

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Japan Tea, com.	45c	Extra C Sugar, (nearly white),	10c
" do "	65c	Nice Brown Sugar,	9c
" do "	80c	Splendid Syrup,	8c
Good Green C.	25c	Good Fine Cut Tobacco,	60c

Havana 2d Cigars, 5c each. Canned and Dried Fruits, and all

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES,

at a small advance on cost, FOR CASH, at

S. & W. W. SMITH'S.

Sole agents for compressed Yeast, Trumpet Roll Plug Tobacco, the best goods in the market. The LaBastie Chimney, a wonderful French invention that will save you the annoyance and loss caused by the breakage lamp chimneys. Also, dealers in Crocker, Glassware, Table Cutlery, &c.

The People's Store. - Central Block.

CLOTHING.

We have the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

CLOTHING,

-AND-

FURNISHING GOODS,

EVER BROUGHT TO BUCHANAN.

AND ARE SELLING AT

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

Burt's Shoes and Baldwin's Boots,

WHICH ARE WARRANTED TO GIVE

ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Call and Examine! No Charge for Showing You Goods!

L. P. & G. W. FOX.

FURNISHING GOODS.

SPENCER & BARNES,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of

FURNITURE,

From the Common Wood Seat Chair to the most

FURNITURE,

All Work Fully Warranted.

Planning, Matching and Job Work

Done With Dispatch.

Those contemplating building would do well to

GIVE US A CALL.

For we can make

ALL KINDS OF FRAMES

as good and cheaper than any carpenter can.

WE MEAN BUSINESS.

Business Directory.

A. F. WHITE, Druggist and Apothecary,

Office, south side of Front Street, Buchanan, Michigan.

B. F. PETTIT, M. D., Homeopathic

Physician and Surgeon. Special attention paid to chronic diseases. Office and residence with J. C. Traver, Buchanan, Mich.

B. T. MOBLEY, Star Foundry, All

kinds of casting, including iron, brass, copper, lead, etc. Also, repairing and re-boring of machinery. Shop on Front Street, Buchanan, Mich.

BIRD'S BUS—George Bird will run

his bus to and from the Railroad Station and Hotel, to any part of the village. Fare only 25 cents, including baggage.

B. C. SMITH, M. D., Physician and

Surgeon. Office over Emory & Smith's Drug Store, Buchanan, Mich.

B. H. CHURCHILL, dealer in Clocks,

Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, etc. Also, repairing and re-setting of watches. Office, south side of Front Street, Buchanan, Mich.

DE FIELD HOUSE, Berrien Springs,

Michigan. This house is situated on the corner of Front Street and the Michigan Avenue, and is one of the best and most comfortable in the county. It is owned by J. F. Hahn.

DAYTON HOUSE, Dayton, Mich.,

This house is situated on the corner of Front Street and the Michigan Avenue, and is one of the best and most comfortable in the county. It is owned by J. F. Hahn.

E. S. DODD, M. D., physician and

surgeon. Special attention given to chronic diseases. Office first floor of "Record" Building, Buchanan, Mich.

E. M. PLIMPTON, Attorney & Counsellor

at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Office, south side of Front Street, Buchanan, Mich.

EAGLE HOTEL, Berrien Springs,

Michigan. This hotel is situated on the corner of Front Street and the Michigan Avenue, and is one of the best and most comfortable in the county. It is owned by J. F. Hahn.

F. & A. M. Summit Lodge No. 192

holds a regular meeting every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Traver, Buchanan, Mich.

F. & A. M. The regular commun-

ion of the lodge is held on the first Monday of each month, at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Traver, Buchanan, Mich.

F. H. BERRICK, M. D., Office in John C.

Traver's residence. Buchanan, Mich.

G. H. MOBLEY, M. D., Homeopathic

Physician and Surgeon. Special attention paid to chronic diseases. Office, south side of Front Street, Buchanan, Mich.

GALLEN HOUSE, Galien, Mich.,

This house is situated on the corner of Front Street and the Michigan Avenue, and is one of the best and most comfortable in the county. It is owned by J. F. Hahn.

I. O. O. F. The regular meetings of

the lodge are held on the first Monday of each month, at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Traver, Buchanan, Mich.

J. M. WILSON, dentist, Office at

the residence of Mrs. J. C. Traver, Buchanan, Mich.

