

Berrien Co. Record.

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor.
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1877.

Greenbacks have arisen to 94 cents per dollar. The highest they have been since the close of the rebellion.

It took \$8,000 out of Sammy's "bar" to pay for the Oregon vote and yet was a failure, but Cronin is \$8,000 ahead in the speculation.

Hon. James G. Blaine was nominated to the United States Senatorship by the Maine Republicans in the Legislature, without a dissenting voice.

There were over a thousand deaths by violence in New York City last year, the list including 162 suicides. Of the persons committing suicide 117 were males and 85 females.

About 100 prisoners in the Columbian, Ohio, penitentiary lately showed symptoms of poisoning. An investigation showed the cause of the trouble to be some baking powder used in making the bread.

Our Mexican neighbors are getting considerably warmed up. It is estimated that over 60,000 men are now under arms in that country and ready for action.

The Michigan Southern Poultry Association will hold their first annual exhibition at Three Rivers, commencing Monday, January 22d and closing Friday, January 26th. All monies received as entry fees will be given as premiums in the different classes.

Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt was laid in his final resting place January 7th, with all honors due a rich man, and now everybody is busy preparing his eulogy. Our part of it is to say that other men have died who did not possess such a fortune, but were just as worthy of praise and commendation as he.

The railroads have returned to the old through passenger rates from Chicago East. The rate to New York is \$22. From Chicago to Syracuse \$17, old rate \$12; to Rochester \$15.40, old rate \$11.40; to Buffalo \$14, old rate \$12. The rate for second class to Buffalo has been fixed at \$11.

The National debt less the amount of cash in the United States Treasury December 31st 1876 amounted to \$2,089,880,099.42. At the same time in 1875 it amounted to \$2,113,297,211.40 and in 1876 to \$2,185,989,884.14 making a reduction in two years \$49,602,284.72.

Gen. John A. Logan was nominated by acclamation in the Republican caucus for the Senatorship of the State of Illinois, January 5th. The election will be a little more closely contested, as the Democrats and Republicans are nearly equally represented and for either to secure the election must depend upon the vote of the few independents. It is supposed that the Democratic caucus will select some Republican or Independent for their candidate. Both parties are confident of success.

Frederick May assaulted James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, on the street, a few days since, and now the New Yorkers are expecting a little dueling for a settlement of the difficulty. The Times says: The May-Bennett affair has ended in a duel, the particulars of which are as yet, unknown in this city, save to a very few of the principals, and to a few of the bystanders. The choice was not made because Michigan has no men fit to fill this exalted position, but because the people have tried Mr. Ferry in many offices of public trust and he has never been found wanting. His private life is spotless, and his public acts have never been tarnished by a suspicion. His life is a worthy example to the youth of Michigan, for few men have lived a more useful or busier one than he. He was born on the island of Mackinac in 1827, and from the humblest walks of life has raised himself, by integrity, perseverance and industry, to the second office in the gift of the American people. His educational privileges have been only those offered poor boys in pioneer settlements; his schoolmaster such as trained Hugh Miller for science and Abraham Lincoln for law. We first hear of him as a newspaper carrier with his boy, paddling a canoe down the rapids and back during the season of navigation. A little later at work on a farm in summer, in the spring and fall pulling lumber out of the waters, and in the winter engaged in a shingle shanty. Two years he stands behind a counter in Illinois, afterward keeps books and sells goods at home in Grand Haven. It is needless to enter into full details of his subsequent business career. It is sufficient to say that he continued in the employ of his father until he became a partner; that he remained such until his father's death in 1867, when an extensive business fell largely under his control.

His first political office was that of county clerk in 1851. He served on the lower House of the State Legislature, receiving his nomination not only without his asking but absolutely without his knowledge. In 1857 he was elected to the State Senate. He served eight years on the Republican State Central Committee. He was a delegate to the National Convention in Chicago, in 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln, and was one of the Vice Presidents of that Convention. In 1864 he was elected Representative from his district to the 38th Congress; and was re-elected to the 40th, 41st, and 42d, by constantly increasing majorities. Six years ago he entered the lists as a candidate for U. S. Senator, against the two Howards (Jacob M. and Wm. A.) and ex-Governor Austin Blair.

