

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor.
THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1878.

It is now expected that the present session of Congress will last until late in the summer months.

The first of the new silver dollars were coined, on Monday, and up to Tuesday, \$80,000 were completed.

The Post & Tribune says the inscription, "In God we trust," on the new silver dollars has special reference to the other eight cents.

Rande, the manslaughterer, has now come in collision with the keepers of the Joliet prison by utterly refusing to work. They are trying the efficacy of starving.

On Tuesday the Senate confirmed the appointment of William A. Howard, of this State, to the Governorship of Dakota Territory.

Chicago is agitating the proposition to use the bull punch in saloons, in that city, contributing one or two cents to the city for each drink taken.

Bids are now being made by the large cities for the situation of the branch mill to be established for the better facility to coin the new silver dollars. The competitors at present are Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago and Detroit.

Yesterday gold was quoted at 100 1/2 which is one-eighth of one per cent lower than ever before since the rebellion. We trust the remaining seven-eighths per cent may disappear in a few days, and that there shall be no money of this country sold at a premium over any other money of the country.

Still new oddities appear in the actions of Morrison, the ex-Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. He now proposes to settle up with the lodge within thirty days, which will no doubt make some of the others feel a little odd at not being obliged to lose the \$5,000 or \$6,000 he was supposed to have taken with him.

A very important life insurance bill is before the Canadian Parliament. Its principal feature is that of making policies non-forfeitable after seven yearly payments. After 7 years the companies are not to be permitted to cancel them on the ground of misstatements as to age or health, or in case of suicide if the policy has been assigned.

New Hampshire held her State election Tuesday, and has gone Republican. One hundred and fifty towns and cities reported, give Prescott, Republican, 26,642; McKean, Democrat, 26,680. The Democrats concede the election to Prescott by 1,200 to 1,600, and the Republicans claim it by 2,000. The Republicans claim the House by about 50. They also carry eight of the twelve Senatorial districts, but on the whole lose several hundred votes from last year.

The Chinese question is fast attaining more prominent proportions, and in view of the fact that thousands of the Mongols are suffering in their own country from famine, the indications are for a great increase. The part of the question that interests us is, Shall we, while we have the power to stop the fast increasing immigration of these people into this country, allow it to go on and in no distant time our race, where the American Indians now find themselves on the verge of extinction, or shall the danger be nipped in its infancy? The general voice of the people, were it made known, would, we think, be strongly in favor of the latter.

Before the coinage committee Monday, Secretary Sherman gave it as his opinion that, under legislation as it stands, from \$50,000,000 to 100,000,000 silver dollars can be put in circulation and kept at par with gold. He favored the discontinuance of the trade dollar coinage, preferred nickel 5-cent pieces to silver, favored the abolition of the 20-cent silver coin, and suggested the restriction of the legal-tender quality of the subsidiary silver coin to \$10, and the redemption of it in legal-tender coin, when presented at the sub-treasuries, in sums of \$100.

The State University calendar gives the entire number of instructors as 67. University library contains 24,500 books and 7,000 pamphlets; the medical library, 1,800 volumes; the law library, 3,500 volumes, the whole aggregating about 35,000 volumes. The instruction in architecture and design has been suspended. The annual fee in all departments has been raised \$5, the fee now being \$20 for residents of Michigan and \$25 for non-residents. The matriculation and diploma fees remain the same. The number of students for 1877-8, as compared with 1876-7, is as follows: Law department, 355 against 369; for the previous year, pharmaceutical department, 69 against 54; medical department, 296 against 285; law department, 384 against 360; Homeopathic College, 78 against 51; College of Dental Surgery, 43 against 33; total against 1,110 the number this year being larger than any previous enrollment except that of 1871. The number of Michigan students now in the University is 605; Illinois, 99; Ohio, 98; New York, 93; Pennsylvania, 57; Indiana, 60; Canada, 24; Armenia, Asia, 1; Japan, 2; and Russia, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, 1 each.

Ex-Governor Bagley and Martin Ryerson of Muskegon, have been appointed honorary commissioners to the Paris exposition from this State.

Ohio Correspondence.

PERRYBURGH, March 6, 1878.
ED. RECORD.—It seems that Ohio will have to be written down as the "Banner" State in Temperance. In the reformations claimed through the Temperance movements. She was suffering more than some other States perhaps in the lack of thorough execution of laws already enacted for the suppression of the sale of liquor. So she needed a great reformation to recover the victims of the traffic. She had multitudes to be pulled out of the fire. And it is said it has been accomplished by nearly a half million of signatures won to the pledge of total abstinence. In Cleveland over 40,000 have donned the blue ribbon. In Columbus, the capital of the State, more than 16,000, including many prominent merchants and many hard drinkers. This has been brought about by the spreading out of Murphy's influence in other States farther east; notably his great revival in Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a great deal to be done, and will rescue thousands from a terrible destruction. But there are still some results it has not effected, and no mere suasion or persuasion ever will. It saves victims in many cases, but it leaves the destroyers still at work. And they never fail to find their subjects, either their old victims back again or new ones in their stead. Some strong hand will have to be brought in here, or certainly it seems the liquor trade will proceed with, on the whole, not materially diminished honors. It is so here in our town. It will revert to similar conditions more or less, everywhere. It is chimerical, perhaps, to talk of the "Maine Law," but a Prohibitory Law in some form, after we have tried the good effects of all other means, is the only thing, the only force that can do all we need done. It saves \$25,000,000 annually to the State of Maine, besides making the pleasant state of things which might be desirable in any State; not an open bar or drinking-shop in the State. Go through the State—no visible token invites the unwary to drink destruction. Where the bait is held out, it is too much to ask, there will be too many, a great multitude, who will be enticed, and will demand wave after wave, and tide upon tide, to move them away from their own ruin.

Our ladies have established a Reading Room, open evenings, and afternoons of Sabbath, as a counter influence to the tendency of the young to visit dangerous places. It is well visited, and furnishes a good way of spending their leisure hours, when temptations come in like a flood.

Spring is coming on apace, and as ever, most welcome. If present prospects are fulfilled we shall have an earlier season for providing for the future harvest than usual. But the north winds may yet give us unpleasant reminders of their power. Our snow is nearly all gone, the days are smoky, the roads are settling, and all things seem like veritable spring.

It has been in this country an easy winter and a hard one. Light in its draught upon fuel and fodder, and hard in its difficulty of moving products of any kind. We have one stone road terminating at Perryburgh, and nearly all that could be moved at all must be over that. Other roads have been too deep. But such a winter has its good effect—that of showing farmers and merchants their necessity for favoring public improvements.

J. K. DERRING.

Illinois Correspondence.

