

Berrien Co. Record.

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1878.

Republican State Ticket.

- For Governor—CHARLES M. CROSWELL, of Lenawee. For Lieutenant Governor—ALONZO SESSIONS, of Ionia. For Secretary of State—WILLIAM JENNY, of Macomb. For Treasurer—BENJAMIN D. PRITCHARD, of Allegan. For Auditor General—WILLIAM I. LATIMER, of Mecosta. For Commissioner of Land Office—JAMES M. NEASBETH, of Kalamazoo. For Attorney General—OTTO KROENER, of Wayne. For Superintendent of Public Instruction—HENRY S. TARBELL, of Saginaw. For Member State Board Education—GEORGE F. EDWARDS, of Berrien.

Immoral men are not allowed to practice law in Illinois. Why should that State be thus deprived of all of its legal ability?

One-third-fifth of all of the votes cast in the recent Oregon election were "Nationals."

The First National Bank of Chicago, with capital stock paid in of \$1,000,000, has a circulation of \$84,000.

The heaviest "blasted bondholder" in the Seventh Congressional District of Iowa is the very man whom the Nationals nominate for Congressman.

Secretary Sherman is making all preparations for the resumption of specie payments before the reassembling of Congress in December.

The banks of Chicago hold \$1,851,258.49 in coin—gold and silver. Of United States bonds they hold \$2,612,750.

The Potter Nosing Committee expect to complete their work in Washington in about two weeks, when they will change the base of their operations to New Orleans.

The Adrian Irredeemables are saying of their ammunition, and refused to allow their lecturer, Sam Cary, to appear in joint discussion with Thomas M. Nichol, of the Honest Money League of the North-west.

Ralph Ely, present Auditor General, is a candidate for Representative to Congress in the Eighth District. The General is a staunch Republican, and would make a good man in the House.

Chas. Jacobs, one of the editors of the Quincy Greenbacker, shot himself through the right lung, Monday evening, probably fatally. Family troubles is what he was trying to get away from.

Hon. Z. Chandler is in Washington, and the investigating committee have some thought of finding out what he knows about the frauds of 1876. He will not be at all bashful about telling them if asked, but we have a doubt about their ever asking him, lest he may point out to them just where to find it.

A fight is expected in Montreal tomorrow when the Orangemen make their annual parade. The Mayor of the city has issued a proclamation forbidding a parade but the Orangemen are determined to come out. They have received reinforcements from the province of Ontario.

New York City has recently completed and put in working order a series of elevated railways, and are now in trouble about the exceeding noise they make. Prof. Edison is looking for the cause of the noise and will try and do away with it.

There are to be no lack of candidates for votes to choose from in the coming campaign. There are to be in the field the Republican, Democratic, National and Prohibition tickets. The latter will be placed in nomination at Lansing, August 13th prox., and will no doubt be the winning ticket.

Some of the Greenback organs are so ardent in their love for their leader, Moses W. Field, that they denounce as a lie the publication of the mortgage by the Post and Tribune. Whereupon that paper proposes to pay any one of them \$100 and expenses, if they will come to Detroit and examine the papers and not find there exactly what they published.

At the Henley races, July 5th, the club from Columbia College carried off the "Visitor's Challenge Cup," and the championship of the world. Their contestants were the Hartfords of London, making the course in 8 minutes and 41 seconds. The Shoemaker-mettes in the race the day before were beaten by the exhaustion of Jas. Nadeau, who had been quite unwell for several days, but could not be prevailed upon to withdraw from the race and have his place filled by another.

The National press have found a new enemy in their camp in the form of the Advocate, a Greenback sheet of the most radical stripe, that is being sold for 25 cents per year. The difficulty is, it can beat them all in-crying "Shylock," "Robber," "Hitters," "Blasted Bondholder," "Sap-suckers" of the nation's life blood, and similar-endeavoring epithets, and is liable to take considerable of them from their seats. No one can tell from the paper, who publishes it, or to whom to look for redress of any grievance. It is filled with advertisements of the greatest humbugs in the country, and savors very strongly of humbug.

12,000 copies of the life and history of the abduction and search of Charles Ross, have been sold.

THE STRENGTHENING ACT.

