

The Berrien County Record.

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 21, 1875.

There are 220 boys in the Michigan State Reform School.

The body of a man was found in the river, near Sage & Co.'s dock, Bay City, on Monday, which was identified as that of Charles Smith, who kept a fruit stand in South Bay City. There was a large gash on the foot, another in the groin, and a third on the head, and it is suspected that he was murdered.

Cleveland polled a total vote of over 22,000, of which Hayes received 18,384, and Allen 5,782. The entire county (Cuyahoga) gave Hayes a majority of 6,384 over Allen, and Young for Lieutenant Governor, 7,839 over Cary. The entire Republican county ticket is elected by majorities ranging from five to seven thousand.

Prof. Watson, of our State University, discovered a new planet on Monday night of this week. It shines like a star of the tenth magnitude. Its right ascension is 15° 16', and its declination is 7° 30' north. It is moving west and south.

In the new Constitution of Alabama there is a provision that all banks organized in that State must have a specie basis and all their notes must be redeemed in silver or gold. Suspension of specie payments is forbidden, and bank charters are granted only for twenty years. The loaning of the State or municipal credit to individuals or corporations is prohibited.

The Lansing Republican gives the following report of the condition of the State Treasury:

The balance of cash in the State Treasury Oct. 8, 1875, was \$1,205,567.69; receipts during the week ending Oct. 18, were \$21,105.97; payments during the same time were \$11,758.36; balance in treasury Oct. 18, 1875, \$1,214,910.30; increase for the week, \$9,852.61.

The resignation of Delano, Secretary of the Interior, took effect Oct. 1st. Assistant Secretary Cowen, performed the duties of the head of that department for the ten days during which he could lawfully do so. Since that time the business which can be performed by the head of the department alone, has been accumulating so as to necessitate a speedy appointment to fill the vacancy in the cabinet. The time for the opening of the session of Congress is fast approaching, and the new incumbent should have some time to become familiar with the duties of the office before that time.

The Hilldale Business gives an account of a desperate fight between a farmer named Elijah Pond, living in Adams township, and an infuriated bull, in which Mr. Pond was thrown into the air four different times, and once was thrown over a fence into an adjoining field. He, however, succeeded in conquering the beast by a rigid application of a stout three-tined pitchfork to the bull's sides, so that he would run from Mr. Pond when he came into the field where the animal was. Mr. Pond was confined to his room for several days by the injuries received in the fight.

The vote of Ohio on Tuesday of last week, was the largest ever cast in the State. Hamilton county, in which Cincinnati is located, polled 48,547 votes, whereas the largest vote ever deposited previously was 45,024 for President in 1872. Cuyahoga county, in which Cleveland is situated, polled 27,938 votes, the largest previous vote being 25,181 in 1874. Montgomery county, in which Dayton is located, polled 15,192 votes, against 14,158 in 1874, and 14,181 in 1872. The largest vote ever polled in Ohio before the present year was 526,178 for President in 1872. The returns indicate that the vote this year has reached 640,000, of which Hayes has received about 272,000, and Allen about 268,000.

A report to the Detroit Tribune from Allegan states that the county was re-districted by the Board of Supervisors as follows:

District No. 1 comprises Allegan, Osago, Cheshire, Clyde, Fillmore, Lee, Manlius, Overisel, Pine Plains and Saugatuck, and last year gave Bagley a majority of 55. No. 2 comprises Dorr, Gun Plain, Hopkins, Leighton, Monterey, Martin, Saginaw, Salem, Watson, Trembridge and Warland, and last year gave Bagley 185 majority. The county was equalized at \$7,480,800, Allegan being \$1,160,000. The Committee on Finance recommended the raising of the following sums: State tax, \$10,854,87; county poor, \$10,000; contingent fund, \$17,000; for county fair, \$800; insane, \$1,000; to finish county building, \$200, being about \$9,000 less tax than last year. The board also, after some quibbling, decided to hire a short-hand reporter for Allegan Circuit.

OHIO.

