—doing an interstate business are to act. The makers of our national constitution provided especially that the regulation of interstate commerce should come within the sphere of the general government. The arguments in favor of this power, and the power of the corporations for good or evil in connection with the nation's prosperity, are so strong and so overwhelming. But they are far stronger to-day, in view of the enormous development of great business agencies, usually corporate in form. Experience has shown conclusively that it is useless to try to get any adequate regulation and supervision of these great corporations by state action. Such regulation and supervision can only be effectively exercised by a sovereign whose jurisdiction is coextensive with the field of work of the corporations—that is, by the national government. I believe that this regulation and supervision can be obtained by the enactment of law by the congress. If this proves impossible, it will certainly be necessary ultimately to confer in fullest form such power upon the national government by a proper amendment of the constitution. It would obviously be unwise to endeavor to secure such an amendment until it is certain that the result cannot be obtained under the constitution as it now is. The laws of the congress and of the several states hitherto, as passed upon by the courts, have resulted more often in showing that the states have no power in the matter than that the national government has power; so that there at present exists a very unfortunate condition of things under which these great corporations doing an interstate business occupy the position of subjects without a sovereign, neither any state government nor the national government having effective control over them. Other things should be by legislation, cautiously and fully undertaken, but resolutely persevered in, to assert the sovereignty of the national government by affirmative action.

Present Laws Inadequate.

It has been a misfortune that the national laws on this subject have hitherto been of a negative or prohibitive rather than an affirmative kind, and still more what could not be effectively prohibited, and have in some cases the prohibitions confounded what should be allowed and what should not be allowed. It is generally useless to try to prohibit all restraint on competition, whether this restraint be reasonable or unreasonable; and where it is not useless it is generally hurtful. Experience has shown that it is not possible adequately to secure the enforcement of any law of this kind by incessant appeal to the courts. The department of justice has for the last four years devoted more attention to the enforcement of the anti-trust legislation than to anything else. Much has been accomplished; particularly marked has been the moral effect of the prosecutions; but it is increasingly evident that there will be a very insufficient beneficial result in the way of economic change. The successful prosecution of one device to evade the law immediately develops another device to accomplish the same purpose. What is needed is a sweeping prohibition of every arrangement, good or bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will prevent any restriction of competition from being to the detriment of the public—as well as such supervision and regulation as will prevent other abuses in no way connected with restriction of competition. Of these abuses, perhaps the chief, although by no means the only one, is overcapitalization—generally itself the result of dishonest promotion—because of the myriad evils it brings in its train, and such overcapitalization often will be inflation that invites business panic; it always conceals the true relation of the profit earned to the capital actually invested, and it creates a burden of interest payments which is a fertile cause of improper reduction in or limitation of wages; it damages the small investor; discourages thrift; and encourages gambling and speculation; while perhaps worst of all is the trickiness and dishonesty which it implies—for harm to morals is worse than any possible harm to material interests, and the debauchery of politics and business by great dishonest corporations is far worse than any actual material evil they do the public. Until the national government obtains, in some manner which the wisdom of the congress may suggest, proper control over the big corporations engaged in interstate commerce—that is, over the great majority of the big corporations—it will be impossible to deal adequately with these evils.

Railroad Rate Regulation.
I am well aware of the difficulties of the legislation that I am suggest-

ing, and of the need of temperate and cautious action in securing it. I should emphatically protest against improper, hasty or radical action. The first thing to do is to deal with the great corporations engaged in the business of interstate transportation. As I said in my message of December 6 last, the immediate and most pressing need, so far as legislation is concerned, is the enactment into law of some scheme to secure to the agents of the government such supervision and regulation of the rates charged by the railroads of the country engaged in interstate traffic as shall summarily and effectively prevent the imposition of unjust or unreasonable rates. It must include putting a complete stop to rebates in every shape and form. This power to regulate rates, like all similar powers over the business world, should be exercised with moderation, caution and self-restraint; but it should exist, so that it can be effectively exercised when the need arises.

The first consideration to be kept in mind is that the power should be affirmative and should be given to some administrative body created by the congress. If given to the present interstate commerce commission or to a reorganized interstate commerce commission, such commission should be made unequivocally administrative. I do not believe in the government interfering with private business more than is necessary. I do not believe in the government undertaking any work which can with propriety be left in private hands. But neither do I believe in the government finching from overseeing any work when it becomes evident that abuses are sure to obtain therein unless there is governmental supervision. It is not my province to indicate the exact terms of the law which should be enacted; but I call the attention of the congress to certain existing conditions with which it is desirable to deal. In my judgment the most important provision which such law should contain is that conferring upon some competent administrative body the power to decide, upon the case being brought before it, whether a given rate prescribed by a railroad is reasonable and just, and if it is found to be unreasonable and unjust, then, after full investigation of the complaint, to prescribe the limit of rate beyond which it shall not be lawful to go—the maximum reasonable rate, as it is commonly called. This decision to go into effect within a reasonable time and to obtain from the courts. It sometimes happens at present, not that a rate is too high but that a favored shipper is paying a low rate. In such case the commission would have the right to fix this already established minimum rate as the maximum; and it would need only one or two such decisions by the commission to cure railroad companies of the practice of giving improper minimum rates. I call your attention to the fact that my proposal is not to give the commission power to initiate or originate rates generally, but to regulate a rate already fixed or originated by the roads, upon complaint and after investigation. A heavy penalty should be exacted from any corporation which fails to respect an order of the commission. I regard this power to establish a maximum rate as being essential to any scheme of real reform in the matter of railway regulation. The first necessity is to secure it; and unless it is granted to the commission there is little use in touching the subject at all.

Rebate—Really Blackmail.
Illegal transactions often occur under the forms of law. It has often occurred that a shipper has been sold by a traffic officer to buy a large quantity of some commodity and then after it has been bought an open reduction is made in the rate to take effect immediately. The arrangement resulting to the profit of the one shipper and to the loss of the others, and the damage of all their competitors; for it must not be forgotten that the big shippers are at least as much to blame as any railroad in the matter of rebates. The law should make it clear so that nobody can fall to understand that any kind of commodity paid on freight shipments, whether in this form or in the form of fictitious damages, or of a concession, a free pass, reduced passenger rate, or payment of brokerage, is illegal. It is worth while considering whether it would not be wise to confer on the government the right of civil action against the beneficiary of a rebate for at least twice the value of the rebate; this would help stop what is really blackmail. Elevator allowances should be stopped, for they have now grown to such an extent that they are demoralizing and are used as rebates.

The best possible regulation of rates would, of course, be that regulation secured by an honest agreement among the railroads themselves to carry out the law. Such a general agreement would, for instance, as a part of the law, require of any one big shipper or big railroad to discriminate against or secure advantages over some rival; and such agreement would make the railroads themselves agents for enforcing the law. The power vested in the government to put a stop to agreements to the detriment of the public should, in my judgment, be accompanied by power to permit, under specified conditions and careful supervision, agreements clearly in the interest of the public. But, in my judgment, the necessity for giving this further power is by no means as great as the necessity for giving the commission or administrative body the other powers I have enumerated above; and it may well be inadvisable to attempt to vest this particular power in the commission or other administrative body until it already possesses and is exercising what I regard as by far the most important of all the powers I recommend—as indeed the vitally important power—that to fix a given maximum rate, which rate, after the lapse of a reasonable time, goes into full effect, subject to review by the courts.

