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"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty!" BUCHANAN, MICH.; THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1876. NUMBER 13.

HEADQUARTERS For Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions. Glassware, Crockery, Rockingham, Yellow and Stoneware, Britannia and Plated Castors, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes, Confectionery, Notions, Wood and Willow Ware, Flour, Salt, &c., is at S. & W. W. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING. We Have the Largest and Best Selected Stock of BOOTS & SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, EVER BROUGHT TO BUCHANAN, AND ARE SELLING AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Burt's Shoes and Baldwin's Boots, ENTIRE SATISFACTION. L. F. & G. W. FOX.

FURNISHING GOODS. SPENCER & BARNES, DEALERS IN Household Furniture. Also Manufacturers of HOUSEBUILDING MATERIAL. Repairing, Planing, Scrolling and Jig-Sawing, and Job Work.

Business Directory. A. F. WHITE, Druggist and Apothecary. B. PETTIT, M. D., Homoeopathic Physician. C. T. MORLEY, Star Foundry. D. B. CHURCHILL, Dentist. E. S. DODD, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

DAYTON HOUSE, Dayton, Mich. J. F. HAHN, Metallic and Gasket Coffins. DR. J. D. SEELY, Electrolytic and Magneto Physician. G. H. BERRICK, M. D., Office in John C. G. H. MILLIN, M. D., Homoeopathic Physician. GALEN HOUSE, Galien, Mich.

Poetry. PAT'S SPEECH OF HEAVEN.

I dreamed I went to heaven one night, And knocked at the big white gate, And the good St. Peter he opened it, But he told me I had better wait.

Now Joseph the carpenter bowed, and said: "It is turn't me out you name? Sure, I'll go at once, if you think it best, And niver a word complain; Here he winked his eye and smiled, And 'twould break up your whole institution, shure, If I took my wife and her child."

And the apostles took up their nets And silently walked away, And Peter, the one who had been so bold, And Joseph, the carpenter, whistled a tune.

STORY. A NIGHT OF TERROR.

This night, which will dwell in my memory with vivid distinctness while life and reason are left me, was in October a long while ago. I was at that time a telegraph operator, stationed at a little town upon the Grand Trunk line of railroad.

Being the only man employed in the telegraphic business in the town, I was obliged to remain constantly in the office during the day and part of the evening, and Alice herself brought me my dinner and supper. There was a small room next to my office, with a window, but only one door, communicating with the larger room.

THE BELLE OF CORKSTOWN. NOT BY JIM SOOT.

There's a noise young gentry in Corkstown, Dressed out in silk and gaud, Wan of the prettiest Irish gentry That ever you saw.

Live Within Your Means. Live within your means. This is a good rule for office holders and business men generally. When the man of moderate income endeavors to live as expensively as a man of wealth, his future can be easily written, a little enjoyment, periods of anxiety, burdensome debts, a desperate struggle to keep appearances; ultimate bankruptcy, and the red flag to notify the neighbors that the sheriff is master of the situation.

How Gunn Took Smith's Life. The life insurance agent, Benjamin F. Gunn, the other day, heard that old Mr. Smith had no insurance upon his life; so Gunn concluded to stop in to see him.

According to the Fashion. She wore a round hat put upon the back of her head like the aureole of a saint, to whom her sweet face gave her an appearance of kindness.

Less than two hundred years ago the whole of Manhattan Island was sold for a barrel of rum and other trifling articles. To-day it has a population of nearly 2,000,000, and the value of real estate, including buildings, is assessed at \$800,000,000.

Fishing in Florida.

Winter tourists in Florida enjoy some royal sport when they go a fishing. Every lake in Florida is very low, and low, moist places, where the cattle found perennial grass, or a spangle of flowering mosses picked out with tiny gold balls, are this year dry as a chip.

Application of Lime.

E. H. Libbey, in a recent number of the Scientific Farmer, from an investigation of the nature and action of lime, draws the following conclusions in regard to its application to the soil.