The Chicago Tribune of Monday says that the complexion of the Ohio Legislature is finally settled. It stands thus:

Republicans.....21
Democrats.....15

Republican majority.....6

Republican majority.....10

The majority for Hayes in the State is 6,007, if the fraudulent vote in Perryburg be rejected; but if it be counted, his majority is 4,768. Sam. Cary, the head centre of the inflationists, is beaten for Lieutenant Governor about 12,000. The Democratic Central Committee at Columbus have held out the idea that all their candidates on the State ticket were elected, except Allen and Cary. A Republican dispatch from Columbus says on this point:

It is tolerably certain, however, that here, too, they will be disappointed. At this writing there is no doubt of the election of G. W. McMillan for Supreme Judge, of John Little for Attorney General, and of Peter Thatcher for member of the Board of Public Works. James Williams, our candidate for Auditor of State, has been considerably scratched in some localities, notably in Shelby and Monroe Counties, but he keeps well up in others, and in a few runs slightly ahead. J. M. Milliken, our nominee for Treasurer, runs largely behind in Meigs County but keeps up in most other localities. Whatever doubt there is in the case is connected with Williams and Milliken, but returns received from nearly all the counties in the State indicate the election of both by sufficient majorities. Possibly the question will not be definitely settled in respect to both until the official count at the office of the Secretary of State, but at present I see no cause for believing otherwise than that our entire State ticket is elected.

THE NEW LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS.

The Board of Supervisors, which was in session at Berrien Springs last week, redivided the County into Legislative Districts, as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.	Population.
Watervliet.....	1,718
Hagar.....	828
Bainbridge.....	1,418
Benton.....	2,524
Sodus.....	841
Pipestone.....	1,405
Berrien.....	1,381
Oronoko.....	1,625
Total.....	11,785

SECOND DISTRICT.

St. Joseph.....	3,288
Lincoln.....	1,122
Lake.....	1,088
Royalton.....	959
Chickaming.....	947
Weesaw.....	1,276
Three Oaks.....	1,316
New Buffalo.....	1,444
Total.....	11,485

THIRD DISTRICT.

Gallen.....	1,281
Bertrand.....	1,861
Nichanan.....	2,892
Niles township.....	1,792
Niles city.....	4,592
Total.....	11,859

The townships and wards as now arranged into districts, last year, took the following party vote, taking the vote for Governor as the basis: First District—Republican, 1,205; Democratic, 989. Republican majority, 266. Second District—Republican, 743; Democratic, 974. Democratic majority, 231. Third District—Republican, 987; Democratic, 1,098. Democratic majority, 111.

THE VACANT SECRETARSHIP.

The news from Washington in Tuesday's papers brings to the surface a new man in connection with the office of Secretary of the Interior. Should the Interior portfolio be tendered to Mr. Chandler and he accept the same, President Grant will make a wise choice. The long public service of ex-Senator Chandler eminently qualifies him for that or any other position in the gift of the President. The following is the telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—It can be positively stated that ex-Senator Chandler, of Michigan, had not, 11 o'clock to-night, been offered the position of Secretary of the Interior, as has been announced, but it is pretty certain that he will have an interview with the President to-morrow morning, and the President's friends state to-night that the position will then be tendered to him. So much is certain. Chandler's friends believe he will accept if asked, and are confident his great business and political experience will make him a very efficient administrative officer. They say that his worst enemies will admit he is a perfectly honest man.

LATER.

Since the above was put in type the telegraph brings the intelligence that Mr. Chandler has succeeded Mr. Delano. The following is the dispatch, which we find in the *Inter Ocean* of yesterday:

"It was rumored last night that Chandler had been decided upon, but not until the Cabinet meeting to-day was it positively known that he would accept. He appeared with the other members of the Cabinet at the White House promptly at noon, and received the oath administered by Justice Carter. The appointment will awake discussion in certain quarters, but will, on the whole, create general satisfaction. Nobody ever had any doubt of Chandler's ability, his honesty, or his fidelity to his party and his country. As was remarked to-night, 'If any man ever earned the appointment, Chandler did, for no man has done more for the Republican party than he.' Chandler's hard common sense, his long experience with public men, his clear record during a long life of official service, as well as his excellent judgment of events, make him an available man for the President and the Republican party, now that so great a part of the administration is in the hands of those who care more for private ambition than party success. His appointment indicates that the President is disappointed in professional reformers, and means to stick by the old and tried public servants. Chandler has never tilted reform at the corners of the streets nor advertised himself as a professional reformer, but his record is, nevertheless, as clear, if not clearer, than that of any other man in the Cabinet. His appointment was stren-

uously opposed by Bristow, seconded by Jewell, which accounts for the long delay in its announcement. It has thus been illustrated that Bristow's influence with the President is not so great as it has been reported to be. Bristow does not like to have strong, positive men in the Cabinet. Another Cabinet row may be expected soon, because Chandler is not a man to allow a person of Bristow's ability and experience to run over him. The new Secretary is receiving congratulations at Willard's to-night, and will take charge of the office to-morrow."

