

The Berrien County Record.

"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty"

VOLUME IX.

BUCHANAN, MICH., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1875.

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Table with columns for advertising rates: Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Quarterly, Semi-annually, Annually.

Business Cards of five lines or less, 25 per annum. Legal advertisements at extra rates.

Farm and Household.

Seasonable Hints in Bee-Keeping.

During the month of November, though we may have some warm pleasant days, bees will remain quiet and fly out very little.

By the middle or last of this month according to the weather, and time varying of course with the locality, bees must be put into winter quarters or protected on their Summer Stands.

Under favorable conditions, bees in the Winter remain very quiet. Any noise from the hive is evidence of discomfort.

How to Drain the Farm.

The New England Farmer very sensibly writes about one way of draining the farm which is, unfortunately, a too common practice.

Fiction Outdone.

An old gentleman in Philadelphia fell sick some time ago, and a German was employed to minister to his bodily wants.

A valuable instrument called the diagraphometer has been invented by Professor Palmieri of Naples which is distinguished by its scientific observations.

Why Don't He Come?

Why don't he come? Why don't he come? To see that precious head of mine come whisking his pet train.

Winter Amusements.

Dr. Holland writes as follows in Scribner for December, on the subject of Winter Amusements:

It is an easy thing to establish, either in a country or city neighborhood, the reading club.

Believing myself truly in the sacred presence of the dead, I gathered my treasure in silence, and with tears of gratitude and hope, rose to depart.

Nothing now remained me at Foix, and the words, 'If you love me, be faithful to your duty,' I seemed to hear as every turn; the very air was filled with the sound.

"No, Jules, the hour has not come; but it will soon strike," was the reply.

"You do not know me, my friend," continued the stranger, disregarding the prisoner's words.

"I promise," replied the officer, deeply touched. The condemned man grasped his hand warmly.

"I have been folded upon his breast; a soft breeze stirred the curls that clustered above his brow; his eyes were fixed upon the eastern sky.

"I wish to obtain leave of absence a month, no more. I have just received a letter from my mother, telling me she is ill. I cannot rest without seeing her."

"It is quite impossible, Le Preux," replied the colonel, with a look of surprise.

"The captain bowed submissively, and seeing the audience concluded, retired.

Ten days elapsed, when Jules again presented himself at headquarters.

"This letter is from the curate of my native village; it announces that my mother is dying."

"I was the only son of a widow; my native village was called Poix. I can only remember my father; he died many years ago, but I can still recall the pressure of his hand upon my head, as it rested there in his last blessing."

"It is well, God gives you a second life; consecrate it not to me, but to France."

With these words he turned away, and a cry of joy rent the air as Napoleon ceased speaking, for all rejoiced to say, Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit.

Poetry.

THE OLD BACHELOR.

Silent he sits in his easy chair, At the close of the winter's day; His gaze is fixed on the flickering fire, And his thoughts are far away.

General St. Lo recognized him immediately, and, although much astonished at the request, complied.

It was the night prior to the day fixed for his execution. Having made his final preparations, and taking leave of one or two friends, Le Preux threw himself upon the rude couch in his cell and was soon in a deep sleep.

It was in the spring of 1809. Napoleon had decided to lead his grand army into the heart of Germany.

Among the officers garrisoned at Strasbourg was Colonel St. Lo. Under the command of St. Lo was a captain named Jules Le Preux.

Although he had passed through the campaigns already mentioned, and had often joined in the fervent cry of "Long live the emperor!"

One morning Colonel St. Lo had given orders that he should not be disturbed. He was engaged in writing when his attention was attracted by hearing the corporal on guard warmly expostulating with some one, and remembering the directions he had given, and judging it best to discover the cause, he listened attentively.

"Yes, colonel," replied the officer, with embarrassment.

"I wish to obtain leave of absence a month, no more. I have just received a letter from my mother, telling me she is ill. I cannot rest without seeing her."

"It is quite impossible, Le Preux," replied the colonel, with a look of surprise.

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HEADQUARTERS For Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions

Glassware, Crockery, Rockingham, Yellow and Stoneware, Britannia and Plated Cutlery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Confectionery, Notions, Wood and Willow Ware, Flour, Salt, &c., &c., is at

S. & W. W. SMITH'S. For 90 days we will make a specialty of Bohemian, Lava and China Fancy Goods. Everything at prices that cannot be beaten.

Central Block. SETH SMITH.

CINCINNATI SADDLERY AND LOCK WORKS. MAGNEALE & URBAN, Proprietors.

J. M. TERWILLIGER, General Agent, 49 State St., Chicago.

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

A. J. HAYES & SON, Druggists and Apothecaries, corner of Front and Oak Streets, Buchanan, Mich.

B. E. FERTH, M. D., Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence with A. C. Carter, Michigan, Mich.

B. T. MORLEY, shoe foundry. All kinds of repairing, including boots, shoes, slippers, etc.

BIRD'S BUS, - George Bird will run his bus to and from the Railroad Station and Hotels, so many parts of the village. Fare only 25 cents, including baggage.