WHEATLAND, March 10, 1878.
Never in the history of the West, so say old settlers, has there been such multitudes of people who are seeking homes in the West. Passenger trains are filled to their utmost capacity, composed mostly of women and children. Freight trains are composed largely of cars filled with household goods, with one or more men or boys along caring for the stock that they are taking with them. It is a sight to pass through the coaches at dinner time. We see mingled together people of all nationalities, and of course, each have their particular dishes that they are fond of. We look into the seats occupied by Americans, and see chickens, and generally most of the delicacies of the table. Passing the Irishman—he has got his "bottle," with bread and meat on it, Norwegian with black bread, and American with bacon, eating it voraciously, "smoked," and rye bread, with "limburger cheese" and rye bread, smelling the sweet incense of the former article. We do not tarry any longer, but pass on, feeling that just a small piece of cheese lodged immediately under our nasal organ. The favorite States seem to be Kansas and Nebraska, and from accounts that have been related, the former State is receiving the largest number of people.

Many of your readers have never seen the Mississippi river. On Friday last, it was my good fortune to trod along its banks for some hours. There is an irresistible charm connected with the scenery that can be seen. On its banks are high, craggy bluffs, whose towering heads rise above the surrounding hill-tops. Looking up the river, they assume different forms, which give them a variety of names. Islands and sand-bars which are covered with foliage and brush, render navigation in some places exceedingly difficult. The broad surface of water flowing so quietly, with scarcely a ripple of waves to disturb its beautiful surface, presents an appearance which is simply enchanting, for, in connection with a person who had lived on its banks for years, he said, "I never tire of looking at that grand old stream." Yours respectfully, TRAVELER.

LONDON, March 12, 1878.—A terrible colliery explosion occurred in the pit Brook pit, Kearsley, near Bolton, yesterday afternoon. The mouth of the pit was blocked until 6 o'clock, when the explorers succeeded in entering. At last accounts they had found six corpses. About 20 men were working in the pit at the time and it is certain that all perished.

LETTERS OF E. C. BEARDSLEY.

NEW ZEALAND—A LITTLE GEOGRAPHY.
New Zealand comprises two large islands, known as North and South Islands, with one of smaller size south of the South Island called Stewart's Island. They are situated in the South Pacific Ocean, 1,200 miles east and south of Australia, and 6,000 south west of San Francisco. The Islands form one extended line in a sort of an arc of a circle, for a distance of nearly 1,200 miles, their general direction being towards the south-west; but a straight line drawn from the North Cape to the South Cape would not exceed 900 miles in length. Their average breadth is about 120 miles, but the greatest breadth 250 miles. Their area is nearly 100,000 square miles, and they are situated almost exactly at the antipodes of Great Britain.

The North Island is about 500 miles long, its greatest breadth being about 250 miles, with an area 85,000 square miles. It is separated from the North Island by Cook Strait, thirteen miles across at the narrowest part, and the most desolating piece of water I ever sailed on, but a feature of the greatest importance to the country from its facilitating intercommunication between the different provinces without the necessity of sailing entirely around the colony, as if it was in one island. Stewart's Island, from which it is separated by Foveaux Strait, about 20 miles wide. It is entirely mountainous, covered with extensive forests, its only inhabitants being lumber men who, not being great politicians, the Island is seldom heard of in other parts of the colony.

The principal cities of the North Island are—Auckland, with a population of about 25,000, in the north; Napier, 5,000 population in the east; New Plymouth, with 4,000, on the west, and Wellington, the capital of the colony, with 18,000 inhabitants, on Davis Strait nearly opposite Wellington, on the north coast, with 12,000 people. Nelson, in the north-west, with 7,000; Greymouth and Hokitika, on the west, with 3,000 and 5,000 respectively; Invercargill, in the south, with 7,000; Dunedin, south-east, containing 28,000, and Christ Church, on the east coast, with a population of 18,000. There are many other towns of two and three thousand, and some with four thousand, but the above comprises the leading cities of New Zealand and the principal ports of call for vessels trading from the foreign countries. The entire population of the colonies is about 500,000. New Zealand is very mountainous, with extensive plains, which, in the South Island, lie principally on the eastern side of the mountains, and in the North Island on the western side, the interior and more mountainous parts being covered with dense forest or "bush," as it is called in the colony.

In the North Island the mountains occupy about one-tenth of the surface, and in the north part do not exceed 1,500 feet in height, excepting a few extinct volcanoes that reach to 3,000 feet. Towards the middle part of the island are several very lofty volcanic mountains, of which Tongariro (8,500 ft.) is still occasionally active. Raupunga (8,100 ft.) in the center of the island, and Mount Egmont, near New Plymouth, on the west coast, are extinct volcanoes that reach above the limit of perpetual snow. To the eastward of these begins the main range of New Zealand, which, broken only by Cook's Strait, reaches to the extreme south of the country, and in the South Island is known as the Southern Alps. The greatest height of the main range in the North Island is 6,000 feet, but in the South Island the Alpine peaks rise to from 10,000 feet to 14,000 and contain in the higher regions valleys filled with glaciers, which form the sources of the principal rivers that intersect and fertilize extensive downs and plains in their course to the sea. The rivers are very numerous, and of large size in proportion to the area of the country, but, owing to its mountainous character, they are rapid in their course, and in only few instances are they navigable. Where they flow through the plains or open country, they are shallow—confined (sometimes) between low banks—rapid, and subject to frequent rises, and overflows and constantly shifting channels, are most dangerous to the belated traveler if he attempts to ford them without a pilot.

NEW ZEALAND—THE CLIMATE.

In Auckland, Nov. 30th, a very hot day, with a decidedly hot, uncomfortable north-east wind blowing, a gentleman remarked, "This is the climate of the world." At Christ Church, a week later, after an excessively hot day, at evening the wind suddenly shifting to the south, became very cold, and a gentleman shivered up to me and remarked, "D—d nasty climate we have in New Zealand," and it seemed to me that I had heard some one make that remark before, and I concluded there are few localities under the sun where the inhabitants are not continually grumbling about the climate and the weather. Regarding the climate of New Zealand, I quote from a government publication: "The changes of weather and temperature are very sudden, calms and gales, rain and sunshine, heat and cold, often alternating so frequently and suddenly, as to defy previous calculation. But although these changes are sudden and frequent, they are confined within very narrow bounds, the extremes of daily temperature only varying throughout the year by an average of 20 degrees. The mean annual temperature of the North Island is 57 degrees, and that of the South Island 52 degrees, that of New York being 51 degrees. The heat of summer is tempered by almost continual breezes and the winter cold being not nearly so severe as New York. The mean temperature of the different seasons for the whole colony is, in spring 55 degrees; in summer, 63 degrees; in autumn, 67 degrees; and in winter, 43 degrees; January and February, corresponding to July and August in

northern Illinois, are the two warmest months in New Zealand, and July and August corresponding to January and February, the two coldest. At New Plymouth the climate is remarkably equable, and snow never falls near the coast. At Wellington it is very variable and subject to frequent gusts of wind from the hills that surround the harbor. Nelson enjoys a sheltered position and clear sky. At Christ Church the seasons are more distinctly marked, the frost in winter being occasionally severe (though it never freezes all day near the coast) and the heat in summer often very great. The winter in Invercargill is decidedly colder, and severe frosts, with deep snows, upon the upland plains are common in the winter. Stewart's Island is subject to violent winds and frequent fogs. Strong winds are prevalent throughout the colony, and particularly in the straits. Rain falls frequently, but seldom in such excessive quantity or for periods of so great length as in Australia, the heaviest rain seldom exceeding two days' duration, whilst it is rare for a fortnight to elapse without a shower. I add to this the contrary exceptional statement regarding this season, when the north of the South Island is parched from drought, no rain having fallen for three months, pastures are very dry, crops exceedingly short, and the oldest inhabitant never saw anything like it in New Zealand; and Christmas day, 1877, the thermometer marked at Christ Church 91 in shade.