Oceana County.

Oct 16th, 1875.
ED. RECORD.—As farming crops, fruit, &c., is the news that is most looked for at this time of year, we will endeavor to report accordingly. As all farmers have got their wheat threshed we are able to know something about the result. Wheat in some parts of the county was injured by the June frost; other parts were spared. A large number of acres are reported to yield 35 and 40 bushels per acre, but in localities where the frost injured it, it did not yield so much, from 12 to 16 bushels being the average amount per acre. The corn crop has not been husked yet, so we cannot tell how well it will turn out. The potato crop is the largest ever realized in this county, 250 bushels being about the average yield per acre, some farmers raising as high as 2,600 bushels. Other crops, such as oats, barley, buckwheat, &c., have done well. There are being more acres of wheat sown this fall than ever before. The farmers here think this is a pretty good county for raising wheat.

In regard to the fruit crop of the county, if we were to take the specimens that were exhibited at the County Fair for samples of size and quality, it was excellent. The orchards that are located along the lake shore yielded well of all kinds of fruit, apples, peaches and plums in particular. The orchards were mostly young, but they did well. The cold weather of last winter did not injure the peach trees along the lake shore, but back in the interior of the county they were injured some. Back eight miles from the lake shore, on the farm of E. T. Magford, peaches were raised this season that measured nine inches in circumference. Fruit growers here think that in a few years they can supply the State with plums. The curculio does not bother them here yet. This county carried off the first premium at the State Fair this season on plums, and second premium on apples.

Quite an interesting incident occurred in the township of Elbridge. It is one of the towns that belonged to the Indian reservation and on the 12th inst. a large number of the pagan Indians got together in the center of the township to have one of their semi-annual dances to the Great Spirit, for venison, roots and medicines, &c. They have kept it up all the time since they commenced with the exception of a little rest each night after midnight. They dance inside of a large oblong tent, about twenty feet wide and 100 feet long. They have a fire in the center, and the drum is made by striking on a drum and shaking a gourd with some shot in it. The drum is made of a hollow cedar log with buckskin drawn tightly over the ends. Their actions appear ridiculous and silly to look upon, but are regarded by them as sacred. They would all dance at the same time, from the youngest child that could walk to the oldest Indian among them, and allow no person inside of the tent but themselves.

W. J. TENNANT.

The Liquor Tax Decision.

We publish elsewhere the full text of the decision of the Supreme Court, affirming the constitutionality of the law of 1875 levying a tax upon the liquor traffic. It was delivered by Judge Cooley, his associates concurring with him and appending their names to the document. The opinion is characterized by the clearness of statement and the felicity of style which mark Judge Cooley's productions as a judge as well as author, and will be widely read.

At the outset the opinion denies the propriety of the remedy asked for in the master, and on this technical point turns the appellants "out of court." In view of the public interests involved in the case, however, and the untoward results that must attend any unnecessary delays, it rather irregularly, but still very wisely, proceeds to an exhaustive discussion of the merits of the constitutional question raised, and thus settles definitely and for all time the important points involved in the issue.

First, Judge Cooley discusses the character of this particular tax, the method of levying it, and the disposition provided. He pronounces it a local specific tax, levied under the general direction of the State by the exercise of such legitimate power as is used (for instance) in the provision of the mill-tax for school purposes. The suggestion that the tax is not uniform in its application is pushed aside as without force as a law question, and possessing validity only as addressed to the legislative body. That ingenious piece of sophistry by which the counsel of the associated liquor dealers sought to stretch the principles laid down in the Park cases for the benefit of their clients is next exposed and riddled in a manner so effective that we especially recommend to our readers a perusal of this part of the opinion. The court pronounces as equally untenable the minor claim that the law disregards the appropriate functions of existing officials in its apportionment of duties, and further finds in the plain "regulating" character of the statute a possible reason, based upon public interest, for the unusual assignment of executive functions to different officers.