POETRY.

"KEEP A STIFF UPPER LIP."

There has something gone wrong,

My brave boy, it appears,

For I see your proud struggle

To keep back the tears.

That's right, when you cannot

Give trouble the slip

Then bear it, still keeping

"A stiff upper lip!"

Though you cannot escape

Disappointment and care,

The best thing to do

Is to learn how to bear.

If when life's prize

You're running, you trip,

Get up—start again,

"Keep a stiff upper lip!"

Let your hands and your conscience

Be honest and clean;

Scorn to touch or to think of

The thing that is mean.

But hold on to the pure

And the right with firm grip;

And though hard be the task,

"Keep a stiff upper lip!"

Through childhood, through manhood,

Through life to the end,

Struggle bravely and stand

By your colors, my friend.

Now the prize is before you,

Never "give up the ship,"

But fight on to the last

"With a stiff upper lip."

STORY.

A BIT OF LACE.

"It's a perfectly exquisite piece of

lace, papa."

"I dare say, Flor."

"But I want you to look at it."

"I shouldn't know any more about

it if I did."

"Well, then, I want you to buy it."

"Why? What for?"

"Why, for me."

"Pay five hundred dollars for a

handkerchief for you?"

"Yes, indeed! All other girls have

them, although certainly this is a little

the least little, nicer than theirs.

I don't know why Lucy should have a

handkerchief like this, just because she's married. Any body else

would say it was enough to be married,

and so let me have the handkerchief.

Married women have everything—love, and lace, and diamonds.

Now, papa, just take out your pocket-

book. It was a coaxing voice.

"Do you suppose I carry \$500 bills

in my pocket-book?"

"It makes no odds. Your check-

book then. I have set my heart on it."

"It's such a beauty. If you only look

at it—look at that wealth of flowers,

all so delicately shaded; here is the

close work in the light, you see, there

the open work in the shade, so perfect

you can quite fancy the colors; and

all done in this one thread. See, papa,

there is a dewdrop, that round hole in

the mesh."

"Nonsense, Flor. I can't see anything

of the kind there."

"That's because your eye isn't edu-

cated, sir. Mine is; for I have

studied other people's laces till I could

almost work them. That's a good

man! I knew you would. You al-

ways do. One, two, three!" And

then there was a shower of kisses and

tinkling laughter. And that was the

conversation of a millionaire and his

daughter, that Lucian Malvin heard

over the transom of the next room

to his in the hotel where he staid over

night a year or two ago, seeing nei-

ther persons or handkerchief, and

aghast at the thought of a handker-

chief costing the awful price of \$500,

for, as it was previously stated, he was

going to marry no heiress of them all,

and to the shall of her money; he

would not marry a rich woman, he

could not marry a poor one. When

he married, he was going to give, not

take, and at present he had nothing to

give. Perhaps he would have been a

nobler person if he had not been quite

so strenuous in this matter obli-

gation but then, as Mrs. Barnett said,

he would not have been Lucian Malvin,

and Lucian Malvin was a very good

fellow, after all, and there are few of

us but have our faults.

It was among these people that he

happened to meet Rosa Mercier. She

had come from a distant place, and

was visiting his pleasant acquain-

ance; and certainly the house was

pleasanter still after her sunny lit-

tle presence dawned on it. It seemed

as if, for instance, there had never

been any flowers in the house before,

although it had been overflowing; it

seemed as if there had been no music

there, in light, or color, or cheer;

and now the place was too danger-

ously delightful for a young man who

did not want to marry, too frequent. She

was such a lovely little thing; not

exactly beautiful, that is, she would

not have been beautiful in a picture,

in flesh and blood, and in Lucian Mal-

vin's eyes, she was exceedingly beau-

tiful, with her soft color, her clear

dark gaze, and her bright hair that

broke into a sunny cloud about her

sweet face; such a gentle gaiety went

with her wherever she did, such a ten-

der grace of manner, too, in the inter-

vals of her buoyant spirits, her voice

was such a winning voice, her ways

were such winning ways. Lucian

Malvin felt that he must forego her

presence unless he wanted to make

life a burden to himself; and he ceased

going to Mrs. Barnett's, where she

was staying, almost as suddenly

as the day forsakes the horizon in

that dreary season when twilights are

not.