Weather Predictions.

Last year the Inter-Ocean published the weather predictions of the coming year, prepared by Mr. C. C. Blake, of Decatur, Ill. The predictions he made were so fully verified as to excite considerable attention. Judging from the results of last year we think it of sufficient importance to give a very full synopsis of Mr. Blake's predictions for the present year, and our readers, by preserving the record, will be able to test their correctness for themselves when the year has ended. Mr. Blake does not pretend to be infallible, and says: "I shall not be disappointed if I meet with any, thing like the success of last year."

Mr. Blake bases his calculations on scientific grounds, and predicts as follows:

March, 1878—Will "come in like a sheep, and go out like a lamb." The first of March will be moderate, and gradually grow warmer until the end of the month; though there will doubtless be two or three moderately cool spells during the month, but none that might be deemed cold. The equinoctial storm will be a rather warm one. The precipitation for the month will be a full average, and the form of rain except in high latitudes.

April, 1878—Rather dry and warm, though in places a full average of local storms.

May, 1878—Warm; heavy showers in places; on the general average not a wet month.

June, 1878—Hot and dry, except as relieved by a moderate number of local storms; cooler about the 10th.

July, 1878—Hot and dry; local storms will give relief only in places.

August, 1878—Hot and dry; but some severe local storms.

September, 1878—Hot and dry part of month; severe local storms and variable weather in places; rain for the month rather less than the average, except in Southern States; some danger of cyclones in the Southern States, also in Indian Ocean.

October, 1878—Cool; rainfall less than average; a heavy frost the last of September or first of October.

November, 1878—Quite cold and dry; probably more snow than rain.

December, 1878—Cold and dry; moderate amount of snow; little, if any, rain north of Galesburg, Ill.

January, 1879—First part of month rather mild; last part moderately cold; precipitation for the month, in rain and snow, about an average for January.

February, 1879—Moderately cold and dry.

March, 1879—Full average of storms and precipitation, though not a severe month; the equinoctial about the 22d of March, 1879, will be quite severe, though rather warm.

Mr. Blake remarks that he makes his "calculations for 41 degrees north latitude, longitude 90 east of Greenwich, which is a point about twenty miles east-northeast of Galesburg, Ill."

He comes to the conclusion that the "year 1878 will be a very auspicious one, so far as weather is concerned. The season generally will be rather dry and warm. There will be few heavy storms and tornadoes, and very few general storms that will extend over any considerable portion of the United States. There will be a real fall in the number of showers, but they will be longer, and in places, accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning; though on the general average thunder and lightning will be scarce. The general amount of rainfall for the year (from April 1, 1878, to April 1, 1879) will be about 80 per cent below the average for the whole United States; while for a considerable part of the year it will be 50 per cent below the average, and in places as high as 70 per cent below the average. The fall months will be quite cool; though there will be no serious frost till about Oct. 1, 1878, at which time there will probably be heavy frost in most of the higher latitudes. From that time on it will be cool to cold; winter will start in quite early, and continue as a long, steady, cold, but not excessively cold, winter. There will be several thaws or partial thaws during the winter; the most notable one will be in the first part of January, 1879. After this thaw a cold spell will again set in; but it will not be as cold as before the thaw. Through the latter part, he predicts a "season of comparative drought for the whole country," but adds that in most places it will be relieved by frequent showers. The "summer of 1878 will be dry and hot—the days being proportionately hotter than the nights"—while the winter of 1878-9 will be "long and rather dry and cold."

Mr. Blake makes none of the usual almanac equivocations, but stakes his reputation on clearly expressed statements. As we before said, the latter

remarkable fulfillment of his predictions made in the Inter-Ocean a year ago, gives us enough confidence in these now made to warrant their prominent publication.—Inter-Ocean.

Storm.

The worst snow storm of the season was reported at Cheyenne on Thursday. Snow fell to the depth of four feet between that place and Deadwood, and in many places was drifted to fifteen feet. A special from Sherman, W. T., of March 13th, says: "The storm continued without abatement until Sunday morning, making it impossible for a person to go out without almost certain death. Since the storm subsided the bodies of a number of persons have been found who died from exposure. Two soldiers perished between Fort Russell and Cheyenne, a distance of three miles. Four men with an ox team were caught fifteen miles northwest of Cheyenne. Three of them reached the railroad Sunday, terribly frozen, and will probably lose their feet. The fourth man and cattle perished. Three ranchmen were found dead a short distance north of Cooper Lake. It is probable that this is only a small part of those that have died from the effects of the storm. One ranchman lost 10,000 sheep near Egbert Station. Many other cases are reported of loss of stock. The snow is drifted in immense piles where there is any place to form a drift. Every cut in the railroad track was filled up with snow, and the snow sheds were also full. The railroad company had their forces out before the storm subsided, and on Sunday and Monday were constantly at work with four snow plows at different points with all the men they could work. Different forces met at this point to night at 9 o'clock, having cleared five hundred and fifty miles in less than three days. All the trains will be immediately started, and no further detention is anticipated. The passengers were all located where they could be fed and taken care of, and those who have been located where they could see the progress of the storm and the efforts made to open the road accord the railroad officers and men great praise for the result accomplished."

Michigan Central Railroad.

Time Table—Nov. 1, 1877.