On the question of whether this tax was not in fact and in law a license, and therefore unconstitutional, Judge Cooley is clear. The legal situation on this point, summed up by him, is as follows: "The State has a right to tax the liquor traffic as a business, which was found in existence, and the carrying on of which it no longer pro-

hibits, and that is all." In the following discussion of the amount of legal recognition or countenance involved in the levying of a tax upon any particular traffic, the opinion states some general propositions relative to the nature of taxation which will be read with interest by the professional and lay public. Especially forcible and valuable is the accompanying dissection of the fallacy that taxation must carry with it some form of special protection, and this portion of the opinion we most heartily commend to our ultra-prohibition friends. They will be astonished at the incisive manner in which the weakness of their law and the falseness of their sentiment are demonstrated.

We need scarcely add our gratification at the result of this important and ably pressed litigation. It meets alike our oft-expressed hopes and expectations, and we hail it as an important victory for the cause of practical temperance.

The Liquor Tax act is now the law of the State beyond all question or doubt. It is entitled to the obedience of those officers who have been duly sworn and in its enforcement thus far. More than this, it has claims upon the support of every good citizen.—*Detroit Tribune*.

Custom Revenues.

Free traders attempt to deceive the people by making them believe the tariff of duties imposed on imported goods is, in all cases, a tax on the consumers of those goods. It is not so. In nine cases out of ten the duties are wholly a tax upon the foreign producer; and he so understands it. Hence the persistent efforts made by Great Britain to secure a reduction of our tariff, and of Canada to obtain a free trade reciprocity with the United States. It is the producer, not the consumer, who pays the duties. Maine and Canada each send a cargo of potatoes to Boston or New York. They each sell out at \$1.00 per bushel. Maine receives the full amount of the sale, while Canada leaves fifteen cents out of each dollar, as a duty on the goods. It is the same with nine-tenths of all the foreign goods brought to United States markets. The duties are paid by the producers, for the privilege of using our markets. It is as direct a tax upon him as the charge for freight, insurance and commissions. The Customs revenues amount to about \$175,000,000 a year, of which not less than \$125,000,000 are paid by those outside of the Union, who use our markets for their own advantage.—*Republic*.

Internal Revenues.

For the purpose of showing just where the internal revenue comes from, the following analysis of the tax for 1874 is given. There was collected from:

Spirits.....	\$49,444,089.85
Tobacco.....	35,242,875.62
Formented liquors.....	9,304,979.72
Books and bankers.....	3,887,160.00
Penalties, etc.....	384,216.84
Adhesive stamps.....	6,136,844.40
Balances.....	784,580.14
Total.....	\$109,644,746.95

If a family uses fifty boxes of matches, of ordinary size, in a year, they pay fifty cents in taxes to support the Government. If they have occasion to use a few bottles of patent medicines; or if the ladies are disposed to indulge in perfume; or if the head of the family is well-to-do and keeps a bank account, on which he occasionally draws a check, these incidents may cost him a dollar in expenditures of fifty cents to a dollar in taxes. But this includes the entire list of articles taxed, excepting spirits, beer and tobacco in their various forms. But the latter articles are not included among the necessities of life; they are luxuries. Dealers in these articles not only add the amount of the tax to the cost of their goods, but they fix a profit on the tax itself in the same proportion as they do on the original price for the article before the tax is added. In other words, the tax pays the same rate of profit as the goods—and yet the consumption increases. The dealer rarely complains of the tax; he makes money out of it, and the slave to artificial appetite pays it all.—*Republic*.

Liquor Tax in Michigan.

The people of Michigan are not only a temperate people, but they have carried their temperance notions to the extreme length of prohibiting the sale of liquor of all kinds in that State. The Prohibition law, however, has been a dead letter, liquor being sold in Michigan with perfect impunity. The only effect of the law was to render contracts for the sale of liquor in Michigan void, whereby if a wholesale dealer in Detroit sold a bill of liquors to a man on credit he could not recover the price thereof. This difficulty, however, did not reduce the quantity of liquor consumed in the State. It forced the Michigan dealers to have agencies beyond the State border, whence all buyers were ordered, and at which places the contracts were dated. Michigan also became a grand field for the runners for liquor houses in all the adjoining States; these men canvassed the State perhaps far more closely than the agents of the Bible or Tract Society. The moral sense of the State would not authorize a license law. The condition of things was, therefore, that the Prohibition law was inoperative, though on the statute-book; that there was no license law, and no revenue from liquor sales; and that the wholesale trade was driven beyond the limits of the State.