A great deal has been said about the strengthening act of 1869, in this community. It has been repeated hundreds of times, and has been generally believed that it repealed a part of the legal-tender act, making the principal of the 5.20 bonds payable "in lawful money," and declared them payable in coin. And it has been charged that this law was passed by means of bribery of members of Congress, and even of President Grant. The whole matter was, or at least ought to be, set at rest, on Monday evening, by Mr. Nichol's lecture. He showed by reading the original legal-tender act that it contained no such provision as that the 5.20 bonds were payable in "lawful money," but that the law contemplated their payment in coin, and that Secretary Chase immediately decided, and officially advertised, that these bonds were payable "in gold." He also read the strengthening act of 1869, and showed that it did not repeal any part of the legal-tender act, or indeed of any act, and that it only pledged the faith of the United States to pay all interest-bearing obligations in coin or its equivalent, except in cases where the law creating such obligations expressly provided that they might be paid in lawful money or in other than gold and silver coin, so that if these bonds were even payable in "lawful money," this act did not change that provision.

The object of the law was to strengthen the public credit. It has been said it raised the price of the bonds. But that made no difference to the government or people. When the government pays the bonds, no matter what their market price may have been—whether above or below par—the government just pays par—it can't be made any more, and it cannot get off with any less. But the object was to "strengthen the public credit" so that the government could sell new bonds bearing 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent interest, at or above par, and with the proceeds redeem bonds at par that bore 6 per cent interest. And this has been going on ever since, and is saving to the government many millions every year in interest. A close examination of the law and its objects shows it to have been prompted by pure and patriotic motives, and to be a measure of sound economy and a great public benefit. And, as Mr. Nichol very pertinently remarked, every man ought to at least read the law before he dogmatizes about it and denounces it. The bare assertion of Trevellick, Carey or Pomroy ought not to be taken as final when the government is accused.

IT PROVES TO BE A FORGERY.

Since the last issue of the National, in which a writer has considerable to say about the New York Times, and with especial reference to an article published the week before and credited to the Times, we have found the following in the Detroit Post & Tribune, which very materially changes the aspect of the question as far as pertains to authority. The article turns out to be a canard, gotten up by the Greenback party and credited to the New York Times, for the purpose of making the Republican party appear in a false light: "A large number of the 'National' papers of this State have published under glowing headlines an article credited to the New York Times, in which appear such expressions as this: 'There seems to be but one remedy, and that is a slow one, and one not immediately effective. To reach it, both farmers and capitalists need to be educated to it, so that it is inevitable that it must come about in course of time. It is a change of ownership of the soil, and the creation of a class of land owners on the one hand, and of tenant farmers on the other. Something similar, in both cases, to what has long existed, and now exists, in the older countries of Europe, and similar also to a system that is common in our own State of California.' This article is published sometimes with only a general credit to the Times, but generally under this credit: 'Editorial from the New York Times April 25, 1877.' We have called the attention of the publishers of the Times to this matter with the following result: 'We are authorized by them to deny that either in the Times of April 25, 1877, or of ANY OTHER ISSUE, has any such editorial been published. The Times has never expressed such opinions, nor does it now hold them.'—The papers in this State which have been conspicuous in this piece of sheer misrepresentation, are the Grand Rapids Enquirer and Wyandotte Courier. The floor is awarded to them. 'It is the general experience to find these 'National' papers and their speakers continually dealing in such utter misrepresentations about nearly all of the subjects pertaining to the finance they discuss.

CONVINCED.

One of the Greenbackers of Hartford, Van Buren county, having seen of the Post and Tribune statement of the mortgage, received by Moses W. Field, wrote to the Register of Deeds, of Wayne county, as follows: 'HARTFORD, Mich., July 1. 'DEAR SIR:—Please state on the card if these mortgages spoken of in the Campaign Post and Tribune taken by Moses W. Field are in your office. 'I am a Greenbacker, but if that be so the Greenbackers and Mr. Field can go to hell and the devil for all I care.' J. W. B. 'P. S. I have seen the following reply was sent by the Register: 'DEAR SIR:—In reply to your favor of the 1st inst., I would state that the mortgage to which you refer forms a part of the records of this office. 'Respectfully, 'CHARLES DUPONT, Register of Deeds, Wayne Co.

St. Angier Chase, the defaulting Treasurer of Union Mills, at Fall River, Mass., has pleaded guilty, and been sentenced to twelve years imprisonment in the State Prison.

Ben. Butler has finally squarely joined the Greenback party. On the 4th of July, he addressed a Greenback meeting at Newburyport, Massachusetts, and defined his position. He favors issuing \$400,000,000 non-interest bearing bonds, and using the proceeds to settle unemployed men on the public lands. That is, the idle and improvident should be each given a farm, with money to improve it; but the industrious and provident should receive no help, but be left to help the idle, eh, Ben?—Evening Telegraph.

