

Berrien Co. Record.
JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor.
THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1876.

Republican State Convention.
A Republican State Convention, to elect 22 delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati on the 14th day of June next, and also to elect a Republican State Central Committee, will be held at the city of Grand Rapids, on Wednesday, the 10th day of May, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M.

All Republican electors, and other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party affiliations, who believe in and support the principles enunciated in the call for the National Republican Convention, are invited to participate in the election of delegates to this Convention.

The several counties will be entitled to four delegates each, and the delegates will be elected by the voters of the several counties, and every qualified citizen having no representation will be entitled to vote in the election.

Under the resolution of 1875 no delegate will be entitled to a seat who does not reside in the county he represents.

S. J. BUSHNELL, Chairman.

D. V. BELL, O. L. STANTON,
Wm. DOLZ, M. S. BROWN,
Geo. SPALDING, J. W. LEWIS,
Charles FOSTER, Jacob E. FOSTER,
HARVEY BUSH, STEVEN MARTIN,
E. S. LACY, THOMAS STEVENS,
A. D. DICKSON, W. C. HARRIS,
Wm. B. BROWN, FRANK HANSEN,
Wm. E. BURNINGHAM, L. B. TOWNSEND,
Republican State Committee.

S. S. OLDS, Secretary.
Lansing, February 10, 1876.

Texas opens the ball this year with her State election on the 13th of February.

The Prohibitionists have issued a call for a National Convention to meet in Cleveland on the 13th of May.

The son of Mr. Downes, of De Witt, broke his leg by getting up in a hurry one morning recently. It is supposed that his father called him that time.

An interesting inter-school oratorical contest was held at Albion, Feb. 9th, in which the societies of Albion, Olivet, Hillsdale and Kalamazoo colleges participated. The prize was won by A. H. Tison of Olivet.

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

"The balance of cash in the State Treasury, Jan. 29, was \$860,024.99; receipts during the week ending Feb. 5 were \$181,411.53; payments during same time were \$15,531.08; balance in Treasury Feb. 5, 1876, \$1,027,905.44; increase for the week, \$167,880.45."

A rumor was afloat in Washington on Tuesday that Secretary Bristow, of the Treasury Department, had tendered his resignation, to take effect the first of March, and that he is to be succeeded by Secretary Chandler. The rumor was based on the fact that Mr. Bristow, Mr. Chandler, and the President were known to have had a little more private conversation on Monday than was usual.

The Lower House of the Georgia Legislature unanimously adopted resolutions, Tuesday, reciting that the equal political rights of the citizens of that State, regardless of race or previous condition, are permanently fixed by the supreme law of the land, the Constitution of the United States; that the political relations of all classes in Georgia have been harmoniously adjusted upon this basis, and that no disturbance of the relations or abridgment of equal political rights is contemplated or desired by the Legislature or the people whom it represents.

The dead body of Hon. Reverdy Johnson was found on the grounds of the Executive Mansion, at Annapolis, on the evening of Feb. 10th. He had been to dine with Governor Garfield, where he appeared in excellent spirits and in his usual good health. Shortly after leaving the mansion he was found by a servant dead. An examination of the body revealed the fact that he had been foully dealt with. There were large wounds in the forehead, two fractures in the skull from the upper portion of the forehead to the eyebrow, and several minor bruises on other parts of the body. The perpetrator of the act is still at large and undiscovered.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars, which met at Ypsilanti, February 9th, changed the time of holding their annual sessions to the third Tuesday in October. The officers for the ensuing year were as follows:

G. W. C. T.—Rev. John Russell, Detroit.
G. W. C. T.—Thos. W. Bottomley, Capac.
G. W. V. T.—Mrs. E. M. Frasier, Battle Creek.
G. W. S. T.—John Evans, Bellevue.
G. W. T.—N. V. Sharp, North Adams.