At last the Legislature was induced to pass a law levying a special tax upon the sale of liquors in the State. This law was contested by two classes of persons. Its constitutionality was denied by those who refused to pay the tax on the ground that it was not a general tax,—that it was a tax levied upon a special class of persons engaged in a special trade. Its constitutionality was also denied by the extreme temperance men, who held that the sale of liquor was prohibited by law, that it was an illegal and unauthorized trade, and that to tax it was to recognize and legalize it. The Supreme Court of the State has just rendered a decision affirming that there is a way of dealing with the liquor traffic besides prohibiting it and letting it alone. It has decided the tax law to be constitutional. The Court

held that taxation was a return demanded for the general benefits of Government. If the Government be put to special inconvenience and cost by keeping up a prohibited traffic or maintaining a nuisance, this fact is sufficient reason for a discrimination in taxation against the person engaged in such traffic. It further held that, if the tax imposed on a thing which is prohibited, the law imposing the tax, instead of being inconsistent with the Prohibition law, is in entire harmony with its general purpose, and may possibly be even more effectual. Discriminations in taxation ought to be in the direction of making the heaviest burdens fall upon those things which are obnoxious to the public interest.

The papers of Michigan greatly rejoice in this settlement of the crooked and vexed question. The tax levied is a heavy one. Practically it is regarded as a benefit to the cause of temperance. The liquor traffic is reached now by law in one of the severest forms, instead of being as heretofore, nominally illegal, but unenforced, and yielding no revenue to the State.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Prospectus for 1876.

THE EVENING NEWS

DETROIT, MICH.

The Evening News, now in its third year, is the acknowledged great newspaper success of the decade. Established just on the eve of the annual panic of 1873, in a city containing four other daily newspapers, and papers among the ablest in the west, it has in this short period, and under these adverse circumstances, by sheer force of energy, snap and spirit, won for itself a circulation far exceeding that of all its Detroit contemporaries combined, an immense popularity throughout the State, and a sound financial standing such as any paper of its class in any city can boast.

It has an actual circulation (October 1875) of over 18,000 copies. Of these, about 5,000 are taken in the interior towns and villages of Michigan, as far west as Miles, and north to Ludington and Traverse City. Wherever it is once taken it rarely loses its foothold. The Evening News is independent in politics, fighting corruption, monopoly and ring intrigues wherever they become apparent, no matter who be hit. Few papers in the country present all the news of the day in a more ready and readable shape, everything full, prompt and tedious, being rigidly excluded from its columns. Trivial matters are condensed into the smallest compass, while really important events secure all the attention that the largest and costliest sheets could give them. Thus, the Evening News was the only Michigan newspaper to send a member of its own staff to Philadelphia to report on the Centennial celebration, and it will be the only Detroit paper to maintain in Washington the coming winter, an exclusive correspondent detailed from its own staff.

No Detroit paper gives more faithful attention to market reports, although less voluminous than in the larger journals. Improvements in this and all other departments will be introduced as their utility may become apparent. In view of the Centennial celebration, the President's election, and the financial and other great questions which will agitate the country, the year 1876 will be one of peculiar interest, and one in which the intelligent citizen should read a daily newspaper if he is to be kept posted in the current of events. The terms of the Evening News are only \$6 a year, or 50 cents per month, postage included, making it the cheapest daily paper of its size in the nation.

Address, THE EVENING NEWS, Detroit, Mich.

B. T. MORLEY

Expects to run the

Starkest Road to Poverty. All history, in every clime and every age, proves that diluting the currency is fatal to the working classes. Having but little, they lose all, while the speculator can sometimes shift his loss on the producer. About twenty-five years ago the copper coin (or cash) of China became scarce, and the emperor thought he could make money plenty by making it cheaper. So he issued iron cash in place of the copper. As the iron cash came pouring out of the mint, the copper rose higher and higher in value. The iron cash kept on increasing until it took 6,700 pieces of iron cash, or 100 pounds of iron, to make \$1. "Banks sprang up," says a communication in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, to "supply the deficiency of copper cash, and deluged the country with bills. In a brief space paper money became plenty, but its price decreased in the ratio of its multiplicity. It took \$1,000 in copper, the value of \$1; and in the year 1868, \$1 commanded 10,000 or 15,000 cash in bills. Rice became dear, business stagnated, and a famine was imminent. Mobs rose, gutted the banks, assailed the palace of the viceroy, broke open the gates, pulled his venerable eminence by the tail, and asked him why, while money was so plenty, rice was so dear."

