

Business Directory.

B. T. MORLEY, star foundry. All kinds of casting, machine work, patterns, etc. 100 N. Main St., Tel. 100. Also repairing and painting. Old machinery exchanged for new. Portage paid on all orders.

BEARD'S BUS—George Bird will run his bus to and from the Railroad Station and Hotel, to any part of the village. Fare only 25 cents, including baggage.

C. B. CHURCHILL, dealer in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc. Also repairing. 100 N. Main St., Tel. 100. Also repairing and painting. Old machinery exchanged for new. Portage paid on all orders.

DAVID E. HINMAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Collections made and promptly returned. Office, Room 3, Collins & Weaver block.

DR. J. W. BEISTLE, Dentist, has his office over the Orange Store, where he is prepared to do all work pertaining to the profession. Filling Teeth with the gold and Silver, and creating Children's Teeth, a specialty. Charges reasonable. I also keep a fine stock of powder for cleaning the teeth and purifying the breath. Buchanan, Mich. 501

DE FIELD HOUSE, Berrien Springs. This old and famous hotel is still under the management of Mrs. De Field & Son, who will welcome all guests to their comfortable and well-furnished rooms. Rates, 50c to \$1.00 per day. Berrien Springs, Mich.

E. S. DODD, M. D., physician & surgeon. Specialization given to chronic diseases. Office at the corner of Main and Second Streets, Buchanan, Mich.

E. M. PLIMPTON, Attorney & Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Collections made and promptly returned. Office, Room 3, Collins & Weaver block.

F. A. WHITE, Druggist and Apothecary. 100 N. Main St., Tel. 100. Also repairing and painting. Old machinery exchanged for new. Portage paid on all orders.

F. A. M. SUMMIT, Lodge No. 192. A. holds a regular meeting every Monday evening on the first floor of the main, in each month. K. W. R. Sec. 2

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GEORGE F. EDWARDS, Attorney at Law. Office corner Main and Second Streets, Buchanan, Mich.

G. H. McLIN, M. D., homeopathic physician and surgeon. Special attention paid to chronic diseases. Office and residence on Front Street, second house south of Front Street.

I. O. F. The regular meetings of Buchanan Lodge No. 74 are held at their hall in Buchanan, on Tuesday evening of each week, at 7 o'clock. President brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend. K. W. R. Sec. 2

J. VAN RIPER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Collections made and promptly returned. Office, Room 3, Collins & Weaver block.

JAMES W. ORR, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office with J. Van Ripper—Buchanan, Mich.

J. M. WILSON, Dentist. Office First Street, north of the bank. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN WEISGERBER, manufacturer of lumber. Cuts sawing, doing to order, and at reasonable rates. Cuts and sells all kinds of lumber. 100 N. Main St., Tel. 100. Also repairing and painting. Old machinery exchanged for new. Portage paid on all orders.

N. HAMILTON, licensed auctioneer. Will attend to all sales promptly, and at reasonable rates as well as other good auctioneer in the county. Residence and P. O. address, Buchanan, Mich.

REDDING HOUSE—Z. P. Redding. A. holds a regular meeting every Monday evening on the first floor of the main, in each month. K. W. R. Sec. 2

REED HOUSE, O. Reed, Proprietor. 100 N. Main St., Tel. 100. Also repairing and painting. Old machinery exchanged for new. Portage paid on all orders.

S. & W. W. SMITH, dealers in staple and fancy groceries. Provision and Crockery. Central Block, Buchanan.

S. P. & C. C. HIGH, dealers in Dry Goods and Notions. Central Block, Front Street, Buchanan, Mich.

WOODLAND HOUSE, Three Oaks, D. P. Woodland, Proprietor. 100 N. Main St., Tel. 100. Also repairing and painting. Old machinery exchanged for new. Portage paid on all orders.

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Barrien County Record.

VOLUME XII.

BUCHANAN, MICH., THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1878.

NUMBER 24.

BARGAINS

SPRING

GOODS,

TO BE FOUND

HIGH'S

New Store!

Noble's Old Store.

COME IN,

COME IN,

LOW PRICES!

ON EVERYTHING.

DR. A. N. VAN RIPER,

ARTIFICIAL EYES

THE CELEBRATED

Richmond Ranges,

THE "BRILLIANT" OIL STOVE,

TAILORED AND LAMINATED BOXES,

ISAAC W. BANGS & CO.,

215 STATE STREET, NEAR FARMER'S HOUSE,

CHICAGO.

THE ASSIGNAT.

A Chapter of French Experience with

"Absolute Money."

Extracts from President A. D. White's

History of the War.

