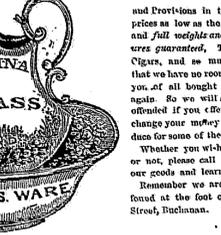
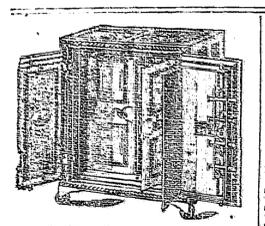


In Trouble Again!

Attorney to many goods, Smith Bros. & Co. by the latest advantages of the labor and competition in foreign...



The People's Store. SMITH BROS. & CO.



CINCINNATI SADDLE AND SHOE WORKS. MACALEE & URBAN, Proprs. J. M. TERWILLIGER, General Agent, 49 State St., Chicago.

Business Directory.

- A. E. WHITE, Druggist and Apothecary. A. I. HAYES & SON, Druggists and Apothecaries. F. T. MORLEY, Star Foundry. J. R. DODD, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. C. B. CHURCHILL, Dealer in Clocks. D. R. KENDALL, Physician and Surgeon. F. S. DODD, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. F. M. PLIMPTON, Attorney at Law. F. A. STARR, Attorney at Law. F. A. M. MAMMIST, Lodge No. 192. F. A. M. MAMMIST, Lodge No. 192. F. A. M. MAMMIST, Lodge No. 192. F. A. M. MAMMIST, Lodge No. 192.

Mortgage Sale.

DEALING having been made in the payment of a certain mortgage...

Mortgage Sale.

DEALING having been made in the payment of a certain mortgage...

Commissioner's Notice.

THIS undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate...

Administrator's Sale.

IN the matter of the estate of Richard Pook, deceased, notice is hereby given...

Notice of Sale and Feed Stable.

Notice of Sale and Feed Stable. BUCHANAN, MICH.

C. W. SMITH, PROPRIETOR.

Keeps as good rigs and charges as reasonable rates. For sale or trade.

PURE BRED FOWLS.

We now have a very large stock of PURE BRED FOWLS...

Poetry.

MONTNEY "FOOLED" A STRANGER.

A stranger from the mountains came slowly riding down. And stopped to get his dinner in Montney...

Bluff!

"Bluff!" I don't much care to run, I never let a man bluff me while I have horseflesh that can walk or trot or canter...

There!

"There!" She'll be here this evening. I wonder—I guess—yes, I'll go and add by another doll.

It was Sam.

"It was Sam." The other day a tall, thin woman from over the river hunted around Vicksburg until she found Coronor Blessing...

Little Jack Horner.

"Little Jack Horner," they called him, but never was a name more misapplied. He was a huge specimen of the genus homo...

Jack Horner's Legacy.

He picked up the doll he had bought and divested it of its many wrappings, and was about to put his last resolve into execution...

What I Have Seen.

I have seen a man build a house so large that the sheriff turned him out of doors. I have seen a young man sell a good farm to a merchant...

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TREED.

Lay down my head, dear, it's no use to cry— My trouble is passed, I am going to die; The hill-paths are over, I'm bent in the race, For the wind of the world always blew in my face.

Good-bye, little maddie.

Good-bye, little maddie, I never shall stand In your sunshine, my darling, my rose of the land! My trouble your bright head shall never forget, The wind of the world never'll blow in your face.

Good-bye, dear, good-bye.

Good-bye, dear, good-bye, I won't kiss you again, I'm far too weak to lengthen my pain. Just as you are, in my place, Till the wind is all quiet that blew in my face.

Household Hints.

To crystallize grasses take one pound of alum, pulverize and dissolve in a quart of water, but do not let it boil; pour the solution into a deep earthen jar, and let it stand until about blood warm.

Preserve eggs by a quick dipping in boiling water, and packing with fresh salt, small end down.

Ink stains may be removed from books by wetting the spots with a solution of oxalic acid, 1 ounce; water, half a pint.