Take Care of Your Health.

Mr. Money-Get works and delves his sixty years, and makes enough to satisfy himself; but he does not see it so. He wants to put another thousand out at ten per cent., and on he goes, day after day, hard at work, a slave to money, until one day he dies suddenly in his work, his poor heart tired out, and his friends find him in his old working suit, a very sincere offering to wealth.

Apples Most Profitable.

The Country Gentleman says that after all the experiments that have been made in the last forty years in marketing apples, pears, grapes, strawberries, etc., fruit growers seem likely to fall back on the apple as the profitable fruit for extensive and general culture.

Berrien Co. Record. JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor. THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1876.

The Iowa Republicans are in favor of Blaine. Congress adjourned on Tuesday to reconvene on the 12th. The members will visit the Centennial in the interim.

Delegates from St. Louis to the recent Republican State Convention will be divided between Blaine and Fremont.

Chicago has elected new city officers and received their bonds. It is expected that all will go smoothly in their city government for a time at least.

\$200,000 of the \$800,000 of gold on board the steamer Schiller, on the English coast, has been recovered.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt in various parts of Australia, on a 20th ult.

The Governor of Massachusetts has vetoed the bill legalizing the marriage of James Parton with his op-daughter, on the ground that it was beyond the constitutional power of the Legislature.

The south-bound mail train on the Illinois Central, Saturday, was struck by a storm near Neoga and suffered completely from the track. Several persons were injured, among them Dr. Doyle, Secretary of State of Wisconsin.

The House special committee on Mississippi levees have agreed to report a bill to the House appropriating \$2,000,000, of which \$800,000 is for furnishings and \$1,200,000 for Arkansas. The House Appropriation Committee is at work on the Indian bill, and expect to have it ready to report on the return of the members from Philadelphia.

Senator Sargent submitted to the senate on Monday last, a resolution setting forth the injury resulting to California and other of the Western States, from Chinese emigration, and asking that a bill be passed placing restrictions upon the emigration of Chinese to this country.

The shooting match at Indianapolis Friday, May 5th, between A. A. Bogardus, of Illinois, and Wm. G. Frieze, of London, England, for the championship of the world and the English game, 100 birds each, resulted as follows: By the English rule, from five raps, thirty raps rise, Bogardus, 41, Frieze, 38. Fifteen pairs, 18 raps rise, Bogardus, 24, Frieze, 21. Twenty single birds 21 raps, Bogardus, 19, Frieze, 15. Total—Bogardus, 94, Frieze, 72.

The members of the Grand Rapids Sportsmen's Club want the law for the protection of game so amended as to prohibit the netting or snaring of pigeons during the months of April and May, and to prohibit the use of nets or fire-arms, or other engines of destruction, anywhere within two and one-half miles of the nesting. They claim that the wholesale slaughter of pigeons, for instance, at Shelby, Michigan county, from which 36,000 pigeons are shipped daily, are made men who are non-residents of the State, who make it a business to follow the pigeons up from the South, and who, out of the proceeds of the slaughter, leave nothing in the State but their scanty board bills. And yet these men are actually favored by the law, to the exclusion of our own sportsmen, and are afforded to go within two miles of the roost, while gunners are limited to five miles.

Piper, the fabled incarnate, has at last confessed that he murdered the innocent child, Mabel Young, in the belly of Warren Avenue Church, and also that he brutally murdered Bridget Landgeran at Dorchester, December 6th, 1873, and further, that he was the assailant of Mary Tyner, July 1st, 1874. The child, Mabel, was beaten to death with the bat afterwards found in the belly. He seems to have had no motive for the crime except a love of bloodshed and pure fiendishness. Like the boy murderer, Jesse Bombery, he has completely deceived his counsel, who believed innocent up to the time the confession was made to Mr. Brown, and they were preparing to argue a motion for a new trial. "The motion will not be made, however, and the world will be rid of the monster on the 26th inst., when he will ornament the end of a rope.—Post and Mail.

