

The Berrien County Record.

D. A. WAGNER, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 17, 1870.

CLOSE OF VOLUME THIRD.

With this week's issue closes volume third of the BERRIEN COUNTY RECORD. Three years and two months have elapsed since we were first published. Our old home, and took the Editorial control of the village paper, then the *Weekly Union*. At that time it was a six columned paper, printed on a sheet 28x32. In February, 1867, we enlarged it to a quarto, and printed it on a sheet 28x40, at this time changing the name to the BERRIEN COUNTY RECORD. Again on the 22d of July, 1869, we changed the form of the RECORD to a folio, and enlarged it from a sheet 28x40 to one 28x42, making it the largest paper published in Berrien County.

We have labored to make the RECORD such a paper as would meet the approval of the people of Berrien County particularly of and South Western Michigan generally. How well we have succeeded we leave our readers to determine. The principal aim showing to our mind any degree of success, is the fact that our subscription has steadily increased from the first until the present time. Our circulation to-day is more than double what it was when we took possession of the *Weekly Union*, and at that time the *Union's* circulation was equal to that of any other local paper in the county. Besides an extended local circulation, the RECORD also circulates in twenty-six of the States and Territories of the Union. It shall be our object in the future, as in the past, to make the RECORD the leading paper in South Western Michigan, a paper that its friends will not be ashamed of, and one its enemies will be forced to respect. Politically, it will ever stand firm upon the great principles of a Republican form of government, and will stand by no party, man or set of men who will not stand by the government.

Its face shall be set, as first, against all corruption and fraud in office, whether in the Republican or Democratic party. Its province shall be to expose political demagogues and wire pullers, whether at home or abroad, in our own party, or some other party. The honorable, upright politician, that with honest purpose would serve his constituents, has nothing to fear from the RECORD, but those that would pervert and destroy the liberties of the people, or squander their money, need expect no favors through the columns of the BERRIEN COUNTY RECORD.

THE POLYGRAPH BILL.

Mr. CULLOM's bill for the uprooting of polygamy in Utah, which has been introduced in the House, deals severe blows at the Mormon "peculiar institution." This bill should not pass except it is the determination of the government to enforce it. The passage of the act, except it is promptly enforced, will tend to strengthen the Mormons in the belief that the government will not or dare not attempt to destroy their darling institution. When once the work is undertaken it wants to be thorough, and no half-way, wish-a-washy plan will accomplish the object.

The bill of Mr. Cullom forbids those guilty of polygamy from serving on juries. It disfranchises such men. It punishes them by a fine of one thousand dollars and five years' imprisonment. It prosecutes them for concubinage and adultery. It remands those arrested or convicted to the military authorities, if they cannot safely be secured otherwise. It is in effect places the territory under martial law, and commits to the military authorities the execution of this law. The Mormons propose resisting this bill, if it becomes a law, at least such is the case, if their publications can be believed. Let Congress then weigh well this matter, act with decision and firmness, then may the people hope to see this remaining foul blot removed from our national banner.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

The proposition has been before Congress to abolish that expensive institution, *The Congressional Globe*. The *Globe* does nobody any real good, and it would be an important item in the reduction of expenses to abolish its publication. True, some members of Congress, who must make a speech or spoil, when they have nothing to say, might not be immortalized in posterity if the *Globe* was abolished.

It must be borne in mind, however, by our Senators and Representatives that their every act is watched. Especially is this true relative to all questions of economy. These are times of retrenchment, and our public servants want to keep this in mind. Better retrench a little too much than not enough. The Senators and Representatives who stand for retrenchment and economy are the popular members with the people. Not that the people demand retrenchment to the injury of the great interests of the government, but they do demand, and will require at the hands of their servants, that all needless expenditures be stopped. Is not the expensive publication of the *Globe* in this category?