Linens can be glazed by adding a teaspoonful of salt and one of finely-scraped white soap to a pound of starch.

A small piece of calf's rennet soaked in milk and tied round the finger, renewed occasionally, will cure any case of colic.

Corn cobs make the best and cheapest summer fuel wood, and the ashes ought to be saved for soap making.

A simple, yet very effectual remedy to heal the poison of ivy can be found in a solution of copperas water, applied by immersing the wounded part into it, or by bandaging it with cloths dipped in it, and wet as often as they become dry.

Echo Park, Colorado.

At the junction of Green and Bear rivers is what is called Echo Park, taking its name from the very singular echoes that are heard there.

To Get Rid of Flies.

The smoke of the dried leaves of a pumpkin burnt on a bright fire will cause flies to quit an apartment instantly, or it will kill them.

Farm and Household.

The king of the forest sugar-producing trees is the hard maple—acer saccharinum. Sugar-making from this tree is already an industry of great magnitude, and is capable of most indefinite expansion.

The Sugar-Maple.

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Birds the Farmer's Friend.

Not long ago, near Rouen, in the valley of Monville, the crows had for a considerable time been proscribed. The cockchafers accordingly multiplied to such an extent that an entire meadow was pointed out to me as completely exterminated by them.

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The cockchafers accordingly multiplied to such an extent that an entire meadow was pointed out to me as completely exterminated by them. The farmer then ordered the leaves which grow the earth, the latter climb to the loftiest branches of the trees, or clean out the trunk. In wet meadows the crows and storks bore the ground to seize the white worm which for three years before metamorphosing into a cockchafer, gnaws at the roots of our grasses.—The Animal Kingdom.

To Clean Looking Glasses.

Take a newspaper, fold it small, dip it in a basin of cold water. Then thoroughly wet, squeeze it out as you would a sponge; then rub it over the surface of the glass, taking care that it is not so wet as to run down in streams; in fact the paper must only be completely moistened, or dampened, all through.

Never place much reliance on a man who is always telling what he would have done had he been there.

Never place much reliance on a man who is always telling what he would have done had he been there. I have noticed that somehow this kind of people never get there.

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County Record.

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1875.

Germany has nearly 1,000,000 more women than men. Old bachelors take note.

Secretary Delano wrote a letter to the President, July 6th, tendering his resignation, which was formally accepted, to take effect Oct. 1st. No one has yet been appointed to supply the vacancy.

The people of Connecticut will vote Monday, October 4th, on two constitutional amendments—one to change the time of holding State elections to November, and only hold such elections once in two years; and the other to give the Legislature power to restore the franchise to persons who have forfeited it by conviction for crime.

At the Republican and Reform Convention of Maryland, held at Baltimore on the 22d, the following ticket was nominated: For Governor, J. Morrison Harris; Atty General, S. T. Wallis; Comptroller, Edward Wilkins.

The annual report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, just submitted, shows a most prosperous condition of affairs with that great corporation. There was an increase of \$1,275,869 in gross receipts and \$1,576,424 in net earnings over 1874, and the statement is made that the road could double its present business without increasing its bonded debt.

At the Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts, held on the 22d, and in which the "Liberals" participated, the following ticket was nominated: For Governor, Gaston, re-nominated; Lieut. Governor, W. F. Barrett; Secretary of State, Geo. H. Monroe; Treasurer and Receiver, Weston Howland; Atty General, George T. Verry; Auditor, John E. Fitzgerald.

The Herndon Hotel at Marshall, was burned on Friday last. Three persons were burned with the building, and several others were either killed or wounded in attempting to escape a fiery death, by jumping from the windows. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed that some one, on retiring, blew out the gas, which penetrated the entire house, and was lighted by a jet in the clerk's office. The building was worth about \$15,000, and was insured for \$10,000. Some wooden buildings which stood in the rear of the hotel were also burned, with a loss of \$2,000.