(Conclusion)

Now begun to be seen more plainly

some of the many ways in which an

inflation policy robs the working class

are brought to the surface in the de-

bates on the various new issues.

Within four months comes another

report to the Assembly as ingenious

as those preceding. It declares:

"Your committee has thoroughly per-

measured that the amount of circulating

medium before the Revolution was

greater than that of the assignats to-

day; but then the money circulated

slowly, and now it passes rapidly, so

that one thousand million assignats do

the work of two thousand millions of

specie." The report foretells further

increase in prices, but by some curious

jugglery reaches a conclusion

favorable to further inflation.

The result was, that on April 30,

1792, came the fifth great issue of

paper money, amounting to 300,000,

000; and at about the same time

Cambon sneered ominously at public

creditors, as "rich people, old finan-

ciers and bankers." Soon payment

was suspended on dues to public cred-

itors for all amounts exceeding 100,

000 francs. This was limited by many

as a measure in the interests of the

poorer classes of people, but the re-

sult was that it injured them most of

all. Henceforward, until the end of

this history, capital was taken from

labor and looked up in all the ways

that financial ingenuity could devise.

All that saved thousands of laborers

in France from starvation was that

they were drafted off into the army

and sent to be killed on foreign battle

fields. In February, 1792, assignats

were over 30 per cent. below par.

On the last day of July, 1792, came

another brilliant report from Pouquet,

showing that the total amount already

issued was about 2,400,000,000, but

claiming that the national lands were

worth a little more than this sum.

Though it was easy for any shrewd

mind to find out the fallacy of this,

and to show that the paper money

already issued far exceeded the amount

that could be obtained from the na-

tional lands, a decree was passed

issuing 300,000,000 more. By this

the prices of everything were again

enhanced save one thing, and that one

thing was labor. Strange as it may

at first appear, while all products had

been raised enormously in price by

the depreciation of the currency, the

stoppage of so many manufactures,

and the withdrawal of capital, caused

wages in the summer of 1792, after

all the inflation, to be as small as they

had been four years before, namely,

fifteen sous per day. No more strik-

ing example can be seen of the truth

uttered by Webster, that "of all the

contrivances for cheating the laboring

class of mankind, none has been more

effective than that which deludes them

with paper money."

Issue after issue followed at inter-

vals of a few months, until on Decem-

ber 14, 1792, we have an official state-

ment to the effect that thirty-four

hundred millions had been put forth,

of which six hundred millions had

been burned, leaving in circulation

twenty-eight hundred millions. When

it is remembered that there was little

business to do, and that the purchas-

ing power of the franc, when judged

by the staple products of the country,

was about equal to half the present

purchasing power of our own dollar,

it will be seen into what evils France

had drifted. As this mania for paper

ran its course, even the bell-metal

sou, obtained by melting down the

bells, appears to have been driven out

of circulation; parchment money from

twenty sous to five was issued, and

last bills of one sou, and even of half

a sou, were put in circulation.

But now another source of wealth

opens to the nation. There comes a

confiscation of the large estates of

nobles and landed proprietors who

had fled the country. An estimate in

1798 makes the value of these estates

three billion francs. As a consequence,

the issues of paper money were con-

tinued in increased amounts, on the

old theory that they were guaranteed

by the solemn pledge of these lands

belonging to the State. Early in

1793 the consequences of over-issu-

ing of paper began to become painfully

apparent to the people at large. The

classes of common consumption be-

came enormously dear, and the price

of wheat constantly rising. In the

clubs, local meetings, and elsewhere,

endeavored to enlighten people by

assigning every reason but the true

one. They declaimed against the

corruption of the Ministry, the want

of patriotism among the moderate

intrigues of the emigrant nobles,

the hard-heartedness of the rich,

the monopolizing spirit of the merchant,

the perversity of the shopkeepers,

and named these as the causes of the

difficulty.

The washerwomen of Paris, finding

soap so dear that they could scarcely

purchase it, insisted that all the mer-

chants who were endeavoring to save

something of their little property by

refusing to sell their goods for the

worthless currency with which France

was flooded, should be punished with

death; the women of the Jacobin Club,

called loudly for a law "to equalize

the value of the franc, and to make

it so that, after all, a depreciated

currency is a blessing; that gold and

silver form an unsatisfactory stand-

ard for measuring values; that it is

good to have a currency that will not

go out of the kingdom, and which

separates France from other nations;

that this shall manufacture be en-

couraged; that commerce with other

nations is a curse; and every hind-

erance to it a blessing; that the laws

of political economy, however applica-

ble about this time, are not applica-

ble in other times; and, however

operative in other nations, are not

operative in France; that the ordi-

nary rules of political economy are

perhaps suited to the minions of despot-

ism, but not to the enfranchised in-

Berrien Co. Record.