An affray took place between R. H. Crandall, a carriage maker, and T. J. Bradley, dealer in second-hand clothing, in Battle Creek, Saturday morning last, which came near proving serious. Crandall left a coat with Bradley to sell, some three years ago, which he claims Bradley never paid him for, and on the other hand Bradley claims Crandall came and took it away. The men have frequently had disputes about the coat. Saturday morning when Crandall was going to work he passed Bradley, in his hand was a screw-driver, in his hand another screw-driver. A dispute arose, and Bradley struck Crandall in the mouth, knocking out three teeth and forcing the screw-driver through the right side of his face in front of the ear. Bradley made two more passes at him, but Crandall jumped away from him. Bradley was then arrested for assault with intent to kill. His examination took place before Justice Hall, on Monday. He was held for trial at the next term of Circuit Court to answer to a charge of assault with intent to kill, in bonds of \$500.

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STATE POLITICS.

In Kent county at the Convention for the choice of delegates to the State Convention, there were no resolutions, no discussions or votes, or anything else to show any bias of the Convention or its 16 delegates as to a nominee for President, hard or soft money, or any other of the subjects now getting the attention of statesmen of the day. The delegates are understood to be for Blaine.

According to the local press of the several counties the delegates chosen to the State Convention are very generally favorable to Blaine's nomination.

The Macomb county Republicans declared their preference for Blaine for President and Ferry for Vice-President.

In Oakland county the Convention adopted resolutions in substance as follows: "That we reiterate our devotion to the principles of the Republican party, congratulate the country on the grand success of the party, favor economy in all things, retrenchment of public expenditures, free schools and the best men for office. The delegates were instructed." The Cass county Republican Convention adopted a resolution instructing its Grand Rapids delegation to use their influence to send a delegation from this State to Cincinnati untrammeled and unpledged.

In Leeanaw county resolutions were passed arraying the party against corruption, expressing the wish for a return to specie payments as soon as practicable, and instructing the delegates to the State Convention at Grand Rapids to send only such men to the Cincinnati Convention as were not pledged to any candidate.

THE STORM IN CHICAGO. A heavy tornado passed over Chicago, Saturday afternoon, leaving wreck and ruin in its pathway. Its effects were felt in nearly every quarter of the city, but the main shock was confined in a track a mile or more in width. Its course was very irregular—first sweeping over the city from west to east, then turning north, and then sweeping away over the lake in a northeasterly direction.

The tempest first struck the city in the vicinity of the Bridewell, passed on to Paulina and Twenty Second streets, passing thence along South Branch over the great lumber yards of the city, overturning huge piles of lumber and filling the air with great boards and bunches of lath and shingles and what was in one yard was most unceremoniously deposited in another. Then it dashed across the river until it reached the lake, and here it turned and with increased fury rushed northward, covering nearly the entire South Division. Reaching Eighteenth street it struck the County Hospital and tore off a portion of the roof.

The temple of Grace Church, on Wabash Avenue, was blown down and sent crashing through the roof. The Block Island freight depot was torn to the ground. About 1,200 feet of roof was torn from the County Hospital and part of it carried as far as Clark street, four blocks distant. 225 feet was torn from the south end of the Michigan Southern depot, a building 800 feet long, and completely wrecked, severely injuring some ten or twelve men who were at work in that end of the building at the time. Great damage was done to shipping in the river, and to elevators and mills in that vicinity.

The tower containing the fog-bell and machinery for ringing it, also two-thirds of the roof of the crib, were torn off and cast into the lake. The damage in the city is estimated at no less than one-half million of dollars. The work of repairing was commenced at once and it is expected that in a few days no trace of the fearful storm will be left.

