

Table with columns for advertising rates: Single Copy, 10 Cents; 10 Copies, \$1.00; 100 Copies, \$10.00; 1000 Copies, \$100.00.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Japan Tea, common, 45c; fair, 65c; good, 80c; Good Green Coffee, 25c; Havana Filled Cigars, 5c each.

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES.

At a small advance on cost, FOR CASH, at S. & W. W. SMITH'S. Sole agents for Compressed Yeast, Trumpet Roll Plug Tobacco, the best goods in the market.

CLOTHING.

We Have the Largest and Best Selected Stock of BOOTS & SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CLOTHING, AND FURNISHING GOODS, EVER BROUGHT TO BUCHANAN.

FURNISHING GOODS.

SPENCER & BARNES, Manufacturers of cut Glass in all kinds of FURNITURE.

All Work Fully Warranted. Planing, Matching & Job Work Done With Dispatch.

GIVE US A CALL. ALL KINDS OF FRAMES as good and cheaper than any carpenter can do.

Business Directory. A. F. WHITE, Druggist and Apothecary, south side of Front Street, Buchanan, Mich.

B. T. MORLEY, shoe foundry. All kinds of cutting, mending, polishing, repairing, etc.

BIRD'S BUS - George Bird will run his bus to and from the Railroad Station and Hotel, every part of the village.

C. B. SMITH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office over Egan's & Smith's Drug Store, Buchanan, Mich.

CHAS. C. COLLINS, dealer in American and Italian Marble, Monuments, Headstones, etc.

D. F. HILL, dealer in Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, Spectacles, etc.

DAYTON HOUSE, Dayton, Mich. This old and famous Hotel is still under the management of Mr. Dayton & Son.

E. S. DODD, M. D., physician & surgeon. Office first door of "Record Block", Buchanan, Mich.

F. H. BERRY, attorney & counsellor at law. Office over Egan's & Smith's Drug Store, Buchanan, Mich.

G. H. McLEIN, M. D., homeopathic physician. Office over Egan's & Smith's Drug Store, Buchanan, Mich.

H. H. BERRY, M. D., office in John C. Holmes' building, Buchanan, Mich.

Poetry.

For the Berrien County Record. A TRIBUTE TO F. J. P. ON HIS TWENTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY.

Just twenty-one years ago to-day, A little brother was born; As pretty and dimpled a darling As ever greeted the morn.

How well I remember, brother, The first time I saw you in pants; You sat cross-legged whistling, As proud as the Emperor of France.

How well I remember, brother, The sports we used to play; How you were rigged out as my husband, And I was a lady gay.

How well I remember, brother, The first time you were in the room; You were bidding adieu to Childhood, My brother, my brother.

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Story.

From All the Year Round. WITH A GHOST.

The situation is this: An unimaginative man of thirty, whose days are spent in business; in a new suburban villa, a bright, sunny country; neighbors all round one; and a new cemetery a hundred yards' distance from the house.

To this house and to this man the ghost came. In this wise: It was in August. I was sitting, after dinner, trying to get sentimental over my approaching marriage, and picturing to myself Eleanor in the easy chair opposite me.

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Smith's Woo.

A Sketch by Max Aeder. He was tall and slender, and clad in the habiliments of woe. He entered the office and took a chair.

He was tall and slender, and clad in the habiliments of woe. He entered the office and took a chair. He moved his hat, he wiped the moisture from his eyes, rubbed his nose thoughtfully for a moment, put his handkerchief in his hat, his hat upon the floor, and said:

He was tall and slender, and clad in the habiliments of woe. He entered the office and took a chair. He moved his hat, he wiped the moisture from his eyes, rubbed his nose thoughtfully for a moment, put his handkerchief in his hat, his hat upon the floor, and said:

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South American Paradise.

A letter to an English paper contains the following description of the capital of Chili:

A first visit to the city of Santiago cannot but be a matter of agreeable surprise to an intelligent European; but after a more lengthened stay, the ambitious growth and luxury of the town will probably seem to him out of due proportion with the power and resources of the country.

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Apple Pomace.

Apple pomace is very largely eaten by cows, horses, and is doubtless good for the animals, if not very nutritious, as a laxative diet.

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How Do You Make Cider Wine?

The cider for this purpose should not be made until December, when it should be barreled and placed in a vault or cool cellar, and left to remain until February or early in March, when it should be bottled, using champagne bottles, well corked and wired; the cork should be driven down to an eighth of an inch of the mouth, so the wire can grasp it.