All private car lines, industrial roads, refrigerator charges, and the like should be expressly put under the supervision of the interstate commerce commission or some similar body so far as rates and agreements practically affecting rates are concerned. The private car owners and the owners of industrial railroads are entitled to a fair and reasonable compensation on their investment, but neither private cars nor industrial railroads should be utilized as devices for securing preferential rates. A rebate in the form of a charge, or in mileage, or in a division of the rate for refrigerating charges is just as pernicious as a rebate in any other way. No lower rate should apply on goods imported than actually obtained on domestic goods from the American seaboard to destination except in cases where water competition is the controlling influence. There should be publicity of the accounts of common carriers; no common carrier engaged in interstate business should keep any books or memoranda other than those reported pursuant to law or regulation, and these books or memoranda should be open to the inspection of the government. Only in this way can violations or evasions of the law be surely detected. A system of examination of railroad accounts should be provided similar to that now conducted into the national banks by the bank examiners; a few first-class railroad accountants, if they had proper direction and proper authority to inspect books and papers, could accomplish much in pre-

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High Grade Stylish 50 and 52-inch Long Loose Coats, made of fine quality mannish mixtures with fancy silk velvet collar and turned back cuffs, tails stitched, strapped back, metal buttons trimmed on side and front; the best \$10.00 coat of the season. Special..... **\$6.95**

\$9.95 for Ladies' Coats sold up to \$15.00, made of fine quality imported kersey, panne chevrot and broadcloth, in lengths 45 to 52 inches, in plain mannish styles, and others with fancy backs, fancy velvet collars and silk braid trimmed, some lined to the waist, others lined throughout with satin and some with blended mink, colors black, blue, brown, green, castor and tan..... **\$9.95**

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Your Choice of all the children's coats in the house for \$4.95, made of fine quality kersey and fancy mixtures, some with velvet collars and others with blended mink; fancy silk braid and metal buttons trimmed, coats worth up to \$9.00. Your choice of all children's coats in the house sizes 6 to 16 years of age at one low price..... **\$4.95**

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Ladies' Hunn's Veiling Waists in fancy light shades, tucked front and sleeves, the latest double cuffs. Special..... **\$1.49**

At \$2.98 We Are Offering the best assortment of ladies' waists; nuns veiling, German linen, and moblars with fancy silk embroidered front. Some striped and tucked, opened in front or back. Special..... **\$2.98**

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At \$3.98 We Are Offering Ladies' Fine Tailor Made Skirts—panama, serge, chevrot and broad cloth. A big assortment of styles to select from, black, blue, brown, and gray; Skirts would retail at regular prices up to \$7.00..... **\$3.98**

At \$4.98 We Are Offering an Assortment of Skirts consisting of chiffon, panama, serges, chevrots and herring bone chevrots, made in the latest styles. If you are anticipating purchasing a skirt at any time, now is your chance to get them at 1/2 regular price. Some of them would be sold up to \$9.00. Special..... **\$4.98**

At \$7.95 We Are Offering a Line of Imported Chiffon Voile Skirts some tailor stitched and others with fancy silk braid trimmings, in very new and distinct styles. Special..... **\$7.95** for this sale only.....

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Extra Fine Quality Imported Isabella Fox Scarfs, large natural tails, \$20.00 value, special..... **\$14.95**

Fancy Squirrel Neck Pieces, with fancy silk ornaments and Chenille fringe trimming, satin lined throughout. Worth \$5.00. Special..... **\$3.95**

Blended Mink Scarfs with wide collar, 6 tails, chain and hook..... **98c**

Children's White Angora Sets, with wide flat collar and round muff. Special, per set..... **95c**

Isabella Muskrat Shawls, with six tails, silk ornaments, cord and tassel trimmed, full length, regular \$7.50 value, Special..... **\$4.95**

Petticoats

Ladies' Black Mercerized Petticoats, Deep Flounce And double ruffled. Special..... **65c**

Ladies' Mercerized Petticoats, black and colors, with deep shirring and plaited deep flounce, have dust ruffles. Special..... **95c**

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There are selfish and brutal men in all ranks of life. If they are capitalists their selfishness and brutality may take the form of hard indifference to suffering, greedy disregard of every moral restraint which interferes with the accumulation of wealth, and cold-blooded exploitation of the weak; or, if they are laborers, the form of laziness, of sullen envy of the more fortunate, and of willingness to perform deeds of murderous violence. Such conduct is just as reprehensible in one case as in the other, and all honest and far-seeing men should join in warring against it wherever it becomes manifest. Individual capitalists and individual wage worker, corporation and union, are alike entitled to the protection of the law, and must alike obey the law.

The Insurance Scandal.

On the subject of life insurance the president says recent events have emphasized the importance of early action looking to a solution of the subject of some sort of control that will furnish better safeguards than the several states have been able to furnish against corruption of the kind which has been exposed, and in this connection he continues:

There is need of a stricter and uni-

venting willful violations of the law. It would not be necessary for them to examine into the accounts of any railroad unless for good reasons they were directed to do so by the interstate commerce commission. It is greatly to be desired that some way might be found by which an agreement as to transportation with a state intended to operate as a fraud upon the federal interstate commerce laws could be brought under the jurisdiction of the federal authorities. At present it occurs that large shipments of interstate traffic are controlled by concessions on purely state business, which of course amounts to an evasion of the law. The commission should have power to enforce fair treatment by the great trunk lines of lateral and branch lines.

Immediate Action Urged.

I urge upon the congress the need of providing for expeditious action by the interstate commerce commission in all these matters, whether in regulating rates for transportation or for storing or for handling property or commodities in transit. The history of the cases litigated under the present commerce act shows that its efficacy has been to a great degree destroyed by the weapon of delay, almost the most formidable weapon in the hands of those whose purpose it is to violate the law.

The president asks for legislation compelling railroads to install block systems on their lines, and also calls the attention of congress to the excessive hours of labor of train service employees of the railroad companies are often subjected to. He recommends that a commission be appointed to study of employers' liability with the object of the enactment of a law covering the subject and applying to all industries within the scope of the federal power.

The Labor Question.

The labor question is treated of at considerable length, and in this connection the president says:

There has been demand for depriving courts of the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes. Such special limitation of the equity powers of our courts would be most unwise. It is true that some judges have misused this power, but this does not justify a denial of the power any more than an improper exercise of the power to call a strike by a labor leader would justify the denial of the right to strike. The remedy is to regulate the procedure by requiring the judge to give due notice to the adverse parties before granting the writ, the hearing to be ex parte if the adverse party does not appear at the time and place ordered. What is due notice must depend upon the facts of the case; it should not be used as a pretext to permit violation of law, or the jeopardizing of life or property. Of course this would not authorize the issuing of a restraining order or injunction in any case in which it is not already authorized by existing law.

I renew the recommendation I made in my last annual message for an investigation by the department of commerce and labor of general labor conditions, especially attention to be paid to the conditions of child labor and child labor legislation in the several states. Such an investigation should take into account the various problems with which the question of child labor is connected, it

is true that these problems can be actually met in most cases only by the states themselves, but it would be well for the nation to endeavor to secure and publish comprehensive information as to the conditions of the labor of children in the different states, so as to spur up those that are behindhand, and to secure approximately uniform legislation of a high character among the several states. In such a republic as ours the one thing that we cannot afford to neglect is the problem of turning out decent citizens. The future of the nation depends upon the citizenship of the generations to come; the children of to-day are those who to-morrow will shape the destiny of our land, and we cannot afford to neglect them. The legislature of Colorado has recommended that the national government provide some general measure for the protection from abuse of children and dumb animals throughout the United States. I lay the matter before you for what it will be your favorable consideration.

The department of commerce and labor should also make a thorough investigation of the conditions of women in industry. Over 5,000,000 American women are now engaged in gainful occupations; yet there is an almost complete dearth of data upon which to base any trustworthy conclusions as regards a subject as important as it is vast and complicated. There is need of full knowledge on which to base action looking toward state and municipal legislation for the protection of working women. The introduction of women into industry is working change and disturbance in the domestic and social life of the nation. The decrease in marriage, and especially in the birth rate, has been coincident with it. We must face accomplished facts, and the adjustment to factory conditions must be made; but surely it can be made with less friction and less harmful effect on family life than is now the case. This whole matter in reality forms one of the greatest sociological phenomena of our time; it is a social question of the first importance, of far greater importance than any merely political or economic question can be; and to solve it we need ample data, gathered in a sane and scientific spirit in the course of an exhaustive investigation.

In concluding with the subject of labor the president says:

In any great labor disturbance not only are employer and employee interested, but a third party—the general public. Every considerable labor difficulty in which interstate commerce is involved should be investigated by the government and the facts officially reported to the public.

Equal Rights for All.