From the Black Hills. CUSTER CITY, April 24th, 1876. Ed. Record:—For nearly two months we have meandered through this land of gold, and while we think with many fond regrets of "home, sweet home," yet nature's grandeur in the Hills will always drive away the blues. Now that we have a few spare moments we thought a line or two from one of our late townsfolk would be found worthy a space in your valuable paper, besides, many of our old friends to whom we cannot spare time to write, will read this if published, so without further apology I will permit me to give you a brief synopsis of what has transpired in the Hills, mostly under our own observation, since our arrival.

Custer City, when we first arrived here, contained about 50 houses that were finished, now she looms up with over 450 and all occupied, excepting a few log cabins on the outskirts. No great quantities of gold have been taken out as yet, but every day new claims are being opened. Over two thousand dollars worth of dust has been sold in Custer within the last week, but nearly all of it came from the north, 75 or 80 miles from here, on Dead-wood and White-wood Creeks. I have seen quartz from that section better than any other I ever saw in the Hills, but as yet our quartz is a conundrum. The finest defined ledges ever discovered are here, but time must tell their value. Old miners, however, have every confidence in the country, and only the tender feet and timid are leaving the country. The late Indian scares have had a tendency to drive some away, but the solid men who came here expecting such trouble are still with us, and here will remain. This is the finest agricultural country I ever saw, especially near the foot-hill, and inside there are parks, even now, green as an emerald, beautiful pine grove by the square mile, on every hill and mountain side, and game in abundance, within twenty miles of Custer.

The Indians have run off about 500 head of stock, as near as I can learn, this winter, and two dashes were made after them last week, but without effect. Several people on their way in from out here, and out here were killed or wounded. On last Sunday four persons were killed; Mr. and Mrs. Metz, from Fort Laramie, going out at Red-Cannon, and a colored woman, Mrs. Mosby; three others wounded, two of which have since died, and the other will probably die. Three others wounded on Monday last, were at Buffalo Gap,

on the way in. Our City Mayor, Dr. J. G. Bemis, is now attending to the dead, and all are out of danger. Several others have been killed or wounded from time to time, in the last three or four weeks, and I will tell you why these people get hurt; they come in in small parties of from five to ten and without proper protection, in fact, nine men came here from Cheyenne, three weeks ago with one shot gun, and still they are alive.

No party of less than twenty-five or fifty should attempt to come here, and every man should have a good rifle, three months' provision and a little ready cash; then they are fixed. Gold cannot be picked up every day, and it may take a man two or three months to find the pay streak, and then if a man has a little ready money he can purchase a nice little home—a little new log cabin the hills—and a good lot, 50x150 feet, or if he wishes to pull up stakes and go on a steamship he can pay his freight or buy a pony.

My reason for making these remarks is this: because every day we see men arrive here who worked their way through and have not enough rations left to feed a chipmunk, and because they cannot procure labor at \$5 per day, return by first freight and curse the country. We actually know of a man who refused \$2.50 per day and board until the mines would be properly opened, and although he had not a bite to eat he refused and went back. The sooner our eastern friends realize the facts regarding this country the better for them and for us.

Capt. Jack Crawford is our chief of scouts and a member of the Board of Trustees. He is a natural, practical genius. He was appointed by Capt. Wynkoop, of the Black Hills Rangers, a company of minute men recently organized, and has the entire confidence of the people, as he has proven himself a gentleman and is always first in the saddle to "go for" the Redskins. He has sent six of his scouts to-day to reconnoitre and find out the camp of these raiding thieves and murderers, and will make it warm for them when their haunts are known. Capt. Jack was voted a fair compensation for his services at the last meeting of the City Board, but promptly refused any compensation save feed for himself and horse, at the same time remarking, "Gentlemen, I shall exact pay from the Sioux, and if my boys and I do not clear 'em out and lift some of their hair, we don't want your thanks, even." To-morrow Jack will superintend the erection of a stable and stockade in the center of the city, and fifteen good citizens have offered their horses to remain saddled and bridled to follow any party of Indians who may hereafter be found in the vicinity, and you may rest assured you will hear something interesting from the boys in my next letter, provided this is acceptable. Capt. Jack has written to Gen. Crook, offering the services of himself and scouts to assist in whipping the northern Sioux. Our minute men are also ready to receive orders from Crook and are commanded by a fine officer, Major Wynkoop, of Colorado. A fight is reported to have taken place at Red Canon this morning. Five Indians were killed and one white man wounded. We propose to protect emigration as far as it lays in our power, and have sent men out to Buffalo Gap and Red Canon, the two worst passes in the Hills for that purpose. Hoping you will forward paper regularly, and that everybody in Buchanan are alive and kicking, I remain,

Yours truly, RANGER.