Chicago—L. 7:00 A. M. 3:45 P. M. 9:00 P. M.
Ann Arbor—L. 7:30 A. M. 4:15 P. M. 9:30 P. M.
Lansing—L. 8:00 A. M. 4:45 P. M. 10:00 P. M.
Flint—L. 8:30 A. M. 5:15 P. M. 10:30 P. M.
Detroit—L. 9:00 A. M. 5:45 P. M. 11:00 P. M.
Toledo—L. 9:30 A. M. 6:15 P. M. 11:30 P. M.
Cleveland—L. 10:00 A. M. 6:45 P. M. 12:00 P. M.
Buffalo—L. 10:30 A. M. 7:15 P. M. 12:30 P. M.
Rochester—L. 11:00 A. M. 7:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.
Syracuse—L. 11:30 A. M. 8:15 P. M. 1:30 P. M.
Albany—L. 12:00 P. M. 8:45 P. M. 2:00 P. M.
Schenectady—L. 12:30 P. M. 9:15 P. M. 2:30 P. M.
Watkinsville—L. 1:00 P. M. 9:45 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
New York—L. 1:30 P. M. 10:15 P. M. 3:30 P. M.
Boston—L. 2:00 P. M. 10:45 P. M. 4:00 P. M.
Philadelphia—L. 2:30 P. M. 11:15 P. M. 4:30 P. M.
Washington—L. 3:00 P. M. 11:45 P. M. 5:00 P. M.
Richmond—L. 3:30 P. M. 12:15 P. M. 5:30 P. M.
Norfolk—L. 4:00 P. M. 12:45 P. M. 6:00 P. M.
New Orleans—L. 4:30 P. M. 1:15 P. M. 6:30 P. M.
Mobile—L. 5:00 P. M. 1:45 P. M. 7:00 P. M.
Savannah—L. 5:30 P. M. 2:15 P. M. 7:30 P. M.
Jacksonville—L. 6:00 P. M. 2:45 P. M. 8:00 P. M.
Tallahassee—L. 6:30 P. M. 3:15 P. M. 8:30 P. M.
Panama—L. 7:00 P. M. 3:45 P. M. 9:00 P. M.
Colon—L. 7:30 P. M. 4:15 P. M. 9:30 P. M.
Santo Domingo—L. 8:00 P. M. 4:45 P. M. 10:00 P. M.
Sanchez—L. 8:30 P. M. 5:15 P. M. 10:30 P. M.
Cienfuegos—L. 9:00 P. M. 5:45 P. M. 11:00 P. M.
Havana—L. 9:30 P. M. 6:15 P. M. 11:30 P. M.
Santiago—L. 10:00 P. M. 6:45 P. M. 12:00 P. M.
Pinar del Rio—L. 10:30 P. M. 7:15 P. M. 12:30 P. M.
Camaguey—L. 11:00 P. M. 7:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.
Sagua Grande—L. 11:30 P. M. 8:15 P. M. 1:30 P. M.
Cruces—L. 12:00 P. M. 8:45 P. M. 2:00 P. M.
Manzanillo—L. 12:30 P. M. 9:15 P. M. 2:30 P. M.
Tampico—L. 1:00 P. M. 9:45 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Veracruz—L. 1:30 P. M. 10:15 P. M. 3:30 P. M.
Mexico—L. 2:00 P. M. 10:45 P. M. 4:00 P. M.
Guadalajara—L. 2:30 P. M. 11:15 P. M. 4:30 P. M.
Monterrey—L. 3:00 P. M. 11:45 P. M. 5:00 P. M.
El Paso—L. 3:30 P. M. 12:15 P. M. 5:30 P. M.
San Antonio—L. 4:00 P. M. 12:45 P. M. 6:00 P. M.
Austin—L. 4:30 P. M. 1:15 P. M. 6:30 P. M.
Dallas—L. 5:00 P. M. 1:45 P. M. 7:00 P. M.
Fort Worth—L. 5:30 P. M. 2:15 P. M. 7:30 P. M.
Oklahoma City—L. 6:00 P. M. 2:45 P. M. 8:00 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 6:30 P. M. 3:15 P. M. 8:30 P. M.
Lawton—L. 7:00 P. M. 3:45 P. M. 9:00 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 7:30 P. M. 4:15 P. M. 9:30 P. M.
Bartlesville—L. 8:00 P. M. 4:45 P. M. 10:00 P. M.
Ada—L. 8:30 P. M. 5:15 P. M. 10:30 P. M.
Guthrie—L. 9:00 P. M. 5:45 P. M. 11:00 P. M.
Poncha Villa—L. 9:30 P. M. 6:15 P. M. 11:30 P. M.
Lawton—L. 10:00 P. M. 6:45 P. M. 12:00 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 10:30 P. M. 7:15 P. M. 12:30 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 11:00 P. M. 7:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.
Lawton—L. 11:30 P. M. 8:15 P. M. 1:30 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 12:00 P. M. 8:45 P. M. 2:00 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 12:30 P. M. 9:15 P. M. 2:30 P. M.
Lawton—L. 1:00 P. M. 9:45 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 1:30 P. M. 10:15 P. M. 3:30 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 2:00 P. M. 10:45 P. M. 4:00 P. M.
Lawton—L. 2:30 P. M. 11:15 P. M. 4:30 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 3:00 P. M. 11:45 P. M. 5:00 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 3:30 P. M. 12:15 P. M. 5:30 P. M.
Lawton—L. 4:00 P. M. 12:45 P. M. 6:00 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 4:30 P. M. 1:15 P. M. 6:30 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 5:00 P. M. 1:45 P. M. 7:00 P. M.
Lawton—L. 5:30 P. M. 2:15 P. M. 7:30 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 6:00 P. M. 2:45 P. M. 8:00 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 6:30 P. M. 3:15 P. M. 8:30 P. M.
Lawton—L. 7:00 P. M. 3:45 P. M. 9:00 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 7:30 P. M. 4:15 P. M. 9:30 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 8:00 P. M. 4:45 P. M. 10:00 P. M.
Lawton—L. 8:30 P. M. 5:15 P. M. 10:30 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 9:00 P. M. 5:45 P. M. 11:00 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 9:30 P. M. 6:15 P. M. 11:30 P. M.
Lawton—L. 10:00 P. M. 6:45 P. M. 12:00 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 10:30 P. M. 7:15 P. M. 12:30 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 11:00 P. M. 7:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.
Lawton—L. 11:30 P. M. 8:15 P. M. 1:30 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 12:00 P. M. 8:45 P. M. 2:00 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 12:30 P. M. 9:15 P. M. 2:30 P. M.
Lawton—L. 1:00 P. M. 9:45 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 1:30 P. M. 10:15 P. M. 3:30 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 2:00 P. M. 10:45 P. M. 4:00 P. M.
Lawton—L. 2:30 P. M. 11:15 P. M. 4:30 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 3:00 P. M. 11:45 P. M. 5:00 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 3:30 P. M. 12:15 P. M. 5:30 P. M.
Lawton—L. 4:00 P. M. 12:45 P. M. 6:00 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 4:30 P. M. 1:15 P. M. 6:30 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 5:00 P. M. 1:45 P. M. 7:00 P. M.
Lawton—L. 5:30 P. M. 2:15 P. M. 7:30 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 6:00 P. M. 2:45 P. M. 8:00 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 6:30 P. M. 3:15 P. M. 8:30 P. M.
Lawton—L. 7:00 P. M. 3:45 P. M. 9:00 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 7:30 P. M. 4:15 P. M. 9:30 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 8:00 P. M. 4:45 P. M. 10:00 P. M.
Lawton—L. 8:30 P. M. 5:15 P. M. 10:30 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 9:00 P. M. 5:45 P. M. 11:00 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 9:30 P. M. 6:15 P. M. 11:30 P. M.
Lawton—L. 10:00 P. M. 6:45 P. M. 12:00 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 10:30 P. M. 7:15 P. M. 12:30 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 11:00 P. M. 7:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.
Lawton—L. 11:30 P. M. 8:15 P. M. 1:30 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 12:00 P. M. 8:45 P. M. 2:00 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 12:30 P. M. 9:15 P. M. 2:30 P. M.
Lawton—L. 1:00 P. M. 9:45 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 1:30 P. M. 10:15 P. M. 3:30 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 2:00 P. M. 10:45 P. M. 4:00 P. M.
Lawton—L. 2:30 P. M. 11:15 P. M. 4:30 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 3:00 P. M. 11:45 P. M. 5:00 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 3:30 P. M. 12:15 P. M. 5:30 P. M.
Lawton—L. 4:00 P. M. 12:45 P. M. 6:00 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 4:30 P. M. 1:15 P. M. 6:30 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 5:00 P. M. 1:45 P. M. 7:00 P. M.
Lawton—L. 5:30 P. M. 2:15 P. M. 7:30 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 6:00 P. M. 2:45 P. M. 8:00 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 6:30 P. M. 3:15 P. M. 8:30 P. M.
Lawton—L. 7:00 P. M. 3:45 P. M. 9:00 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 7:30 P. M. 4:15 P. M. 9:30 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 8:00 P. M. 4:45 P. M. 10:00 P. M.
Lawton—L. 8:30 P. M. 5:15 P. M. 10:30 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 9:00 P. M. 5:45 P. M. 11:00 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 9:30 P. M. 6:15 P. M. 11:30 P. M.
Lawton—L. 10:00 P. M. 6:45 P. M. 12:00 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 10:30 P. M. 7:15 P. M. 12:30 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 11:00 P. M. 7:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M.
Lawton—L. 11:30 P. M. 8:15 P. M. 1:30 P. M.
Muskogee—L. 12:00 P. M. 8:45 P. M. 2:00 P. M.
Tulsa—L. 12:30 P. M. 9:15 P. M. 2:30 P. M.
Lawton—L. 1:00 P. M. 9:45 P. M. 3:

Berrien Co. Record.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1878.

To Advertisers.
The "Record" is the best Advertising Medium in South-western Michigan, having the largest circulation of any other paper in this part of the State.

Agents.
Geo. F. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, N. Y., E. M. Pettigill, 37 Park Row, N. Y., and Kewell & Chesman, St. Louis, Missouri, are authorized agents to contract for advertising at our lowest rates, for the columns of the BERRIEN COUNTY RECORD.

Don't Forget It.

BEFORE YOU SPEND ONE DOLLAR FOR
BOOTS & SHOES,

CLOTHING,

For yourself or family, you ought to see the nice new stock, and how cheap you can buy of

L. P. & G. W. FOX.

We Defy Competition.

THERE was a large number of people in town Saturday.

NEXT Sunday will be St. Patrick's day.

THE Grangers held a maple sugar social in their hall last evening.

THERE is to be a foot-shaking in Grange Hall to-morrow night.

THE annual job of yard and house cleaning has come again.

H. J. KINGSLEY has returned from Osgo, Iowa, to Dayton.

THE organ grinder and monkey gave this place a call this morning.

1878 may always be remembered as the year without a winter unless it should come at the last end of the year.

The students of the High School will be pleased to see you at Collins & Weaver's hall one week from to-morrow evening.

OVER three hundred large pickers have been caught from the lake at Dayton this winter.

MISS ALICE PENNELL has returned to her school in Oberlin, Ohio, for the spring term.

How suddenly the bright trade dollars disappeared from circulation. You hardly see one now once a month.

The Gale Manufacturing Company of Albion are among the Michigan exhibitors at the Paris exposition.

THE roads had considerably improved during the warm weather of last week.

N. V. BROWER has sold his \$2,000 interest in the South Bend Register to John O. Knoblock for \$400.

THE construction of a pail and tub factory is under headway in St. Joseph.

THE publication of the Lake Shore Daily News is to begin again in May next.

THE students of the High School will give an entertainment, in Collins & Weaver's Hall, one week from to-morrow evening.

JACOB CLARE will sell his household goods at his residence, two miles southeast of Dayton, one week from to-morrow, March 22.

REMOVED.—Wm. H. Fox pulled up stakes and moved his stock of goods from this place last Monday. He now holds forth in Sturgis.

REMEMBER "David Copperfield—Blue Beard," and the rest of the noted ones, one week from to-morrow evening.

At the citizen's caucus Saturday evening, N. Hamilton, Wm. Osborn and John Graham were appointed caucus committee for the ensuing year.

THE fifty-ninth anniversary of the founding of Odd Fellowship in the United States will be celebrated at Mishawaka, Ind., this year.

THERE is to be a donation and oyster supper for the benefit of Rev. Mr. Burton of this place, at the residence of Willie Foster, on Terre Coupee Prairie, to-night.

A slight lowering in the temperature, the last few days, has probably been our portion of the great storm in the west.

BILLY DICK took his portable candy factory to Berrien Springs, last Saturday, and the Era says he drove a thriving business.

THE season for cleaning alleys and back yards has come, and a strict attention to it may save a deal of sickness before the summer is over.

WORK has begun in sound earnest on the reservoir for the water works in Niles, and is to be pushed rapidly forward to completion.

A Van Buren county man and his wife separated because he wanted her in his bed and she wouldn't, and when she wouldn't she wouldn't, and that had to settle the matter.

WE learn that it is the intention of Marvin C. Chace to return to this place in a short time. Whether the business is to be brought here again or not we do not learn.

DON'T fail to attend the school entertainment in the Hall, Marc 22d.

NEXT Tuesday the red ribbon club of Berrien Springs will celebrate their first anniversary.

THE friends of the school are invited to be present at the examination the coming week. We give the programme in another column.

If a man wants to know what people think of him all he needs to do is declare himself a candidate for office. He will find out then if he ever can.

THE owners of gardens began to scratch around last week to make preparations for the summer's vegetable crops. Plenty of time yet for nearly a month.

THE Hessian fly is hatching out in some parts of the State in good condition, and is ready to commence operations a little earlier this spring than usual.

A POLE with a coffin containing the remains of his dead child under his arm formed a brief but expressive funeral procession, on Michigan street this afternoon. He was bound for Notre Dame.—South Bend Tribune.

THERE was a lively strife in the village election of Cassopolis, between the temperance and whisky men. The latter elected the President and one of the three trustees.

THE Sheriff of St. Joseph county, Indiana, has resolved to entertain no more tramps, and proposes to stick to his resolution. If everyone else would take the same action there would be less tramping done.

WE would be pleased to have the Clerk or Supervisor of each township, in this county, furnish us with a report of the election, in his township, as soon as possible after the result has been declared.

ANOTHER lot of our citizens left Tuesday morning for Kansas. This time there were to go, N. H. Merrill, Solomon Wirick, D. E. Beardsley, Harvey Hudson, Ira Shepardson and Wm. Henderson.