The question of securing a healthy, self-respecting and mutually sympathetic attitude as between employer and employee, capitalist and wage worker, is a difficult one. All phases of the labor problem prove difficult when approached. But the underlying principles, the root principles, in accordance with which the problem must be solved are entirely simple. We can get justice and right dealing only if we put as of paramount importance the principle of treating a man on his worth as a man rather than with reference to his social position, his occupation, or the class to which he belongs.

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President's Annual Message.

form regulation of the vast insurance interests of this country. The United States should in this respect follow the policy of other nations by providing adequate national supervision of commercial interests which are clearly national in character. My predecessors have repeatedly recognized that the foreign business of these companies is an important part of our foreign commercial relations. During the administrations of Presidents Cleveland, Harrison and McKinley the state department exercised its influence, through diplomatic channels, to prevent unjust discrimination by foreign companies against American insurance companies. These negotiations illustrated the propriety of the congress recognizing the national character of insurance, for in the absence of federal legislation the state department could only give expression to the wishes of the authorities of the several states, whose policy was ineffective through want of uniformity.

I repeat my previous recommendation that the congress should also consider whether the federal government has any power or owes any duty with respect to domestic transactions in insurance of an interstate character. That state supervision has proved inadequate is generally conceded. The burden upon insurance companies, and therefore their policy holders, of conflicting regulations of many states, unquestioned while but little effective check is imposed upon any able and unscrupulous man who desires to exploit the company in his own interest at the expense of the policy holders and of the public. The inability of a state to regulate effectively insurance corporations created under the laws of other states and transacting the larger part of their business elsewhere is also clear. As a remedy for this evil of conflicting, ineffective, and yet burdensome regulations there has been for many years a widespread demand for federal supervision. The congress has already recognized that interstate insurance may be a proper subject for federal legislation, for in creating the bureau of corporations it authorized it to publish and report on the information concerning interstate corporations, "including corporations engaged in insurance." It is obvious that if the compilation of statistics be the limit of the federal power, it is wholly ineffective to regulate this form of commercial intercourse between the states, and as the insurance business has outgrown in magnitude the possibility of adequate state supervision, the congress should carefully consider whether further legislation can be had. What is said above applies with equal force to fraternal and benevolent organizations which contract for life insurance.

Under the subject of national revenues the president makes a plea for the enactment of reciprocal arrangements between this and other countries, but does not ask for any tariff legislation at the present time. In the same connection he asks for economy in appropriations.

Business Methods in Departments.
On the subject of "graft" in the several government departments that have been under investigation he says:

At various times I have instituted investigations into the organization and conduct of the business of the executive departments. While none of these inquiries have yet progressed far enough to warrant final conclusions, they have already confirmed and emphasized the general impression that the organization of the departments is often faulty in principle and wasteful in results, while many of their business methods are antiquated and inefficient. There is every reason why our executive governmental machinery should be at least as well planned, economical and efficient as the best machinery of the great business organizations, which at present is not the case. While it is so is a task of complex detail and essentially executive in its nature; probably no legislative body, no matter how wise and able, could undertake it with reasonable prospect of success. I recommend that the congress consider this subject with a view to providing by legislation for the transfer, distribution, consolidation and assignment of duties and executive organizations or parts of organizations, and for the changes in business methods, within or between the several departments, that will best promote the economy, efficiency and high character of the government work.

Federal Elections.
On the subject of federal elections he recommends that be made the law for political parties to receive campaign contributions from the corporations, and also that it be made unlawful for corporations to give such contributions, and in this connection he says:

Contributions by corporations to any purpose should be forbidden by law, and shareholders should not be permitted to use stockholders' money for such purposes; and, moreover, a prohibition of this kind would be, as far as it went, an effective method of stopping the evils aimed at in corrupt practices. Not only should both the national and the several state legislatures forbid any officer of a corporation from using the money of the corporation in or about any election, but they should also forbid such use of money in connection with any legislative body, by the employment of counsel in public manner for distinctly legal services.

The Hague Conference.
The Hague conference and the subject of arbitration generally is treated of at considerable length, and in this connection an explanation is given of this government's connection with the coming conference in the following words:

The first conference of nations held at The Hague in 1899, being unable to dispose of all the business before it, recommended the consideration and settlement of a number of important questions by another conference to be called subsequently and at an early date. The questions were the following: (1) The rights and duties of neutrals; (2) The limitation of the armed forces on land and sea, and of military budgets; (3) The use of new types and calibers of military and naval guns; (4) The inviolability of peace property at sea in times of war; (5) The bombardment of ports, cities and villages by naval forces. In October, 1904, at the instance of the Interparliamentary union, which, at a conference held in the United States and attended by the lawmakers of 15 different nations, had reiterated the demand for a second conference of nations, I issued invitations to all the powers signatory to The Hague convention to send delegates to such a conference and suggested that it be again held at The Hague. In its note of December 16, 1904, the United States government communicated to the representatives of foreign governments its belief that the conference could be best arranged under the provisions of the present Hague treaty.

From all the powers acceptance was received, coupled in some cases with the condition that the should wait until the end of the war then waging between Russia and Japan. The emperor of Russia, immediately after the treaty of peace which so happily terminated this war, in a note presented to the president on September 13, through Ambassador Rosen-

took the initiative in recommending that the conference be now called. The United States government in response expressed its cordial acquiescence and stated that it would, as a matter of course, take part in the new conference and endeavor to further its aims. We assume that all civilized governments will support the movement, and that the conference is now an assured fact. This government will do everything in its power to insure the success of the conference to the end that substantial progress may be made in the cause of international peace, justice and good will.

In the conclusion of this subject he says: I have dwelt much on the dangers to be avoided by steering clear of any mere foolish sentimentality because my wish for peace is so genuine and earnest; because I have a real and great desire that this second Hague conference may mark a long stride forward in the direction of securing the peace of justice throughout the world. No object is better worthy the attention of enlightened statesmanship than the establishment of a surer method than now exists of securing justice as between nations, both for the protection of the little nations and for the prevention of war between the big nations. To this aim we should endeavor not only to avert bloodshed, but, above all, effectively to strengthen the forces of right. The Golden Rule should be, and as the world grows in morality it will be, the guiding rule of conduct among nations as among individuals; though the Golden Rule must not be construed, in fantastic manner, as forbidding the exercise of the police power. This mighty, and just, republic should ever deal with all other states, great or small, on a basis of high honor, respecting their rights as jealously as it safeguards its own.

The Monroe Doctrine receives lengthy consideration, as does also the appeal of Sato Domingo for assistance which the president believes it is our duty to give. In treating of the subject of the army and navy the president favors a change in the method of promotion. He would promote officers on merit instead of by seniority, believing that this method would be conducive to better efficiency than the one now in vogue. He also recommends an increase in the coast artillery; the garrisoning of considerable bodies of troops at one place, and for an increase and reorganization of the medical service in both the army and navy.

Naturalization Laws.
Legislation in line with the recommendations of the naturalization commission appointed by the president last March is asked for. These recommendations are given as follows:

First. A general bureau of naturalization, to be established in the department of commerce and labor, to supervise the administration of the naturalization laws and to receive returns of naturalizations pending and accomplished.

Second. Uniformity of naturalization certificates, fees to be charged, and procedure.

Third. More exacting qualifications for citizenship.

Fourth. The preliminary declaration of intention to be abolished and no alien to be naturalized until at least 90 days after the filing of his petition.

Fifth. Jurisdiction to naturalize aliens to be confined to United States district courts and to such state courts as have jurisdiction in civil actions in which the amount in controversy is unlimited; in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants the United States district courts to have exclusive jurisdiction in the naturalization of the alien residents of such cities.

Public Land Laws.
Recommendations for changes in the public land laws are made, and in this connection the president says:

The creation of small irrigated farms under the reclamation act is a powerful offset to the tendency of certain other laws to foster or permit monopoly of the land. Under that act the construction of great irrigation works has been proceeding rapidly and successfully; the lands reclaimed are eagerly taken up, and the prospect that the policy of national irrigation will accomplish all that was expected of it is bright. The act should be extended to include the state of Texas. The reclamation act derives much of its value from the fact that it tends to secure, the greatest possible number of homes on the land, and to create communities of freeholders, in part by settlement on public land, in part by forcing the subdivision of large private holdings before they can get water from government irrigation works. The law requires that no right to the use of water for land in private ownership shall be sold for a tract exceeding 160 acres to any one land owner. This provision has excited active and powerful hostility, but the success of the law itself depends on the wise and firm enforcement of it. We cannot afford to substitute tenants for freeholders on the public domain.