Nothing whatever that sorches so much as a thread of the President's garment has been established by a scrap of documentary evidence, or by the testimony of any witness whose oath should carry a feather's weight. According to present appearances, Mr. Hayes walked on the Anderson matter with upright circumspection, and brought out clean boots; though the road was very muddy. In this respect the developments, undoubtedly, fall far below the expectations of the promoters of the investigation.—Boston Herald (Democratic).

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DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Lansing yesterday, and at noon was called to order by Don M. Dickenson, the Chairman of the State Central Committee. Foster Pratt, of Kalamazoo, was elected temporary Chairman, and L. D. Sales, temporary Secretary. The temporary officers were afterwards elected as the permanent ones, and six Vice-Presidents and a number of assistant Secretaries were also elected. After dinner a State Central Committee of two from each District were elected, with Wm. B. Moran, of Detroit, as Chairman. The members from this District are E. O. Briggs, of Van Buren, and George H. Murdoch, of this county.

The platform adopted is a repetition of the state invectives against the Republican party, which nearly all right-thinking people know have no foundation in fact. One redeeming feature it has is its firm stand for honest money. The platform in full is as follows: "The Democratic party of the State of Michigan, in Convention assembled, renewing its fidelity to time-honored principles, standing for the sacred preservation of the nation's credit and the nation's faith, for the Constitution and laws, and for the great truth that this is the Government of the people, who will the people should rule, do hereby declare: That we resign the Republican party for corruption in office, and its unwise legislation and its wicked perversion of the people's will, as expressed at the polls. It has squandered the public lands, squandered the public funds, and corrupted the whole body politic. It has placed men in office dishonest and incapable, who have used their positions as private parasites. It has legislated for the rich, oppressed the poor, and created gigantic monopolies. It has burdened each town and city with debt and taxation, and driven them to the verge of bankruptcy. It has driven our commerce from the seas, and destroyed our once-powerful navy. It completed its career of crime and dishonor by stealing the Presidency from the people, and placing fraud in the Presidential chair.

2. We endorse the investigation of the Electoral frauds, to the end that the truth of history be vindicated, and a repetition of such crimes prevented.

3. We declare that gold and silver coin is the money of the Constitution, and all paper money should be convertible into coin at the will of the holder. We are opposed to a further forcible reduction of the volume of the currency, and we approve the act of Congress prohibiting such reduction.

4. We declare that the prostrate condition of the business interests of the country imperatively demands that taxation, both State and national, shall be reduced to the lowest point consistent with the attainment of the objects for which taxes shall be levied, and that economy shall be practiced in every department of the Government. We congratulate the country upon the reduction of over \$50,000,000 in the national expenditures during the last four years, and which result was secured by a Democratic House of Representatives.

The ticket nominated is as follows: Governor—Orlando M. Barnes, of Ingham. Lieutenant-Governor—A. P. Srinferd, of Marquette. State Treasurer—Alexander McFarlane, of Genesee. Secretary of State—George H. Murdoch, of Berrien. Auditor-General—W. J. B. Schermerhorn, of Lenawee. Commissioner of the Land Office—George H. Lord, of Bay. Attorney-General—A. B. Morse, of Ionia.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Selotes Treusdals, of Oakland. Member of the State Board of Education—Edward F. Uhl, of Kent.

The attendance at the Convention was not large, many of the counties being only partially represented and some of them were not represented at all. In the hard money men were largely in the majority, and the irredeemable branch of the party were not satisfied, so that the utmost harmony did not prevail.

From the Bay City papers, a few days ago, we learned how R. E. Taylor, another solid greenbacker, who obtains an honest living by the labor of shaving, not shingles, but notes, purchased an order for \$60 from a laboring man, paying only \$50 for it. He presented it and it was not paid, so he had the working-man arrested for forgery and locked up in jail. He is another of the men who advocate the issue of irredeemable paper, and when a piece of it is shoved on him he resents it, and asks the law-making power and a jury of blasted bondholders and villainous capitalists to give him revenge. Just why Taylor cannot see the similarity of a worthless promise, whether issued by an individual or a government, is a problem he will study carefully when he gets into Congress.—East Saginaw Republican.