Delegates to the International G. W. G. L.—Charles P. Russell, Detroit; John Evans, Bellevue; D. R. Sargent, Charlotte; Rev. John Russell, Detroit. Alternates—Gen. Byron M. Outchoun, Manistee; Rev. H. H. Hicks, Grand Blaine; Henry Fish, Port Huron; Jas. H. Hartwell, Hartwellville.

Another illustration of the beautiful workings of the insanity plea in murder trials is afforded by the latest development in the Landis case. Landis murdered Carruth and was acquitted not only of murder in the first or second degree, but also of homicide, on the ground of insanity. Everybody knew that he was not insane, and the jury which acquitted him did not believe him to be insane. Nobody is surprised, therefore, that Judge Read, after the necessary examination, has pronounced him sane, and discharged him. But what a commentary this proceeding is upon the pretense of justice in our courts. This man has just escaped his due punishment for the crime of murder upon the verdict of a jury that is insane; and immediately he is turned loose upon society by the decision of a judge that is sane! This is an absolute mockery of justice.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Two gentlemen who visited the White House, Thursday, tell of an interesting and significant conversation with Colonel Fred. Grant on the third term question. They were speaking of the candidates for the next Republican nomination for President, when Fred. burst out with an emphasis and earnestness that his hearers say convinced them of his sincerity: "If any boy thinks there's any third term he is mistaken. Father don't want to be President any more, and won't accept a nomination if the Cincinnati Convention offers it to him." This was repeated in substance several times. The conversation turning to the chances of the different candidates, Fred. expressed unbounded admiration for Conkling, remarking: "He is a statesman, a great Republican, and just the man for the Presidency." He added the hope that Conkling would get the nomination, and said he thought he would slip in as Lincoln did in 1860. The gentlemen who heard him believe he but echoed the sentiments of his father.

The Democrats have become thoroughly alive to the fact that Hill's speech and Davis' letter have done more injury to the prospects of the party than the utmost efforts of the leaders can possibly repair. Both documents have been printed and widely circulated by the Republican Congressional Committee, and they have done their work. A messenger was recently sent by the Democrats to New Hampshire to reconnoiter the field and conciliate the people. His efforts in the latter direction have been unavailing, but after consultations with the party managers and candidates for office he has returned to Washington with a pretty fair estimate of the ground that has been lost by the Democracy. The Executive Committee have set to work with a *nil desperandum* sort of energy to raise funds to pay the expenses of a more vigorous prosecution of the campaign in that State. But it is too late; Hill conceded the month, and put his foot in it, and Davis clinched the matter.—*Inter Ocean.*

The State Temperance Board, which was appointed in July, 1875, at the Jackson convention, held a meeting last Tuesday in Ypsilanti. The Good Templars commenced their annual session at the same time, about 150 delegates being present from lodges in nearly all parts of the State. The past year is reported to have been one of great prosperity, as 119 new lodges have been instituted, making the present number of working lodges 204. The present membership is about 10,000—an increase of 4,500 during the year. The decline of this order has been arrested, and its lost ground is being recovered. Its financial condition also is now encouraging. In the address of Rev. John Russell, chief of the Good Templars of the State, he changes from completely, and advises that no opposition be made to the repeal of the constitutional amendment which prohibits the granting of license by the legislature. He says the clause amounts to nothing effective under the decisions of the supreme court, for taxing and regulating measures impliedly permit the sale of liquor as a beverage, and the aim of the prohibitionists is to stop such sale. They cannot do it if the anti-licensing clause is kept, as things now stand, and the struggle is therefore not worth making. He still adheres to the policy of legal prohibition, and declares that after eight years' labor as a lecturer and editor of a prohibition newspaper, he finds himself several thousand dollars poorer.—*Lansing Republican.*

CONGRESSIONAL.
SENATE, Feb. 10.—Mr. Logan (Rep., Ill.) presented a telegram to himself from a leading merchant of Chicago, asking that in the passing of any act for the repeal of the Bankrupt law the Senate should take into consideration the fact that since July 1st, 1876, introduced a bill establishing LaCrosse, Wis., as a port of appraisal. Referring to Mr. Edmunds presented a memorial of the Washington Monument Society, asking an appropriation to aid in completing the Washington monument and the public buildings and grounds of the city of Washington. The bill appropriating \$1,600,000 to the Centennial exhibition was again brought before the Senate and discussed but no action taken.