The greater part of the remaining public lands cannot be irrigated. They are at present and will probably always be of greater value for grazing than for any other purpose. This fact has led to the grazing homestead of 640 acres in Nebraska and to the proposed extension of it to other states. It is argued that a family cannot be supported on 160 acres of arid grazing land. This is obviously true; but neither can a family be supported on 640 acres of much of the land to which it is proposed to apply the grazing homestead. To establish universally any such arbitrary limit would be unwise at the present time. It would probably result on the one hand in enlarging the holdings of some of the great land owners, and on the other in needless suffering and failure on the part of a very considerable proportion of the bona fide settlers who give faith to the implied assurance of the government that such an area is sufficient. The best use of the public grazing lands requires the careful examination and classification of these lands in order to give each settler land enough to support his family and no more. While this work is being done, and until the lands are settled, the government should take control of the open range, under reasonable regulations suited to local needs, following the general policy already in successful operation on the forest reserves. It is probable that the present grazing value of the open public range is scarcely more than half what it once was or what it might easily be again under careful regulation.

The Immigration Question.

Several recommendations looking to changes in the present immigration laws are made, and he suggests that United States government agents pass upon immigrants before they leave their native shores for this country. He also recommends such changes in the laws as would not work a hardship on the educated Chinese coming into or visiting this country, but without letting down the bars to the Chinese coolie labor, and in this connection he says:

But in the effort to carry out the policy of excluding Chinese laborers, Chinese coolies, grave injustice and wrong have been done by this nation to the people of China, and therefore ultimately to this nation itself. Chinese students, business and professional men of all kinds—not only merchants, but bankers, doctors, manufacturers, professors, travelers and the like—should be encouraged to come here and

be demoralized by the forces, here and on the isthmus, now working so harmoniously and effectively, if there is delay in granting an emergency appropriation. The message closes with a recommendation for more adequate provision for the work of the state department, and a readjustment of the salary list of our diplomatic officers.

Insular Possessions.
He treats at considerable length of conditions in the Philippines, and recommends that the coastwise laws of the United States be applied to the archipelago be suspended until July 1, 1909. He recommends the immediate fortification of Hawaii in order to conserve the interests of this country in the Pacific. He also recommends the adoption of legislation that will explicitly confer American citizenship on the people of Porto Rico, and on the general subject of insular affairs says:

I wish also to call the attention of the congress to one question which affects our insular possessions generally; namely, the need of an increased liberality in the treatment of the whole franchise question in these islands. In the proper desire to prevent the islands being exploited by speculators and to have them develop in the interest of their own people an error has been made in refusing to grant sufficiently liberal terms to induce the investment of American capital in the Philippines and in Porto Rico. Elsewhere in this message I have spoken strongly against the jealousy of mere wealth, and especially of corporate wealth as such. But it is particularly regrettable to allow any such jealousy to be developed when we are dealing either with our insular or with foreign affairs. The big corporation has achieved its present position in the business world simply because it is the most effective instrument in business competition. In foreign affairs we cannot afford to allow our insular development to lag behind in industrial development from any twisted jealousy of business success. It is, of course, a truism to say that the business interests of the islands will only be developed if it become the financial interest of somebody to develop them. Yet this development is one of the things most earnestly to be wished for in the interest of the islands themselves. We have been paying all possible heed to the political and economic interests of the islands, but, important though these objects are, it is not less important that we should favor their industrial development. The government can in certain ways help this directly, as by building good roads; but the fundamental and vital help must be given through the development of the industries of the islands, and a most efficient means to this end is to encourage big American corporations to start industries in them and this means to make it advantageous for them to do so. To limit the ownership of mining claims as has been done in the Philippines is absurd. In treating of Alaska he asks that that territory be granted an elective delegate to congress, and of the territories of Oklahoma, Indian territory, New Mexico and Arizona he says:

Admission to Statehood.
I recommend that Indian territory and Oklahoma be admitted as one state and that New Mexico and Arizona be admitted as one state. There is no obligation upon us to treat territorial subdivisions, which are matters of convenience only, as binding us on the question of admission to statehood. Nothing has taken up more time in the congress during the past few years than the question as to the statehood to be granted to the four territories above mentioned, and after careful consideration of all that has been developed in the discussions of the question I recommend that they be immediately admitted as two states. There is no justification for further delay; and the advisability of making the four territories into two states has been clearly established.

In some of the territories the legislative assemblies issue licenses for gambling. The congress should by law forbid this practice, the harmful results of which are obvious at a glance.

The Panama Canal.
He refers to the Panama canal, but aside from asking for an immediate appropriation does not give any recommendations as to other legislation at this time, but promises a later communication with reference to the report of the board of engineers and his own conclusions as to the type of canal. On this subject he says:

The American people is pledged to the speediest possible construction of a canal adequate to meet the demands which the commerce of the world will make upon it, and I am confident that the board of engineers to aid in the fulfillment of the pledge. Gratifying progress has been made during the past year and especially during the past four months. The greater part of the necessary preliminary work has been done. Actual work of excavation could be begun only on a limited scale until the Canal Zone was made a healthful place to live in and to work in. The isthmus had to be sanitized first. This task has been so thoroughly accomplished that yellow fever has been virtually extirpated from the isthmus and general health conditions vastly improved. The same methods which converted the island of Cuba from a pest hole, which menaced the health of the world, into a healthful place of abode, have been applied on the isthmus with satisfactory results. There is no reason to doubt that when the plans for water supply, paving and sewerage of Panama are completed, and the large labor camps have been fully carried out, the isthmus will be, for the tropics, an unusually healthy place of abode. The work is so far advanced now that the health of all those employed in canal work is as well guarded as it is on similar work in this country and elsewhere.

In addition to sanitating the isthmus, satisfactory quarters are being provided for employees and an adequate system of supplying them with wholesome food at reasonable prices has been created. Hospitals have been established and equipped and are within a few days of being open anywhere. The country has thus been made fit to work in, and provision has been made for the welfare and comfort of those who are to do the work. During the past year a large portion of the plant with which the work is to be done has been ordered. It is confidently believed that the middle of the approaching year a sufficient proportion of this plant will have been installed to enable us to resume the work of excavation on a large scale.

What is needed now and without delay is an appropriation by the congress to meet the current and accruing expenses of the commission. The first appropriation of \$10,000,000, out of the \$100,000,000 authorized by the Spooner act, was made three years ago. It is nearly exhausted. There is barely enough of it remaining to carry the commission to the end of the year. Unless the congress shall appropriate before that time all money shall cease. To arrest progress for any length of time, when the workers are advancing so satisfactorily, would be deplorable. There will be no money with which to meet pay-roll obligations and none with which to meet bills coming due for materials and supplies, and there will

be demoralization of the forces, here and on the isthmus, now working so harmoniously and effectively, if there is delay in granting an emergency appropriation.

"I'll hand you your hat," said her father.
"Don't put yourself out," said her caller.
"It's you I'm putting out," said her father.—Houston Post.

Vibrant.
Gnip—I'm always reading in love stories about voices "vibrating with intensity." How can a voice vibrate?
Tuck—Why, sure. Did you never listen to a phonograph?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

His Nerve.
She—Faint heart never won fair lady.
He—Oh, I don't know. Many a man gets married because he hasn't the nerve to back out.—Judge.

The Holidays...

are drawing near, and now is the time to leave your order for a suit, overcoat or trousers, also make smoking jackets and gowns which would make nice Christmas gifts.

F. J. BANKE & CO.

WE ARE STILL MAKING SUITS FROM \$18.00 UP, AND TROUSERS FROM \$4.00 UP

ADVERTISE IN THE RECORD

ONLY FIVE CENTS MORE

Than the Price of the Record Secures it and

THE WEEKLY - INTER - OCEAN...

BOTH FOR ONE YEAR

The Weekly Inter Ocean is the only weekly published by a Chicago daily and is the leading news, farm and home paper of the west.