But he could shut himself out from

the Barnett's, but could not shut Miss

Rosa out from general society; and

go where he would, he met her almost

nightly, laughing gaily, singing sweet-

ly, dancing lightly, till he declared to

himself that, if this was going to last,

he must indeed cease going out at all.

But this was a little too much; he did

not know how positively to deny him-

self the mere sight of her. Yet things

were growing very precarious when he

could not take a book but he saw that

blushing, gold-encircled face slide in

between the pages, when he could not

make out a writ without being in dan-

ger of slipping her name into the

blanks, when he heard the delicious

voice murmuring in his ears when he

waked, and walked all night with the

little spirit which he slept. He made

a compromise with himself—it was all

he could do—and declared that at any

rate he would not dance with her

again. It was an idle effort. He

might almost as well have danced with

her as stood looking at her, quite un-

conscious of his general air, and all

the lover in his glance. Mrs. Barnett

looked at him to her side; he stood

there just as Rosa came up from her

promenade and left the arm of one

cavalier to be carried off by another.

"You are not dancing, Mr. Malvin?"

she said. "Oh, would you hold my

fan and handkerchief?" He followed

them with his eyes again as the music

crashed into a dashing gallop.

What right had that other man with

his arm around this darling? Why

did she suffer it? What decency was

there in the society that commanded

such sacrifice? In his embrace—

whirling wildly to this mad music!

"You do hate him, don't you?"

said Mrs. Barnett, in his ear. "If

looks could say—"

He started.

Was he carrying his heart upon his

sleeve for daws to peck at? Oh, I

don't pity you a bit," laughed Mrs.

Barnett, low-toned. And putting

out her hand, she took Rosa's fan and

opened it as she talked. "Anybody,"

said she, "with such a power of mak-

ing misery, ought to enjoy it."

If, then, you read my riddles, Mr.

Barnett, but if you read my riddles, I

must ask you also to be their Sphinx."

"Oh, no; it was the function of the

Sphinx to propound the riddle, not to

solve them." And Mrs. Barnett

laughed her low, pleasant laugh.

"You do not come to us any more,"

she said. "And as I used to be in

your confidence before you desert-

ed me, I can imagine the reason. I

do not like to say that it is very shab-

by treatment of an old friend. Of

course I cannot say that it is rude.

But if you do not dance with Miss

Mercier this evening I shall be fear-

fully offended. I am not going to

have my little treasure made unhappy

for the sake of the safety of the prince

of all good fellows himself!"

Lucian changed color so suddenly

that Mrs. Barnett put out her hands

in affright, half expecting to see him

fall; but in a moment he was himself

again.

"Do you—Miss Mercier—"

he began, and paused half way.

As if I should say another word,

and not already say altogether too

much!" said Mrs. Barnett. "There,

she has left dancing and gone for an

ice. What do you think of round

dances, on the whole?" And they

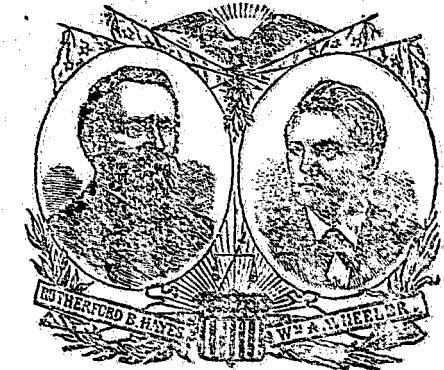
were, to all appearance, deep in a

discussion of the subject when Rosa

returned and swept her late partner

Berrien Co. Record.

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor.
THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 24, 1876.



FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

Electoral Ticket.
At Large—WILLIAM A. HOWARD, of Kent.
HENRY W. LORD, of Oakland.
District.
I—WILLIAM DOOLEY, of Wayne.
II—CHARLES H. KEMP, of Washtenaw.
III—FREDERICK MITCHELL, of Calhoun.
IV—DANIEL F. HARRIS, of Kent.
V—JACOB DEY HERRICK, of Ottawa.
VI—JACOB DEY HERRICK, of Clinton.
VII—JEREMIAH KEMP, of Huron.
VIII—WILLIAM HARRIS, of Saginaw.
IX—WILLIAM DENNIS, of Manistee.