HOUSE, Feb. 10.—The Speaker presented a memorial from citizens of Louisiana, praying for relief against certain political bills existing in that State. Referring to the memorial and diplomatic representation bill was brought before the House for amendments increasing the salaries of U. S. Ministers to France, England, Russia and Germany, from \$14,000 to \$17,500; that of Minister to Italy from \$8,000 to \$10,000, both of which were rejected, the salaries remaining as before.

SENATE, Feb. 10.—Mr. Ingalls (Rep., Cal.) said that he had received information as to the ravages of insects upon vegetation in the West. During the past year the actual loss from the ravages of locust, chinch bug, army and cotton worm and Hessian fly exceeded \$200,000,000, and from locusts alone the amount was \$80,000,000. In several counties of Minnesota nearly 60,000 bushels of locusts were destroyed at a cost of \$30,000. He believed the subject was worthy the attention of Congress and therefore introduced a bill for the protection of agriculture against the injurious insects. Referring to the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to appoint, upon nomination of the State, a Commissioner of Science, a commission to consist of three eminent entomologists, to serve five years, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum each, and to be allowed traveling expenses, etc., and to devote themselves to the investigation of the insect most injurious to the great staple, especially the Rocky Mountain locust, the army worm, chinch bug, Hessian fly, and cotton worm, the results to be reported to Congress at least once a year. Mr. Ingalls (Rep., Cal.) called up the Senate bill granting the right of way to the Leavenworth Street Railroad Company across the Fort Leavenworth military reservation. An amendment was submitted reserving to Congress the right to repeal, alter or amend the act at any time, which was agreed to and the bill passed as amended.

Better Than Public Life.
Schuyler Colfax seems likely to become the envy of all sensible politicians in the successful new departure which he has made from politics to literature. His present life is the platform. His lectures five nights a week in the west, and manages to spend every Sunday with his family at South Bend, Indiana. He has detraction was his tongue unheeded, enjoys a constant round of agreeable visits, and lives, he says, the most independent life he has known for 20 years. He has more invitations than he can accept; lectured last season from December to June; has all this season engaged to May, and is engaged in the east from November, 1876, to January 1, 1877, for \$5,000, which is at the rate of \$30,000 a year. He has far larger constituency than ever before, and escapes the wear and tear and worry of an active public life in office.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

S. D. Chatterton, a young farmer living about a mile west of Ypsilanti, was burned to death in his barn on the 6th inst. To had gone to his barn before daylight, with a kerosene lamp, to milk, and it is supposed that he fell in a fit and tipped over the lamp. The barn was burned with all its contents, including three cows, a horse, and large quantity of grain. The body of Mr. Chatterton was burned to a crisp before it was recovered from the flames.