Long Branch, N. J., Jan. 7. The transatlantic steamship America, bound from Havre for New York, came ashore at Seabright, about four miles north of this place, at 8 o'clock this morning. There were three cabin, 51 second and fourth class passengers and 162 officers and crew on board, all of whom, with the exception of three of the crew, were saved. Soon after the ship struck, the captain ordered a small boat with a crew composed of officer Brillantine and 11 men to carry information ashore and obtain assistance. The steamer was only 70 yards from the beach. The boat struck the beach, the undertow and floating ice to other, swept her, and three of the crew were lost.

Michigan in Congress.

In the House of Representatives on the 6th inst. an amendment to the deficiency bill to pay \$200 to a clerk who was performing for the Committee on Ways and Means in the absence of the regular clerk, being under discussion, the following passage took place between Messrs. Conger and Wood, of New York:

Mr. Conger—Does the salary of the regular clerk go on during the time that this man is paid? If not, that money can be paid to his successor in office.

Mr. Wood, of New York—I am not advised of that.

Mr. Conger—If the regular salary did not run on then I am willing that his deputy shall be paid. I speak of it because I am reminded, by this deficiency bill of the very elegant appeals of the gentleman from New York [Mr. Wood] and other gentlemen on that side of the House for excessive economy and retrenchment at the commencement of the last session of Congress, and of the great parade that was made before the country by the gentleman and others of the design of the House, not only to diminish the salaries of the clerks of committees, but as far as possible to reduce the number, and it was heralded through the country with a great blare of trumpets that the Democratic party were going to reduce the expenditures of the House. I recall that now, that, after the election is over, we may compare the two processes by which appropriations are now made for a deficiency which was then created by political effect.

Mr. Wood, of New York—My friend from Michigan [Mr. Conger] is always very suggestive; but, so far as the compensation of this person is concerned, I will say that he has faithfully and laboriously performed the entire clerical service of that committee on the important questions which that committee brings before the House. I say further that that committee unanimously recommended the adoption of this amendment, and I hope my friend from Michigan will withdraw his objection.

Mr. Conger—The gentleman from New York has so often before objected to paying two salaries for performing one service for the Government, or to paying two salaries to two persons for performing the same duties, that I thought it sufficient that I should call his attention to his former remarks upon this question to see if he remembered them.

In the course of further debate upon the deficiency bill, Mr. Conger said:

I agree with the gentleman who has just spoken as to the propriety and justice of paying for services actually rendered to committees or to the House, but I had hoped that these questions would come up at some time when it would be proper for me to inquire why persons who have been employed by this House and whose entire livelihood at this inclement season of the year depends upon the continuance of such employment—why maimed and wounded soldiers who have been serving as officers of this House have within the last two or three days been discharged from employment and their places given to others. This may not be the proper time to raise the question, but the suggestion of justice and equity by the gentleman on the other side recalls to my mind the fact that a one-armed soldier from my own State, who has been long a door-keeper of this House and a faithful officer of this House and a faithful officer of Michigan Senators and Representatives within the last three days for no assigned reason except that his place was wanted for another.

Senator T. W. Ferry.

The renomination by acclamation of U. S. Senator Ferry, on Wednesday night, by the Republican caucus of Michigan Senators and Representatives, without a dissenting voice, was an honor of which any man might be proud, and an incident almost without parallel in the political life of a distinguished man. The choice was not made because Michigan has no other men fit to fill this exalted position, but because the people have tried Mr. Ferry in many offices of public trust and he has never been found wanting. His private life is spotless, and his public acts have never been tarnished by a suspicion. His life is a worthy example to the youth of Michigan, for few men have lived a more useful or busier one than he. He was born on the island of Mackinac in 1827, and from the humblest walks of life has raised himself, by integrity, perseverance and industry, to the second office in the gift of the American people. His educational privileges have been only those offered poor boys in pioneer settlements; his schoolmaster such as trained Hugh Miller for science and Abraham Lincoln for law. We first hear of him as a newspaper carrier with his boy, paddling a canoe down the rapids and back during the season of navigation. A little later at work on a farm in summer, in the spring and fall pulling lumber out of the waters, and in the winter engaged in a shingle shanty. Two years he stands behind a counter in Illinois, afterward keeps books and sells goods at home in Grand Haven. It is needless to enter into full details of his subsequent business career. It is sufficient to say that he continued in the employ of his father until he became a partner; that he remained such until his father's death in 1867, when an extensive business fell largely under his control.