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L. P. ALEXANDER, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Insurance & Collection Agency.

Berrien Co. Record.

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor. THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 5, 1876.



FOR PRESIDENT, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, OF OHIO. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, WILLIAM A. WHIDDER, OF NEW YORK.

Electoral Ticket. At Large—WILLIAM A. HOWARD, of Kent. HENRY W. LORR, of Oakland.

State Officers. Governor—CHARLES M. CHESNEY, of Lenawee. Lieutenant Governor—ALTON S. SIMMONS, of Ionia.

Republican County Ticket. For State Senator, THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN.

Colorado held her first State election last Monday. The Reformers, a paper published in the Northern Indiana Prison, in Michigan City, has gone where the woodbine thrives.

The yellow fever is raging in Georgia. The Order of Knights of Pythias has been applied to for relief of the suffering at Savannah, where as many as 25 to 30 deaths occur daily.

By a popular vote of the people of Connecticut, their State constitution will be amended, to strike out the word "White" in the electoral qualifications.

Colorado gives a Republican majority of 2,000. The Republicans will have a majority of forty in a joint vote of the Legislature, and will have two Senators from the new State.

It is expected that the election in Indiana, next Tuesday, will, in a measure, decide whether Tilden or Hayes will occupy the White House the coming four years.

A currency of uniform value in every State of the Union; public credit unequalled in our history; personal freedom vouchsafed to the humblest individual; a wise homestead system, giving free farms to all who live upon them; and peace at home and abroad are among a few of the items for which the nation is indebted to the Republican party.

Mr. Bristow shut up one Democrat neatly at Rutland, Vt. The fellow interrupted him during his speech by shouting, "What did Webster do and say?" "Webster," said Bristow, "declared for Liberty and union, one and inseparable, now and forever, while Calhoun, the exponent of the Democrats, said, 'Liberty first and union afterwards.'" The Tilden man sat quietly through the rest of the speech.

A special to the Evening News from Niles, of the 28th ult., says: Yesterday afternoon while George W. Lovejoy was returning from the Fair ground with his wife and child, his horse became frightened and went tearing down Main street where they collided with a wagon containing Charles Baurer, his wife, two children, and two ladies. All were thrown out, no one was killed although several of them are supposed to be very seriously injured. The accident was witnessed by an immense crowd, and to all appearances at the time of the collision the lives of all in the vehicles were in the most imminent peril. The carriages were both completely wrecked.

The Hillsdale Democrat says: "Hon. Henry Waldron is said to have an eye on the seat now occupied by Hon. T. W. Ferry, in the United States Senate." He stands ten chances of being struck by lightning to one of getting the office.

The State Treasurer has prepared his annual report of the financial business for the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1876. The following shows the amount and the various items that comprise the bonded debt of the State:

Table with 2 columns: Description of bonds and their amounts. Includes items like 'Sault Canal bonds, 6's, due July 1, 1876' and 'Two million 1878 bonds, 6's, due January 1, 1878'.

There is a sinking fund of \$56,643.32, which, according to article 1, section 14, of the State Constitution, can be used only for the extinguishment of the bonded debt of the State.

The total amount of interest paid by the State on its bonded debt during the past fiscal year has been \$39,452.50, and the total amount of interest received by the State on surplus funds and specific taxes during the same time has been \$85,296.77, deducting the amount of interest received from the amount of interest paid in excess of the amount received \$45,844.27.

During the year \$58,000 of unmaturing State bonds have been purchased, on which a premium of \$2,044.11 was paid. The balance on hand September 30, 1875, was \$1,229,106.50. The receipts during the year, were \$1,744,406.24, and disbursements during same time, \$1,909,507.49, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$1,064,008.30.

Our Washington Letter. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26, 1876. The answer of Tilden to the charges of a systematic defrauding of the revenue for ten years, is generally considered "too thin" and will utterly fail to shield Slippery Sam from total defeat at the hands of the country. Doubtless nine out of every ten Democrats will throw up their hats and declare it a complete vindication; such men would vote for him if he had stolen the whole United States Treasury, but the difficulty is with the tenth man. At least one man in ten of the Democratic party has some claims to honesty, and believes in real reform. Even this class will swallow him if they can get him down at all, with the greatest difficulty. But admitting that many will do as it may be safely determined that at least one in a hundred of the entire party will not take him and will vote for Hayes.