Every new generation is born to us direct out of Heaven, with as purest writing paper, white as snow: everything we please can be written on it; and our pleasure and our negligence, smutching and smearing it, from the first day it sees the sun, towards such a consummation of ugliness, soot and blackness, of darkness as is too often visible.—*SZ*.

A cockney tourist met with a Scotch lassie going barefoot toward Glasgow. "What's a' that," said he, "I should like to know if all the people in this part go barefooted?" "Part of 'em do," said the rest of 'em mind their own business," was the reply.

Special Notices.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Time Table—July 18, 1875.

	"Mail."	"Accom."	"Night Express."
Chicago.....	4:00 A.M.	4:00 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
Ann Arbor.....	4:15 A.M.	4:15 P.M.	8:15 P.M.
Ypsilanti.....	4:30 A.M.	4:30 P.M.	8:30 P.M.
Wayne Junction.....	4:45 A.M.	4:45 P.M.	8:45 P.M.
Dearborn.....	5:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
Westland.....	5:15 A.M.	5:15 P.M.	9:15 P.M.
Livonia.....	5:30 A.M.	5:30 P.M.	9:30 P.M.
Warren.....	5:45 A.M.	5:45 P.M.	9:45 P.M.
East Warren.....	6:00 A.M.	6:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	6:15 A.M.	6:15 P.M.	10:15 P.M.
Warren.....	6:30 A.M.	6:30 P.M.	10:30 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	6:45 A.M.	6:45 P.M.	10:45 P.M.
Warren.....	7:00 A.M.	7:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	7:15 A.M.	7:15 P.M.	11:15 P.M.
Warren.....	7:30 A.M.	7:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	7:45 A.M.	7:45 P.M.	11:45 P.M.
Warren.....	8:00 A.M.	8:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	8:15 A.M.	8:15 P.M.	12:15 P.M.
Warren.....	8:30 A.M.	8:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	8:45 A.M.	8:45 P.M.	12:45 P.M.
Warren.....	9:00 A.M.	9:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	9:15 A.M.	9:15 P.M.	1:15 P.M.
Warren.....	9:30 A.M.	9:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	9:45 A.M.	9:45 P.M.	1:45 P.M.
Warren.....	10:00 A.M.	10:00 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	10:15 A.M.	10:15 P.M.	2:15 P.M.
Warren.....	10:30 A.M.	10:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	10:45 A.M.	10:45 P.M.	2:45 P.M.
Warren.....	11:00 A.M.	11:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	11:15 A.M.	11:15 P.M.	3:15 P.M.
Warren.....	11:30 A.M.	11:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	11:45 A.M.	11:45 P.M.	3:45 P.M.
Warren.....	12:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	12:15 P.M.	12:15 P.M.	4:15 P.M.
Warren.....	12:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	12:45 P.M.	12:45 P.M.	4:45 P.M.
Warren.....	1:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	1:15 P.M.	1:15 P.M.	5:15 P.M.
Warren.....	1:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	5:30 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	1:45 P.M.	1:45 P.M.	5:45 P.M.
Warren.....	2:00 P.M.	2:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	2:15 P.M.	2:15 P.M.	6:15 P.M.
Warren.....	2:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	2:45 P.M.	2:45 P.M.	6:45 P.M.
Warren.....	3:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	3:15 P.M.	3:15 P.M.	7:15 P.M.
Warren.....	3:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	7:30 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	3:45 P.M.	3:45 P.M.	7:45 P.M.
Warren.....	4:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	4:15 P.M.	4:15 P.M.	8:15 P.M.
Warren.....	4:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	8:30 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	4:45 P.M.	4:45 P.M.	8:45 P.M.
Warren.....	5:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	5:15 P.M.	5:15 P.M.	9:15 P.M.
Warren.....	5:30 P.M.	5:30 P.M.	9:30 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	5:45 P.M.	5:45 P.M.	9:45 P.M.
Warren.....	6:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
Warren Junction.....	6:15 P.M.	6:15 P.M.	10:15 P.M.
Warren.....	6:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	10:30 P.M.

Stations excepted: Saturday and Sunday excepted.

H. B. LEVAND, Wm. B. SPENCER,
Gen'l. Mgr. Detroit. Gen'l. Sup't. Chicago.

HENRY C. WATKINSON, Pres. JACOB A. JONES, Vice Pres.