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The contest was hot, for the prize was dazzling, and each contestant was backed by an army of warm personal friends. Mr. Ferry won the prize, and the people of Michigan have never regretted that he came off victorious. No more useful member ever entered the halls of Congress than Mr. Ferry, and no Michigan interest was ever allowed to suffer where he could lend a helping hand. Chosen to preside over the Senate, on the death of Henry Wilson, he has shown a knowledge of parliamentary law and keen judgment which has gained him the admiration of the ablest body of men in the new world. The fairness of his rulings have never been questioned, not even by his political opponents.

During the war circumstances were such that he could not go into the army, but he was always the soldier's true friend, and spent means liberally to aid the Union cause. His charity was not confined to State bounds. As an instance, the soldiers' fair at Chicago, while the war cloud was darkening the land, found him the largest single giver, as the records of the sanitary commission will show.

As an instance of his just business dealings, Mr. Ferry, on the morning after the great Chicago fire, made known his determination to sell lumber at ante-fire rates, thus breaking up a ring of selfish speculators and saving the city unjust exactions from speculative speculations.

He is of fine personal presence, a modest, genial gentleman, with no put-on-air of superiority, and whatever he has to do is done with a quiet persistency which always accomplishes the end sought. In the extempore debates of the Senate he has proved himself equal to the ablest men of that body. The Legislators of Michigan showed true wisdom in making his nomination unanimous, and we repeat what has already been said: "It is a deserved compliment to one of Michigan's ablest and most faithful public servants."—Lansing Republican.

Ohio Correspondence.

PERKINSBURG, Jan. 3, 1877. Ed. Record.—We are entering upon our new year with a winter so different from last, we are quite willing to replace our '76 with '77 and almost think we have fallen upon a new latitude and another climate far removed from that to which we have been accustomed. Even to those who have poor memories it may not be difficult to recall what a beautiful New Year we had to usher in the Centennial, so warm and fine, and spring-like, and the weather was such not for a day only, but much of the same sort continued for weeks. No snow, air as mild as May, overcoats useless and fires uncomfortable, while we could sit in our dwellings with open doors and windows. But this winter all our old appliances for winter are again in vogue. We have all the snow and blow and cold we need to remind us we have not "lost our latitude."

It is not true there is "no North, no South." We have a North unmistakably with all its proper characteristics. We are of the North and must be. In it all this climatically, but politically we are not. We know which we have, North or South. Take up a political newspaper of one persuasion and we are sure of one thing, when we take up one of the other, we are sure of the opposite. That is if we believe what we read. But in this respect it seems we could never believe less of what is published for us to read, if indeed it can be suspected that any should believe it. It must be confessed, uncertainty is all we have really, yet both sides claim with all confidence and apparent certainty, that the result will be as they wish it. Meanwhile we wait and every day we wait makes it more certain we shall all acquiesce like good citizens in the declared result, be it as we wish or not. The people are not going to destroy the Government because every one cannot have his own choice who shall administer it. On the whole, we think the last will prove the one of the best general elections we have ever had. It will show how strong our Government is. What a strain it can bear and not break. But we trust our Legislators will take good care it is never subjected to another similar. We believe we shall escape, "thy skin of our teeth," from a political state of affairs which would not be good for us.

Everybody is saying "what a fine winter we are having." Good for business, a little hard on fruit and provisions, but favorable to all classes who have anything to do, and makes work and employment and so broad for numbers who otherwise would be idle.