The former residence of Prof. Marimac, on the north side of the University Campus at Ann Arbor, has been refitted for the use of the Homeopathic department and Dental School of the State University, and is nearly ready for use. The building is admirably adapted to these departments, being sufficiently large for their accommodation the coming year. Work begins in these departments Friday, October 1st.

The postal card factory at Springfield is now making cards of the new pattern at the rate of about 600,000 a day, but, as there are still 2,270,000 in the vault, the public will not do any corresponding on the new cards until next month. The new card has a finer surface than the old, and can be used for copying with a press. It is heavier than the old card, but is considered so thoroughly that it is somewhat thinner.

The Gulf Cyclone, which swept over a portion of Texas, was the most destructive ever known in the country. The loss at Galveston alone is stated at \$4,000,000. Out of three hundred houses in Indianola, only five were left standing; while several other small towns are entirely swept out of existence. The loss of life is appalling. At Indianola, nearly one hundred bodies had been recovered, and the coast is reported as being strewn for twenty miles, with the bodies of the dead.

One of the strongest points in Gov. Allen's stump speeches in Ohio is the pardon by President Grant, of a paymaster who stole a half million dollars. The joke comes in when the fact comes out that this paymaster was a Democrat, and that every leading Democrat politician in his native State (Pennsylvania) signed the petition for his pardon and labored for it. In a vast majority of instances Democrats do the stealing directly, or put up Republicans to do it, or share the plunder with them, or get the thieves pardoned; and then these pure Democrats howl terribly over our "corrupt administration!"—Lansing Republican.

The Republicans of Maryland have united their forces with those of the Reform Democrats, and the two will make a common cause in the attempt to wrest the State administration from the corrupt control of the Bourbon Democracy, whose high-handed proceedings have completely disaffected a large and respectable element of the party in the State, leading to an irreconcilable split in the ranks, and the inauguration of a formidable reform movement. In their State Convention yesterday the Republicans confirmed as their own, the Reform-Democratic ticket, consisting of nominations for Governor, Attorney-General, and Comptroller, and adopted a platform favoring a return to specie payments and the equal taxation of all property whatsoever. The new coalition will have to overcome a Democratic majority of 14,120 in the Congressional vote of 1874, and if this result is accomplished it will be practically a Republican victory.—Inter-Ocean.

THE OLD FELLOWS.

The Grand Lodge of the United States, the head of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows throughout the world, closed its session at Indianapolis on Saturday last. From the lengthy and interesting report of the Grand Secretary, we learn the following condition of the Order at the present time. He says:

"The general returns for 1874 are as follows: Grand Lodges, 46; subordinate Lodges, 5,987; Rebekah Degrees Lodges, 682; Grand Encampments, 88; subordinate Encampments, 1,630; Lodge initiations, 55,005; Lodge members, 488,701; Encampment members, 89,445; relief by Lodges, \$1,874,742.54; relief by Encampments, \$158,708.36; relief by Rebekah Lodges, \$4,542.51; total relief, \$1,878,993.41; revenue of Lodges, \$4,000,831.26; revenue of Encampments, \$465,955.01; revenue of Rebekah Lodges, \$38,664.22; total revenue, \$4,510,850.49."

From 1830 to the close of 1874, there have been 924,428 initiations into the order. In that time 655,968 members and 91,095 widowed families have been relieved, and 60,776 members have died. The total receipts have been \$55,383,423.22, and the total amount paid out for relief, \$20,542,494.71. The Lodges in Australia and Germany are not included in the above report.

The session was a very pleasant as well as profitable one. The addresses of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, P. G. R., Gov. Hendricks, Gov. Morton, and the response thereto of Grand-Sire Durham, are all spoken of as excellent and pleasing. The next session will be held at Philadelphia.

CHARLIE ROSS.