The Chicago Times, toothing the Tilden-party fog-horn, and apprehensive of the danger ahead, undertakes to divert public attention from the national bankruptcy threatened by the Confederates purpose of making the North indemnify the South for the losses of the War, and to do this prints a number of private claims introduced at the last session of Congress by Republican members of the House. An examination of these private claims shows them to be made by loyal citizens, many of them residing in Northern States, for losses by Confederate raids or for the occupation and use of property by the United States Army. It has been the practice of the Government ever since the close of the War to allow such claims to be fully paid, and it is not surprising that the country has become accustomed to this irredeemable currency, as the medieval pilgrims did to the peas in their shoes. Besides, in spite of popular apathy or opposition, we have got so much nearer resumption than we were ten years ago that the evils of paper money are less apparent, and a good many think it is not worth while going the rest of the way. But, as a matter of fact, our paper money is still a great obstacle to prosperity and a source of great danger in the future, and the sooner we can get rid of it the better. The power of the legal tenders for mischief lies, not in the fact that they are paper-money, but that they are irredeemable paper, issued by the government, and made legal tender by the act of Congress. If they were merely ordinary treasury notes, without interest, they would still be largely as currency, and they would still be at a greater or less discount as compared with gold; but they would do no special harm, would take their place naturally in the transactions of commerce, and would work no serious disturbance by their own fluctuations of value. The trouble comes from their being legal tender. It was that which caused their issue to effect a large and rapid rise in prices, since, when it was in the power of a buyer to pay two dollars in paper as easily as he could pay one dollar in gold, he chose always to pay in paper, and the sellers secured himself by demanding a double price. And at this day this power of disturbing values remains. If a political party favorable to inflation gets even partial control of the government, the legal tender money of the country immediately falls in value. We call it a rise in gold, but in reality it is a decline in the paper. If the treasury accumulates a good deal of currency, and it is not known what may be done with it, and under the law there must always be a good deal of discretion regarding the disposition of such accumulations—the money market is affected, and every trader in the remotest part of the Union feels the influence of the uncertainty.

The immediate benefits of Resumption. It is not unusual to meet business men who will willingly admit that a currency redeemable in gold would be better than a currency of government legal-tender notes, and irredeemable bank paper, but who can see "no use in hurrying the matter," and would like to "work up" to resumption. This class are entirely honest in their views, they would be the last to consent to anything which they thought would be faith towards the government creditors, or to fasten on the country anything which they regarded as an evil; but they are easy-going, or timid, or do not see that our paper money does us any special harm, or that we should receive any direct or immediate benefit from resumption. They recognize that the payment in full of the legal-tender notes is practically impossible, and they object that to replace them with bonds is simply to change the form of indebtedness and to add to the burden of the country in the form of interest.

The Rebel Claims. The Chicago Times, toothing the Tilden-party fog-horn, and apprehensive of the danger ahead, undertakes to divert public attention from the national bankruptcy threatened by the Confederates purpose of making the North indemnify the South for the losses of the War, and to do this prints a number of private claims introduced at the last session of Congress by Republican members of the House. An examination of these private claims shows them to be made by loyal citizens, many of them residing in Northern States, for losses by Confederate raids or for the occupation and use of property by the United States Army. It has been the practice of the Government ever since the close of the War to allow such claims to be fully paid, and it is not surprising that the country has become accustomed to this irredeemable currency, as the medieval pilgrims did to the peas in their shoes. Besides, in spite of popular apathy or opposition, we have got so much nearer resumption than we were ten years ago that the evils of paper money are less apparent, and a good many think it is not worth while going the rest of the way. But, as a matter of fact, our paper money is still a great obstacle to prosperity and a source of great danger in the future, and the sooner we can get rid of it the better. The power of the legal tenders for mischief lies, not in the fact that they are paper-money, but that they are irredeemable paper, issued by the government, and made legal tender by the act of Congress. If they were merely ordinary treasury notes, without interest, they would still be largely as currency, and they would still be at a greater or less discount as compared with gold; but they would do no special harm, would take their place naturally in the transactions of commerce, and would work no serious disturbance by their own fluctuations of value. The trouble comes from their being legal tender. It was that which caused their issue to effect a large and rapid rise in prices, since, when it was in the power of a buyer to pay two dollars in paper as easily as he could pay one dollar in gold, he chose always to pay in paper, and the sellers secured himself by demanding a double price. And at this day this power of disturbing values remains. If a political party favorable to inflation gets even partial control of the government, the legal tender money of the country immediately falls in value. We call it a rise in gold, but in reality it is a decline in the paper. If the treasury accumulates a good deal of currency, and it is not known what may be done with it, and under the law there must always be a good deal of discretion regarding the disposition of such accumulations—the money market is affected, and every trader in the remotest part of the Union feels the influence of the uncertainty.