Nothing whatever that sorches so much as a thread of the President's garment has been established by a scrap of documentary evidence, or by the testimony of any witness whose oath should carry a feather's weight. According to present appearances, Mr. Hayes walked on the Anderson matter with upright circumspection, and brought out clean boots; though the road was very muddy. In this respect the developments, undoubtedly, fall far below the expectations of the promoters of the investigation.—Boston Herald (Democratic).

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The Congressional Convention.

It seems to be the opinion of the Republicans in every part of the fourth district that Mr. Keightley will be renominated by acclamation at the approaching Congressional Convention. The course of this gentleman during the two sessions of the XLYth Congress has been observed by his constituents with general satisfaction. It is generally conceded that his return is due to our interests, as well as to himself, and that no other course holds out as great promise as this. Mr. Keightley has taken the pains to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the condition and wants of every part of the district, and his presence at Washington has been a guarantee from the first that everything relating to the interests of our people would receive prompt attention.

In the general work of his representation at Washington, Congressman Keightley has been an industrious and faithful member, attentive to all legislation regarding the welfare of the nation, and we have reason to believe that his course has been generally indorsed by the people who elected him. In the somewhat slack habit of absenteeism which is prevalent to a rather mortifying degree at the national capital, it is a credit to a district represented by a member who makes it a point to be present in his seat and render a proper discharge of his responsibility for business in which Congress is the agent of the country.

Mr. Keightley has, taken a prominent and positive stand on the financial issues of the period, and his services in that connection have obtained a wide recognition. The speech on this subject delivered by him early in May has been published in whole or in part by papers of both parties in Michigan, and has done similar service in other sections of the United States. The Republicans of Iowa have made use of that document and given Mr. Keightley credit for doing the country a good service. The Keightley-McGowan circular, suggested by these members of the Michigan delegation and sent out by the department of State, to secure from other countries information regarding the employment of labor is also an important matter that will be remembered to Mr. Keightley's credit. His brief Congressional career has been very satisfactory, and his renomination and election will be an honor and substantial benefit to the district.—Kalamazoo Daily Telegraph, July 1st, 1878.

A Platform Interpreted.

The Charter Republican gives the following intelligible and truthful version of the platform of the "national greenback party of Michigan," as read between the lines:

1. The "promise to pay" on the greenback should never be kept. Payment of debts has played out.

2. The government should issue all the currency of the country. It should not be promise to pay anything, but should be a fiat, a piece of paper with "This is \$10" printed on it; and enough of it given away to make all the tramps and vagabonds of the country millionaires.

3. No more bonds shall be issued by the government, and those that have been issued shall be repudiated if possible; and after this, when the government wants money let her confiscate the property of those who have been foolish enough to labor and economize in order to accumulate anything.

4. Employers should pay 10 hours' wages for eight hours' work; and in order to equalize matters, 50 minutes shall hereafter be a legal-tender hour, and the sun shall rise half an hour earlier in the morning and set half an hour later in the evening, for blessed is him who works.

5. Silver bullion speculators and not the people should have the benefit of the profit accruing from the coinage of silver.

6. The abolition of national banks and the substitution in their stead of "wild-cat" and "red-dog" banks.

7. Our principles are communistic, but we deprecate all resort to violence; we scatter firebrands broadcast over the land, but we hope there will be no conflagrations.

8. We agree with all the platforms of the Republican party for the past ten years that the public lands should be reserved for actual settlers.

It would do well for the poor man to ponder and think well before blaming the government for the hard times. Last week there was a riot in Canada, and the cry was for bread or blood. Remember that Canada is not governed by the United States, and still they are having hard times. Why is it that England can buy her cotton in this country, take it across the ocean, manufacture it into fabrics, and sell them again to our people cheaper than they can be manufactured here? Simply because the poor people here would scorn to work what the poor people of England would. They don't know how much more degraded the poor are in other countries than they are in this. The poor people in this country live far better than those in England. How would you like to live in Italy, where the common laborer gets what would amount to twenty-five cents a day, and the skilled workman only receives seven-fifty cents per day for his labor? It is so in all countries; the poor people are suffering and no intelligent man but a demagogue, will try to make poor people believe that they are poor because the government is corrupt and is run in the interest of the rich, and to the detriment of the poor: We have one of the best countries in the world for the poor man, and it is the desire of all patriots to give the poor people every chance to be happy; that can be given them in an honest way.—Bluffton (Ind.) Chronicle.

"A return to specie payment at the earliest period compatible with due regard to all interests concerned should ever be kept in view. Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation. Convertibility, prompt and certain convertibility into coin, is acknowledged to be the best and surest safeguard against them."—A. Lincoln

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Special Telegram to the Inter-Ocean.