This aggravating and most diabolical of crimes, which has become a stigma to Americans at home as well as abroad, and which is to us, in one sense, a National disgrace, is likely to assume a new phase, or a deeply interesting, if not revolting, nature. While the attention is daily called to the strenuous exertions of the Papal Church in their Jesuitical efforts to overthrow our free school system, we are also admonished that in our midst it is a secret power of no mean proportion, that is working devilishness throughout the length and breadth of the land, and which may, if suspicion proves correct, throw volumes of light upon one of the most successful kidnapping cases extant. Bearing directly upon the question, we give from the New York Weekly Witness:

"As there could be no adequate motive for killing this beautiful little three year old boy, the presumption is that he is still alive, and the unaccountable thing is that no trace of him can be found. All the ingenuity of all the police and professional detectives throughout the whole country, combined with that of millions of persons in private life, who have had their eyes and ears open to any clue that would lead to his discovery, has proved unavailing. Every family that had a mysterious addition of a little child, every band of gypsies, has been interviewed over and over again by professional or volunteer detectives, and scores of supposed Charlie Rosses have been discovered, only to turn out to be Charles Rosses at all."

It is evident from these notorious facts, that his place of concealment, if still living, is one that has never yet been examined, or probably even suspected by the police, or perhaps that is beyond their reach even if they did suspect it. There is no such place in America, our readers will say, but that admits of question. A short time ago, in an important case in a court of law of this city, the existence of a child in one of the founding hospitals of the Church of Rome, was in question, and the Lady Superior was required to exhibit the books of the institution in court. This she flatly and haughtily refused to do, and the court either sustained her refusal or timidly backed out of the demand for the books. An effort to search the hospital, as if we remember right, resisted also. The fact is, disguise it as we may, there is one power that is above the law among us, which can set law at defiance, and in so doing have all the administrators of law on its side, and that power is the Church of Rome. It could arrest the daughter of a Roman Catholic who showed symptoms of loving the Bible, and without legal warrant throw her into an asylum for repentant prostitutes, and keep her there, all the police and police judges being in the interest of the Church. It could also throw a nun, who said she had been criminally assaulted by a priest, into a lunatic asylum for telling her story of wrong.

These are actual cases that have occurred in this vicinity within two or three years, and the victims are, we suppose, still in duress. Any lawyer can get a good fee who takes up a case of this kind and prosecutes the wrong-doers till he is bought off, and then his efforts cease and all goes smoothly for the church.

Now, we do not say that Charlie Ross is in any founding or orphan asylum of the Church of Rome, but we do say that if Mosher, who it appears was a Roman Catholic, left little Charlie under assumed names both for himself and the child, in one of these institutions, he would be perfectly concealed from all detectives, public or private.

If the news, indeed, suspected, as they would be likely to, that they had Charlie Ross, the temptation of the \$20,000 reward would be very great, but what would that be in their eyes as compared with giving up a child to the certain damnation of Protestantism? Let us remember the case of young Morrara, whose detention from his parents, from whom he had been abducted by a nurse, the Papal Government justified, and for which it was willing to run all risks. What was done openly in the face of all Europe in that case, would doubtless be done here secretly if the chance were offered. If Mosher gave the child to any of these institutions, and he was baptized by the Church, no power but force would restore him to his parents, and to avoid that force he would be smuggled from one institution to another, and the managers of each would, in case of being served with a writ of habeas corpus, as in a recent case in Toronto, swear in Court to entire ignorance concerning him, and all the

Judges would let them off in the easiest manner.

THE OLD SETTLERS.

Our reporter having failed to furnish us with the proceedings of the Old Settlers' meeting, at Berrien Springs, held on Wednesday of last week, we copy the Niles Republican's report of the same.

"About two hundred of the old settlers of this county, men and women, met at the court house at Berrien Springs yesterday for the purpose of organizing an association to be permanent. But for the unpropitious weather the gathering would have been larger and the enthusiasm much greater."