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

C. B. CHURCHILL, dealer in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, etc.

DR. P. KENDALL, Physician and Surgeon. Office at the corner of Front and Smith Streets, Buchanan, Mich.

DR. F. DODD, M. D., physician & surgeon. Office at the corner of Front and Smith Streets, Buchanan, Mich.

E. S. DODD, M. D., physician & surgeon. Office at the corner of Front and Smith Streets, Buchanan, Mich.

F. S. WILKINSON, attorney & counsellor at law. Office at the corner of Front and Smith Streets, Buchanan, Mich.

EASTERN STAR DEGREE, Buchanan. All regular meetings in Masonic Hall, first Wednesday of each month, at 7 1/2 P. M.

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARIES.

Vienna, 1873. - Medal of Merit. The highest and greatest honor to which a man can be entitled is that of being awarded a medal in recognition of his services to his country.

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARIES. The Worcester's Dictionary, Illustrated. Price, \$10.00. The Worcester's Pocket Dictionary, Illustrated. Price, \$2.50.

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARIES are for sale by book-sellers generally. BREWER & TILSON, Boston.

PATENTS OBTAINED. R. B. WHEELER, SOLICITOR & COUNSELLOR IN PATENT MATTERS, NILES, MICH.

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE. LIVERY, Sale and Feed Stable. FRONT STREET, BUCHANAN, MICH.

C. W. SMITH, PROPRIETOR. Keeps as good rigs, and charges as REASONABLE RATES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that distressing disease, by a simple and natural means, offers to give the particulars of his cure to all who desire it.

MIDWIFERY! MRS. MARIA DUTTON, MIDWIFE AND NURSE, 4237 1/2 W. 2nd St.

Cyclopedia of Things Worth Knowing; or 25,000 wants Supplied. ALSO, AGENT FOR THE Carpet Rag Looper.

COAL! COAL! Buy Now and Save Money! Best Lackawanna Coal, Range and Chestnut Sizes, AND BEST Indiana Block Coal.

J. S. HOPPER & CO. Michigan City, Ind., Sept. 27, 1874.

IMPORTANT NOTICE! I will send FREE to any address my Treatise on the Prevention of the contraction of "Fever" or "Typhoid" in its early stages.

WOODLAND HOUSE, Three Oaks, D. E. ROBERTSON, Proprietor. This house has been repaired and refitted, and many improvements made.

W. D. ROBERTSON, M. D., Eclectic Physician, Office at the corner of Front and Smith Streets, Buchanan, Mich.

Berrien Co. Record. JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor. THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 2, 1875. A case of kidnapping occurred at Fruitport, near Grand Haven, on Saturday last. A three year old daughter of S. Patten was taken from her home by a strange man.

The rubber shoe factory, and all adjoining buildings, at Mollen, Mass., were burned Nov. 19th, with a loss of about \$800,000. Charles Whyland, a restaurant keeper, on Dearborn street, Chicago, was shot and killed in his restaurant, on Thursday, by one Henry Davis, a desperado who had been about the place all day and was drunk at the time.

The second scene of the South Bend tragedy was enacted Thursday night of last week, in which James McDermott, acting editor of the Herald, was assailed by three unknown men, while on his way home for the night. One of the assailants fired a shot at McDermott but fortunately missed him. He was knocked down and dragged several rods, and his mouth and eyes filled with mud. He at last succeeded in drawing a revolver, and fired two shots at his assailants, one of which he thinks took effect. A crowd was soon called together by McDermott's cries of murder and the shots, but not until the ruffians had made good their escape.

The Postmaster-General, in his annual report, will recommend a reduction of the rate of postage for transient newspapers, but not of the rate for third-class matter as the increase voted by the last Congress has, contrary to expectations, swelled the revenues of the Department, and has not, as was at first predicted, had the result of throwing the bulk of the transportation of packages into the hands of the express companies.

"HE DIED POOR."

The Inter-Ocean of the 30th ult., in contrasting the death of Vice President Wilson with that of Wm. B. Astor, under the above heading, speaks as follows: "The career of Vice President Wilson is one that can be studied to great advantage by the youth of the country, and by those of mature years as well. He died as he had lived, poor in purse—very poor, in fact, for one occupying his position—but rich in all else that makes life a success and death a triumph. Mr. Wilson, as we have before averred, was pre-eminently a good man; but now that he is dead, nothing relating to his life contributes more to his honor than the fact that he died poor. Through that crucible, the civil war, when the opportunities to acquire gain were great and his position a continuous temptation, he passed; yet he died poor. Through long years of Senatorial life he stood, directing, urging, managing, in a manner, colossal schemes of public enterprise, where millions could have been diverted to his own pocket, and yet, all honor to him that the words can be repeated, "he died poor." Henry Wilson could stand before his people and say to them, as was said by one before him: "And now, behold I am gray-haired, and have walked before you from my childhood until this day. Behold, here I am; witness against me before the Lord and before His anointed; whose ox have I taken? or whose ass have I taken? or whom have I defrauded? who have I oppressed? or of whose hand have I received any bribe to blind mine eyes therewith?"