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The proposition was made by the Congressional Temperance Association, Washington, that Washington's birthday, the 22d inst., be celebrated all over the country by holding Temperance meetings. The plan is one in which all temperance men unite, whether prohibitionists or not. In the language of the Association let "the ministers and the churches, and the humane and patriotic throughout the land, unite in the organization of Union Temperance Societies, based on the simple pledge of total abstinence from all that intoxicates, and adopt practical measures to have such pledges presented to every man, woman and child over ten years old."

This is a work in which every temperance man in the State can heartily engage. All differences as to the propriety of prohibitory legislation to suppress the evils of intemperance, and all other conflicting temperance

Educational Matters.

Original and Selected.

By H. A. Post, County Superintendent.

The Kindergarten.

If every school-teacher in the land had a garden of flowers and fruits to cultivate, it could hardly fail that he would be wise in his vocation. For suitable preparation, the first, second, and third thing to be

"Come forth into the light of things, Let Nature be your teacher."

Miss PARSONS.

Kindergarten is the German term for "garden of children." It represents a kind of primary school, for little ones of three to seven years, intended to supply the lack of home instruction, and prepare the pupil for the harder work of the elementary public schools.

Beet-Root Sugar.

Mr. E. B. Grant, having made himself familiar with the different methods of manufacturing sugar from beet-roots in Europe, gives it his opinion that "it is in the power of the United States to produce within her own borders, not only all the sugar she requires for home consumption, but also to become a large sugar-exporting country, and that a very large fraction of that category of the present annual consumption in this country is nearly half a million tons, and that the annual production of all kinds is scarcely a tenth of that amount the opinion of Mr. Grant seems extravagant and chimerical, and many sensible people, on reading this little treatise, would consider the beet-roots as one of those weeds of the field, which the vine-plant and *morus nigricans* are such shining examples. Only two seasons have passed since the opinion was uttered, and yet much has already happened to confirm it. Various attempts to introduce sugar beets into this country have failed, but the experiments have been made in different parts of the country and particularly in Illinois, where the soil was thought to be particularly adapted to their growth. These attempts have in the main proved successful, and during the coming season the experiment is to be tried on a large scale. The manufacture is to be carried on, for it is no longer an experiment—in this State on a larger scale than ever before.

The variety which seems to meet with the most favor in this country is the White Silesian beet, which grows best in a light loam soil, with a deep cultivation, it yields from ten to fifteen tons to the acre, and in manufacture yields from seven to ten per cent. of saccharine. Its peculiar advantage over other varieties, which are equally productive, is that it is more hardy and resists frost better, thus adapting it to the rigors of the Michigan climate. The principal difficulty, however, is not in raising the vegetable itself, which requires but little skill or knowledge of agriculture, but in procuring or inventing suitable machinery for sugar manufacture. The sugar mill of Messrs. Bonestell & Otto, now in successful operation at Fond du Lac, Wis., and a full description of which has already appeared in *The Post*, points the feasibility of such manufacture beyond dispute. This machinery was recently imported from Germany, and although neither complicated nor extensive, it turns out from a thousand to twelve hundred pounds of sugar a day. The utility of the apparatus being once settled, Yankee ingenuity will not be long in reproducing it, and of course improving upon it. As for the quality of the sugar, specimens are on exhibition in this city, and for business of gain and pleasure of fact it is not surpassed by any other variety now in the market.

The growth and present extent of this branch of industry in Europe, are exhibited by the following statistics, for which we are indebted to Mr. Grant. They may be of interest to the general reader as to those who are about to commence this enterprise.

The beet is supposed to be a native of Turkey, and to have been introduced into France about the year 1595, but it was not until two centuries later that Archard, a Frenchman, revealed the saccharine properties of the vegetable, and presented King Frederic William III, with several loaves of beet sugar. Still the manufacture seems to have made but little progress until the present century. In 1830 the annual consumption of sugar in France was about two hundred and twenty million tons of weight, and produced nine per cent. In 1865 the consumption had increased to fourteen hundred and twenty million tons, and the beet-sugar manufacturer had produced more than enough to supply the home demand, the actual amount made during the year being two hundred and seventy million tons. Excess in the immediate vicinity of the seaboard cities of France and Germany, no sugar, we are assured, is used except that manufactured from the beet. In the States of the Zollverein in 1856, there were three hundred beet-sugar factories which used over two million tons of weight, and produced a hundred and eighty thousand tons of molasses, being over a ton of sugar to twelve tons of beets. During the fifteen years preceding that date, the consumption of sugar had nearly quadrupled, while the quantity imported had dwindled from fifty-two million tons to twenty million tons.