State Officers.
For Governor—CHARLES M. CROSWELL, of Lenawee.
For Lieutenant Governor—ALONZO SEASONS, of Ionia.
For Secretary of State—WILLIAM D. HOLMES, of Kent.
For State Treasurer—WILLIAM B. McCORMICK, of Genesee.
For Auditor General—RALPH REED, of Gratiot.
For Commissioner of the Land Office—BENJAMIN F. FARRINGTON, of Bay.
For Attorney General—OTTO KIRCHNER, of Wayne.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—HORACE S. TARRANCE, of Saginaw.
For Member of the State Board of Education—WILLIAM J. BAXTER, of Hillsdale.
For Representative in Congress—4th District, EDWIN W. KEIGHTLEY, of St. Joseph.

The New Orleans Republican puts it rather neatly as follows: "Tilden says he did not write the confidential letter which was sent to every county committee in New York, directing advance returns of votes to be sent to William M. Tweed, and he now challenges Horace Greeley to prove it."

The man that was chairman of the National Democratic Committee for eight years, with headquarters in New York City and Committee rooms in Tammany Hall, and this covering the reign of Boss Tweed, may be just the man for a reform President, but we incline to the belief that the honest voters of the nation will keep him at arm's length when the choice is made. Tilden should reform Tammany before he aspires to reform the nation.

Before the adjournment of Congress Congressman Willard, of Battle Creek, was appointed by the Speaker pro tem, a member of the special committee on the Silver Currency question, to sit during the recess, and examine the question thoroughly, and report to Congress by the 15th of January next. Mr. Willard is a student, a candid, honest man, and will perform this duty as well as any one who could have been selected.

Samuel J. Tilden, "Reform" candidate for President on the Democratic confederate ticket, was a "Reform" member of the lower house of the legislature of New York in 1872. During the session, that year, of that body, there were 1,277 roll-calls, and the list shows that he was present and answered to his name only 107 times, and omitted to answer 1,170 times. If, through any calamity, he should fail to come to time in his discharge of his official duties in proportionate degree, he would make a gay old executive for the nation, wouldn't he?

Among the many letters of congratulation received by Hon. C. M. Crowell, upon his nomination as candidate for Governor of this State, is the following from the opposition member of Congress from this district, the Hon. Allen Potter:

WASHINGTON, August 4.
The Hon. C. M. Crowell:
DEAR SIR—Accept my congratulations upon the handsome and complimentary manner of your nomination for Governor of our beloved State. I accept it as an indication of good sense on the part of the Convention, and a proper recognition for merit and usefulness in long service to our State.

Very truly yours,
ALLEN POTTER.

lead to a war of extermination among those who are brethren, not by the color of country alone, but by blood.—*Albany Argus Report of Tilden's speech, February, 1861.*

A CALL.
A call and plan of organization have been issued by the "Boys in Blue," from their headquarters in New York, to the Soldiers and Sailors who served in the Union Army during the late war, asking them to organize companies of "Boys in Blue," and to meet in grand union convention at Indianapolis, on Wednesday, September 30th. For this purpose, S. S. Trowbridge has been appointed Major General, commanding of the Department of Michigan.

Companies of Boys in Blue should be organized in every town or county, and one or more regiments or brigades in every Congressional district. Muster rolls and other necessary blanks with full information as to plan of organization will be furnished on application to headquarters of the Boys in Blue, in Detroit. All communications should be addressed to Col. George H. Hopkins, Adjutant General.

EDWIN W. KEIGHTLEY.
The Constantine Advertiser gives the following brief sketch of the life of the Republican candidate for Representative in Congress for this district:

"Edwin W. Keightley was born in the township of Van Buren, La Grange county, Indiana. His father yet resides upon the same farm, which lies in sight of the Michigan line, and was purchased by him direct from the Government in 1836. The log cabin in which Edwin W. Keightley first saw the light was one of the first erected in that township. His early education was begun in the log school house of the district school. Assisted by his mother he was soon master of the branches taught in the common schools, while by hard work and the new fire he was securing a discipline of more value than knowledge alone. While yet a mere boy he became a teacher of the primary school, and was thus enabled to earn sufficient money during the winter to sustain himself in the pursuit of his studies during the remainder of the year in the La Grange Academy. This was repeated until he finished the course of that institution. By the same means he sustained himself in the Valparaiso Collegiate Institute. On leaving this school he began the study of law, teaching winters as a means of support, and graduated from the law department of the Michigan University in 1864. He began the practice of law at White Pigeon, Mich., where, for a time, he was editor of the White Pigeon Republican. Some ten years ago he removed to Constantine, and though a young man, soon took a high and firm position as a lawyer. As an advocate he was strong, earnest, scholarly and exact. His honest and fair dealing soon secured for him not only a good practice and of the better class of cases, but he also had the fullest confidence of the entire community. In 1872 he accepted the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress, and was elected by a large majority. In January, 1874, he was appointed Judge of the Fifteenth Circuit, so well did he discharge the duties of that office that, when nominated by the Republican party for re-election, the Democratic party did not think it worth their while to put up any candidate against him, but also placed his name on their ticket. Since he has been in this position, by his unanimous election, he has performed his duties in such a manner as to earn and to secure the esteem of all who know him.