The death of Mr. Wilson, occurring almost simultaneously with that of William B. Astor, has given rise to comparisons between the two men. Astor had devoted his life to money-getting, and could boast of being the richest man, perhaps, in the United States. His property is valued at more than one hundred millions, and is of a kind that constantly appreciates in value. We are called a nation of money-worshippers, and yet behold where the honors are bestowed in this instance! The Congress has buried with scarcely a regret. The flags are not lowered, the drums are not muffled, there are no public expressions of sorrow at his loss. He is embalmed and forgotten. A costly monument may be reared above his grave, paid for out of the money he himself had accumulated, but it will not be a tribute either of love or respect. On the other hand, the nation mourned for Henry Wilson. His example will be cherished among the brightest of those who left the world better for having lived in it. Surely it is not all of life to accumulate riches. It is not the end of existence to hoard millions and inhabit costly palaces. There is something better than this, and it is an honor to the human heart that now and then the true is distinguished from the false, and that genius and virtue are graciously recognized as above rubies and more valuable than the wealth of Divas.

A MODERN MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

The village of St. Johns was somewhat surprised and excited last week by the bringing to light a rather novel contract of co-partnership between Miss Mattie Strickland and one Leo Miller. Miss Strickland has lectured in this State and other parts of the West for some time, on the subject of universal suffrage. The following is an exact copy of the contract: UNION, CIVIL AND CONJUGAL. The undersigned, this second day of November, A. D. 1875, enter into a business partnership, under the name of Miller and Strickland, and on the following conditions, to-wit: That all earnings and profits arising from our individual and joint labors, whether in departments of literature, art, mechanics, agriculture or trade shall be shared and held equally. Believing that the divine principle of Love drawing together two kindred souls is the only binding law in

the conjugal union of the sexes, and the only law making right such intimate relations, we are also happy to confess to each other, to God and His angels, and to all the world, the existence of a mutual affection known by that name; and that we deliberately join heart and hand to this most sacred of all unions, hoping and praying that the tie that binds us may last through life and survive the grave. Should this union be blessed by offspring, we jointly and severally pledge ourselves, and our assigns and administrators, to foster and support during the dependent years of infancy and youth, supplying their physical wants and rearing them in the best of our ability and judgment. This simple form of conjugal union we are constrained to adopt from the deepest conscientious convictions of right and duty; and we sincerely regret that conditions of society which, if we would be true to ourselves, makes it necessary to oppose the opinions of a majority of our fellow creatures—disregarding the laws and customs which they assume to make for the control of an affection between the sexes, which we believe is, and of divine right ought to be FREE. (Signed) LEO MILLER. (Signed) MATTIE STRICKLAND. CHICAGO, Ill., November 2, 1875.

Why Greenbacks Were Issued. The legal-tenders are acknowledged by those who favored and those who opposed issuing them to have been an expensive means of providing the Government with money to carry on the War. Hundreds of millions of dollars are said, by those who have an easy grasp of figures, to have been added by their use to the cost of the War. It is still an open question, however, on the different schools as to whether the War could have been carried on without them. Even at this late day, after the hundreds of millions of dollars have been lost, the discussion is not an unprofitable one, if it serve to make clear the truth. The matter is one of the most difficult in finance, for it touches not only principles but facts. The principles are easy to disclose when the facts are had, but there's the rub. The facts hardly two writers will agree about. Mr. Spaulding, the "Father of the Legal-Tender," is about to publish a second edition of his History of the Paper Money of the War. He has added to his previous volume many valuable documents; and one of the most striking of these is a letter from Mr. George S. Coe, of the American Exchange National Bank of New York. Mr. Coe is one of the oldest of the New York bankers, and his views and recital of facts are very interesting, even if they cannot receive entire assent. Mr. Coe says that he has been allowed to go on using the Clearing-House machinery, they could have continued their advances to the Government indefinitely at the opening of the War, and if not dispensing with the necessity for legal-tenders, would have long deferred them, "to the saving of hundreds of millions to the country."

Mr. Coe gives a history of these advances by the banks to the Government. They were in a position of extraordinary strength. The three years that had followed the panic of 1857, like those which are now succeeding the panic of 1873, were years of great economy and productiveness, accompanied, as now, by the most careful supervision of credits. As a result, the New York Banks held the unusual proportion of 50 per cent. in coin of their liabilities, and in the country at large the total coin reserve was \$68,165,039, against \$142,551,956 of liabilities. A law was passed by Congress, that of Aug. 5, 1861, to enable the banks to act as the agents of the Government in obtaining loans from the people. In this they were, from the reports, remarkably successful, as long as they were employed by the Government in the negotiation of the first \$150,000,000 of the 7-30s of 1861. He says that when the banks began to pay into the Treasury \$5,000,000 of gold every six days, "the internal trade movement was so intense," in consequence of the rapid disbursements of the Government and of the excited state of all interests, that the coin all came back to the banks in about a week. Its movements quickened in obedience to the demands upon it. This was the condition of affairs till about fifty millions of the 7-30s had been placed by the banks. Mr. Chase at that point had recourse to the Treasury notes. The inevitable result was at once apparent. The paper drove the gold into hoard. The banks, which from Aug. 17 to Dec. 7, 1861, when there was no Government paper in circulation, had lost but \$4,415,380 of coin, lost in three weeks after the issue of Treasury notes had been determined upon no less than \$85,000,000 of coin. The suspension of specie payments and the inflation of specie appreciating Governments followed, of course.