We have not had so much sleighing as the Record announces in Michigan, "29 days in Dec." we had perhaps half that, and now it is excellent, about enough to make smooth tracks and easy passing.

We saw the meteor and heard its report though Ohio is not credited in your enumeration as among the States which had this favor. It was clear and sharp and well defined. The sound was like the rolling of distant thunder, while the light of it in the heavens was the most brilliant and startling ever witnessed here.

We expected ere this to have read many explanations and theories accounting for this phenomenon, but the savants seem reticent thus far. We feel anxious to see it explained. The time was when it would be deemed the precursor of some calamity, but we have got beyond that now. We know enough not to be frightened, but we are anxious to know more, we want our inquiries met and our inquiries answered. We hoped some would be wise enough to do so.

Our schools are having their winter vacation including the holidays, accomplishing a double object, rest and amusement. But we find the holiday season becomes not unlike visits of which we used to hear, they make the favored ones "twice glad," their coming and not less their going. "Let us have peace."

We have no special interest in our churches. No extra services, and when we need very much a revival and increased activity, we have none in the cause of temperance. The sale is unchecked and those who love

drink have no hindrance. There are too many who will, for the liquor, "hold the bottle to their neighbor's lips." We need strong hands and hearts and measures, but we shall continue to need as now appears.

Yours, &c., J. K. DEERING.

Vanderbilt's Will.

The will of the late millionaire and railway magnate, Cornelius Vanderbilt, has been already published, and is now a public document open to discussion. It will occasion a very general feeling of surprise, that notwithstanding his fortune amounted to over sixty millions of dollars, his wife receives by the will, as originally drawn, \$500,000, together with the family mansion and all its appointments, to which he adds in a codicil 200,000 shares of railway stock, equivalent to \$200,000 more. This peculiar disposition of his property, however, is in accord with a marriage settlement made in due form before marriage with his second wife, by which she agreed not to claim her lawful interest, the compact being made in view of his extreme age at the time of the marriage, the Commodore being then over 70, and of the additional fact that she had nothing to do with the accumulation of his fortune. To five of his living daughters he bequeaths \$2,500,000; to the sixth, the interest upon \$100,000 in United States 10-40s, the principal to go to her heirs; to the seventh, the interest on \$80,000 of the same class of bonds; and to the eighth, the interest upon \$500,000—the total sum to the daughters or their heirs, two or three of them being dead, being \$3,700,000. To his son, Cornelius Jr., who borrowed so lavishly of Horace Greeley and never repaid it, and who has been considered the black sheep of the family, he leaves only the interest on \$200,000 of 10-40 bonds, which is simply sufficient to under the circumstances. Then follows a long list of smaller bequests, which are pretty liberal, especially in the case of grandsons by favorite children. This brings us to his favorite son, William H. Vanderbilt, who has had the responsible charge of his business for many years. In the will, as originally written, he left to him about \$50,000,000, but in a very inconsiderate and heartless manner he appends a codicil which takes away \$11,500,000 of this amount and bestows it upon William H.'s four grandchildren. Such un-fatherly conduct as this in reducing his favorite son to about \$40,000,000, especially when that son has but \$10,000,000 in his own fortune, and leaving him to struggle alone with the vicissitudes of fortune and the inevitable world, especially in these trying times, is a sad comment upon the want of charity which has always characterized the Commodore.