He is a young man, who, as a hard working farmer boy, learned to endure, while by toil he secured the nerve and muscle so necessary to success in the pursuit of his profession. He is the son of the farm, of the common school, of your own University, of American institutions, and of his own energy. He is wholly American, and wholly a patriot. He is a representative man—a type of that manhood which our country by free institutions tends to develop."

HENRY CHAMBERLAIN.
The Editor of the Benton Harbor Times does not seem to like the idea of having Hon. Henry Chamberlain for Congressman, judging from the following from that paper:

"The so-called Democratic Congressional Convention for the 4th district met in Kalamazoo on Wednesday last for the ostensible purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. It placed in nomination a political harlot decked in the garb of ornamentation of the brazen bawd and lying the crimson feather from the hat-band in defiance of all sentiments of political decency. It nominated Henry Chamberlain, of Three Oaks. In this century year of reform no more shameful piece of political debauchery has been perpetrated. It is a vile insult to Democrats, and a mark of Cain upon the forehead of the Democratic party. It holds the Democratic party of this district in a vile odor into which few will care to venture for the laudable purpose of Christian burial. This must be remedied."

The Times sums up Henry Chamberlain's principles as follows: Upon the Financial Question, the Reform Question, the Tariff Question, the School Question, the Temperance Question, the Chinese Question, and every thing else, he is for Henry Chamberlain, of Three Oaks, for Congress, which perhaps might be fit for every other town in the 4th district were so fortunate as to contain a chronic post office seeker, who carries the vote of "over 400" greenbacks with him which he will willingly sell for the promise of a P. O., as has this town. But thank fortune such is not the case, and the whole scheme is doomed to be a grand failure.

The sorrowing of the copper-heads over the death of Gen. Custer is very proper, but quite the reverse of what it would have been if he had fallen during one of his cavalry raids about Richmond.—*Tribune Blade.*

COLFAX IN SOUTH BEND.

A Republican Rally was held in South Bend, Aug. 11th, the address being made by Hon. J. C. Burrows. Hon. Schuyler Colfax, in the introductory remarks, said of the financial condition of the country:

"Traveling over the country from October to July, on a lecturing tour from New England to Nebraska, conversing with more people of all classes and occupations, than any other citizen, and watching closely the signs of the times in every section that I visited, I am very glad to express my conviction that financially, we have weathered the worst of the storm, and that before the close of this Centennial year we shall see the commencement of a slowly rising tide of prosperity, taking the place of the stagnation which has paralyzed business and unsettled values since the dark days of September, 1873, when the panic burst upon us, and to prove that in this case it is not merely the wish the father to the thought, let me give you a few of the reasons for this faith and hope. Judging by the recent great auction sales of the great staples, East, the constant settling down of values has last reached 'hard pan,' and individual and family retrenchment caused by low wages of labor, melting away of investments, and diminished incomes, render a demand certain at those low prices, which will press hard upon the diminished supply. This of itself will tend to invigorate trade, overcome stagnation, and give new life to business. The iron interest, which felt the shock of the panic most disastrously of all, is beginning at last to revive into its former vigorous activity, but in suspicious contrast to its vast disastrous lethargy. States and municipalities are unable to increase their indebtedness as they were so universally doing before 1873. Our crops, as a general rule, have been large and abundant, and, even at the low prices, foreshadow in agricultural countries a relief from the inertia in business and trade and a restoration of prosperity. Railroad building, which the panic so sharply and so fortunately arrested, is witnessing a new and healthy revival, and we hear in different regions, as on the Peninsular Railroad that runs through our city, of long projected and much needed links that are now in process of construction, and I am so old-fashioned as to believe that the balance of trade with foreign nations being now so heavily in our favor, instead of against us, as before the panic, will aid in the restoration of the long-hoped-for activity and prosperity, the morning beams of which I am sure I can faintly but clearly discern. There has been one bright spot amid the darkness of those three years of financial distrust and panic. Our national credit, fortunately, has been unimpaired and really strengthened through all these dreary years, in all this gloomy sea of trouble and ruin, our impaired national faith has been indeed an anchor of hope, and thus saved us from irreparable disaster. Our ship of State may be expected hereafter to sail on smoother and happier seas. In a very few months the political strife and antagonisms and excitements of the Presidential campaign will be over. With the certainty of stability in national affairs; with the assured conviction in all sections and among all classes that there will be no violent and disturbing changes in our course and policy; with the dangerous element South is to be reinvigorated into new hope and more aggressive action as under the administration of Andy Johnson; that our national finances are not to be jeopardized by new experiments and untried theories I anticipate more confidence in all circles of trade and finance; more demands for manufactures and products of all kinds; more willingness to invest in business enterprises; more quickening of the pulses of commerce, and consequently more prosperity for the country and its citizens, for capitalists and laborers alike; and cannot every one who wishes well to our country join in the prayer, 'So may it be?'