There are several obvious comments upon this narration by Mr. Coe. He points all his facts to the conclusion that the issue of Government paper was a mistake, and an unnecessary mistake. The banks could have got the Government all the money from the people it needed. But it is plain that his point of view as a banker—and a New York banker—has limited his horizon. His own figures show that the banks did not regain from the people all the coin they put into Mr. Chase's hands. In less than four months they lost \$7,415,380 of coin. This showed that their stock of specie was certain to disappear in time. The history of the period, as related in Schuchers' Life of Chase, and in Mr. Spaulding's History of the Paper Money of the War, is conclusive that the reason that Mr. Chase ceased to depend upon the New York banks was that they could not and did not furnish the funds with the rapidity absolutely necessary to meet the enormous and increasing expenses of the War. It is a fact that the associated banks did not succeed in obtaining the necessary flow of the "new money" into the Treasury. It was an crisis. What were the alternative courses? The sale of bonds or taxation? Beyond endurance, or the issue of Government paper. The sale of bonds had been tried, and found that it was insufficient. In this con-

try the people were not awake. It took them a long time to open their eyes to the fact that the "ninety days'" war was to be one of the most bloody and expensive struggles in history. In Europe the credit of the Government was vigorously and successfully attacked in the great money centre of the world by papers like the London Times; there were formidable secessionist factions in the political field in the Northern States; the channels of bank circulation were choked with bank paper money, wildcat, and other kinds, capable of indefinite extension; all the Northern banks were not on the side of the Union; banks in New York near Mr. Coe are on record as shamefully obstructive to the Treasury; as for taxation, nobody ever proposed seriously that the property and production of the country between 1861 and 1865 should bear the burden of the preservation of the Union. All these facts, that do not enter into Mr. Coe's view, but they are vital. The question, whether or not the Government should maintain itself by the forced loans, into which the issue of its paper resolves itself, was not a simple banking question to be settled by a meeting of a Clearing-House. It was a political, a moral, even a sentimental question. The people could have contributed all the money needed. But the people were not yet fused together by the heat of the War; they could earn the money; they had not the disposition at that time to part with it. The pecuniary value to the Union of the sentiment of patriotism at home and of respect abroad, founded on success, had not yet become deeply manifest. It is such interfering causes as these that make fatal aberrations in the operation of the most careful calculations of the mere financier. The political economist cannot disregard the most powerful motives of human nature in propounding his theories.

The records of the time are full of evidence, that this attempt to throw the blame of the suspension of specie payments on Mr. Chase is unfair. So late as Dec. 9, 1861, Secretary Chase, in his annual report, urged Congress not to adopt a scheme of Government paper, not even if it were convertible into gold. He proposed as the financial expedient for carrying on the War the National Banking Association. The reason why the Secretary discontinued the use of the banks was that they insisted in effect that he must take the money subscribed through them in gold on bank notes, as the case may be. This was in the interview with the New York bankers, Nov. 16, 1861. His reply was: "If you can lend me all the coin required to conduct the War, or show me where I can borrow it elsewhere at fair rates, I will withdraw every note already issued, and pledge myself never to issue another; but if you cannot, you must let me stick to United States notes, and increase their issue so far as the deficiency of coin may make necessary." This record, which is almost photographic, being written by Mr. Shuckers, Mr. Chase's private secretary, places the matter in its true light. Secretary Chase was distinctly offered by the bankers nothing better than advances in mixed coin and bank paper. This would have ended in unlimited inflation of Government paper better than wildcat paper. The Legal-Tender act was passed against Mr. Chase's advice, and so late as December, 1862, he urged Congress to replace it by a National Bank circulation, saying he proposed "no more paper-money schemes, but, on the contrary, a series of measures looking at a safe and gradual return to gold and silver as the only permanent basis, standard and measure of values recognized by the Constitution."

A final evidence of the difficulties that beset the Secretary of the Treasury at every step was the comment of the London Economist when Mr. Chase went to New York to borrow \$50,000,000, in August, 1861. It said: "It is utterly out of the question, in our opinion, that the Americans can obtain, either at home or in Europe, anything like the extra-urgent amount they are asking for. Europe won't lend them; America cannot."—Chicago Tribune.

Our New Vice President.