Improved and strengthened by the addition of many new features—Enlarged farm, garden and dairy departments—Reliable and practical veterinary department—Home Health Club—Health and Beauty Hints—The most complete household page—Styles for all ages—The best Boys' and Girls' page offered by any paper—Queer problems and puzzles—Chess and Checker columns—Best fiction—The International Sunday School lesson—Full and complete market reports.

BUCHANAN RECORD, regular price \$1.00 A YEAR.
WEEKLY INTER OCEAN, " " " " " "
BOTH FOR ONLY \$1 05

This offer is good only until January 1st.

FREE

To every person who will pay one year's subscription (\$1.00) to the Buchanan Record in advance, we will give absolutely free a full year's subscription to

Farm and Fireside

The only condition is that you must accept this offer within 30 days from date, as the publishers of Farm and Fireside limit us to that time.

FARM AND FIRESIDE is America's greatest twice-a-month Farm and Family Journal. 24 to 36 large pages every issue, with nearly two million readers throughout the United States. Something in it for every member of the family, and all the farm and rural topics are ably discussed.

Send Your Order To-day.

Address it to

THE RECORD,
BUCHANAN MICHIGAN

Newman's 123 South Michigan Street **William's**
Cloaks-Suits Millinery

South Bend, Indiana A Store for Ladies

Fine Cloaks, Suits, Skirts,
Waists, Furs, Petticoats.

Millinery, Corsets, Gloves

Finest Cloak and Millinery Establishment in
South Bend.

Newman's 123 South Michigan Street **William's**
Cloaks-Suits Millinery

Don't forget to place your order early for that
Christmas Turkey
EXTRA QUALITY
Phone 6. - - W. E. MUTCHLER.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."
In effect June 18, 1905.
West East
No. 15 + 7:40 a. m. No. 12:42 a. m.
No. 43 + 10:28 a. m. No. 46 + 8:11 a. m.
No. 45 + 2:38 p. m. No. 2 + 10:10 a. m.
No. 5 + 3:05 p. m. No. 14 + 5:19 p. m.
No. 47 + 5:27 p. m. No. 22 + 5:39 p. m.
* Daily + daily except Sunday.
St. Joe, Benton Harbor Division.

STATIONS
-m. a. m. p. m. p. m. a. m. p. m.
-00 7:30 1:00 lv. South Bend ar. 7:35 2:20 11:55
-50 7:57 1:27 Warwick 7:06 1:27 11:25
-30 8:06 1:36 Galien 6:57 1:36 11:19
-20 8:19 1:45 Glendora 6:45 1:30 11:07
-10 8:26 1:56 Baroda 6:36 1:20 10:59
7:00 8:35 2:05 Derby 6:23 1:35 10:51
7:20 8:42 2:12 Vineland 6:22 1:30 10:45
8:53 4:25 Benton Harbor 6:12 1:30 10:37
40 9:05 2:35 ar. St. Joseph lv. 6:00 1:00 10:25
All trains will be run daily except Sunday.
At Galien the trains will be run via the main
line station.
M. L. JENKS,
Agent.

PERE MARQUETTE

TIME TABLE—Sept. 24, 1905

Trains leave Buchanan as follows:
For Hartford, Holland, Muskegon,
Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Bay City,
and the north; also New Buffalo,
Michigan City, Porter, Chicago and
the south and west, at 8:35 A. M. and
5:00 P. M.

Close connections at Benton Har-
bor with Main Line trains north and
south.

J. E. EBY. H. F. MOELLER.
Agent. Gen'l Pass. Agen't

BUCHANAN MARKETS

Week ending Dec. 5 Subject to
change:

| | |
|---------|-----|
| Butter | 30c |
| Lard | 09c |
| Eggs | 25c |
| Honey | 12c |
| Beef | 3c |
| Veal | 05c |
| Pork | 44c |
| Mutton | 4c |
| Chicken | 8c |

Above quotations are on live weight
only.

The Pears-East Grain Co., report
the following prices on grain to-day:
No. 2 Red Wheat 82c
Rye 62c
Oats 28c
Yellow Corn 72 1/2

LOCAL NOTES

Feed grinding at Dayton Mill.
P1229

Try an On-est John cigar. A good
5c smoke.

Special sale on peanut brittle, 10c
per pound at Jordan's.

A fine stock of pictures for gifts.
BINNS' MAGNET STORE.

The change in the weather is a
stimulant to business.

Regular meeting of Sylvia Chapter
O. E. S. occurs Wednesday evening
Dec. 6th, at 7 o'clock sharp.

Christmas shopping and advertis-
ing days are growing short. Im-
prove the opportunity of the present.

Get in the word contest at Jordan's.

Go to Portz's Saturday, for all
kinds of home made candies.

Mrs. Mary Donnelly, who has been
very ill with pneumonia, is slowly
improving.

Mr. S. P. High is ill at his home on
Oak street. Dr Curtis is the attend-
ing physician.

Subscriptions solicited for all lead-
ing magazines, all of the best club-
bing offers.

BINNS' MAGNET STORE
Those Kodak holders, which make
such nice Christmas presents, can be
obtained at the Record office. Price,
\$1.50.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Depno are mov-
ing today and will occupy the Arthur
Wray property on North Portage
street.

Mr. William Dester, of Galien was
in our village, yesterday and while
here, purchased two fine Portland
Cutters of Messrs Pierce & Sanders.

LOST:—A brown horse blanket on
Oak or Front streets between Cliff
Hamilton's house and M. C. Railroad.
Finder please return to the Record
office.

We wish to again call attention to
the quarter page ad, offering the
BUCHANAN RECORD and the Chicago
Daily Inter Ocean to new subscribers
\$2.50, and renewals for \$3.50

The Review of Reviews for Decem-
ber contains the usual year's-end sur-
vey of the season's books, accompa-
nied by numerous portraits and other
illustrations.

Rev. Orrin R. Jenks, of Chicago,
Ill. will preach at the Advent Chris-
tian Church Tuesday evening, Dec. 5
th. All are invited to attend the
services.

A presentable Christmas gift can
be obtained at the Record office.
We have some very pretty Kodak
photo holders with removable leaves,
also arranged so more leaves can be
added if so desired.

County Clerk Miners issued 23 mar-
riage licenses, Wednesday and Thurs-
day a record breaking number for
this holiday period. This far this
year 1444 marriage licenses have been
issued which is 34 ahead of the big
year of 1901, and there is yet one full
month to complete the year.

Charlie Patterson, who delivers
meat for W. E. Mutchler, had a run-
away last Saturday morning. He
was in front of John McFallon's resi-
dence on Front street, when the dash-
board fell down, frightening the
horse. who at once started at a rapid
pace down Front street. The animal
was stopped at the foot of Niles hill.
No damage resulted.

Albert Hinkley, murderer of his
son in-law, William Tuttle, it is said,
feels quite at home in the county jail,
for it is not new to him. Four years
ago he severed a sentence of 90 days
when Collins was sheriff, on the
charge of drunkenness. He is a
model prisoner when he is kept away
from liquor, but when he is allowed
to imbibe in the cup that cheers he is
a bad man. He says that it was li-
quor that caused him to commit the
rash deed. When he was serving his
term under Collins he was given the
liberty of a trusty for several weeks.

Mrs. Geo. Howard was the recip-
ient of a box of beautiful flowers,
Sunday, from Mrs. Jay Godfrey, of
Riverside, Cal., to be used as decor-
ations for the annual dinner of the
M. L. Club, that was held at the
former's home a week ago. Al-
though they came a little late for
the festival, her thoughtfulness and
kindness will ever be remembered by
the members of the Club. The
flowers were used as decorations at
the home of Mrs. Jennie Dodd, yes-
terday, where the regular meeting
was held.

The steamer Argo, pounded severe-
ly at Holland, Thursday, is lying at
ease today. There is a land breeze
and the sea is going down. During
the gale the waves broke over the
gangways of the boat and all the
movable portions washed ashore.
The big wrecking tug, Favorite, left
yesterday and the people here cannot
account for that fact. She is the
finest wrecking tug on the lakes and
after reaching Holland there were
one or two chances where she might
have worked awhile in trying to re-
lease the Argo but not a wheel was
turned. She left without trying to
give any assistance to the stranded
boat. The tug Pup of Saugatuck
left for home yesterday. The Argo
is left to shift for herself, with
Boswell and two officers housed in a
cottage on the shore watching devel-
opments.