Letter From Nevada.
GOLD HILL, Feb. 7, 1876.
FRIEND—Your very flattering note of Jan. 26, was duly received and contents devoured. I do not, nay, I dare not question the sincerity of your advice, but there are grave doubts in my mind as to the feasibility or wisdom of attempting to carry your plans into execution. Persons of modest pretensions, like ourselves, seldom rise to positions of distinction and eminence, simply for the lack of "check" to put themselves forward, hence we shall, in all probability, pass our lives in comparative obscurity, and the world thus, unwittingly, be deprived of the glorious privilege of erecting monuments to our memory. Ours will not contend for the honor of our birthplace, and the youths of coming generations will be deprived of the glorious example of two self-made men, all in consequence of our excessive modesty and distrust of our abilities. These things are not pleasant to consider, and I dismiss the subject; but if my name were George Washington, with the history of the memorable little hatchet, and the illustrious deeds and glorious career of my namesake constantly before my vivid imagination, and feeding the flame of a smouldering ambition, I would tear down my sign, consign it to the flames, put my children out to the care of some humble but virtuous relative, and rush into the arena of public life, and enroll my name high and dry above the proudest of earth's sons. But here again I say, let us dismiss the subject. It is not pleasant to contemplate. I confess I have hardly been myself since I received your letter. I dare not show it to my wife (who, by the way has always been proud of me). I am often thrown into melancholy moods and am inclined to bask myself in solitary places to soliloquize. Why could not some friend even have hinted to me before? I will think—I will contemplate, and, and, yes, and wait till I hear from you again. So to pass the time pleasantly every day, I give you a brief but truthful picture of the outer and inner life of this mining town.

This town is emphatically unique in all of its phases, socially, physically, geographically and commercially. Among the crowded throng and on the busy streets may be recognized the costumes of half a dozen nations. The language or dialects of more than twenty nations, all drawn hither by the common hope and desire of acquiring wealth. Three-fourths of the inhabitants of the cities of Gold Hill and Virginia are young or middle-aged men and unmarried, drawn from that restless, uneasy, roving class of men in all our eastern cities and towns as well as from foreign countries, and the direct consequences of an aggregation of such a class is painfully evident to the most casual observer. Society is sadly disjoined, warped and distorted. Now and then occasional glimpses of the higher type of manhood and man's better nature, drop out and come to the surface, but there is much more of the "ragged edge" to be met with here than there is of the "true inwardness." It is truly astonishing with what ease and grace men and women, who come here from the east, from christian homes and christian influences, will let themselves down into the giddy whirlpool of moral degradation. The effect of associations and the purity or impurity of the moral atmosphere with which we are surrounded, and which we unconsciously breathe, has more to do with our moral behavior than most of us are aware of. People come here, not to build homes and to make a permanent residence, but for a special purpose, and they seem to feel themselves at liberty to throw off all restraints which have hitherto kept them within the bounds of respectability and undisguised, open, above-board, follow the inclinations of their evil nature. Yet after all the dissipation, gambling and prostitution prevalent in society here, there are many instances of the generous impulses which move the hearts of the most reckless men and women. I venture to say that there is not a place of its size on this continent, where an appeal to the sympathies of the people will receive a more ready or liberal response than here. Yet this strange medley of good and evil is the natural result of mining life and stock gambling.

The country is a desert. The town is isolated; no rural population to mix or mingle with and tone down the reckless spirits that flock here. And here, by the way of parenthesis, let me add, that I have been informed that the good Lord, through the instrumentality of His servants, has been doing a good work in your midst. When the material upon which he operates is exhausted, in the name of Heaven send your laborers in the vineyard to this place. There never has been a religious revival here, and there never was more need of one. I am glad to know the Lord has at last found His way to Buchanan. Far be it from me to speak disparagingly of your town, but I have warm regards there, besides, I owe it much gratitude for the notoriety it so graciously and gratuitously gave in the neighborhood press as well as in the local columns of the RECORD. I am grateful for it but too proud to acknowledge it. Now, friend—since you have taken the liberty to have my communications over to the "tender mercies" of the press, you are at liberty to do with this; and in my next I will give you a brief outline of the outer life of this place. Until then I remain respectfully yours,
W. F. KERR.