By the death of the lamented patriot, Vice President Wilson, the second office in the U. S. Government is filled by the Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, one of the United States Senators from Michigan and President pro tempore of the Senate. Mr. Ferry is a native of Michigan and was born in Mackinac, June 1, 1827, he was self-educated, and has ever been occupied in business affairs. In 1850, when only 23 years of age, he was chosen by the Whig party to Legislature from Ottawa county then a Democratic stronghold; in the State Senate in 1856, in which he showed much legislative ability; for eight years he served as a member of the Republican State Committee; was a member of the Chicago National Republican Convention of 1860 which nominated Lincoln and Hamlin, and was a Vice President of that body; in 1863 he was a commissioner for Michigan of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg. He was first chosen a Representative to Congress from Michigan, in 1864, and was re-elected consecutively in 1866, 1868 and 1870, but on account of his election to the U. S. Senate in 1871, Mr. Ferry resigned his seat in the lower House in the 28th Congress entering the U. S. Senate in 1871 as the successor of the Hon. Jacob M. Howard. Although Mr. Ferry is quite a young man he has made his mark in the State Senate, serving on several of the most important standing committees, and on the 4th of March last he was chosen President pro tempore, over Mr. Anthony one of the oldest and most popular members of the Senate. An exceedingly flattering compliment to Mr. Ferry's acknowledged standing as a politician and as a man among his Congressional associates by whom he is highly esteemed. When a member of the lower House of Congress, Speaker Colfax—himself one of the best presiding officers Congress ever had—frequently called

Michigan's gifted son to occupy the Speaker's chair. During Mr. Ferry's long legislative, congressional and public career of 25 years, not a stain of corruption has ever been attached to his name. A Republican from the first inception of the grand political organization which liberated the slave and preserved the Union, he has ever proved as true as steel to the glorious principles which it has espoused and incorporated into the fundamental laws of the Nation. Like his illustrious predecessor—Vice President Wilson—Thomas W. Ferry has arisen from the lowest round of the political ladder to the second highest, position in the Government. True to his party and to his country and comparatively speaking yet a young man, his troops of Michigan friends believe that he has yet a more brilliant political future before him than that Michigan be honored with his name upon the Presidential roll. The Vice Presidency, not stepping stone to the first office of the Republic. We are therefore for the nomination of Michigan's favorite son for the Vice Presidency in 1876, believing him to be honest, capable and true. While at the same time we consider that the ever true Republicans of Michigan are entitled to this honor.

The Philadelphia Press (edited by Col. John W. Forney) thus alludes to the accession of Mr. Ferry to the Vice Presidency: "The Hon. Thomas W. Ferry becomes the Acting Vice President of the United States by virtue of his position as President pro tempore of the Senate. In January, 1871, Mr. Ferry was nominated by the Republican Legislative caucus as United States Senator to succeed the late Jacob M. Howard, and was elected for the term beginning in March, 1871, and ending in 1877. In the Senate he took the office of the chairman of the third place on the Committee on Finance, and the second place on that of post-offices. But the most important preference which he received was the election to the position of President pro tempore of the Senate at the close of the special session of that body held in March last. It is very unusual for a Senator to receive such distinction before the close of his first term, but Mr. Ferry has the reputation of being an accomplished parliamentarian, and fully qualified for the task of presiding over the Senate, which now falls to his lot. He is, moreover, a man of considerable ability, an effective speaker, and thus far has enjoyed a high reputation for integrity of character."

Asiatic Population.

The details of the first regular census of India ever taken (in 1871) have been printed in the English papers, and contain many interesting facts. One of the most astounding features of the population. Although British India has an area of but 1,450,744 square miles, about one-third of the area of the United States, it has a population of 238,890,955, or nearly six times that of the United States. The population of the principal cities are as follows: Calcutta, 895,000; Bombay, 644,000; Madras, 398,000; and Lucknow, 285,000. The religious census is as follows: Hindus and Sikhs, 140,500,000; Mahometans, 40,750,000; Buddhists, Jews, Parsees, and Christians, 9,250,000. The details of the occupations of people are very curious. There are 1,236,000 persons engaged in the Government service, and 629,000 are occupied with religious duties. There are also 636 authors, 518 poets, 1 dramatist (happy land!), 1 speech-maker (three happy land!), 87 editors, 130 astronomers, 23,000 fortune tellers, 81,000 religious mendicants, 10,000 astrologers, 5 wizards, 465 "devil-drivers," whatever they are, 218,000 engaged in fine arts, 167,000 musicians, 38,600 actors, 75 jesters, 25 mimics, 221 wrestlers, 15 buffoons, 15 monkey-dancers, 1,000 snake-charmers, 4,400 dancers, 33,000 lawyers, 75,000 doctors, and 108,000 "ghosts" or poor relations dependent upon their rich kinsmen. The non-productive classes number 2,205,000, but these—22,000,000, are themselves as gamblers, 5 as pigeon-flyers, 49 as thieves, 361 as professional thieves, and 30 as "bum-bastards" or vagabonds. When it is considered that there are vast tracts of forest and jungle uninhabited, the density of this population is something very remarkable. How small a figure we cut in the world may be estimated in considering these tremendous Asiatic populations. Adding the population of those provinces not under British control in India, the entire population of the country is 295,076,746. China has 425,213,154; Japan, 32,794,897; Ceylon, 2,128,384; Java, 17,208,200; Persia, 4,400,000; and Siam, 11,500,000, or a total in these countries of 778,711,979 people, occupying an area of 6,505,765 square miles, not quite the area of the United States. The United States has an area of 3,608,844 square miles, inhabited by about 40,000,000 people, while these Asiatic countries have a population almost twenty times as large upon an area not twice as large. Japan corresponds most nearly to the United States in population, having 32,894,897, against our 40,000,000 in round numbers; but, while the area of the United States is 3,608,844 square miles, that of Japan is only 168,604 square miles, averaging 209 per square mile, while our average is but 11 to the square mile. In all the Asiatic countries except Persia, being 87 to the square mile in Ceylon, 253 in China, 201 in India, 337 in Java, and 47 in Siam. In Persia, where the population is steadily declining, the average is but 7 to the square mile.—Chicago Tribune.