PERSONAL.

John Portz was a Chicago caller
Sunday.

Miss Iva Shook was a Niles visitor
Sunday.

W. W. Waterman was a Niles cal-
ler, yesterday.

Miss Edna Miles, of Elkhart spent
Sunday at home.

Geo. B. Richards was a Galien
visitor, yesterday.

Frank Sanders transacted business
in Niles, yesterday.

E. I. Bird transacted business in
South Bend, Friday.

Mrs. Carrie Williams was a Michi-
gan City caller, Monday.

Harry Tuttle, who has been away
for some time is home again.

Misses Mattie and Nellie Visel, of
Niles, spent Sunday in this place.

Master Delbert Bates visited in
Galien several days the past week.

Misses Eva and Aline Simpson
spent Sunday with Galien relatives.

Mrs. Sarah Smith is in Three Oaks
visiting her sister, Mrs. J. L. McKie.

George Black was the guest of
Three Oaks relatives last Thursday.

Miss Georgia Emory, of Detroit, is
visiting her parents and other rela-
tives.

Mrs. Alice Atwood, of Mishawaka,
is in our village visiting among
friends.

Miss Cora Pangborn returned home
yesterday, after several days visit in
Elkhart.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Guyerson has
returned home after a short visit in
Chicago.

Misses Belle Haslett and Zella
Alliger went to South Bend this
morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Rolla Butts, of Three
Oaks spent Sunday with their respec-
tive parents.

Mrs. Carrie Cain spent Thanksgiv-
ing in Dowagiac with her brother,
Wm. Koons.

Miss Faye Blume has returned
home, after several days visit in
Michigan City.

Tony Rumstedler, formerly a
tailor in this place, was a Buchanan
caller, Monday.

D. L. Boardman has returned home
after transacting business in Chicago
for several days.

Mrs. H. F. Moore and two children
have returned home after an extend-
ed visit in Chicago.

Ben Desenberg has returned home
from Detroit, where he has been
transacting business.

Mrs. D. E. Hinman has returned
home, after a pleasant visit with her
sister at Three Oaks.

Miss Clara Sabin returned to Kala-
mazoo, yesterday, after a few days
visit with her parents.

Mrs. M. K. Ewalt and niece, Miss
Ethel are spending a few days with
Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Bird.

Roy Harner has returned to Three
Oaks, after spending a few days at
his home near this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Weaver re-
turned home Sunday, after a short
visit with South Bend relatives.

Jesse East returned to Commer-
cial College at South Bend, Sunday,
after a short vacation at home.

Mr. George Meffert and daughter
Beulah spent Thanksgiving in Chi-
cago with Mr. and Mrs. Ivy Fuller.

Miss Georgie Rollings, returned to
South Bend, yesterday, after a pleas-
ant visit among friends and relatives.

Glenn Hastlett, who is traveling
for the Staley Manufacturing Co., at
South Bend, was home over Sunday.

Mr. Jay Conrad returned home,
yesterday morning from Three Rivers
where he has been visiting several
days.

Mr. M. A. Roe, of Chicago dined
Thanksgiving day at the home of
his parents, Elder and Mrs. Wm.
M. Roe.

Rolla Bates left yesterday morn-
ing for South Bend, where he has
accepted a position with the Michi-
gan Motor Co.

Mrs. H. R. Adams and children,
returned home, yesterday, from Chi-
cago, after spending Thanksgiving
in the windy city.

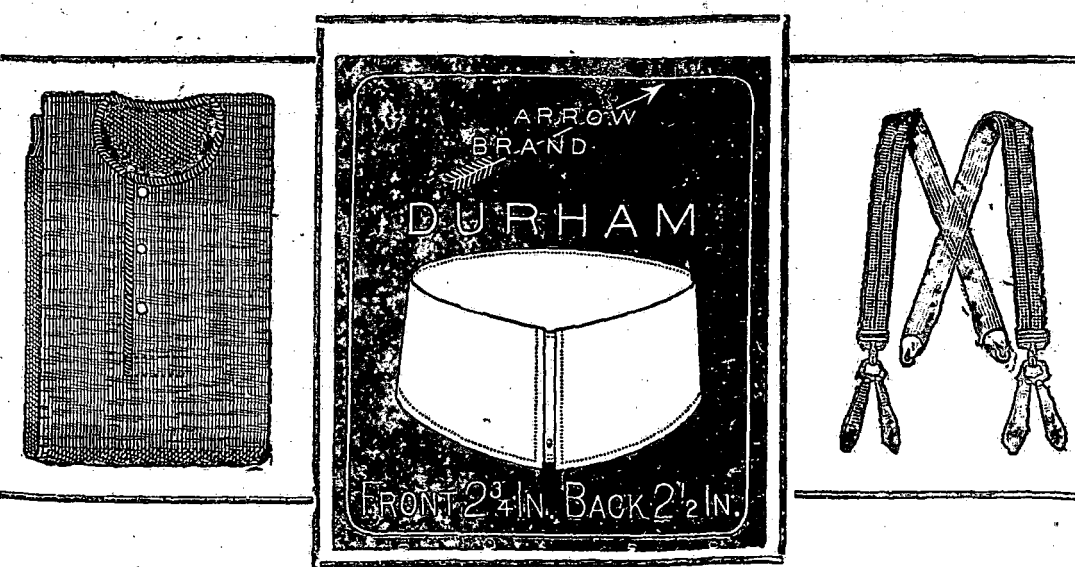
Mrs. Elizabeth Brown and daugh-
ter, Miss Kittie, of St. Joseph have
been visiting at the home of Miss
Beatrice Mansfield.

Mrs. W. W. Wells and daughters
Blanche and Ethel returned home
Sunday evening after spending sev-
eral days in South Bend.

Don't forget to look at the Kodak
holders at the Record office. Price
\$1.50.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

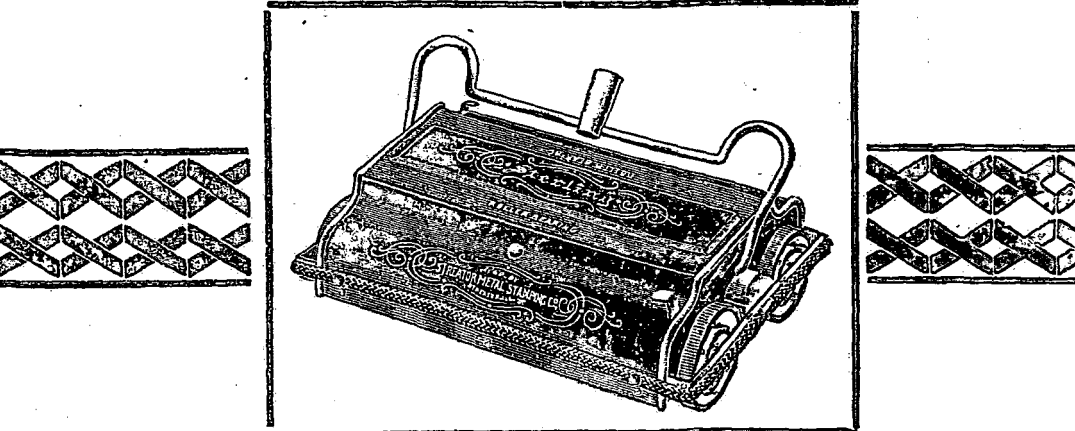
In all the latest styles. A complete line to select from.
No matter what your wants are, we can supply them.



Granite and Tinware.

JOHN MORRIS

BUCHANAN, - - - MICH.



I have just received and am now
showing a most complete line of

CARPET SWEEPERS

If you intend to buy a Sweeper call and examine them
before you do so.