After a collation served in the supervisors' room, mostly contributed by that popular old veteran, Dr. L. A. Barnard, and in appreciation of whose energy and generosity in this behalf a hearty vote of thanks was subsequently passed by the Association, the meeting convened in the court room.

Dr. L. A. Barnard (not the editor, L. E. Barnard,) called the meeting to order and Hon. Levi Sparks was chosen Chairman and D. A. Winslow, of St. Joseph, and L. E. Barnard, Secretary—Levi Sparks.

Mr. Sparks said that, although he had been a resident of this county for 37 years, having come here in 1838, when but five years old, he would have preferred to see an older man in his position. But, appreciating the compliment, he accepted with pleasure, and made a few sensible remarks touching the interest that should be manifested in the organization about to be formed.

On motion, Alonzo Sherwood, James Graham, Thos. Love, L. P. Alexander and J. W. Brewer were appointed a committee to report permanent officers for the meeting.

A committee of five, consisting of Major Murdoch, Hon. A. H. Morrison, N. R. Woodruff, E. T. Dixon and Jesse Helmich, was appointed to draft and report a Constitution.

The committee on permanent officers for the meeting reported for President—Levi Sparks.

Vice-Presidents—Z. Griffin and Hiram Brown.

Secretaries—D. A. Winslow and L. E. Barnard.

Which report was accepted and adopted. While the committee on Constitution was at work, the Hon. E. M. Plimpton was called out, and said that although not one of the oldest residents of this county nor many men here ante-dated his advent into the State, his father, who was a missionary in Detroit, at old Fort Wayne, having brought him to Michigan in 1827, when he was but nine months old. He had been a resident here from 1849 to the present, and been an eye witness to the wonderful growth and development of this country. He contrasted the present with the time when some of early settlers worked hard during the day, caught out fish in the St. Joseph river at night, and then carried them over into Cass county and bartered them off for wheat and corn, which was trucked to mill and made into flour and meal. The fact that an early day the Eastern people looked upon Michigan as one vast swamp, fit only to breed gags.

Rev. John Reese was called out and referred to the time when he lived in his father's log cabin, a structure with but one window, and with no stairway except a rude ladder on the outside by which they gained access to the chamber above.

Andrew Burke was called upon, but saying that he was no speaker, declined to give his experience.

Michael Hand also declined, saying he preferred to hear from others. Hon. L. P. Alexander was called out. He said he came here in 1841, when there were less than 9,000 inhabitants, and when most of the county was a wilderness, with no railroads, and when keel boats afforded the only transportation for produce. Now the county is ninth in population in the State, the sixth in agricultural products and fruits. Then there were but two newspapers in the county, one at Niles and one at St. Joseph; now there are ten in the county.

Mr. Morrison, from the committee on Constitutions, reported a Constitution providing for an organization to be known as "The Pioneer Association of Berrien County," with all persons over 21 years of age who came to this State prior to 1850 and who now reside here, and all who were born here prior to that time, to be eligible to membership; with a President; one Vice-President for each township and one for the City of Niles; a Secretary; a Treasurer; a Business Committee of five members, whose duties may be prescribed by the By-Laws. The annual meetings are to be held at the county seat on the first Wednesday in June.

The officers of the Society are to be an Executive Committee, a majority of whom will constitute a quorum, and this committee may recommend any additional articles or amendments at the annual meetings.

The initiation fee for male members to be 50 cents.

A committee appointed for that purpose, recommended the following officers of the Association for the ensuing fractional part of the year, and the report was adopted: President—Levi Sparks.

Secretary—Major Geo. H. Murdoch. Treasurer—L. A. Barnard. Business Committee—A. L. Burke, M. Hand, Hale E. Crosby, J. B. Shutherland and E. J. Bonine. Vice-Presidents—Peter Merrifield, Watervliet. Sprague Bishop, Hagar. Hiram Brown, St. Joseph. Jos. H. Eijbes, Benton. Francis Johnson, Bainbridge. Robert Cassidy, Pipestone. Joshua Feather, Sr., Oronoko. Joseph Fisher, Roydon. A. D. Brown, Niles. D. O. Woodruff, Lincoln City. T. R. Martin, Niles Township. John H. Nixon, Lake. Thos. M. Barren. C. F. Howe, Berrien. A. O. Bartlett, Buchanan. Perry Noggle, Galien.