Hayes Compared With Tilden. The Detroit Tribune prints a letter from ex-Judge Jared Patchin, of that city, in which he says, "My business for the past few years has been such that I have formed the habit of listening to both sides, and weighing the evidence adduced by each before passing upon the questions at issue. Almost unconsciously I found myself examining the merits and demerits of the opposing candidates of the day upon this basis, and I was compelled, in coming to a conclusion, to be governed by my convictions of truth. As to the candidates, if Gov. Tilden, connected as it is considered he was with the New York Democracy, knew nothing of the irregularities of the Boss and his confederates, then he is certainly too innocent and confiding in his nature to prevent the same things taking place in Washington. If it be true, as Judge Baldwin (who was on the Committee on Resolutions with Gov. Tilden) says in his letter, that Gov. Tilden in the committee strongly opposed the celebrated peace resolution in the platform, and did not approve it for the reason that it was wrong, and yet allowed his judgment to be overcome by the pressure brought to bear from the section desiring that resolution to be passed or otherwise, and allowed it to go to the country as if sanctioned by him, how will it be possible for him to resist when approached by the parties to whom he is indebted for the very power which he is called upon to exercise as President? Having yielded against his judgment once, I fear he would yield again when the consequences would be much more disastrous. In his letter, Gov. Tilden says it is his conviction "that no reform of civil service in this country will be complete and permanent until its chief magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election," and in the absence of that constitutional provision he makes no effort to place himself in a position which he says is necessary for civil service reform, by pledging his word to act as if that provision actually existed, until it can be established, thus assuring success in that regard in either event, giving as a reason, it is true, that "experience has repeatedly exposed the fallacy of self-protection by candidates or incumbents." Undoubtedly any man's pledge given under circumstances which had taught him it could not be kept would be of little avail, for one of the first elements of success is belief in the ability to succeed. It does certainly seem to me that a man who aspired to be President of the United States should have sufficient faith in himself as to believe that his word respecting his own conduct is as good as any constitutional provision, and would be as religiously kept. Some two years since, I met Gov. Hayes and discussed many of the questions now before the country. The governor expressed himself as out of politics, and also gave his opinion as to the various questions mentioned, as all in keeping with his views expressed since his nomination for President, so that I am entirely satisfied that the views now expressed by him are his real sentiments, and I believe him to be a man of sound judgment, strict integrity, and sufficient power of will to dare to do the right under all circumstances."

Levi Sparks on Amalgamation. Levi Sparks was on a "sparking" visit with some of our leading politicians of the Republican school, during the past week, with the heretofore suggestion that the coming greenback convention be quietly allowed the use of names from among the candidates already placed in the field by the Republicans and Democrats, in the construction of a greenback county ticket, at their approaching convention on the 5th of October. Levi Sparks, knows very well what he is about in this movement, while some may look on it with favor, and others may be enabled to see Levi Sparks, Moses Field, Austin Blair, Dick Trevelick and other lesser lights, in this engraving process, hid behind the scenery. To be plain in this matter, the Era suggests to Republican masses to go right along in the work of electing their ticket, as this is quite possible by an undivided support, but doubtful, as Levi Sparks says, in his movement, but it will be made, in dividing the issues and the men during the remainder of the campaign. The opposition party can afford "to swap horses while crossing the stream," and Levi Sparks ought to be urged to go "sparking" with them, in preference to honest Republicans and their chances in the coming election. Let the greenbackers, severely alone—and if there is schism to be made, see to it that it is not made in the Republican party. If Levi Sparks is determined to see an amalgamation of the tickets, already in the field, prepared for and brought about, Levi Sparks exposes himself and his motives just two weeks too soon. A number of other "sore-heads" might be named this week, as being in this movement, but it will become plain enough in a few days that the Republican nominees for Sheriff, County Treasurer, Register of Deeds and Probate Judge, and perhaps others, are to be swapped off, to lend a name, a dignity, and a character, and possibly some strength to the coming greenback convention. We shall see, what we will see.—Berrien Springs Era.

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put the word Honest preceding the name of Hayes, and in view of the recent developed facts in relation to Tilden, so if the Democracy will dare to insult the common intelligence of the people by following suit. If so it would only excite the ridicule of all honest men.