The Depreciation of Silver.

There is an article in a late number of Macmillan's Magazine which gives some interesting and important statistics about the production of silver, and what becomes of it. The annual production has increased gradually but largely in the United States since 1870, but it has remained about the same in Mexico, South America, and other countries. The total production of the year 1875 was \$16,000,000, as against \$15,000,000 in 1874, about the same in 1873, \$12,750,000 in 1872, and \$11,600,000 in 1871. That is to say, the latest and largest product was about \$80,000,000 with an average annual production during the past five years of about \$68,500,000. Of this, India and the East have absorbed on an average \$89,000,000, leaving \$36,000,000 to be cared for by other countries. This production did not seem to be excessive till Germany demonetized silver, which suddenly threw about \$300,000,000 of silver on the market. This unusual surplus, along with the proportionate absorption of gold in Germany to take the place of the demonetized silver, and the increased production of the American mines, occasioned by a remarkable decrease in the gold mines, which was accelerated by the panic feeling resulting upon the marked change in value. It is suggested in the article we have referred to that India demonetize silver—that is, make it legal tender only for small sums; but this would be manifestly bad policy. It is not apparent what could be done with the surplus silver, and the depreciation would be more rapid and disastrous than ever. India may suffer some loss in exchanges incident to the late depreciation, but that people would suffer tenfold more, and be the cause of their own misfortunes, if they should be the price of silver still further by monetization at home. It is now the deprecia-

tion of silver being brought into consideration in the United States, and the consequent demand there will be for from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000, has already made a change. Silver is now worth a couple of pence more per ounce than it was just after the German demonstration, and the prospect is now that, without any other unusual disturbance in the market, it will continue to enhance in value. We have the testimony of Senator Jones, of Nevada, an expert, that the exhaustion of the principal American mines now operated can hardly be foreseen, and the present indications from the Pacific coast in mining stock confirm the statement. Meanwhile, the commercial uses for silver will increase, so that there is no reason to apprehend a very long duration of the present

depression. On the contrary, it is reasonable to presume from past experience, that silver will gradually appreciate, and thereby relieve the political economists from their present embarrassment.—Chicago Tribune.

Collecting the Public Revenue.

We have the official announcement that during the month of April the public debt was reduced \$2,781,181, and that during the same month the receipts of internal revenue, as compared with the month of April of last year, showed an increase of \$8,500,000. It will be seen, that had it not been for this increase in internal revenue, there would have been a deficiency in the Treasury, instead of a reduction of the public debt.

The increase in the receipts from internal revenue, which will be conspicuous, is due to the activity and energy with which that branch of the service has been administered since the Secretary of the Treasury broke up the great whisky conspiracy and the frauds in the tobacco business. The internal revenue service has been always more or less corrupt, especially in the collection of revenue from spirits and tobacco. From 1865 to 1868, when the tax on spirit was two dollars per gallon, the Government was notoriously robbed of the great part of the revenue. The then Secretary, Mr. McCulloch, though an able and an honest man, had a less perfect system of law, and lacked the mental power and nerve to enforce it. He was not, moreover, the kind of man to grapple with such an organization. His successor, Mr. Boutwell, who was a man of unquestioned integrity, who had better laws, reformed the business for a while, but as early as 1871 the robbery had been resumed on a large scale. Under Mr. Richardson, of course, the ring did pretty much what it pleased. It was not until Mr. Bristow succeeded to the office, bringing with him intellectual vigor, dauntless courage, and a high regard for freedom from all personal and political entanglements, which would stay the hand of justice or seek to screen the guilty, that any earnest movement was made for reform. He at once entered upon a thorough search into the secret operations of the whisky revenue services, and, one year ago, he started the country by the arrest of scores of guilty officers and others, and the capture of many distilleries and an immense stock of illicit spirits. It was a bold movement, requiring undoubted pluck. It was a direct assault upon the strongest existing auxiliary of machine politics. It was the capture of the Ring's treasury, through which all manner of corruption in politics was accomplished.