Henry Chamberlain, Three Oaks.

E. P. Morley, Weesaw. Geo. Weimer, New Buffalo. John C. Miller, Chickaming. On motion of D. A. Winslow the President was authorized to appoint an Historian.

It was explained in behalf of Dr. Barnard, originator of this movement, that the reason why the call was not offered for signature to every one resident of the county, was every cause of the lack of time, the meeting having to be held before the bridge was torn down.

Take it all in all, it was a good meeting, and was thoroughly enjoyed, and the organization perfected cannot but grow in interest from year to year. It is the wish of those present yesterday to have old settlers eligible to membership to unite with the Association and help to make it what it should be.

Many amusing and interesting incidents were privately related, and a volume could be filled with them if gathered together. Esquire Thomas R. Martin, a spry youth of three and seventy winters, relates that when he came here, in 1832, he built a house on his present fine farm, half way between here and Berrien, which cost less than \$2 in money, and it was at that time regarded as rather a aristocratic establishment for a farm house. In fact, he had but \$7 when he arrived here, four of which he loaned to a near neighbor eleven miles away. He says he could build for about \$1,500 all the houses then in Niles, and the land on which the Reading House now stands was offered him for \$15. Many other interesting incidents might be given had we time and space."

Black Hill Gold Region.

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Inflation—Paper—Coin—Credit.

Inflation is enormous robbery, because a legal tender note is a certificate to a share of whatever purchasing and paying power labor has earned and saved. You cannot add to the wheat in your elevator by issuing more certificates. That only robs somebody. The legal tender has no value in itself, and merely conveys title to a value somewhere else. You cannot double the value of farms in Ohio by issuing 200,000 more title deeds. But you increase the unexpended purchasing power itself when you increase the coin in the country. For coin is part of those products of labor which we have earned and saved. It has cost the labor of searching, mining, transporting, smelting, and that which feeds, or supports those thus employed. No other product embodies labor of so many kinds, the rudest, and cheapest, and the most skilled, scientific and costly, and is, at the same time, so universally demanded. It is, therefore, the best attainable measure of the value of all labor and its products. The world so accepts it, and the demand for it is as universal as the demand for labor itself. But measures value only because it has value. It measures purchasing power honestly, only because it is an unexpended product of labor. The dollar says, "I am 25 1/2 10 grains of gold, 91.9 fine, and the holder has rendered a service of that value to society, for which he shall have an equivalent value on demand in labor or any product thereof." But of this function currency is not relatively but absolutely incapable. In order to measure value, the tool of exchange must have value. That which has no weight cannot measure weight. That which has no length cannot measure length. 50 that which costs no labor can no more measure value than a pint cup can measure miles. If we could fix an arbitrary value of currency which should be constant, values would measure themselves against it, only in case we could exclude ourselves from all other countries. The negroes of Africa have tried the experiment with their "machutes" and, borrowing their wisdom, we are tending toward their barbarism. Can we not "coin credit?" It will be asked. Certainly, but of all things known, credit is the least constant. Dealing by fiat that our credit shall be worth one hundred cents on the dollar, does not make it so. Government can declare that two feet shall hereafter be called one yard, but that will not change the length of a piece of cloth.—Republic.

A Postal Card Explanation.