Judge Keightley at home.
A Constantine correspondent of the Detroit Evening News, under date of Aug. 9th, speaks as follows of a ratification meeting held at that place, the home of Judge Keightley:

"In consequence of the nomination of Judge Keightley, of this place, on the 8th inst., as the Republican candidate for Congress for this district, a pleasant and enthusiastic congratulatory meeting was held here last night by the friends and neighbors of the judge, the ceremonies of which were interspersed by confetti, music, and the throwing of artillery. Brief remarks were indulged in by several persons present commendatory of the exalted personal character and integrity of the candidate, in which allusion to parties and politics was delicately eschewed by the speakers, who could well afford on that occasion to speak alone of the high personal esteem in which the judge is held by his immediate neighbors. The demonstration concluded by a few appropriate remarks by the judge, in which he declared if he was elected to Congress he should go there unpledged, untrammelled, with an unfinishing intention and vote for measures favorable to the general need of the nation, north, south, and west. This selection of the judge as the Republican candidate for Congress in no sense the result of scheming demagoguery, but is justly regarded as a fitting reply to the loud demands of the people that 'now is the time to choose standard bearers of sterling worth.'"

A Dog Ghost.
James Smith saw a ghostly dog in Clay township on the Bulla road, near the Myers farm, at 4 a. m., Tuesday, while riding home on horseback from a visit to the doctor. The dog was of uncommon size, perfectly white, and as he rose from the road in front of the horse, frightened the animal, and his rider exceedingly. The dog, Mr. Smith says, gave him an almost human look, as though he could speak, but at a wave of the hand to put him aside, vanished. Others are reported to have witnessed the sight in the same place, although no dog of the kind has ever been known to belong to that section of the country.—*South Bend Tribune.*

During the late session of Congress there was introduced to the Democratic House one hundred and forty-two bills asking for compensation of Rebel claimants, for property destroyed during the War, a few of which we give below, showing their general character, as these are fair samples:

By Mr. Bright, Tenn. A bill to pay the Presbyterian Church at Murfreesborough, Tennessee, \$10,000, said church having been used as a hospital for sick and wounded Union soldiers.

By Mr. Brown, Texas. A bill to pay Sylvanus Sanford, of Cass county, Texas, with interest since 1862, the sum of \$16,707.15 for seven hundred and seventy-five pounds taken by United States military authority.

By Mr. Blount, Ga. A bill to pay Harriet B. Fulton, of Bibb county, Georgia, the sum of \$24,750 for horses, cattle, etc., taken by United States troops.

By Mr. House, Tenn. A bill to pay Randall Brown, of Nashville, \$1,600 for property taken by Rebel forces.

By Young, Tenn. A bill to pay John T. Siratton, of Memphis, \$5,286.67 for the use of a cotton shed by United States Army.

By Mr. Miliken, Ky. A bill to pay John M. Elder, of Kentucky, \$14,502 balance of cotton destroyed by the Rebel army, and the late Rebellion, in Talbot county, Ga.