The Democratic Caucus Plan of Specie-Resumption.
The Democratic members of Congress have undertaken the serious business of cooking up a financial policy which will be satisfactory to all the factions of the "ferce Democracy." Mr. Kerr, Mr. Thurman, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Payne, representing the hard-money faction, and Messrs. Boggs, Holman, Landers, Blackburn, and other scrip-money representatives, have endeavored to stifle individual action and opinion, and compel the whole party to accept the Procrustean platform for the coming Presidential election. The caucus of Thursday night, while not taking any final action on the subject, referred the matter to a committee,

which is to report a definite proposition at a future meeting. The general drift, however, of sentiment seemed to be in favor of the Payne compromise, which is already denounced by the Cincinnati Enquirer and Chicago Times, and which in substance proposes:

1. The repeal of the so-called Resumption Act of January, 1875.
2. The creation of a "gold sinking fund," or accumulation in the Treasury, to be held with a view to resumption.
3. Non-action in relation to the National Banks, save to refuse to re-charter them.

The first of these propositions is a matter dependent largely on what substitute may be adopted for the act of 1875. The law as it stands is inoperative, and cannot be executed without further legislation, and must either be repealed directly or substantially changed by an amendatory law. The second proposition is a postponement of a somewhat complicated question involving the constitutionality of repealing charters. The second proposition is, of course, the one including and defining the policy of the party.

We have discussed this subject of hoarding gold repeatedly, and have pointed out its waste of time, costliness, its disturbance of the money markets of the world, and its inevitable failure. In fact, all schemes to accomplish specie payments by hoarding vast sums of gold are mere expedients to avoid, postpone, and defeat resumption, and this is true, no matter how honestly intended such schemes may be by their proposers. To carry out this scheme of hoarding enough gold to redeem \$370,000,000 of greenbacks, there must be a certain sum fixed annually to be put aside. What shall this sum be? Shall it be thirty millions, twenty millions, or ten millions? This gold can only be obtained by taxation, by the sale of bonds, or by diversion of the sinking fund. The amount of Treasury notes to be redeemed is \$370,000,000. Accumulating \$30,000,000 a year will require twelve years and a half; accumulating \$20,000,000 a year, will require eighteen and a half years; and to put away \$10,000,000 a year, will require thirty-seven years in which to obtain enough gold to redeem the notes in coin.

We understand, of course, that the notes once redeemed are not to be put in circulation again, for if this were done the Government would be obliged to purchase from \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 a year of gold to supply the wants of the foreign commerce of this country, and to furnish the coin required by importers to pay duties, which sum would be impossible for the Government to purchase without incurring enormous loss. We assume, then, that the Democratic greenback-redeemtionists propose to cancel and retire the legal-tenders as fast as redeemed.

It is easy to count up the cost of this process of accumulating gold for purposes of resumption. Whether the gold be raised by taxation, or by the sale of bonds, or by suspension of the sinking fund, it will represent five per cent. interest, either on the bonds given in exchange for it or the bonds which might be bought with it, and the cost of accumulation will represent five per cent. per annum on the amount hoarded, whether the whole sum be raised in ten, twenty or thirty years. If ten millions be raised annually for thirty-seven years, the simple interest will represent the total cost of resumption. This does not include the interest on the gold while lying idle in the Treasury, which will have to be paid in the form of interest on the bonds sold in exchange or which might have been purchased. This interest, starting at half a million dollars the first year, will increase annually by the addition of a like sum until the end, and in the aggregate far exceeding the entire value of the greenbacks to be redeemed. It is impossible to estimate the amount of gold hoarded each year may be the loss of interest on the bonds issued in exchange for it, or which might be purchased with it, will, in the end, be the same, and will exceed the whole principal of the legal-tender currency. It is simply a proposition to borrow that much gold during a long series of years with which to take up the legal tenders. We do not believe the country will tolerate such a business, and if it be enacted by this Congress, the repeal of the act will be demanded and effected by the next Congress.

Have these Democratic gentlemen considered the effect of hoarding this vast amount of gold, covering such a long period of time? Have they considered that other countries have an interest in the disposition of the coinage? The withdrawal of so much coin, and the arbitrary locking it up, would have an immediate effect upon the commerce and trade of all countries. It would be a hostile revival of the currency. The currency would probably depreciate for a number of years, and the fluctuations would be as rapid and as violent as they were in the days of speculation in Wall street.