The barn of S. J. Evans, at Sister Lakes, was burned together with its contents last Saturday night, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. It appeared that a raffling match had been in progress during the evening, a short distance from the barn, and many of the persons present passed by there in going home. It is supposed that some of them entered for the purpose of interviewing a cider

barrel that was stored there, and while removing it dropped a match, or spark from a pipe, and the fire ensued. The oil barrel was found nearly a mile from the scene. Mr. Evans' loss is about \$500 with an insurance in the Michigan State, of Adrian for \$500. No definite clue to the guilty parties has yet been discovered.—Dowagiac Republican.

THE COUNTY PRESS.

[Niles Democrat.] Walter Watson, the Buchanan lad who was run over by the cars at the depot in this city, several weeks ago, has greatly improved since the accident, but his arm was so badly injured as to stop the circulation, and the fingers and hand are dying. This will necessitate the amputation of the arm, and Drs. Bonine & Dougan will perform the operation in a few days.

THE COUNTY PRESS.

[Niles Republican.] A young man, living a few miles below the city, tried an experiment, the other day, which he is not likely to repeat. He had some coarse powder which he wished to reduce for gunning purposes, and thought a coffee mill would be just the thing to do with. Obtaining the mill, he put in the powder and gave the crank a few vigorous turns. The powder went off and so did the mill, with a suddenness that rather astonished the grinder. That powder mill is suspended for the present.

THE COUNTY PRESS.

[Niles Republican.] George Lambert's team dashed down Main street early Monday morning at a furious pace, and when in front of this office ran against Platt's wood wagon and threw Mr. Lambert to the ground but fortunately doing him no injury. His wagon was badly demolished. On Thursday evening of last week a German named Etzorn drove over an embankment in the road near the cooper shop of Geo. Lambert, two miles north of this city. Mr. Etzorn was thrown to the ground with considerable force, severely bruising one of his hips by the fall and receiving other injuries of a serious character. Fred Hoffman, brakeman on Conductor Richard Smith's train from Niles west, while training at Porter on Saturday last, was struck near the heart by the corner of a car and fatally injured. He died on the Day Express train east when about three miles west of Michigan City. He leaves a wife and three children.

mandant at Fort Du Quesne, the intended goal of Braddock's fatal march and the site of Pittsburgh, to the Marquis de Montcalm, in 1760. In that year, the commandant saw the Seneca Indians perform some rites at what is now Oil Creek, where they made a fire from the oil which had oozed out of the ground. Just a century from that time, the first refinery was erected in Pennsylvania by Samuel Kier. The early settlers found on the shores of the Allegheny River, near Pittsburgh, a broad ledge of sandstone, across which a film of oil sluggishly poured down into the water. Job speaks of a rock that "poured out rivers of oil." This was called "Slippery Rock," and has given its name to one of the richest districts in the great interior basin where oil-wells abound.

In 1858, two New Yorkers leased 100 acres of land, containing a natural oil-spring, in Venango County, Pa., and began boring for oil. Aug. 28, 1859, their drill struck the stratum now known as "oil sand rock," at the depth of 33 feet below the surface, and the pump brought twenty-five barrels of petroleum per day to the upper air. The well was sunk to the second stratum (200 feet) and yielded more. In February, 1861, the third stratum was reached, when the oil rose spontaneously to the surface and overflowed. Soon afterwards another well, 400 feet deep, poured forth a flood of petroleum that filled 8,500 barrels a day. Then came the mad rush of speculation. Farmers who had painfully extracted a scanty subsistence from a sterile soil saw themselves enriched in an instant. They woke up and found themselves wealthy. A fourth stratum of oil sand rock was found. Hundreds of wells went down. A forest of derricks studded the country. The business was enormously profitable at first and is now very remunerative, although crude oil, which rose from 10 cents a barrel in 1861 to \$14 in 1864, now sells for only about \$1.17. But science has already multiplied many a constantly increasing new source of oil. For a long while the origin of the oil was one of Nature's secrets. Theories of various degrees of probability were advanced. One sagacious person declared that a vast school of whales had been caught in shallow water, in prehistoric times; that earth had gradually formed above them; and that the diggers had found the oil that had lain within these carcasses! A more reasonable theory was that the oil was contained in coal, and that the pressure of superincumbent earth and rock had squeezed it out of the coal-shales into the sandy beds below. The discovery of impervious earth and rock between the coal and oil put an end to this idea. Petroleum is the product of sea-weeds.—"The fat weed that rots itself at ease on Lethe's wharf," as Shakespeare has it. The great oil-field is triangular, with the Alleghenies as its base and Pittsburgh for its apex. This was once a part of the sea, swimming with marine vegetable life. The plants with which it was filled were rich in unctuous juices, which have since lain in the oil-beds beneath the earth. "Through these changes," says Prof. Owen, "the weeds' have come at last to cure a rheumatism and help heal a gas; to light the feet of the night wanderer and guide the hand of the pale student penning his thoughts in the long dark hours; clothe the fair maiden in hues rivaling those of lily and rose; to stimulate the inventive faculty and wealth to the communities of men of foremost race; and among them in supply, also, tools to a ceasing tempter and to put a power into the hands of maddened demizens of broadleaved hovels to spread the flames of destruction through the palaces of Kings." The last allusion is more intelligible when we remember that the petroleum of Pennsylvania burned the palaces of Paris.