Besides these there are thousands of other more modest in presenting their claims to the commissioners, but are awaiting the election of a tribunal of the same stripe as themselves when their claims will be pushed forward with all vigor.

The Centennial Exposition, No. 2.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12, 1876.
ED. RECORD.—The next thing I have to notice is our State Schools. The exhibits of writing, drawing, and other departments of our public schools are equal to any other of the States, and the agent in charge of this department told me that he had the testimony of good judges living out of the State, that in some things we were ahead, especially in writing and map drawing, and the exhibit of the higher schools, with the State University, are also spoken of in the highest terms.

The Forestry exhibits ninety kinds or varieties of the two hundred and fifty kinds of wood, utilized for manufacturing purposes, with twelve hundred specimens of its use in the manufacture of various articles of furniture, etc. Our forestry is not behind, and the exhibit is creditable to Michigan. Our minerals also speak well for the State, as well as machinery, and implements of agriculture.

THE STATE HOUSE.
The house, built for the Commissioners, and as a home for the citizens of Michigan when here, is superior to any of the kind on the ground. It is a credit to the Commissioners, the Architect, and the State. Here all find a home, with every comfort for transient visitors. All except the family in charge (Mr. Noble), eat and sleep elsewhere. But when on the ground this is the headquarters of the citizens of Michigan. Mr. Noble, of Detroit, the Secretary of the Commissioners, has the chief charge and labor, and does the work faithfully, making all welcome.

THE PRESS.
In Machinery Hall the Press is largely represented. Every discipline, style and size of presses are placed here with running gear, and many of them are in motion. The Hoe Presses of course take the lead. We can see the daily New York papers printed here every day, such as the New York Herald, and New York Times. They are printed from duplicate stereotype plates, sent from New York. Some of the papers are given away to the crowd, as they come from the press. It is a wonderful sight, and is exciting to the multitude.

The Campbell Press Company have built a splendid house outside for their Presses, near Machinery Hall. Having used their presses I was interested to visit and examine their new exhibit here. I was greatly surprised at the variety and number of their large and small presses. Mr. C. has made great improvements on his presses, and most of them are now equal to other manufacturers, and some of them made for fine work, are superior to any in the market. After a severe struggle Mr. Campbell has triumphed, and will take his place among American inventors of Press Machinery.

There is no end to subjects and objects of interest here; I could fill your valuable paper for weeks to come, with matters of interest from all departments of nature and art, as represented here, but I will not have the time, even if it were proper for me to do so.

THE NATIONALITIES.
The people here are divided into the following classes: Americans of all classes, our own continent, the Europeans, from Europe, the Africans, from Africa, and the Asians, from Asia. These countries are all represented, making in the aggregate, twelve hundred millions, of these about two hundred and fifty millions are Christians, one hundred and forty Mohammedans, ten millions of Jews, and the Greek Church of more than a hundred millions, and the balance are Pagans or Idolaters. Their representatives here, are intelligent men, and many of them talented. The exhibits of these Nations shows genius, skill and talent. Egypt, the oldest of the nations, exhibits more of antiquity than others, but has not much to show in her late improvements and reforms. China and Japan give us an endless variety of the works of art, some of which are superior to ours. But the Christian nations have produced the greatest variety of the useful and mechanical, with the ornamental inventions in the world. And since the invention of the art of printing, and the reformation, by the Germans, the Christian world have made the most marvelous progress in Europe and America, while the Chinese have possessed the art of printing for thousands of years, they have never made any use of it, beyond the simplest business transactions, and it stands to-day in the same state it was thousands of years ago, while with the same art, the Christian nations have moved the world, producing the great

est improvements and revolutions in Church and State, as well as the art and sciences.

As I now sit here, amid the representatives of all nations, I see the office of the telegraph, where one nation, by its representative, can touch the keys, and hold instant converse with the capitals of their country. Here too is the Postal arrangement. The letter boxes are visited every hour, and the letters are delivered here, or sent to their destination to all parts of the world. We are made almost omnipresent by the lightning, which before the days of Franklin, was not utilized for the benefit of man. I saw at Independence Hall, some of the old, unsmooth lightning rods of Franklin, which he used in bringing out this wonder of wonders, the controllment and utilization of the thunder brought from heaven.