According to the best statistics for the years 1865 and 1866, twenty-two and a half per cent. of the total production of sugar in the world, was made from beets, while Europe produced from the same material nearly one half of her consumption. The figures are so plain, and those who are unware of the extent of the beet-sugar traffic abroad, and yet they may be easily verified.

As to the comparative productiveness of beets and cane, we have this statement. In Germany the average production from beets is twenty-one hundred pounds to the acre in France, twenty-two hundred in Louisiana, before the war, the average production from cane was eleven hundred; and in Cuba, seventeen hundred. The products obtained from beets in France, in about the following proportion, are pulp (beet), sugar, sugar-seven per cent, alcohol three-hundredths per cent, pectin one-fifth per cent, and soda one-tenth per cent, all of which are utilized. The pulp is fed to cattle and sheep, which are said to be very fond of it and so fattened upon it quickly. In view of the fact that the consumption of sugar in this country must constantly increase, while the present supply is diminishing, from the destruction of sugar mapsles on the one hand and the political and social disturbance in the West Indies on the other, the conclusion is inevitable that the whole sugar traffic will undergo a speedy revolution. We must depend upon home manufacture, and not upon a precarious supply from abroad, which is liable to be shut off any day by the accident of war. At present the best and only feasible course seems to be to follow in the footsteps of France and Germany, produce cheaper and better article of sugar from beets, while the present cane supply is abundant. Every rational effort in this direction should be encouraged, and it is gratifying to know that those already made have met so fair a share of success.—*Detroit Post*.

Two cotton factories near New Orleans were burned on Thursday, causing a loss of \$100,000.

The sale of choice seats for the Ursio festival at San Francisco realized about \$9,000. Mayor Sully secured the grand box for \$3,200.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

Madison Avenue, New York, Feb. 1, 1870.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1870.

A hundred years hence, when the historian of the 19th century shall have carefully gathered up his materials for detailing the public and private doings of the days in which we live, he will surely devote one of his longest chapters to the consideration of humbug and humbuggers as they now exist. It may be in making up his chronicles he will refer to your files, Mr. Editor, and you will therefore thank me for recording some of the transactions and plans of these graceless rascals, as well as for those who come after, as for your readers of the present day. It is a matter of regret to remark in this connection, that many newspapers of good repute are often unrelentingly made the vehicles of such base insinuations, frauds and impostures among the people; whereby they are cheated, hoaxed and beguiled out of their wits or money.

Not long since an advertisement appeared in a paper, the publishers of which would soon knowingly become parties to any wrong, which read as follows: "Something worth knowing. A process of writing without the use of pen or ink. Send 50 cents. For full particulars address, &c., &c." The party inserting this received hundreds of letters containing the required remittance, and what answer do you suppose they sent? Simply, "Write with a Pencil." Another advertisement: "The Best Article in the World for the Teeth. In use by leading dentists of London and Paris." Enclose 25 cents, &c." You enclose "the 25 cents, and he returns you a wooden tooth-pick, which costs twenty cents or less. Again, during the late war, when the matter of drafting was in every one's mind, one of these availing humbuggers made himself quite rich by advertising that for the sum of five dollars he would furnish a certain means of avoiding the draft. His five dollar remedy was sent in a single word, "Enlist." Another, for the sum of three dollars, agreed to send a sewing machine, which, after little more than a week, he sent you the "machine" consists of a needle, brass thimble, and about three yards of thread. Another for one dollar, will send "something of particular value to both sexes, &c., &c." and is so good as to return to his victim, by mail, a single small cotton handkerchief, worth not a fraction over six cents. Of course it is of value to both sexes, and the poor wretches against him, these and the like impostors, who are to be treated under some high sounding name, or title and for the merest pittance sent with a lock of your hair, offer to unlock and reveal to you all the past and future, and send a picture of your future husband or wife—though you may already be a father or mother—are largely the pecuniary gains from the long tarrying of the "fool killer." The worst feature of these humbugging and petty impostors' operations is that they cheat in most instances those who can least afford to be deceived. They are not impostors in the present instance to tell you hardly an iota of these things which are constantly coming under my observation.