The Whisky Ring was powerful in every sense. It had a cash capital of not less than one hundred millions of dollars. It included, besides those who actually engaged in manufacturing a large body of influential politicians, including local political leaders, newspaper editors and proprietors, and a force of Federal officers, all of whom were active politicians, and this force of Federal officers extended through all the Departments of the Government, reaching to the very anteroom of the Executive office. It had an immense fund at its disposal. The men directly and indirectly engaged in it were so many political machines; they made political sales, nominated Congressmen, packed conventions, stockaded Legislatures, dictated Governors, controlled caucuses, and selected Senators, besides, in a general way, managing municipal elections, and they constituted as a political power a force which required the utmost courage to attack, to pursue, to indict, to convict, and to punish. The Radical Kentucky, who all this time were avowedly abolition and Republican enemies in the very center of a slave-holding population, was just the man for this emergency. He was satisfied there was fraud, and that the Treasury was robbed, and, knowing it to be his duty to break up the corrupt conspiracy and punish the guilty, he did not hesitate in his action. He struck his vigorous blows without asking who might be crushed; he caught the Federal officers and powerful politicians with the plunder in their hands; he purified the legal branch of the service, and one hundred and more convicts, either by confession or verdict, attest how earnestly the work has been done. In like manner he broke up the fraudulent transactions in tobacco, and uprooted the systematic undervaluations and smuggling at the New York Custom-House. He, for a time, largely suspended the manufacture of whisky, but he has succeeded in having the tax collected. He has furnished hundreds of convicts for the courts to punish; he made defaulting the revenue disgraced, dishonorable, and unprofitable. He has made the corruptists disgorge their plunder; he has placed honesty where dishonesty once had absolute sway. He has broken up the party department of political corruption, and dislocated much of the machinery by which State politics have been controlled and Congressmen made and kept in office. He has done the country a great public service, and has accomplished it in the face of the open and indirect opposition of all the machine politicians of both parties, the President alone giving him moral and official support. Were it not for these reforms in the collection of revenue, whereby that which was once lost is now collected, it is probable that, in view of the falling off of importations, there would be now a deficit in the revenue. He has to a large extent purified the branch of the civil service immediately under his charge, and gives the best practical indication of how he would carry out that reform under enlarged powers. He has in the great work he has accomplished stepped heavily upon the toes of the conspicuous friends of many politicians, and has thereby evoked their bitter enemy. But the great mass of the people regard him as the faithful public officer, who dared to assail organized fraud, and who brought it to justice, and who has given direct evidence of his fitness for the present time, when official corruption threatens to overwhelm the Republic itself.

State Pioneer Society.

Upon the invitation of the Washington County Pioneer Society the "annual society gathering" of the State Pioneer Society will be held at the city of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June next, commencing at ten o'clock in the forenoon. It is hoped that arrangements will be made with the various railroads for tickets at reduced rates. The pioneers of the State and the public are invited to participate in the festivities of the occasion.

It is claimed that Membrino Gift, the great Flint horse, has the finest three heat record in the world. His second heat, in 2:20, is only equaled by one other horse, Saugler.

The Lack of Small Change.