The scheme itself would break down. Congress could never resist the temptation to spend the accumulated gold after it reached sixty or a hundred millions. The demand that this money should be put on the market and the demand that it should not be interested in depreciating and the other in elevating the value of the greenbacks. The business of the country would be again plunged into fresh uncertainties, and be as greatly demoralized as it has ever been in the past, and in the end there would be no resumption of specie payments.

Now, why cannot Congress prepare the way for specie resumption by the plain and direct mode of offering the people who hold the greenbacks the privilege of surrendering them and taking in exchange therefor Government bonds payable, say, thirty years hence, bearing 3 1/2 or 4 per cent. interest, the bonds to be legal-tenders, as well as the currency, for all debts that may have been contracted before a day to be named. Then we would have specie payments fixed, certain, at the day named, without any contraction of the currency, without any disturbance of the existing relations of debtors and creditors, and an immediate restoration of the whole business of the Government and the

people without the least hardship, convulsion, or interference with the equities of debtors or creditors. There can be no resumption of specie payments without contraction, and without a large addition to the indebtedness of the people except by fixing a date when greenbacks shall cease to be a legal-tender for new debts, and by leaving the currency intact in volume for the payment of all prior debts to this conclusion Congress must come at last. It may as well do so at once.—*Chicago Tribune.*

STATE ITEMS.
Hillsdale has business men's prayer meetings every morning at 8:15.

A Coldwater cigar factory made last year 3,069,650 cigars.

Two women have opened a hardware store in Monroe.

The Benson House at Saginaw City has closed up to wait for better times.

Branch county has a new jail and sheriff's residence, costing \$18,365.77.

Smith brothers, of Hillsdale, are shipping fine bred horses to Cuba.

More grave-robbing depredations have excited the citizens of Grand Rapids.

A Pierpont firm have cut 15,000 cords of wood, this winter, for the Chicago market.

A \$3,000 Button engine is to protect the village of Wyandott from fire.

Benton Harbor had three fleas party in one week, and still the men are not satisfied.

John W. Smith, a colored boy of Jackson, has built a perfect miniature steam engine.

A Detroit husband whipped his wife because their baby did not take a first-class prize at the recent show.

Battle Creek talks of a museum in connection with its high school, with 4,500 specimens.

There are 226 lodges of Odd Fellows in this State. During the year 1,294 new members have been added.

The Hastings Banner hoists the names of Hayes and Hartman for President and Vice President.

Owosso will hold a special election Feb. 21, to vote on the appropriation of \$6,000 for the purchase of a steam fire engine.

The Indians of Glen Harbor, Leelanau county, are going to celebrate Washington's birthday by a grand war-dance at the wigwag of Big Foot.

Lapeer is preparing for a grand musical convention some time this month, to be led by Prof. S. W. Straub, of Chicago.

Sheldon's magnetic-spring bath house, at Grand Haven, caught fire from a defective flue Tuesday morning, and was damaged \$2,000.

A colored citizen of Coldwater has made from a piece of pine wood, with a pen-knife, a cotton plant in full bloom.

Parties from Columbus, O., have hauled 50,000 tons of ice at Clam Lake. Large quantities are also being stored for the Pennsylvania railroad company and southern parties.

The Pontiac Insane Asylum has a post hole 300 feet deep, which they want to set to fence in the town. It was bored for an artesian well, and all the Pontiacers only exclaim: "Well, well!"

A Tecumseh lady has taken advantage of leap year and offered her hand and heart to a Jackson gentleman. She says her income is not quite \$4,000 a year, but thinks that she can support a husband on it, if he is not too extravagant.

The Bay City Tribune has the following: "Our own and pla user too nice," is the way a Saginaw girl wrote to her 'feller' when she asked him to attend a party, recently. This is a positive fact, the note being in possession of a gentleman in this city who found it on the streets of Saginaw lately." This is of the "girls of the period."