The Postoffice Department at Washington received a letter the other day from a firm in Chicago, complaining that six cents additional postage was charged them on the face of a card sent to their address, on a post card which in the lower left hand corner, were written the words, "September 13, 1875." As many complaints of this character are received at the department, the following reply to the above letter is furnished for the information of the public: "In answer to your letter of the 13th inst., I have to state that by the ruling of this department, anything written or printed upon the side of a postal card intended for the address, renders such card unmailable, and the same cannot be legally forwarded unless prepaid at the letter rate—three cents. But, if by inadvertence it reaches its destination without such prepayment, it is chargeable with double the letter rates under the provisions of section 152, postal laws, edition of 1873. In accordance with the said ruling, the card submitted was rendered subject to letter postage by the writing of the date on the side designed for the address, and having been forwarded without the prepayment to double the letter rates—six cents. In collecting the above, however, the postmaster at Chicago should have deducted the one cent originally paid for the card."—Detroit Post.

Was It Donaldson's Body?

A Limbless Corpse Floating About in the Lake Near Milwaukee—A Fine Cash Reward Offered for Its Recovery. A Milwaukee Commercial Times of the 22d says:

The Commercial Times was the only daily newspaper in Milwaukee to announce the discovery of a floating corpse in the lake that appeared here and there upon the surface of the swollen waves last Thursday and Friday during the storm. The body was described as limbless, the arms and legs having been worn or torn off by the action of the waters. The other English papers, being badly scooped in the item of news, endeavored to scout the reliability of the report as given in this journal. To prove what had been rather vaguely stated at first, a Commercial Times reporter was detailed yesterday to obtain the full particulars of the seeing and finding of the strange corpse which had so long, apparently, buffeted the waves of Lake Michigan.

The particulars of one instance of the limbless corpse having been seen, is as follows: Mr. Valtier, a respectable resident of the town of Lake, lives near the lake, a little south of the St. Francis Seminary. His words may be taken as true in every particular, as he is too well known to originate a yarn for the mere purpose of a sensation. Mr. Valtier claims that he was upon the beach and distinctly saw a limbless corpse tossed here and there in the high surf. The waves would throw the body toward the land and then the undertow would draw it far out on the waves again. It was impossible for Mr. Valtier to secure the body with the means at his hands. So the body was left to float its strange way upon the waters of the boisterous lake.

Some little creek empties into the lake, a small creek empties into the lake. The limbless body floated toward the mouth of the creek, and (as before stated in the Commercial Times) the waves forced it up the mouth of the creek, and there it was again seen by one of Mr. Valtier's neighbors, who, on account of the stench from the body, and a natural repugnance to dead things, did not secure it; and, after a while it floated out into the lake again, and has not been seen since. The strangest part of Mr. Valtier's story remains to be told. After the storm had subsided he was walking upon the sands and thinking that perhaps the body he had seen had been washed ashore. Suddenly his attention was attracted to a fine calf boot upon the beach. He went to pick it up and found that it was very heavy. Very naturally he supposed that the boot was filled with sand, and that caused the weight. He shook the boot in order to remove the sand, and then found, to his horror, that a human foot and leg yet retained possession of their protection when life animated the now decayed and senseless fragment of a man. The boot was thrown down in disgust by the finder. The boot is described as a fine French calf boot, No. 6 in size. It had not, evidently, belonged to a seaman. It is of course only a matter of conjecture, yet it is quite probable that the boot was worn by Donaldson on that fatal night when he sank into the waters of the lake. The boot should be recovered, as it could probably be identified by some of Donaldson's friends, if he had ever worn it.

A Currency Equal to the Wants of Trade.

It is folly to ask Congress to "make and keep the volume of currency equal to the wants of trade." Congress would have to remain in perpetual session, and pass a new currency act every day, and then would fail. No man knows, no Congress knows, what amount of currency is needed; the National Board of Trade, among all its picked business men, has not a member who knows. Translated into English, the resolution means to assure every bankrupt that the Nation will pay his debts, and every poor laborer that it will issue to him two acres and a mule. Industry cannot really revive, before it has a solid foundation of honest money.