The supply was soon exhausted. The comments of these voters from every part of the country was most unfavorable to Tilden. Two boats in place of one, are now running to Mount Vernon, to accommodate the increased number of visitors to America's Holy Shrine. A vote was taken yesterday in front of Washington's Tomb, which resulted 453 for Hayes, and 241 for Tilden; and when it is considered that nearly all South and Southwestern visitors pass through this city to the National Exhibition, while it is somewhat out of the way for Western visitors, this result of the canvass must be considered most favorable. Among the 694 voters at Mount Vernon were 20 Union Soldiers, six of them having lost a leg or an arm in the war, and all voted for Gen. Hayes. There is a registry of voters kept open in the rotunda of the Capitol, and the result is published daily. Yesterday's vote, after the receipt of Tilden's answer, showed a marked increase for the Union candidate. It footed up 581 for Hayes and 304 for Tilden. This great falling off on account of the Tilden letter, it is proposed to the National Republican Congressional Executive Committee of the Capital, that they publish the letter in full, with a complete refutation, exposing its glaring falsehoods, to be scattered broadcast over the whole country as the very best campaign document. The facts as so presented to the country, prove most conclusively that Hayes is an Honest Tax-payer, while Tilden is a Dishonest Tax-cheater.

Since the withdrawal of the fast mail lines from the great trunk lines, there has been an unprecedented receipt of demands for its re-establishment. All classes of business houses, bankers, and professional men have united in insisting that it be restored. Among the many unwise and indiscreet steps of the late "confed." House, this one of all others has satisfied the more intelligent classes of the perfect incompetency of that body to legislate for the country. It is on a par with Sammy Cox's "\$80,000, 000 reform," and the desire to "smut Blaine."

As an evidence how we are going to the National nearly 2,000 of this city Monday morning, and quite as heavy a train left here on Tuesday.

The Rebel Claims. The Chicago Times, toothing the Tilden-party fog-horn, and apprehensive of the danger ahead, undertakes to divert public attention from the national bankruptcy threatened by the Confederates purpose of making the North indemnify the South for the losses of the War, and to do this prints a number of private claims introduced at the last session of Congress by Republican members of the House. An examination of these private claims shows them to be made by loyal citizens, many of them residing in Northern States, for losses by Confederate raids or for the occupation and use of property by the United States Army. It has been the practice of the Government ever since the close of the War to allow such claims to be fully paid, and it is not surprising that the country has become accustomed to this irredeemable currency, as the medieval pilgrims did to the peas in their shoes. Besides, in spite of popular apathy or opposition, we have got so much nearer resumption than we were ten years ago that the evils of paper money are less apparent, and a good many think it is not worth while going the rest of the way. But, as a matter of fact, our paper money is still a great obstacle to prosperity and a source of great danger in the future, and the sooner we can get rid of it the better. The power of the legal tenders for mischief lies, not in the fact that they are paper-money, but that they are irredeemable paper, issued by the government, and made legal tender by the act of Congress. If they were merely ordinary treasury notes, without interest, they would still be largely as currency, and they would still be at a greater or less discount as compared with gold; but they would do no special harm, would take their place naturally in the transactions of commerce, and would work no serious disturbance by their own fluctuations of value. The trouble comes from their being legal tender. It was that which caused their issue to effect a large and rapid rise in prices, since, when it was in the power of a buyer to pay two dollars in paper as easily as he could pay one dollar in gold, he chose always to pay in paper, and the sellers secured himself by demanding a double price. And at this day this power of disturbing values remains. If a political party favorable to inflation gets even partial control of the government, the legal tender money of the country immediately falls in value. We call it a rise in gold, but in reality it is a decline in the paper. If the treasury accumulates a good deal of currency, and it is not known what may be done with it, and under the law there must always be a good deal of discretion regarding the disposition of such accumulations—the money market is affected, and every trader in the remotest part of the Union feels the influence of the uncertainty.

It is not unusual to meet business men who will willingly admit that a currency redeemable in gold would be better than a currency of government legal-tender notes, and irredeemable bank paper, but who can see "no use in hurrying the matter," and would like to "work up" to resumption. This class are entirely honest in their views, they would be the last to consent to anything which they thought would be faith towards the government creditors, or to fasten on the country anything which they regarded as an evil; but they are easy-going, or timid, or do not see that our paper money does us any special harm, or that we should receive any direct or immediate benefit from resumption. They recognize that the payment in full of the legal-tender notes is practically impossible, and they object that to replace them with bonds is simply to change the form of indebtedness and to add to the burden of the country in the form of interest.