Once again I have briefly to refer to the Walsh case, of which I have written you before. The Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court, now in session, will investigate the pardoning business in connection with case, and have served a subpoena on the Chicago Herald Association. It is not only the Chicago Herald Association which has taken up the old-time campaign of matters and things connected with its particular life? Only a few days since this august and eminent body passed a resolution, that no member should be allowed to advertise his business, either in the public press or by circulars, and that those so doing should be no longer recognized as regular and legitimate practitioners. Is it not a case of self-righteousness for you? Thank Heaven, there are a few who profess here who do not belong to the Association, or fear its miserable anathemas. It will give your readers who may never have taken the trouble to fully spy out the land, some idea of the length, breadth and magnificent dimensions of this city, upon being informed that there are 300 streets in this city limits, which extend in an aggregate 2,905,025 feet, or over 300 miles.

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State Items.

The Baptist Society of this city have purchased for the sum of \$1,500, a beautiful lot for a church, on which they will build an entire new edifice. A group of similar croakers. In all these initial exercises the children observe strict order, but their risible propensities are little restrained. Just as soon as the slightest fatigue or decrease in interest is observed, the exercises are changed, when the class is immediately taken into another room, or else into the garden.

Some resemblance is apparent between these and certain of the exercise songs used in our best primary schools. The more instructive methods of the Kindergarten, many of them practicable in families, will be noticed in our next article.

Indiana Democracy and the Fifteenth Amendment.

The tenth plank in the platform of the Democratic party in Indiana denounces the Fifteenth Amendment, and protests against the State being counted as ratifying it. This platform was adopted by the State Democratic Convention held last month. Since then, the Amendment has been ratified by a sufficient number of the States, and will soon be proclaimed by the Government as part of the National Constitution. The election in Indiana takes place next October. All the Negroes in the State—and there are quite a number of them—will vote at that election. It is too late to alter the Democratic platform. When it was adopted, the Democrats in that State did not think the Fifteenth Amendment would be ratified so soon. They thought it was safe to go on in their course for one more election. Now, of course, every colored vote in the State will be cast against them. With such a platform, they are helpless. Even the most ignorant colored voter cannot be fooled into voting their ticket, with that platform in full view. And it cannot be argued around, or explained away, or hidden out of sight, for the Republicans will take good care to keep it before the people.—*Detroit Post*.

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The *Jonesville Independent* says that a man named Jesse Young was killed in a stone quarry, near that place on the 2d.

From the *Manistee Times*, we learn that the Vanderpool murder case is being tried.

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The tenth plank in the platform of the Democratic party in Indiana denounces the Fifteenth Amendment, and protests against the State being counted as ratifying it. This platform was adopted by the State Democratic Convention held last month. Since then, the Amendment has been ratified by a sufficient number of the States, and will soon be proclaimed by the Government as part of the National Constitution. The election in Indiana takes place next October. All the Negroes in the State—and there are quite a number of them—will vote at that election. It is too late to alter the Democratic platform. When it was adopted, the Democrats in that State did not think the Fifteenth Amendment would be ratified so soon. They thought it was safe to go on in their course for one more election. Now, of course, every colored vote in the State will be cast against them. With such a platform, they are helpless. Even the most ignorant colored voter cannot be fooled into voting their ticket, with that platform in full view. And it cannot be argued around, or explained away, or hidden out of sight, for the Republicans will take good care to keep it before the people.—*Detroit Post*.