How They Do It in Mississippi.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Mississippi have telegraphed to Attorney General Pierpont, saying that they are not opposed to the organization of militia in that State. Oh, no! They are merely opposed to the use of money in support of such militia. These virtuous Democratic committeemen are the counterpart of the temperance man down East, who was in favor of the Maine liquor law, but opposed to its enforcement. After having filed their bill for an injunction restraining the Auditor of State from disbursing any money for the equipment and support of the militia, they "take pleasure in assuring" the Attorney General that they are everywhere throughout the State the most profound peace and good order prevails. We were assured recently by a gentleman from Mississippi, familiar with the situation there, that the white Democrats who instigated the Clinton riot, with the purpose of breaking up a Republican meeting, were known in the neighborhood as the "best citizens"—lawyers, doctors, bank presidents and cashiers. Doubtless some of them are among the signers of the telegram to the Attorney General. This, then, is the situation: Jones, Smith, and Robinson, residents of Clinton, being Democrats, determine that a Republican meeting shall not be held in their county. A Republican meeting being assembled, they bargain with the managers of the meeting to consent to a joint discussion. The Democratic orator speaks first, speaks an hour without interruption; and as soon as the Republican speaker takes the stump, Jones and his friends begin to shout "niggers" on the skirts of the crowd, and so break up the meeting. Having accomplished their purpose, they telegraph to Jackson and other neighboring towns for White League troops to come and save the whites from a negro massacre. The troops scour the country, kill a score or so of negroes, and drive the rest into the woods. Gov. Ames telegraphs the President, asking national aid to put down an insurrection. The President replies, recommending the organization of a militia force, and promises that the national troops stationed in Mississippi shall protect the State Executive in the organization of such militia. The Governor calls for troops, and they respond. But now Jones, Smith, and Robinson, having washed away all marks of blood from their garments, appeal to the courts to restrain the State Auditor from disbursing money for the support of the militia; and, having obtained the injunction, they telegraph to the Attorney General that they are not opposed to the organization of the militia, but they are opposed to paying the troops; and they say, in conclusion: "We take pleasure in assuring you that we have killed as many 'niggers' as we like just now. We do not wish to kill any more unless they have the impudence to assemble in political council. We have taken the precaution to prevent the organization of companies of militia which you advised, by restraining the Auditor from paying the necessary expenses. We have taken this course because, backed by militia, the Governor would be able to protect black Republicans from assassination should they assemble in council. If they meet again, we want to kill enough of them to frighten the rest away; because we propose to carry the next election for the Democratic party by intimidation. Meaning, Dear Mr. Pierpont, we beg to assure you that throughout the State the most profound peace and good order prevails, because we have no occasion just now to go shooting niggers." It occurs to us that Jones, Smith, and Robinson ought to be tried, convicted as murderers, and hung by their several necks till they are dead.—Inter Ocean.

WANTED—AGENTS.

Wanted—Agents for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In every city, town and village, a respectable, energetic, and well-to-do person, capable of doing a good business, is wanted to sell the Pink Pills for Pale People. The agent should be a man of good character, and one who is well known in the community. The agent should be able to give a full and correct description of the Pink Pills for Pale People, and should be able to answer all questions that may be asked. The agent should be able to give a full and correct description of the Pink Pills for Pale People, and should be able to answer all questions that may be asked. The agent should be able to give a full and correct description of the Pink Pills for Pale People, and should be able to answer all questions that may be asked.

for the purposes for which the Indians use it, and this seems to be the only way of testing its value and ascertaining whether it is worth purchasing at an exorbitant price. Certainly every reasonable consideration has been shown to the Indians in this matter. All sorts of offers have been made them. They have rejected every proposition and threatened the lives of the Government Commissioners, and now the Government will be fully justified in asserting its power. If the Black Hills contain rich mines, there is no reason why the world should be robbed of this treasure because a few roaming savages will neither work them or sell them. If they do not, the fact cannot be more cheaply ascertained than by protecting the men who are willing to risk their time and money in making the test.—Chicago Tribune.

Black Hill Gold Region.

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