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poorer money to displace better is as simple as the law which makes the hungry child pick-out the biggest cake on the dish. Our statutes give the United States notes the power to pay debts, and a debtor owing \$100 and having \$100 in gold to pay it, will take \$90 of that gold, buy \$100 in paper, pay his debt, and pocket the \$10 difference. What one man does in one case all others do in similar cases, and there being no further use for gold as money, this taken out of the country. Now, this absence of the currency in which the trade of the world is carried on may not seem a misfortune, but it is a great misfortune, because we cannot get along wholly without it. We must have it to pay the interest on our bonds, and for the government to get it, customs duties must be paid in it. This makes an imperative demand for a limited quantity of gold. This amount is small enough for speculators often to control, forcing its value, relatively to greenbacks, up or down, according to their purposes. But every time such a change is effected the value of every dollar's worth of property in the country is changed with it. These changes, moreover, are arbitrary; they cannot be foreseen or calculated. None but the very few know when they are coming, or what they will amount to, or how long they will be raised, and so long, therefore, as we are out of the currency of the world, and use a currency which changes in value with the varying amount of gold which may from time to time be attracted to our shores, and with the manipulation of that gold by speculators, so long all business interests are exposed to dangerous and onerous influences. The resumption of specie payments would remove this great source of evil. It would not necessarily make all business always stable, because business is disturbed by other causes than had currency; but it would be a decided, immediate and lasting advantage.

It follows from what we have pointed out that this advantage would be gained by the country to par with gold and to keep them there. Then they could be deprived of their legal-tender quality with no wrong to say one, and a government paper currency, with its infinite power for mischief, would be at an end. The reason why bonds would be preferable to legal-tenders is that they would not, and could not be used as money. They might vary never so much in value, and other property not necessarily be changed at all. And the simple interest charge on the amount of bonds required to fund the surplus legal-tenders would be more than compensated for by the advantages gained. Indeed, it is not too much to say that if we funded our surplus legal-tenders, we should so advance our credit that we could refund the remainder of our bonded debt at a rate so low as to more than repay the interest on the bonds which would replace the legal-tenders.—N. Y. Times.

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may not come in one month or in six, but, however it may be delayed by unfavorable circumstances and unwise acts, it is one of the certainties of the not distant future.

STATE ITEMS. R. J. Holmes, of Lansing, has shipped 3,000 bu-niels or apples to Kansas this fall and hopes to make it 10,000 before he stops. The average price paid only 25 cents per bushel.

Chas. Deno, an eight year old East Saginawian tried to jump upon a train of cars while it was in motion, missed his footing, and fell under the train. One leg was crushed.

There were 467 births in Tuscola county last year. This year they are doing their best to make it an even 500.

The road-bed of the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad has been thoroughly repaired between Horsey and Reed City. At Midland City the track has been raised eight feet above high-water mark.

The Jackson Patriot gives the receipts from visitors at the state prison during the fair at \$1,877.03.

Hillsdale ships large quantities of cobble stone to Toledo for paving purposes.

The reunion of the Sixth cavalry took place at Grand Rapids, Oct. 4, during the Kent county fair.

At the close of the last month there were 886 prisoners in the Jackson prison. This is an increase of 21 over the last report.

Burt G. Wilder, the celebrated physiologist, and member of the faculty of Cornell University, has been secured by the Michigan University for a three month's course of lectures during the fall and winter.

Era T. Blood, the oldest settler of Teocumish township, Lenawee county, recently raised a Haystack Woodcock, which he prepares himself, and painted a banner for it. Mr. Blood is 80 years old.

The Hillsdale Standard estimates that Hillsdale county will contribute about \$60,000 to the centennial business. It places the number of persons visiting the centennial show at \$1,000, and fixes the expense of each at \$600.

The Detroit Evening News says one salutary effect of the liquor-law is law has been to almost entirely off the tipping which formerly was so extensively indulged in the 70 or 80 room saloons of that city. The drug-store sales of whisky were formerly estimated to amount to from 25 to 50 barrels per week.

The following numbers have been registered at the University in the professional schools, up to Saturday, September 30th, at four o'clock P. M.: Medical Department, 179; Law Department, 168; Honors College, 20; Dental College, 6. The number of persons still increasing, and it is not safe to predict where they will stop. The medical department is getting an attendance already, beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends. The attempts to injure the department, which the State Medical Society put forth are decidedly weak. They don't even keep away the old students, most of the senior class being among the number who have registered.