H. R. ADAMS,
Wood and Coal. BUCHANAN

Thanksgiving is past and the
Holidays are at hand. Watch
for our display :: :: ::

A FEW OF OUR BARGAINS:

| | |
|--|----|
| 1 lb. Soda | 05 |
| 3 Cans Corn | 25 |
| 3 Cans Peas | 25 |
| 1 Large Can Apple Butter | 10 |
| 1 lb. Can Keller's B Powder | 10 |
| 1 Box Nabisco's | 10 |
| Naval Oranges are now on the market. Try some. | |

H. L. KELLER

Phone 27 Buchanan, Mich.

An Elegant Line

...of...

PERFUMES

from finest California flowers just received at

...RUNNER'S...

Miss Wilma Roe spent Thanks-
giving with her parents. She has
just returned from Colorado and re-
ports a fine apple crop and very good
prices. She received a silver medal,
last week from the Department of
Awards, for apples at the World's
Fair at St. Louis.

The regular meeting of the Royal
Neighbors, will be held at their hall,
Friday night, Dec. 8th. There will
be initiation and election of officers.
The ladies whose birthdays occur in
the months of Nov. and Dec. will en-
tertain. The neighbors are all re-
quested to be present.

The Philadelphia

The Largest Candy Factory in Northern Indiana.

If you enjoy good, pure wholesome

CONFECTIONS

it will pay you to come or send to THE PHILADELPHIA for your supply.

These candies are all home made daily, from the purest materials and flavors, and in the largest factory in northern Indiana.

Prices 20, 35 and 50 Cents

all fully equal to the 35c, 50c, and 75c grades offered by other so called high grade manufacturers.

We also have a first class lunch room in connection with our confectionery. Special dinners or suppers 25c. Try them when in South Bend.

116 N. Michigan St. South Bend, Ind.

It's Going Up.

Coal is getting hard to get, but we have a good supply of Soft Coal and Coke at reasonable prices :: :: :: ::

YOU NEED

CEMENT,
SHINGLES,
POSTS.

WE HAVE THEM

ROANTREE

The Lumberman.

State Items

An onion which she picked in the garden of Mrs. Celia Ashford, brought an attack of acute indigestion to Miss Mabel Green which may cost her life, although the attending physician says the girl is now resting easier and the chances are good for recovery. Miss Green was in the garden about dusk, Thursday and pulled an onion, and ate it. She then fell unconscious. John Ashford a son of Mrs. Ashford, had a dog poisoned by unknown persons recently and Mrs. Ashford, supposing that some of the strychnine had been sprinkled on the onion, alarmed the neighborhood.

As a result of fire last Wednesday, the lumber mill at Tanner, owned by A. K. Williamson, commonly known as "Kaiser," and one of the county's most picturesque characters, was entirely destroyed. The mill crew prevented the lumber in the yard and adjoining buildings from being destroyed. No insurance was carried on the mill. It is not probable the mill will be rebuilt, as the standing timber can be sold at a satisfactory figure to local men.

While the limited interurban car, westbound, was speeding between Marshall and Marengo Thursday evening loaded with a Thanksgiving crowd, a bullet crashed through the car window, passing through the top of a woman's hat. The women in the car became wildly excited. The car was stopped and a search made for the person who fired the shot, but no one was found. The bullet was found imbedded in the woodwork above the window and was from a .22 caliber rifle or revolver. Officers have a clew and are working on the case.

When the hunting season in Wisconsin and Upper Michigan closed Thursday night all records for casualties among hunters had been beaten. There are twenty-six dead and fifty-five wounded, some of whom may not recover. The usual number of the wounded and killed were mistaken for deer.

A recital will be given Friday Dec. 8th, at the Presbyterian church under the auspices of the ladies of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. Miss Anna Watson, reader; Miss Nella Long, violinist; Mrs. Christopher, piano, all of Benton Harbor.

Easily Done.

Little Mildred had had a nightmare and was telling the family about it the next morning.

"When I woke up," she said, "I was still frightened, and my heart was beating a tattoo."

Here her elder sister interrupted. "How could your heart beat a tattoo?"

"On the drum of my ears, of course," retorted Mildred, indignantly.—Cassell's.

Finances Very Low.

Wife—I hear that the last number of the Weekly Humor has a lot of jokes about donation parties. I think it would please the congregation if you should write the editor an indignant letter on the subject.

Struggling Minister—I can't afford the stamp my dear. You forget that we have just been through a donation party ourselves.—N. Y. Weekly.

She Had Kissed Others.

First Sweet Young Thing—What did you and young De Vere quarrel about?

Second Sweet Young Thing—Oh, he's too finicky for anything.

First Sweet Young Thing—What was it, dear?

Second Sweet Young Thing—Why, he actually took offense because I told him that I liked his kisses better than any man's I ever met.

In Proof.

Stern Father—So you wish to marry my daughter, eh?

Young man—That's what I said.

"Do you think you will be able to provide for her in the style to which she has always been accustomed?"

"I'm certain of it. Why, last week she refused to accompany me to the theater because she had no clothes fit to wear."—Cassell's.

Trade Secret.

"Are you the little boy whose papa writes so many cute sayings of children?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"I suppose your papa is always encouraging you to talk?"

"No, ma'am. He threatens to whip me if I even whisper when he is writing his bright sayings the children have said."—Judge.

No Poetry in His Soul.

Patrick—That's that yez dug up, Moike?"

Mike—Only a clothespin.

Patrick (indignantly)—Only a clothespin, is it! Och! But it's little poetry yez have in y'r soul, Moike. Tink av th' scores av swate mouths that some clothespin may have been into.—N. Y. Weekly.

Impossible, at Least.

Hewitt—I want to tell you about an adventure I had last night.

Jewett—Is this a true story?

Hewitt—Sure.

Jewett—Then go ahead.

Hewitt—I stopped to pay a bill, and—

Jewett—I thought you said it was a true story.

COVER STRAWBERRY BEDS.

Work Should Be Done as Soon as the Ground Is Frozen Hard Enough to Bear Wagon.

Material should be laid aside for the covering of the strawberry bed, which work should be accomplished as soon as the ground is frozen hard enough to hold a wagon. Caution should be used against covering too early. Some seem to have the impression that strawberries are covered to protect them from the cold. This is not the case; for it must be patent to every one that six inches of straw or cornstalks will not keep out very much cold. If a thermometer were placed above the straw and below it on a winter day the two would be found to register about or exactly the same. The covering is put on to keep out the heat in late fall and winter when the plants are not covered with snow. The freezing and thawing of the ground is the thing to be guarded against.

If the covering is put on too early, the plants may be smothered and killed, for growth is still going on and evaporation is taking place from the leaves. While this is the case, covering would kill the leaves in some cases, and in others would encourage the growing on them of mildews. When the leaves are frozen later on is the time to cover. Then all growth is arrested, and the covering cannot smother them. For the same reason, the straw must be removed quite early in the spring before growth has set in.

It is not desirable to use for covering any kind of material that packs very closely. The keeping out of the air is not desirable, but the protection of the ground from the direct rays of the sun. Coarse straw held down by boards is good, and corn stalks are also used. Sometimes it may be found advisable to use a little straw below and cornstalks above, the latter holding the straw from blowing.

As to the advisability of covering there is a dispute, but it is doubtless true that the man that covers his strawberries is sure of a crop of berries the coming year; while the man that does not cover is not sure of one. We know of people in the latitude of northern Illinois, says the Farmers' Review, who never cover their vines at all, and usually get fair crops, but we also know that on occasional years their beds in the spring are very sickly looking and the resultant crop is small.

Further north in the latitude of Wisconsin, there can be no question of the advisability of covering if a crop is to be expected every year. The oldest growers there declare that they would not try to grow strawberries without covering. In fact, a good many people in past years gave up strawberry growing there because they so frequently lost their beds in winter. But since covering has become general the result has been far otherwise.

As we go south the need of covering decreases, but the practice in each locality will have to depend on experience. The locality that has for a long time grown strawberries without winter protection will continue to grow them that way. But there are always localities where the vines are not covered, but should be. It is some work to do the covering, and for this reason the growers are likely to take the risk of not covering if that risk is not too great. Where protection is needed it pays to cover.

PULLING OUT SMALL TREES

System of Tackle by Which Land Can Be Quickly Cleared of Young Timber.