Three prisoners broke jail at Lapeer on the night of the 6th inst., with the help of the wife of one of them, and left for that popular resort of all such characters, "Paris unknown." Two double rigs to which they helped themselves at a lively stable served to help them on their journey.

A Miss Woods, of White Pigeon, apparently died Feb. 4, and was to be buried on the 6th, the funeral procession having gone to the church. The undertaker, however, thought he saw signs of life in her face when he screwed down the coffin lid, and upon reaching the church a physician was called who said she was only in a trance. She was taken home, and efforts made to restore her to life.

Samuel S. Lacey, of Marshall, has in his possession (in a good state of preservation) a private letter written by his grand-father, Anthony Sigourney, giving a detailed and graphic account of the battle at Harlem, fought on Sunday, September 15th, 1776, when the American army was driven out of New York City by the British, and of the burning of a large portion of the city the following week.

At about two o'clock Friday morning fire was discovered under the stairs of Wilson's saloon, in Saugatuck, and in a few moments the whole building was on fire and was entirely consumed.

Nothing whatever was saved. The adjoining warehouse, owned by Wells & Arnold, as a dry goods store, and owned by O. R. Johnson, took fire from the saloon and was entirely consumed, though some goods were saved from the basement and first floor. Two houses belonging to S. A. Morrison, standing near the saloon, were also consumed, making four buildings in all. Coates & Arnold had about \$30,000 worth of fish nets stored in Johnson's building, all of which were lost. They were uninsured. The total loss will be from \$30,000 to \$35,000. Wilson had insurance to the amount of \$1,900, and Wells & Arnold had \$11,000. The firemen, for some reason, could not successfully operate their engine and therefore did little service.

BUCHANAN PRICES CURRENT.
Corrected Wednesday morning for the Record by J. C. BUCHANAN, Buchanan, Mich.
Wholesale prices paid by dealers, unless otherwise noted.

Wheat, white, per bushel	1 20
Wheat, red, per bushel	1 10
Flour, white, per barrel	12 00
Flour, red, per barrel	11 00
Barley, per bushel	80 00
Oats, per bushel	60 00
Timothy Seed, per bushel	3 00
Clover Seed, per bushel	2 00
Hay, per ton	15 00
Corn, white, per bushel	1 00
Corn, yellow, per bushel	90 00
Corn Meal, bolted, per hundred	12 00
Butter, per barrel	10 00
Eggs, per dozen	10 00
Lard, per barrel	10 00
Salt, fine, per barrel	2 00
Salt, coarse, per barrel	1 00
Wood, per cord	12 00
Bricks, per thousand	1 00
Shingles, per thousand	1 00
Sticks, per thousand	1 00
Sticks, No. 1, per thousand	1 00
Sticks, No. 2, per thousand	1 00
Sticks, No. 3, per thousand	1 00
Sticks, No. 4, per thousand	1 00
Sticks, No. 5, per thousand	1 00
Sticks, No. 6, per thousand	1 00
Sticks, No. 7, per thousand	1 00
Sticks, No. 8, per thousand	1 00
Sticks, No. 9, per thousand	1 00
Sticks, No. 10, per thousand	1 00
Sticks, No. 11, per thousand	1 00
Sticks, No. 12, per thousand	1 00
Sticks, No. 13, per thousand	1 00
Sticks, No. 14, per thousand	1 00
Sticks, No. 15, per thousand	1 00
Sticks, No. 16, per thousand	1 00
Sticks, No. 17, per thousand	1 00
Sticks, No. 18, per thousand	1 00
Sticks, No. 19, per thousand	1 00
Sticks, No. 20, per thousand	1 00

SPECIAL NOTICES.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Time Table—Nov. 21, 1875.