The difficulty which we predicted has arisen in the business of substituting silver coin for fractional currency. Although silver coin has become so depreciated with its recent abundant production and its demerit in Europe that it is now worth about two per cent. less than greenbacks, measuring both by the gold standard, the new silver coin has been issued by the Treasury Department goes out of circulation as fast as it is issued. Its novelty causes everybody who gets a dollar or two to keep it as a curiosity. Many people are also hoarding it up in the belief that it is either now or soon will be worth more than paper money—thus illustrating the fundamental popular faith in a metallic currency, of intrinsic value, which all the sophisms of Kelley and Carey will never remove. From these combined causes the silver disappears as rapidly as it reaches the people, just as a rivulet of water would be absorbed in the shifting sands of the Great Desert. Meanwhile, as silver is only issued in exchange for fractional currency, the result of the present experiment is a somewhat rapid contraction of the latter, while the silver issued to take its place does not practically circulate. There has thus been created a famine of small change, and both fractional currency and silver command a premium in New York city and other business centers.

This stringency of small change will of course pass away as silver is more freely issued, the novelty of it wears off, and people become convinced that it will remain in circulation, and that they can gain nothing by hoarding it. It will take a month or two to reach this result, but it can be reached if the supply of silver is kept up. The great trouble with the present mode of issue is that it is too slow. The silver trickled out, and the demand is ten-fold greater than the supply. If it could be poured out by millions, its very abundance would prevent the rush for it, and the popular demand would soon be satisfied. We therefore regard the bill introduced by Mr. Payne of Ohio from the Committee on Banking and Currency, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue ten million dollars of silver in exchange for greenbacks, and requiring that the greenbacks thus received shall only be re-issued on the retirement and destruction of a like sum of fractional currency received in payment of dues, as an excellent measure. It will at once relieve the scarcity of small change, for it allows the issue of silver without immediately retiring a like amount of fractional currency. It will also, in connection with issue of silver already provided for, make that coin so plentiful that there will probably be no further hoarding of it. It will thus almost entirely do away with the inconveniences of the transition state from fractional currency to silver change which we are now suffering from.—Detroit Tribune.

Practical Questions Settled about the Centennial Exhibition.

As there is considerable doubt expressed throughout the country as to the Centennial Exhibition being ready to open on the 10th of May, we have taken pains to inform ourselves on the subject, and give as authority some extracts from the official report of John Welsh, Esq., President of the Board of Finance, which has just been published. On the point of readiness it says: "Notwithstanding hindrances to our progress, our buildings and grounds are in an unusual state of forwardness. As compared with other International Exhibitions at that corresponding time; nor will the present the punctual observance of the appointed day for opening, 10th of May."

On the subject of hotel accommodations, the report says: "At one moment great anxiety was felt lest there should be a scarcity of accommodations for visitors. It has been entirely removed. Hotels of very large capacity have been erected in the immediate vicinity of the Exhibition and throughout the city. Old ones have been enlarged, and by the agency of an enterprising association very large numbers of private dwellings, of which Philadelphia has sixty thousand more than any other American city, have been utilized for the purpose, so that under no probable circumstance can any inconvenience occur for want of comfortable accommodations."

"The strongest assurance is felt that the charges will be moderate. In the matter of the charge for admissions, a fifty-cent payable on the gate admits to the grounds, and there is no further

Sunday Reading.

GOLDEN WORDS. All our lives were one broad glare of sunlight, clear, unclouded...

Wise Sayings. The love of the people is the most sublime crown which can rest on the brow of any man.

A grain of prudence is worth a pound of craft.

He who is learned and does not teach is like a myrtle in the desert.

What is called conscience is in many instances only a wholesome fear of the constable.

Hope never hurt any one, never yet interfered with duty; nay, always struggled to the performance of duty, gives courage, and clears the judgment.

There are heads sometimes so little that there is no room for wit, sometimes so long that there is no wit for so much room.

Laziness travels so slow that poverty overtakes him.

Let no man who wants to do anything for the soul of a man lose a chance of doing something for his body.

Faithfulness and sincerity are the highest things.

We often live under a cloud, and it is well for us that we should do so.