In clearing land of timber 12 inches in diameter and less, use a tackle of a one-sheave and two-sheave block with rope large enough to hold all a team can pull.

METHOD OF HOOKING THE TACKLE, pull. Use 100 to 150 feet of wire rope or small log chain. Anchor the double sheave block to a big stump, put a small ladder up a tree and hitch the wire rope around the tree 20 feet from the ground, says the Farm and Home. Hitch the other end of rope to the single pulley block, grub and cut a few roots on the opposite side of the tree from which you intend to pull, put a short, thick log for the butt of the tree to fall on as per diagram, then start your team and your tree is soon on the ground and the stump is clear of the soil.

THE VINEYARD AND ORCHARD.

Grape rows should generally run north and south.

High, stony, well-drained land is particularly desirable for grape growing.

While the apple trees are bare look the limbs over for the rings of caterpillar eggs. These will be found on the small branches, those under half an inch in diameter. It takes but a moment to cut the ring and remove it, after which it should be burned. This is the surest way of preventing the coming of the tent-caterpillar pest.

An aged farmer one spring set out a young orchard. In passing, a neighbor said: "If I were as old as you, do you think I'd be fool enough to plant apple trees? 'Who do you suppose is going to eat the fruit?—not you!" "No," replied the farmer, "but somebody will, some time. The next generation will reap the benefit." The younger man hadn't an apple tree on his farm; had cut all down to grow crops of tobacco.

Selling Milk to Shippers.

The man that sells milk to shippers to be sent to the city cannot afford to accept a small price for it. Under existing conditions in the west a dollar a hundred is a small enough price for a man to receive throughout the year, and in the winter season it should be higher than this. The man that sells milk in this way has no skim milk for his cows and pigs. This interferes very much with the business of hog raising, which is one of the most profitable enterprises of the farm.

Mistletoe and Green Boughs.

On a ranch where I was some years ago during the summer, when green feed was scarce, a wood chopper cut down some live oak trees, and the cows, which were all with calf, ate the mistletoe and green boughs, and they all "slunk" their calves. Another cow on the same ranch, which did not eat the mistletoe, carried her calf to full term. Feeding some fresh mistletoe to cows which retain the afterbirth I found would cause them to clean all right.

Keep Calf Growing.

From the day the calf is first fed it must be kept growing. This means that there shall be no setbacks due to underfeeding or overfeeding; that there shall be as few exposures to storm and cold as possible; and that the general drift shall be toward comfort and steady growth.—Farm Journal.

Haul Corn Fodder Early.

Corn fodder hauled to shelter now will be nearly twice as valuable as fodder left outdoors a month or so longer.

Didn't Like to Wait.

Ella—Does Fred always kiss you when he leaves?

Stella—Yes, and sometimes it seems as if he would never go.—Town Topics.

At 10 O'clock.

He—Who do you consider the coming man?

She—I don't know; I'm looking for the going man.—N. Y. Sun.

CHURCH NOTES AND NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Lord's day services. Preaching at 10:30 a. m., Sunday school at 12:00, Prayer meeting, Thursday evening 7:00.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH—Rev. L. A. Townsend pastor. Sunday services; preaching, 10:30 and 7:00 p. m.; Sunday school, 11:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening 7:30.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. H. N. WAGNER, Pastor. Sabbath services; preaching, 10:30 a. m., Bible school 11:45 a. m., 7:00 p. m. Christian Endeavor meeting 6:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening 7:00. All are cordially invited.

METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Douglass, Pastor. Sunday services; preaching, 10:30 a. m., 7:00 p. m. Sunday School 11:45 a. m. Epworth League 6:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday 7:00 p. m.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Rev. Chas. Shook, Pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School 11:45 a. m. Royal Workers' prayer meeting at 6:00 p. m. Cottage prayer meeting, Tuesday at 7:00 p. m. Mid Week prayer meeting and Teachers' meeting, Thursday at 7:00 p. m.; Monthly Covenant meeting Saturday afternoon before the first Sunday in each month at 2:30 p. m. Strangers always welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH, corner Oak and Second Sts. Rev. J. A. Halmhuber Pastor. Residence 315 Main St. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School 11:45 a. m. Young People's Alliance every Sunday at 6:00 p. m. Prayer service Wednesday at 7:00 p. m. All cordially welcome.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—Society hold services at Grand Army Hall every Sunday at 10:45 a. m. Wednesday evening service at 7:00 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

Lodges and Society Meetings and Events

BUCHANAN LODGE I. O. O. F. No. 75 meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 p. m.; E. Mittan, N. G.; W. P. Cauffman, V. G.; H. Cadieux, Rec. Sec.

PATRICIANS COURT No. 5 meets each 2nd and 4th Wednesday evenings of every month.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA. Meetings 1st and 3rd Friday evenings of each month. W. F. Runner Clerk.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES. Meetings 1st and 3rd Tuesday evenings of each month. Wilson Leiter, Record Keeper.

LADIES OF THE MACCABEES. meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesday evenings of each month. Miss Carrie Williams, R. K.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS. Meetings 2nd and 4th Friday evenings of each month at M. W. A. Hall. Recorder Mrs. J. E. Arney.

BUCHANAN LODGE No. 68 A. F. & A. M. holds its regular meetings on or before the first full moon of each month. B. R. Desenberg, W. M.; E. S. Roe Sec'y. Visiting members cordially invited.

BUCHANAN LODGE NO. 98. A. O. U. W. meets the 3rd and 4th Saturday evening of each month.

DODGE LODGE NO. 40 D. OF H. meets the 2nd and 4th Thursday afternoons of each month.

WILLIAM PERROTT POST NO. 22 G. A. R. meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at 7:30 p. m. Post Com., Wm. Powers; Adjutant, C. E. Sabin

HOOK AND LADDER—Meets on 3rd Wednesday of each month at 7:30 at the Hose House.

BUCHANAN ROSE CO. No. 1—Meets 1st Wednesday of each month at the Hose House at 7:30 p. m.

FRANK SANDERS, Sec'y

December Bargains

SUGAR

21lbs H. & E. Granulated

\$1.00

FLOUR

Best Patent

per sack 60

Golden Wedding, patent

" " 55

Lucky Hit

" " 53

Daisy

" " 50

10lb Pure Buckwheat

25

This flour is guaranteed to be the best winter flour on the market.

Gilt Edge Pumpkin

5c a can

New Mince Meat

12 1/2 c pound

5 Gal. Oil

53

Package Good Starch

05

5 Gal. Gasoline

65

Yeast Foam

04

Coffee, Tea, Cheese, etc that will satisfy you.

New Navel Oranges

Don't forget to ask for stamps.

Buchanan Cash Grocery

Leaders in Low Prices and First-class Goods.

L. G. PLATT, D. D. S.,

L. W. PLATT, D. D. S.,

Specialty—Operative Dentistry.

Specialty—Crown, Bridge and Plate Work.

Drs. L. G. and L. W. Platt

DENTISTS

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GOOD PEOPLE

Remember we have the largest, finest and best assortment of

Cakes

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All kinds of pan candy at all times.

J. H. PORTZ.

First publication Nov. 24, 1905.

Estate of Frederick Andrews, 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 21st day of November, A. D., 1905.

Present: Hon. Frank H. Ellsworth, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Frederick Andrews, deceased. Fred Andrews, Jr., having filed in said Court a petition praying that a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, now on file in said Court be admitted to probate, and that the administration of said estate be granted to Charles Straub and Caroline Koenigsberg or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the 18th day of December, A. D. 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for 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, ROLLAND E. BARR, Judge of Probate, Register of Probate.

Last Publication December 8, 1905.

First publication Nov. 24, 1905.

Estate of Mary Higgins, 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 21st day of November, A. D., 1905.

Present: Hon. Frank H. Ellsworth, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Higgins, deceased. Lulu Higgins having filed in said Court her final administration account, and her 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 December, A. D. 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is 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, ROLLAND E. BARR, Judge of Probate, Register of Probate.

Last Publication Dec. 8, 1905.

LESTER L. TIRRELL,

Tubular Wells

...and...

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BUCHANAN : MICH.

Phone 175

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First-class Meals and

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