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That part of Texas bordering on Mexico has been the scene of plunder, raids and murders for a long time. It has been stated that the Mexican Claims Commission has already audited sums in favor of our citizens, amounting to many millions, and that negotiations were pending, or about to be opened, looking to the cession of Lower California, and a good slice about the head of the Gulf of California, by the Mexican Government to ours in satisfaction of these amounts. It is not at all likely that the Mexican Government has, or will make in good faith earnest efforts to repress the ravages of its half-civilized, murderous thieves across our border, or to pay the damages already assessed. The State of Texas has protested, scolded, threatened and endured for a long time, and the average opinion of the country will not find fault if she takes the matter into her own hands, and protects her citizens by organizing them, and invading and devastating the regions which harbor the Mexican freebooters. Gen. Ord has suggested a system of reprisals. Adopt that, and the people of Texas will take care of themselves. Cortina and his bands of out-throats would have been long since annihilated or chased to the very gates of the city of Mexico, if reprisals had been allowed by our Government.

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A war with Mexico, as a result, would probably follow the adoption of Gen. Ord's proposition. But this would be a small affair; it would hardly affect the price of gold, or be felt or noticed in the business of the country. It would be likely to result in adding a large tract of Mexican territory to our own. That is the only way we could get our money back. It seems pretty well settled that the American eagle must be heard to scream all over the continent, and build his nest on Popocatepetl, Mount Hood, or Mount Washington, just as he chooses. It is useless to resist manifest destiny, and if Mexico will so conduct her affairs that we must fight and gobble her, the fault is not ours—but let us have peace.—Chicago Post and Mail.

THE COUNTY PRESS.

An Olive Logan will deliver a lecture at South Bend, December 10th.

THE COUNTY PRESS.

OPHIUM. Multitudes of Chinese made of Opium, and published in the West. It is a poisonous drug, and its use is highly objectionable. Address or consult DR. WILSON, Toledo, O.

THE COUNTY PRESS. [Niles Democrat.] Harper's Weekly. Harper's Weekly is published every Saturday, and is one of the most popular and successful family papers in the Union. It is published by Harper & Brothers, New York. The price is \$10 per annum in advance, or \$3 per copy. It contains a large amount of original and selected matter, and is well illustrated. It is a valuable paper for the family, and is highly recommended.

BUCHANAN PRICES CURRENT. Corrected every Wednesday morning for the Record by KLYNON & VINCENT, Dealers in Groceries and Provisions. These figures represent the prices paid by dealers, unless otherwise specified.

Table of Buchanan prices current, listing various commodities and their prices.

GROCERIES DOWN.

Everybody uses Groceries and ought to know where to get the most FOR CASH. We wish to say to the public generally that we are, as heretofore, determined to keep everything usually found in a first class Grocery and Bakery.

CASH DOWN.

We can not and will not be undersold by any one. Our Lunch Room is being fitted, and during Ice Cream and Soda Water time we shall, as usual, have the best in town. FOR GROCERIES. Produce, Bread, Cakes, Pies, Wooden and Willow Ware, Pork, Lard, Hams, Dried Beef, Salt, Flour, Stoneware, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c. Be sure to come and see us and you will go away pleased and come again. Teas will be sold lower than the same quality can be bought anywhere west of New York City. Our motto will be discovered in capitals above.

KINYON & VINCENT.

THE GRAVE. The most remarkable book of the season—Herold. The story of a man who was buried alive, and how he escaped. It is a thrilling and interesting story, and is highly recommended.

Littell's Living Age.

Littell's Living Age is a monthly magazine, published by H. W. Little & Co., Boston. It contains a large amount of original and selected matter, and is well illustrated. It is a valuable paper for the family, and is highly recommended.

CHOLING!

CHOLING! Men's and Boy's Fine Clothing. CHEAP FOR CASH. S. L. ESTES.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN, AT 9 PER CENT. GEORGE & PFLEGER, ALBANY, N. Y. For fine job printing call at this office.

Sunday Reading. THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY. BY R. C. STRADMAN. Could we but know The land that ends our dark, uncertain travel...

A Touching Incident. A little boy came to one of our city missionaries, and holding out a dirty and well worn bit of printed paper, said: "Please, sir, father sent me to get a clean paper like that."

MORTGAGE SALE. DEAR SIR, Having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy...

Golden Words. To manage men one ought to have a sharp mind in a velvet sheath.—Geo. Elliot. It is a miserable state of mind to have few things to desire, and many things to fear.—Bacon.