Uninterrupted sunshine would parch our hearts. We want shade and rain to cool and refresh them.

The shadows of our own desires stand between us and our better angels, and thus their brightness is eclipsed.

I will listen to any one's convictions but pray keep your doubts to yourself. I have plenty of my own.

There is no humility that is very oppressive. I heard a person say, for example, "I delivered an address at the laying of a foundation stone; and from beginning to end I never used the word 'I'." To know that he used it was to use it.

Of all the portions of our life, spare moments are the most fruitful in good or evil. They are the gaps through which temptations find easiest access to the object of the soul.

The making one object, in outward or inward nature, more holy to a single heart, is reward enough for a life; for the more sympathies we gain or awaken for what is beautiful, by so much deeper will be our sympathy for that which is the most beautiful—the human soul.

Temptations are true tests, and accordingly are often the best friends we have. The man or woman who has no temptations can never know the strength of principle he or she may possess.

It is brought out when it is beset by an enemy. The world likes the strong and the good, but it never sees till it has shown itself by severe contact and struggle with the opposing elements and seen no severe trial, as it were.

To some people refinement is natural, and virtue easy. The more you study them, the more fully you know them in the structure of their disposition, the more you are compelled to admit that sin is unnatural to them.

They were born with God's grace in their hearts, and consecrated in their very birth to purity. We have known women to float through life as a white lily on a darkened stream,—beings of beauty and grace, buoyed up so airily by the natural incensements of their virtue, that not a drop or stain might touch or soil the exquisite whiteness of their souls.

But others are precisely the opposite to this. By nature they seem prone to evil. They are like the same lily anchored by the forces of its position in a current where it is swayed from side to side and buffeted, and there is not a moment in which it is not threatened with submersion. Some are born solid in their characters. They are based on morality as a pyramid is based on a desert. Neither wind nor rain, nor the converging pressure of many wicked influences, can move them an inch. Others are like reeds and rushes by the river-side, weak and willowy; they cannot stand alone, but must stand in contact with and supported by many others if they stand at all.

At a late informal meeting of the clergy of New York City belonging to one of the leading denominations, attention was drawn to the fact that the religious awakening had been general and wholesome during the last winter, yet there had been no marked application of its practical lessons to public morality and to the outrages upon nature in high quarters of natural influence.

The suggestion was made that the clergy of all denominations might file with a protest against this corporation, and in a call for civic reform upon grounds of Christian ethics. The subject was left in the hands of a committee, with power to do whatever seemed to them best after consultation with men of judgement and character.

"A Drop of Joy in Every Word"

FLEMINGTON, (London), G. N. J., June 28, 1877. Dear Sir—It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that you and your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are blessings to the world.

When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison, causing them who can longer doubt its wonderful virtues.

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The Most Wonderful Medical Discovery of the World.

The Most Wonderful Medical Discovery of the World. The Lame Walk, Cripples Throw Away Their Crutches, and the Bed-ridden Rheumatic Rapidly Recover after using

"BOWYER'S KING OF PAIN." A vegetable medicine made from roots, herbs, oils and gums.

Dr. Bowyer, Dear Sir—Having suffered for years with Rheumatism, and having about five weeks ago had a unusually severe attack, so that I was unable to get up or move without the most excruciating pain—my physician told me that I must die.

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The Old Reliable Drug House!

The Old Reliable Drug House! A. F. WHITE. STILL AT THE FRONT!

Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Vines, Liqueurs, Stationery, Soap, Perfumery, etc.

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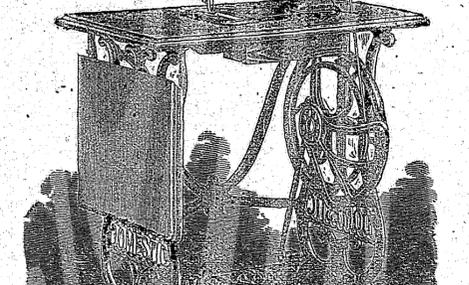
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