James H. Clark, a cutter in the wholesale clothing house of Moore, Loomis & Co., in Chicago has been arrested for robbing his employers of goods to a large amount. Four thousand dollars' worth of goods have been recovered. He was considered one of the best men in the establishment.

The Pontiac Gazette says that a disastrous fire visited that village, on the 1st and also says: "We were recently shown a lead ball, composed of 2,004 lead-foliated tobacco wrappers, hammered together by Hugh H. Smith, of Chicago, who says he has made nearly 35 lbs. At 10 cents a paper, the usual retail price, the

amount paid for the tobacco done up in these papers, would amount to \$200.40. Oh! what a waste of money."

The mill of Sears & Holland, running a muley, circular and gang saw, cut during the past season 17,000,000 feet of lumber and 2,000,000 pieces of lath. Monday morning about half past 7 o'clock, a young man named Thomas Oliver met with a fatal accident a short distance above Midland. He was engaged in cutting down a temporary bridge across the Big Salt River. The bridge, which was built of stringers 40 feet long, fell across his back, crushing him.—*Saginaw Enterprise*.

The *Jonesville Independent* says that a man named Jesse Young was killed in a stone quarry, near that place on the 2d.

From the *Manistee Times*, we learn that the Vanderpool murder case is being tried.

On Tuesday evening last our village was visited by a gang of burglars who broke into the Post-Office by prying open the blind and glass, and then obtaining an entrance. They found but a small amount of money.—*Saginaw Journal*, 10th.

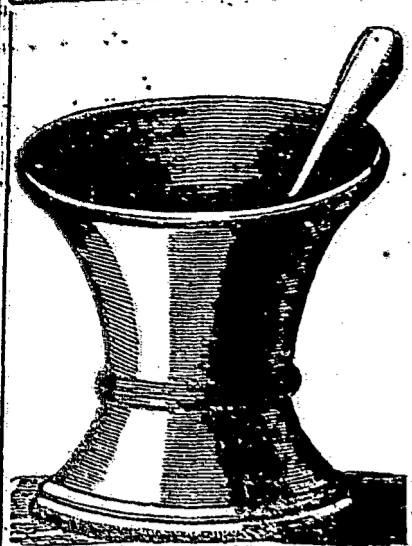
The house of John Lavin, of Minden, was totally destroyed by fire, on Sunday, Jan. 23d. About his grain was stored in the house and was destroyed with it.—*Saginaw Journal*.

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The house of John Lavin, of



GIVEN AWAY!

OSBORN'S
DRUG STORE!With each bottle of Mrs. Allen's
World's Hair Restorer—
PERFUMED SACHET.

Ho for the Holidays!

Osborn's Drug Store

May be found a splendid line of

Holiday Goods!

Books, Albums, Writing Desks, Porte
Folios, Porcelain Ware, Cups and
Saucers, Meigs, Vases, &c., &c.
Also, Perfumery, Brushes,
Pocket Books, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

For the opening of Winter Schools, a

full line of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Writing Paper, Pens, Inks, Slates, &c.,

all sold at

SMALL PROFITS,

And as low as they can be bought in

the State of Michigan.

REMEMBER!

OSBORN'S

DRUG STORE

Is the longest established of any in

Buchanan, carries the

Largest Stock,

SELLS GOODS THE CHEAPEST,

AND

Keeps the Best Goods.

Hopes, by strict attention to business

fair dealing, and by keeping a full stock

in his line, to merit a continuance of

your patronage. WM. OSBORN.

Buchanan, Nov. 25, 1869.

Advertise in the

Berrien County Record.

It has double the circula-

tion of any other local

newspaper in Berrien

County.

Get your Job

Work done at the office

of the Berrien County

Record. It is the large-

est and most complete

Job Office in Southern

Michigan. The work

is done the cheapest

and best. Call and see

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Subsorb for

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Local Notice.—Haltley Hair Restorer.

Local Notice.—Robert D. Cross.

Local Notice.—Combination Tool Co.

Local Notice.—D. R. Beardsley & Co.

Local Notice.—Bacon Fire Extinguisher.

Roll of Honor.

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