Mortgage Sale. DEAR SIR, Having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy...

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There are ascending rounds in the ladder of glory, and assign each one above the other in the divine climbing. The mount of the Lord is very high, he who stands even at the base thereof is saved, but there are higher platforms, and we ascend first to one, and then to another, and from the elevations gradually rising, the scenes widen, and the air grows clearer. Oh, to be higher, higher, higher, and so nearer to light, nearer to perfection, nearer to God.—Spurgeon.

The Power Press STEAM JOB PRINTING HOUSE OF THE Berrien County Record Has the very large assortment of the latest and best styles of type and material for all kinds of

The Old Reliable Drug House! STILL AT THE FRONT! Having refitted and refurnished my store, and added largely to my stock of Drugs, Medicines, Pat. Medicines, School Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, Soap, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c.

MAMMOTH POSTER. We never fail to give the best of satisfaction in this department, both as to quality of work and prices charged.

Mortgage Sale. DEAR SIR, Having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy...

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Mortgage Sale. DEAR SIR, Having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by an indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy...

THE RECORD and LITTLE'S LIVING AGE, one year for \$8.25.

NEW ARRIVAL! CUSTOM MILL, BUCHANAN, MICH., KINGERY & MARBLE, Proprietors. The mill has recently undergone repairs and is better able than for years previous to do all kinds of work promptly and in the very best condition.

The Old Reliable Drug House! STILL AT THE FRONT! Having refitted and refurnished my store, and added largely to my stock of Drugs, Medicines, Pat. Medicines, School Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, Soap, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c.

MAMMOTH STORE! OF SMITH & SON. Embroces everything usually found in a village grocery.

O. E. Woods & Co. DRUGS & MEDICINES. Having purchased the stock of JAMES SMITH, would respectfully announce to citizens of Buchanan and surrounding country that they are prepared to supply them.

Eating House and Ice Cream Saloon. MISS MARY ARTHUR. HAS just opened in the new block, second door east of the Bank, where she intends to keep a first class eating house and ice cream saloon.

L. P. ALEXANDER, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Insurance & Collection Agency. Represents a number of the leading and most reliable Fire Insurance Companies in the United States.

J. BROWN & SON'S NEW SHOP ON PORTAGE STREET, BUCHANAN, MICH. Lumber for Building Purposes. We will take all kinds of Carpenter and Joiner work.

ATTENTION! EVERYBODY! Now is Your Time. Immense Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Men's and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing, Fine Custom-Made BOOTS & SHOES, And Men's & Boys' Hats & Caps.

J. H. ROE, OCKS, Watches, Jewelry, SCHOOL BOOKS, Stationery, Music, Periodicals, Daily and Weekly Papers, &c., &c.

GARRISON'S MADISON HOUSE, CINCINNATI, OHIO. Centrally Located, Elegantly Furnished, CHARGES MODERATE. The Commercial Hotel of the City.

Dr. V. Clarence Price HAS VISITED NILES FIFTEEN YEARS. HAS met with unprecedented success in the treatment of all Chronic Diseases OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, STOMACH, LIVER.

Dr. L. L. CARMER, Dentist. Has permanently located at Buchanan, Mich., to practice in all branches of the profession. With a large and complete outfit, he is prepared to do all kinds of dental work.

SPENCER & WILLARD Furniture, SCROLL SAWING DONE TO ORDER. Washburn, Repeating, and Sewing Machine and all kinds of Sewing Machines, and all kinds of Sewing Machine.

DR. C. A. SMITH'S Medical Infirmary, 1208, ESTABLISHED 1850. For the cure of all forms of Chronic Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Catarrh, Stricture, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Piles, Hemorrhoids, etc.

Phnygrams. He Didn't Come Any More. An Atlanta youth, gotten up in the latest style, left a West End car and tripped across to a house where a little boy was sitting on the front steps, whittling with a Barlow knife.

For FINE AND ETERNITY. "Do you think that souls separated here are united hereafter?" asked a pale, emaciated pietist of a friend.

A little five year old boy in Indiana said to a Judge, who had called at his father's, "I haven't got any store." "I haven't got any mill?" "I haven't got any mill?" "I haven't got any mill?" "I haven't got any mill?"

"Is this the doctor's office?" inquired a man who popped his head inside the sanctum door. "No, sir, the next light of stairs." "Well, I am too tired to go any further," said he sadly, "but if you see the doctor any time this morning, I wish you would tell him that my stepmother is dying and we'd like to have him come in if he gets time."—Norwich Bulletin.

"A young man in California began to read a paragraph about a mine to his sweetheart, commencing: 'Yuba mine' when she interrupted him with: 'I don't care if I do, John.'"

"What's the use going out this sloppy weather?" With "What's the use having striped stockings?"

"A man in Newcastle, who served four days on jury, says he is so full of law that it is hard work for him to keep from cheating somebody." "The only thing children can't see partially in is who gets the biggest end of the bootjack when the old lady gets mad." "Sir," said an old judge to a young lawyer, "you would do well to pluck some of the feathers from the wings of your imagination and put them in the tail of your judgment."