SOME of those youngsters who were about the streets last week barefooted would probably be a little surprised to find some of their number in a box, and being carried off to the cemetery. It is apt to work that way.

THE stock of goods belonging to Geo. W. Noble's estate in bankruptcy has been purchased by A. L. Noble, of Ann Arbor, and will be sold in this place. Mr. Noble pays \$4,000 for the goods, which should net the creditors about forty per cent.

BILLY CAMPBELL, of Niles, has been placed under \$2,000 bonds to appear for trial at the March term of court at South Bend, for shooting George Rockstroh, at the Turn Verein ball. His plea is for self defense.

THE Democrat says that Henry Hinz has been obliged to pay to the city of Niles the sum of \$1,950 as one of the bondsmen of Terry Dolan, for defalcation. The other bondsmen proved worthless.

JOSEPH PHILLIPS of Penn township, near South Bend, hung himself last Friday. Continued sickness and trouble in business affairs is assigned as the cause. He was about fifty years of age.

LIST OF LETTERS.
Remaining in the Post Office at Buchanan, Wednesday, March 13th, 1878.
Buttsbach, Jacob Hopkins, Peter
Cippen, Alice Bonon, G.
Doris, Edw. P. Watkins, George O.
This list is published here for the information of the readers of the Record, therefore there is no charge for delivery of letters advertised herein. Persons will, however, in claiming any of the above, call for "advertisements," L. P. ALEXANDER, P. M.

MARSHAL EVANS has done a good work on the streets before going from office, so that his successor may have things in good condition. When he was elected, two years ago, he found the gutters all full and grown with weeds and grass, so that it took him several weeks to put them aright.

JAMES H. RAY, mentioned last week and some weeks since in connection with a shooting affray near South Bend has pleaded guilty, and been fined \$1 and cost. He paid Grant, the man who shot him \$25 for his part of the fracas.

BOYNTON, the traveling newspaper man, former publisher of the Three Oaks Echo, Public Leader, of New Carlisle, Bremen, North Liberty, and a half dozen other places, has been obliged to move again, his office, the Bronco Index, having been closed on an execution, last week.

HON. HENRY CHAMBERLAIN spent a few days last week organizing the "National" party in Allegan county. He says that one of the fundamental principles of the party is to vote much and often, and was plainly demonstrated at the caucus Saturday night. They probably get this part of their platform from their prime guardian and teacher, the Democrats.

THOMAS CAMPBELL was arrested in New Buffalo, last Saturday, on complaint of May Ritter, of North Liberty, Ind., for having committed rape upon her person, on the 25th of February last. He left the scene of his crime before the alarm could be given, and up to that time his whereabouts was unknown. He now rests in jail in South Bend, with a fair prospect of a home in Michigan City in a short time.

TO MEMBERS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Bishop of Western Michigan requests, that all persons who may be attached to the Protestant Episcopal Church, and who are not under any Ministerial charge, will communicate with him as he may extend to them such care as is in his power.
Geo. D. GILLISPIE,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

IN the village election Tuesday the greenbackers were victorious, electing their full ticket. For President, Frances H. Berriek, received 168 votes against 153 for J. J. Van Riper. The votes for Treasurer gave Horace H. Kinyon 157, and Alfred F. Ross 155. For Marshal, Homer N. Hathaway received 317 votes, his name being on both tickets. For Assessor, Leander P. Fox received 296 votes, there being no opposing candidate. The Trustees elected are John M. Roe, Nathan Johnson and Charles S. Black, for regular term, and John H. Kingsley, to fill vacancy. There were 327 votes cast.

THE School of the Gyer district, in the bend of the river, will give an old fashioned exhibition in Collins & Weaver's Hall, on Saturday evening, Mar. 30, 1878.

MR. W. H. HULL, formerly of this place, now in the employ of the Kansas Pacific road, sends some very neat pamphlets, descriptive of the western country.

LAKE navigation is said to be fairly opened. No ice appearing, and boats are running on many of the short routes. The fishing fleet at St. Joseph has been out in full force for several days and report a good catch.

FOR TEXAS.—George and Stephen Scott started Tuesday afternoon for Texas, where they expect to remain at least one year, and if the country suits them better they will dispose of their property here and make that their permanent home. We hope this may not be, as they are such men as we wish to have remain in Berrien county, and to have for as near neighbors as possible.

DURING the year 1877, one hundred and thirty-eight criminals were prosecuted by the County Attorney in this county. This is eight more than the year before, and twenty-five more than in 1875. Eighteen counties had more criminal cases than Berrien. Saginaw and Bay having the greatest number, there being 346 in one and 769 cases in the other.

SURPRISE.—Quite a large party of ladies and gentlemen visited the residence of Mr. Chas. Snyder on Friday evening last, and Mrs. Snyder did not know they were coming until the company were at the door. It was her 51st birthday, and her friends took this occasion to pay her a visit and at the same time have a good time.

A special to the Post & Tribune from St. Joseph of the 12th, says: "A brute named Butler living in Benton Harbor, last night attempted to outrage his little daughter between eight and ten years of age. A mob was raised and the scoundrel was taken to the river and given a good bathing and turned over to the officers. He is now locked up awaiting examination."

THE body of Henry F. Porter, who was missing from South Bend, was found by some fishermen in the river about half a mile below the city on Friday evening last. The body was naked, with the exception of a stocking on the right foot and a shoe and a stocking and a piece of red flannel drawers clinging to the left foot and ankle. The body was identified beyond a doubt and has been sent to Philadelphia, where his family resides, for burial. He had been missing since the 6th of February.

SOUTH BEND has again been under considerable excitement over a case of seduction of a very estimable lady in that place, named Hamlin, by a young chap named Law, under the promise of marriage, and the attempt on her part to shoot her betrayer. Law, after having completed the ruin of this lady, married another, named Sayles, of Bay City, and took her to the hotel in South Bend, and while there Miss Hamlin called upon him for an interview, and upon being scorned drew a revolver and shot at him twice, but fortunately missed her mark both times. Law applied for her arrest, but no officer could be found who would serve the warrant. At last account she was in a critical condition but in good care.

THOSE TWO VOTING PLACES.—An examination of the local acts of our Legislators shows a little peculiarity in the arrangement of the voting places in Bertrand township. The special act for that purpose designates as the two voting places, Dayton and the residence of Peter Womer, and that all those voters living west of the west line of section two, eleven, &c., of town 8 south of range nineteen, west shall vote at the general election in the former, and all of those in that township living east of that line shall vote at the latter place. Town 8 south of range nineteen west is Galien, and in accordance with this act the western portion of Galien township must now come to Dayton to vote, while the eastern portion and all of Bertrand go to Peter Womer's house. This probably arises from the fact that in the petition the description was taken from the county atlas, which gives Bertrand township as south of ranges 18 and 19 instead of 17 and 18 as it should. The good people of Dayton and vicinity have worked long and hard for two voting places, but we were not aware that this was their aim. Hope they were pleased, however.