Resumption.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Secretary Sherman left for New York to-day, and it is understood on business connected with resumption. Before he left, the following programme to bring about resumption was given to the Evening Star.

The silver dollar will be treated the same as gold coin, and being like gold coin an unlimited legal tender may be disbursed by the Treasurer in payment of any current obligations of the government, and if offered in such payment will have to be received. Returning to the use of coin, the natural policy would be to put the smaller denominations of gold coin in circulation first. If any considerable amount of such coin were to come up remaining on gold would no doubt disappear. It is thought that most of the hoarded coin in the country consists of the small denominations, and would in the nature of things soon make its appearance in circulation, especially such as worn, abraded and reduced in weight. With the balance of trade largely in favor of this country, and the very satisfactory accounts received from all sections of an abundant harvest, the continued accumulation of coin would appear to be a matter of certainty. If the gold and silver produced from the mines of the United States be coined and remain at home, it is not believed there will be the slightest necessity for a recourse to foreign markets for gold, though it is not at all impossible that considerable importations of the precious metals will be made in the next twelve months in the natural course of trade. It is understood that the programme of the Secretary in favor of early resumption, among other things, looks to the removal of the premium on coin by indirect means, rather than by the redemption of notes in view of the accumulation of the coin in the country, and which is in a dormant condition by reason of the remaining rate of premium on gold as against legal-tender notes. If once set in motion as circulating money, it will tend more than all other means to put together to actual use, and revive business throughout the country.

Chicago Market.

The following were the closing quotations last evening: Gold, 100 3/4. Wheat steady; 94c cash, 93 1/2@93 3/4 seller July, 82 1/2@82 3/4 seller August, 79 1/2 seller September, 78 1/2 seller July, 93 1/2@93 3/4 seller August, 38c seller July, 37 1/2@38c seller August, 37c seller July, 24 1/2@24 3/4 seller August, 23 1/2 seller August, 45c seller August, 47c seller July, 45c seller August, 47c seller July, 48c seller August, 48 1/2 seller July, 64 1/2 seller September, 65c prox, \$9.20@9.25 cash, \$9.27 1/2@9.30 seller August, \$9.42@9.45 seller September, 68.95@69.7 1/2 seller September, 68.85@69.37 1/2 seller August, \$6.95@6.97 1/2 seller September, 58.75@59.25 cash, \$5.85@5.87 1/2 seller August, \$5.40@5.45 seller September—loose.—Inter-Ocean, July 10.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The following statement showing the actual condition of the Treasury on the 30th of last month was prepared to-day. On June 30, 1878, there were in the Treasury as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like Standard dollar, Gold bullion, Silver bullion, etc.

The gold coin on hand stated above at \$161,845,914, does not include redeemed gold certificates, or any other coin items, but is actual gold coin. There was also in the Treasury at that date \$7,136,529 in fractional silver coin.

Drowned.

Milton De Roe was drowned at Spring Lake, on the 1st, while bathing.

A man named Hans Gilbertson was drowned at Manistee, on the 1st, while bathing.

Charles a nine-year-old son of Judge Pagelson, of Grand Haven, was drowned June 29, while bathing.

Sidney Sanderson, aged 24, while bathing in Sanderson Lake, near Greenville, on the 7th, was seized with cramps and drowned in twenty feet of water.

Chris. Lantz, a boy of fourteen, was drowned while in swimming at Trufant, Mountcain county, June 29.

The name of the Hollander drowned at Muskegon, on the 3d, while attempting to jump on board a vessel, was Barrol Norman. He leaves a sick wife and four children. His age was 26.

Michael Lynch, a harvest hand, attempted to swim Hart's Lake, near Battle Creek, on the 7th, and was drowned. The lake is being dragged for the body. Deceased was 20 years old.

On Saturday two daughters of James Cook of Lake Harbor, aged 10 and 12 years, went bathing in the lake. One got in water beyond her depth, and the other went to her assistance, but neither was able to get out. The mother, seeing the danger of the children, went to their rescue, and all three were drowned.

There were only 21 men and boys drunk in Pontiac Saturday night on the streets. Reform is needed.—Bill Poster.

Eighty-four accidents were reported to have occurred in this State on the Fourth, and seventy-one of these were caused by the burning of gunpowder or other explosives.

Geo. Smith and Henry Waterman have been sent to Ionia for three years each for a burglary committed at Litchfield, Hillsdale county, a few weeks since.