The family is very well provided for. None of them are likely to die in the poorhouse or to be compelled to tramp for a living. But read the will all through, and see that of all these millions not one penny is left for charity, for religion, for literature, for science or education, for the relief of the poor, or the good of mankind. With the exception of the amount bestowed upon the Vanderbilt University at Nashville during his life-time, owing to the importunities of a wife whom he married when over 80, not one cent has been contributed to any object that did not minister to the convenience, comfort, or business aims of Cornelius Vanderbilt. The narrowness and selfishness of this bequest is the more glaringly evident when it is considered what a vast amount of good might have been accomplished with but half the amount that was left to William H., and the loss of which he could never have felt. He might have erected new seats of learning that would have sent his name down to grateful posterity, or strengthened existing institutions. He might have furthered meritorious schemes of benevolence and enlarged the scope of other usefulness. He might have brought relief, like George Peabody, to thousands of deserving poor men, by giving them opportunities of acquiring homes for their families. He might have bestowed charity upon widows and orphans who would have risen up and called him blessed. He could have built a monument to his memory that would have endured to the end of time in the thankful hearts of a grateful people, and that would have held his name in everlasting remembrance. Never had man greater opportunities, and never did man more completely neglect them. After a life of sixty years spent in grasping and clutching at wealth, and after having accumulated a fortune at the rate of a million of dollars for every year of that time, he dies with only one charitable act to that life, and that one inspired by his wife. The end is that his name will soon pass away and be forgotten. The lesson is that few men can devote their lives to the piling up of a great fortune except by living coldly and selfishly for themselves alone. It is not impossible that the vast fortune itself may be largely frittered away in litigation, since already a legatee has asked that the relatives, outside of William H. Vanderbilt's family, will never let the will stand as it is.

Chicago Tribune.

The Mexican Confusion.

From San Francisco we have the announcement that President Lerdo, of Mexico, and staff, are now in the State of Jalisco, (one of the wealthiest in the Republic), and that Lerdo has with him nearly one-half of the Mexican regular army, commanded by skillful Generals. His programme is to risk a battle with Diaz, and if successful to regain the capital.

From Brownsville we have the acknowledgment that the rumor that Escobedo was shot is false. The Brownsville reporter declares that Escobedo is with Lerdo at Mazatlan. Diaz had advanced on the army supporting Leglesia, and the latter had retired from Queretaro to Guana-jato.

If Lerdo has an army with him, it is safe to infer that the line of States mentioned in a previous article are staking their fortune in returning the President to the capital. The fact that Lerdo's movements have been secret, is not to be accepted as evidence that his cause is weak, although it may be.

Inter-Ocean.

Silver Coin in Circulation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The amount of silver distributed from the Treasury since Dec. 5, 1876, of which \$15,835,512.62 was for redemption of fractional currency, and \$1,011,998.76 was silver paid in lieu of notes and checks.

The Oregon elector master stinks of corruption, and the corruption is traced to the pure Democratic party, too. Considerable quantities of the contents of that bar have been traced there, \$8,000 of it being traced to Pelton, Governor Tilden's private secretary.

STATE ITEMS.

The gas works at Greenville were burned January 4th. Loss \$1,000. No insurance.

The Paw Paw Courier says; Wood is worth but a \$1000 now, and we know of contracts being made for 18 cords for \$15.

Elk are found just now in considerable numbers; usually in the most inaccessible places. Swamps that were scorched by the great conflagration of 1871, and are now a tangled mass of dead trees and brush-wood seem to be their favorite haunts, though they are frequently met with among the pines and hemlocks.

For the 10 days from December 19 to December 29 there were shipped from this station 734 dressed hogs, which in weight aggregated 167,498 pounds, or about 194 pounds per head.—Coldwater Republican.

Mr. Uren, a prominent citizen of Houghton, tried to kill himself Dec. 22, by shooting through the head with a Spencer rifle. Mental aberration was supposed to be the cause. He was alive at last accounts.

At Saugatuck, snow is now about thirty inches deep on a level. There are hundreds out of employment this winter, though there is some shipbuilding.

Saginaw county has voted her Circuit Judge \$1,000 in addition to the salary allowed by the constitution.

Ingham county pays her Judge of Probate \$1,000; Treasurer, \$1,000; Clerk, \$500; and Prosecuting Attorney, \$1,200. These amounts to include all expenses for lights, fuel, stationery, postage, &c.

A young man named Daniel Keeley, employed at the lumber camp of John Larkin, near East Saginaw, was killed on Saturday by a falling tree.

Figures are What is Wanted.