FROM HILLS CORNERS.

EDITOR RECORD:—There is a protracted meeting held in the Baptist church and conducted by Reverends Johnson, Clark and Smith. The meetings are interesting and are successful in making some conversions.

Our winter term of school closed to-day, and the closing exercises were very interesting and instructive. At an early hour the visitors began to come into the school, and by noon the schoolroom, which is very capacious, was well filled. In the forenoon a general review of some of the studies was "rendered to the full satisfaction" of all present. In the afternoon were recitations in declaiming, essays, dialogues and singing. After which remarks of approval were made by the

officers of the school. The three ministers above named were introduced in turn, and made some very excellent remarks, which, if heeded, would be very advantageous to the pupils. The last day of school of this term will long be remembered by all who were in attendance.

THE roads are drying and the people are thinking about commencing their spring plowing.

MR. H. HASKINS has moved into the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Adelia Washburn.

MR. and MRS. GILES Strong were serenaded last evening by a band consisting of various instruments, and Giles set out the cider, and the music ceased.

Yours &c., J.
FROM DAYTON.
Meetings at the United Brethren Church, closed last week and another series of meetings will commence here Wednesday evening.

A kitchen is being built to the parsonage and Rev. W. L. Jakway intends bringing his family here this Spring.

H. J. Kingsley has returned with his baggage and household goods and will, his son will return soon. Is this the way all who go west this spring intend to do? What is the matter with Iowa? TEL. E. PHONE.

PROGRAMME
For the Examination of the Buchanan Public School.

TEACHERS:—W. V. Ray and Annie Cuming.
MONDAY.
9.15 to 10—Spelling.
10 to 11.30—English Grammar, Junior.

1.30 to 4—{ Arithmetic, Fresh'n.
Geometry, Senior.
TUESDAY.
9.15 to 11.30—Latin, Juniors.
1.30 to 4—U. S. History, Fresh'n.

WEDNESDAY.
9.15 to 11.30—German, Freshman.
1.30 to 4—{ Algebra, Junior.
Eng. Gram., Fresh'n.
THURSDAY.
9.15 to 11.30—{ Fresh'n, Latin.
Jun., Rhetoric.
1.30 to 4—Latin, Seniors.

FRIDAY.
9.15 to 11.30—Nat. Phil., Seniors.
1.30 to 4—Literary exercises by representatives from all the schools; singing, declamations, select reading, &c. &c.

THE pupils of the High School will give a literary exercise, at Collins & Weaver's Hall, Friday evening, commencing half past seven o'clock, consisting of the drama "David Copperfield," "Blue Bread," and exercises from the Grammar School, Tableaux and Music. Admittance, children 10 cents, adults 20 cents.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
Teacher:—Lodema Drago.

MONDAY.
9.15 to 10—Reading, A.
10 to 11.30—Grammar, B.
1.30 to 2—Writing.
2 to 3—Michigan Government, A.
3 to 4—Geography, B.

TUESDAY.
9.15 to 10—Reading, B.
10 to 11.30—Arithmetic, A.
1.30 to 4—Arithmetic, B.

WEDNESDAY.
9.15 to 10—Spelling.
10 to 11.30—Grammar, A.
1.30 to 2.30—Drawing.
2.30 to 4—Oral Lessons.

THURSDAY.
9.15 to 10—Reading, A.
10 to 11.30—Arithmetic, A.
1.30 to 4—Arithmetic, B.

FRIDAY.
9.15 to 10—Spelling.
10 to 11.30—Grammar, A.
1.30 to 2.30—Drawing.
2.30 to 4—Oral Lessons.

WEDNESDAY.
9 to 10.30—A, Geography.
10.30 to 12—B, Geography.
1.30 to 2.30—History.
2.30 to 4—Language.

THURSDAY.
Literary exercises consisting of declamations, readings, dialogues, &c.
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Teachers:—Nettie Cain and Ida Beardsley.
MONDAY.
9 to 11—A, Arithmetic.
11 to 12—B, Drawing.
1.30 to 2—B, Arithmetic.
3 to 4—A, Drawing.

TUESDAY.
9 to 10—Writing.
10 to 12—A, Reading.
1.30 to 3—B, Reading.
3 to 4—Spelling.

WEDNESDAY.
9 to 10.30—A, Geography.
10.30 to 12—B, Geography.
1.30 to 2.30—History.
2.30 to 4—Language.

THURSDAY.
Literary exercises consisting of declamations, readings, dialogues, &c.
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Teachers:—Nettie Cain and Ida Beardsley.
TUESDAY.
9.15 to 10—Numbers, A.
10 to 10.30—Reading, B.
10.30 to 11—Spelling, A.
1.30 to 2—History, A.
2 to 2.45—Reading, A.
2.45 to 3.30—Spelling, B.

WEDNESDAY.
9.15 to 10—Numbers, B.
10 to 10.30—Writing.
10.30 to 11—Oral Exercises.
1.30 to 2.30—Drawing.
2.30 to 3—Singing.

THURSDAY.
1.30 to 4—Literary exercises consisting of recitations, singing, dialogues, &c., &c.

THE COUNTY PRESS.

[Berrien Springs Era.]
While hauling bolts, a few days ago, E. P. Brett, a farmer, Three Oaks, had his fingers badly smashed. One hundred and thirty converts is the result of a two weeks' revival at Three Oaks, 100 of whom have been baptized. Still the meetings continue.

um had been indisposed for a day or two, complaining on Saturday of a bad feeling or pain over the left breast; had taken some medicine, which seemed to help him, and no serious results were feared, but on Sunday he was discovered as above stated.

[Niles Republican.]
Fred. Rheum, employed in the wood yard of the Michigan Central Railroad company, died last night from an over-dose of tartar emetic.

It seems that on Tuesday evening his little girl, aged about 12 years, went to Ames & Greensmyer's drug store and inquired for an emetic. Dr. Greensmyer questioned her closely as to who the medicine was for, &c. He finally let her have a half ounce of tartar emetic, labeled it, and cautioned her particularly to return the medicine if it was not what was wanted, which she agreed to do. She did not return, and the doctor thought the medicine was used for some legitimate purpose and by those who knew its properties. But unfortunately this was not the case. Mr. Rheum divided it into two doses, and took them both, the last one only half an hour after the first. He was, of course, taken violently sick, as the two doses were enough to kill twenty men, and he died yesterday evening. Drs. Mead and Bonine were called, but medical aid could not save him.

[Niles Democrat.]
A little son of Mrs. Hodgson, fell on Sunday last while in the barn, striking his arm on some sharp-edged tool that was there, inflicting a severe cut in the wrist which may injure him for life. As Mr. Matthew Egan was on his way home from Niles on Saturday evening last, in company with his sister, Maggie, and Mrs. O. F. Crowley, they were attacked by some scoundrel, who had hid behind a tree in the neighborhood of James M. Beall's. As the party approached the villain fired a rock at Mr. Egan which struck the wagon seat on which they were sitting. On looking around they discovered the rascal, who threw another rock passing over their heads. Matthew stopped the team and enquired what the villain meant. But instead of replying he came running full speed toward the team. The ladies screamed and the horses becoming frightened they commenced running and could not be stopped until reaching William Lamberton's. Here Matthew wanted to go back and search for the scoundrel, but the ladies persuaded him to drive home for fear there was more than one in the party, which in all probability there was. It was so dark he could not recognize him.