City	Mail.	Accom.	Express.	Light.
Chicago	6:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.	10:00 P. M.	12:00 A. M.
Kalamazoo	6:45 A. M.	4:45 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	12:45 A. M.
Albion	7:30 A. M.	5:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	1:30 A. M.
Hillsdale	8:15 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	12:15 P. M.	2:15 A. M.
Grand Rapids	9:00 A. M.	7:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 A. M.
Spring Lake	9:45 A. M.	7:45 P. M.	1:45 P. M.	3:45 A. M.
East Lansing	10:30 A. M.	8:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	4:30 A. M.
East Saginaw	11:15 A. M.	9:15 P. M.	3:15 P. M.	5:15 A. M.
East Grand Rapids	12:00 P. M.	10:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:00 A. M.
East Lansing	12:45 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	4:45 P. M.	6:45 A. M.
East Saginaw	1:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
East Grand Rapids	2:15 P. M.	12:15 P. M.	6:15 P. M.	8:15 A. M.
East Lansing	3:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.	9:00 A. M.
East Saginaw	3:45 P. M.	1:45 P. M.	7:45 P. M.	9:45 A. M.
East Grand Rapids	4:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	8:30 P. M.	10:30 A. M.
East Lansing	5:15 P. M.	3:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	11:15 A. M.
East Saginaw	6:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	10:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
East Grand Rapids	6:45 P. M.	4:45 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	12:45 P. M.
East Lansing	7:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	1:30 A. M.
East Saginaw	8:15 P. M.	6:15 P. M.	12:15 P. M.	2:15 A. M.
East Grand Rapids	9:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.	1:00 A. M.	3:00 A. M.
East Lansing	9:45 P. M.	7:45 P. M.	1:45 A. M.	3:45 A. M.
East Saginaw	10:30 P. M.	8:30 P. M.	2:30 A. M.	4:30 A. M.
East Grand Rapids	11:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	3:15 A. M.	5:15 A. M.
East Lansing	12:00 A. M.	10:00 P. M.	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
East Saginaw	12:45 A. M.	10:45 P. M.	4:45 A. M.	6:45 A. M.
East Grand Rapids	1:30 A. M.	11:30 P. M.	5:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
East Lansing	2:15 A. M.	12:15 P. M.	6:15 A. M.	8:15 A. M.
East Saginaw	3:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
East Grand Rapids	3:45 A. M.	1:45 P. M.	7:45 A. M.	9:45 A. M.
East Lansing	4:30 A. M.	2:30 P. M.	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
East Saginaw	5:15 A. M.	3:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	11:15 A. M.
East Grand Rapids	6:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 P. M.
East Lansing	6:45 A. M.	4:45 P. M.	10:45 A. M.	12:45 P. M.
East Saginaw	7:30 A. M.	5:30 P. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
East Grand Rapids	8:15 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	12:15 A. M.	2:15 P. M.
East Lansing	9:00 A. M.	7:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
East Saginaw	9:45 A. M.	7:45 P. M.	1:45 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
East Grand Rapids	10:30 A. M.	8:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
East Lansing	11:15 A. M.	9:15 P. M.	3:15 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
East Saginaw	12:00 P. M.	10:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
East Grand Rapids	12:45 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	4:45 P. M.	6:45 P. M.
East Lansing	1:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
East Saginaw	2:15 P. M.	12:15 P. M.	6:15 P. M.	8:15 P. M.
East Grand Rapids	3:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
East Lansing	3:45 P. M.	1:45 P. M.	7:45 P. M.	9:45 P. M.
East Saginaw	4:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	8:30 P. M.	10:30 P. M.
East Grand Rapids	5:15 P. M.	3:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	11:15 P. M.
East Lansing	6:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	10:00 P. M.	12:00 A. M.
East Saginaw	6:45 P. M.	4:45 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	12:45 A. M.
East Grand Rapids	7:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	1:30 A. M.
East Lansing	8:15 P. M.	6:15 P. M.	12:15 P. M.	2:15 A. M.
East Saginaw	9:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.	1:00	