But my heart is full, and there is no end to the inventions of man, now brought into use for his happiness and his good, and it would be well if the world could be as greatly blessed in moral as in physical, but alas, the wiser we get in worldly things, the less we improve in the moral. "God made man upright, but he has sought out many inventions." The world is going on with rapid improvements, of which there seems to be no end. But in morals and religion we are, I fear, going back, and nothing can save us but the interposition of God.

I shall linger here a few days more, and then turn my steps Westward.

Truly Yours,
JOSHUA V. HINES.

A Loud Call for Tweed.
William, dear William, come home to me now, your Sammy is feeling forlorn. He misses your hand, and he misses your voice, which he knows would be raised for reform. The "barrel" is empty, the canvas ahead, Oh William, my very young man, Oh William, my love, you only were here to throw a check under the door!

Come home, come home!
Dear William, come home!

Competition between the trunk lines has reduced the price of excursion tickets from points in the eastern part of the State to such a low figure that parties are now taken to Niagara and return for three dollars the round trip.

The surviving members of Company H, 6th Michigan Volunteers, will hold a reunion at the Baton county fair grounds on September 28th and 29th. Tents, hard-lack, coffee and army bacon will be furnished by the committee of arrangements. Politics are to be tabooed at the meeting.

Mrs. E. L. Stevens of Port Huron has a cactus 17 years old, 14 feet high, and six feet in diameter. It is now in bloom, having fresh flowers every night.

The Bay City Tribune says that a lady of that city went berrying the other day, tore a new calico dress into shreds, stepped into a hornet's nest, and was stung 15 times. While absent, one of her children was stung three times by a wasp; but then she got four quarts of berries, worth four cents a quart.

J. J. Maple, instructor in German in the University here the past year, has accepted the position of superintendent of the schools at McGregor, Iowa.

Over 800 of the business men of Big Rapids have signed a pledge not to support any one for office who does not promptly pay his little debts of \$50 and under.

Ten bushels per acre is said to be the average yield of wheat in Bronson, Branch county.

A Jackson banker named Thompson is building him a \$180,000 house. He has so much money that he pays \$160 for a single new post.

Blackberries are selling for three and four cents a bushel at Holland City. Peaches are beginning to ripen, but the crop is small. The grape vines are loaded.

An Albion lady with evidently nothing to do has made a silk bed-quilt containing 15,212 pieces. We pass her case over to the author of "Nothing to wear."

BUCHANAN PRICES CURRENT.
Correspondence Wednesday morning for the Record by the Detroit Herald, at Buchanan, Mich. The following are the prices paid by dealers; unless otherwise specified.

Wheat, white, per bushel	1.00
Wheat, red, per bushel	.95
Barley, per bushel	.60
Oats, per bushel	.40
Timothy Hay, per ton	12.00
Alfalfa Hay, per ton	10.00
Port Wine, per hundred	2.25
Port Wine, per gallon	.22
Port Wine, per quart	.05
Port Wine, per pint	.02
Port Wine, per ounce	.01
Port Wine, per drop	.00
Port Wine, per hair	.00
Port Wine, per nail	.00
Port Wine, per thread	.00
Port Wine, per needle	.00
Port Wine, per pin	.00
Port Wine, per button	.00
Port Wine, per collar	.00
Port Wine, per shirt	.00
Port Wine, per coat	.00
Port Wine, per suit	.00
Port Wine, per dress	.00
Port Wine, per skirt	.00
Port Wine, per hat	.00
Port Wine, per shoe	.00
Port Wine, per sock	.00
Port Wine, per glove	.00
Port Wine, per handkerchief	.00
Port Wine, per pocket square	.00
Port Wine, per necktie	.00
Port Wine, per cravat	.00
Port Wine, per waistcoat	.00
Port Wine, per vest	.00
Port Wine, per jacket	.00
Port Wine, per overcoat	.00
Port Wine, per umbrella	.00
Port Wine, per cane	.00
Port Wine, per stick	.00
Port Wine, per pipe	.00
Port Wine, per cigar	.00
Port Wine, per cigarette	.00
Port Wine, per cigar box	.00
Port Wine, per cigar case	.00
Port Wine, per cigar holder	.00
Port Wine, per cigar lighter	.00
Port Wine, per cigar stand	.00
Port Wine, per cigar rack	.00
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