Not election majorities, but such as interest the great army of American producers. Twenty-five years ago the eight counties of Missouri now traversed by the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad were nearly a wilderness. To-day, by a late census, it is discovered that these counties produce over one-fourth of the entire wheat crop of the State, over one-half of the corn crop, and over one-ninth of the oats. The same growth of country is now being repeated in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the immortal Greeley had this identical route and section of country in mind when he breathed those stirring words of wisdom, "Young man, go West." Therefore, it is the national duty, parties taking this advice should desire to pass over a road that has done so much for a State, (especially as it offers the best facilities) and see for themselves. By the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., through cars are run from Cleveland and Toledo, and through connections made from Cincinnati and Indianapolis, via Chicago, to St. Jo., Atchison and Kansas City, and from Chicago to Kansas City without change. We are about to issue, in connection with our own, a county map of Colorado and New Mexico, giving valuable information as regards time tables, routes, distances, altitudes, &c., which we will be pleased to send, upon application in person or by letter, addressed to T. PENFIELD, G. F. & T. A., 436 1/2

Marriages.

Jan. 4th, 1877, at the home of the bride in Buchanan, Mr. J. B. Bennett, Mr. EDWARD J. CASH and Miss M. A. VOORHEES, both of Buchanan.

Deaths.

Died, January 8th, 1877, at his residence in this place, Mr. DANIEL TOTT, aged 65 years, 10 months and 22 days.

Miss JENNIE LANG, aged nearly twenty years.

She spent all of her short life in Buchanan. She was converted about seven years ago, under the labor of the Rev. J. K. Berry, and united with the M. E. Church, of which she was a faithful member until called from the mortal life to the Church triumphant. She, by the sweetness of her spirit and patience in her protracted sickness, won many friends who now mourn her loss, but their loss is her eternal gain. May we emulate her spirit and meet her in Heaven.

Collins and Weaver Hall.

POSITIVELY ONE DAY ONLY.

Monday, Jan. 15th.

TWO PERFORMANCES OF DOLLY.

DOLORETTA, the celebrated DOLL.

GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.

Together with the fashionable

MISS MINNIE WARREN,

and the celebrated Phenomenon and Comic Dancer,

MAJOR NEWELL,

NEW AND FASHIONABLE PERFORMANCES,

including the celebrated DOLL, MISS MINNIE WARREN, MAJOR NEWELL, and the celebrated Phenomenon and Comic Dancer.

In addition to their attractions will be the most perfect

entertainment of the season.

Admission only 25c.

Children (under 10 years) 10c; Reserved Seats, 50c.

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EVERYBODY, SEE HERE.

The Berrien County Almanac and Reference Book for 1877.

Is nearly ready. Be sure you get a copy before they are all gone. It is a small and handy book, and is full of interesting reading for every one.

History of Berrien County; Geography of Berrien County; Statistics of Churches, Schools and Societies; State and County Officers; Calendar Tables prepared for this locality; Official Vote of Berrien County; Electoral and Popular Vote for President; Railroad Time, Fare and Distance Tables; Population of the County, and plenty of fun.

ALL FOR 15 CENTS.

PARENTS. While the children at school are learning to read, don't let them neglect the history and geography of the world, don't let them neglect the history and geography of the world, don't let them neglect the history and geography of the world.

TEACHERS. The Berrien County Almanac and Reference Book for 1877.

MINISTERS. Statistics of the Churches in the County of Berrien; Electoral and Popular Vote for President; Railroad Time, Fare and Distance Tables; Population of the County, and plenty of fun.

BUSINESS MEN. Always have a copy of the Berrien County Almanac on hand.

FARMERS. Don't forget to obtain a copy of the Berrien County Almanac before they are all gone.

BOYS. See that your folks have a copy of the Berrien County Almanac for this year.

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glasses, and sent him home with a lantern to apologize to his landlady for being out till midnight.

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“Did you do nothing to resuscitate the body?” was recently asked of a witness at a coroner’s inquest. “Yes, sir; we searched the pockets,” was the reply.