[Niles Mirror.]
A car of silver bullion, enroute for smelting works at Newark, N. J., passed through Niles Sunday on extra freight cars. A box was discovered on Thursday last, above Bertrand by Wm. Copp, which was lodged in the river. It was out of reach, but it finally got loose and floated down to the bridge, where Mr. Copp took it out, and it contained a full grown child, not dressed. Mr. C. buried it. Its mother is unknown.

Since the above we have seen Mr. Copp, who states that the child was a female, and had its head cut open from ear to ear, the brains taken out, also the bowels, the latter having been placed in the head. The lungs and liver were in the box, but the heart was gone. The right arm was cut across near the elbow and wrist, and the skin slit from gash to gash. There was straw and stones in the box, but not enough to sink it. The letters f o r were on the box by themselves, and the letter s by itself, all others were marked out, except "la." The box was a common starch box.

[Niles Mirror.]
A car of silver bullion, enroute for smelting works at Newark, N. J., passed through Niles Sunday on extra freight cars. A box was discovered on Thursday last, above Bertrand by Wm. Copp, which was lodged in the river. It was out of reach, but it finally got loose and floated down to the bridge, where Mr. Copp took it out, and it contained a full grown child, not dressed. Mr. C. buried it. Its mother is unknown.

LOCALS.
That Terrible Scourge,
Fever and ague, and its congeners, bilious remittent, besides affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, produced by miasmatic air and water, are both eradicated and prevented by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a purely vegetable elixir, indorsed by physicians, and more extensively used as a remedy for the above class of disorders, as well as for many others, than any medicine of the age. A languid circulation, a torpid state of the liver, a want of vital stamina, are conditions peculiarly favorable to malarial diseases. They are, however, amply remedied by the great Preventive, which, by invigorating the system and endowing it with regularity as well as vigor, provides it with a resistant power which enables it to withstand disorder not only of a malarial type, but of others to which feeble and ill regulated systems are subject. The Bitters are a safe as well as searching agent, and have widely superseded that dangerous drug, quinine, which palliates but does not eradicate malaria.

Suits for \$6.00, worth \$9.00.
" " 7.00, " 10.00.
" " 8.00, " 12.00.
" " 10.00, " 15.00.
Shoes for 50, " 1.50.
" " 1.00, " 2.00.
Hats for 50, " 1.50.
" " 75 & 100, " 2.00.

Other goods in same proportion, at the Bankrupt store of A. L. Noble.

New Goods! New Goods! just received at T. M. Fulton & Co's.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A good house and lot. Enquire at this office.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS! The best shape and best made corset for \$1.00, at Highs.

New spring goods just received, at T. M. Fulton & Co's.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?" 48y1

Table Linen, Napkins, Towels, cheap, at T. M. Fulton & Co's.

For 6 months more, goods at the Grange Store, at Chicago wholesale prices.

Look at spring dress goods of all kinds at T. M. Fulton & Co's.

Old papers for sale at this office.

Good brown sugar at the Grange Store at 7 cents per pound.

Kerosene oil, 17 1/2 test, at Grange Store for 27 cents per gallon.

New line of 48 inch Black Cashmere, cheaper than any house, at Highs.

GREAT REDUCTIONS in black cashmeres at T. M. Fulton Co's. Look before you buy and save money.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS! NOTIONS! from New York city that make us full in everything. Come in. High's.

If a large quantity of goods for a little money is what the people want, they can get them at the Grange Store.

Dodd's Drug Store.
If you have the asthma, go to our popular druggist, A. F. White, and procure a bottle of the Great English Remedy. It is warranted.

FREE CONSULTATION FOR THE SICK.—Dr. A. B. Spinyer, of Detroit, will be at Buchanan, Buchanan House, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 18th, 19th and 20th.

Specialty, chronic, surgical, eye and ear diseases. Catarrh, throat and lung affections treated by inhalations and oxygenated air. Best of glasses fitted to all forms of impaired vision.

3w4
"It seems as if I should cough my head off!" is sometimes the impatient exclamation of a sufferer from a severe Cough. Quell the paroxysms with Hall's Honey of Horehound and Tar. The relief is immediate and the cure certain. Sold by all Druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

It is safe to say that no better medicine than the Great English Remedy was ever offered to the public.

5 pounds good crackers for 25 cts., at Grange Store.

Chronic Diseases.
Persons afflicted with any form of chronic diseases or weakness should read the advertisement of Dr. Bruce in another column of this paper, which will inform them what he treats and cures, and of the equitable plan on which he does business.

ESTRATED.—There are at my farm, two miles south of Galien, one yearling heifer, red, and marked by a notch in each ear, and one steer, same age, and color. The above cattle are estrays and can be secured by the owner, by paying charges.

C. H. INGHES.
Keep It Before the People.

CENTREVILLE, MICHIGAN.
Messrs. Haslett & Gladding, Chemists, and Proprietors Great English Remedy.

It is with pleasure I am able to write you respecting the value of your truly great medicine for consumption, asthma, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. After having tested its merits so satisfactorily in the treatment of a severe cough, I thought it my duty to yourselves to thank you for placing before the American people so priceless a remedy for such dangerous diseases as we are subject to. You certainly must keep before the people the information where they may obtain a specific for lung and throat diseases; for to my knowledge the Great English Remedy is truly a specific cure for the above mentioned complaints.

Gratefully yours,
Wm. FITZSIMMONS,
Ex-Sheriff St. Joseph Co., Mich.

Remember This.
It is with pleasure I now safely recommend to the public a medicine for the treatment of consumption, asthma, chronic sore throat, catarrh, etc., which I can safely assert has no equal. This medicine has lately been introduced in the United States and is called the Great English Remedy. If you want a medicine for any disease of the throat and lungs, call at my store and purchase a bottle of the Great English Remedy. I guarantee every bottle. Return it if not satisfied after using one-half the contents, and receive back your money.

F. A. WHITE, Druggist.

"German Syrup."
No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boosche's German Syrup. In three years, two million four hundred thousand bottles of this medicine were distributed free of charge by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75cts. Three doses will relieve any case.

Nervous Debility.
VITAL WEAKNESS, OR DEPRESSION; a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of mental overwork, indiscretions or excesses, or some drain upon the system, is always cured by HUMPHREY'S HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy,—tosses the chain and regenerates the entire man. Clean used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, \$1.00 per single vial, or \$5.00 per package of five vials, and \$2.00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREY'S HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 109 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

18y1

FOR SALE OR R