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 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'EMPHORARD, of Allegan.
For Auditor General—WILLIAM L. LATIMER, of Macomb.
For Commissioner of Land Office—JAMES M. MEASUREMENT, of Kalamazoo.
For Attorney General—HENRY S. TARBELL, of Saginaw.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—GEORGE F. EDWARDS, of Berrien.
For Congressmen—Fourth District—CAPT. JULIUS C. BURROWS, of Kalamazoo.

CAPT. J. C. BURROWS,
OF KALAMAZOO,
NOMINATED ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Special Dispatch to the Record.

CASSIOLLO, 8:35 P. M.
At the Republican Congressional Convention held here this afternoon, Capt. Julius C. Burrows, of Kalamazoo, was nominated on the first formal ballot, receiving forty of the sixty-nine votes. The nomination was then made unanimous.

General Grant and family are now visiting Norway and Sweden.

One hundred and seventy-nine cases of fatal stroke are reported from Chicago during the late heated term.

Ben. Butler's brother-in-law has just been removed from the Post Office at New Orleans and a man named Badger appointed in his place.

The State fair in California will be held in Sacramento, commencing September 16th, to continue five days. Do you think you will go?

During the last twenty years, 814 murderers have been sentenced to penitentiary in the State of Illinois, of which number Cook county furnished forty-five.

Ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish gives it as his opinion that Grant will not be nominated for a third term, and that Thurman will be the Democratic war-horse in 1878.

Silver is in demand in San Francisco. Since the first of the month more than half a million dollars in gold have been exchanged for silver at par.

In 1859 the ruling wages for a mechanic was \$1.50 per day, and in 1862 they commanded but \$1.25 per day, and in both of these times it cost more for clothing and the necessities of life than now.

There is a decided dissatisfaction on the part of the European countries with the terms of the Berlin treaty, that may yet end in serious trouble.

The Director of the Mint recently received a dispatch from the Superintendent of the Mint of San Francisco, stating that since the 1st inst. 555,000 silver dollars had been exchanged at that mint at par for gold coin.

"FIAT MONEY," the especial cry of the irredeemables, has been defined as currency, which costs nothing, is founded on nothing, is payable in nothing, and in the end will be valued at nothing.

A good article upon the different issues of Government securities, and the reasons for their issue, was given in a supplement of the Post & Tribune of Saturday. It is well worth reading.

In four days after issuing the notice that silver dollars could be received at par in greenbacks, the Secretary of the Treasury has received orders from the National Banks for \$310,000 of the silver.

The return match between Capt. A. H. Bogardus, the American pigeon shot champion, and Cholmondeley Pennell, the English champion, took place in London, England, on Tuesday. They shot at 100 birds each, for \$1,000 a side. The match was won by Bogardus, by two birds.

The News should borrow another of those dress patterns and study the map and political history of this State, and learn that Calhoun county is not in the fourth district, and that that county has nothing to do with either Keightley or Burrows' nomination to Congress.

Prof. H. S. TARBELL, candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket, to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, has accepted the position of Superintendent of the City Schools of Indianapolis, thus leaving a vacancy in the Republican ticket. Detroit offers the name of Prof. Ira Mahew to fill the vacancy.

Time was when it took two dollars to buy a barrel of flour. Now you can buy a barrel of flour for one dollar and have \$4 left to purchase provisions or clothing. These are the kind of dollars the laboring man wants.

Mention was recently made in this column about the exceedingly small dividends that were sometimes evolved from an insolvent estate. In this country. Americans have got things down pretty fine in this respect. They must yield the palm to England. A recent estate gave up \$100,000 of the dollar. Free Press.

GREENBACKS IN ILLINOIS.

The Greenback National party of Illinois met in Chicago July 18th, organized, passed resolutions and created a platform of principles upon which they can fight the political battles of that State. The most interesting feature of which is the declaration for "absolute" money, upon which the Times makes the following comments: It declares that "the greenback must be full legal tender for the payment of all debts and taxes, and that it must be issued, protected, and received as absolute money." It also declares that this "money" shall not only be absolute, and full legal tender, but also, "perpetual," and "never to be converted into bonds of any rate or class." It may be remarked, by the way, as an interesting fact that all the organized varieties of greenbackers have with one accord abandoned the idea of a convertible bond attachment, and now contend for "absolute" greenback money, which is never to be either redeemed in anything else, or converted into anything else.

It is not only proposed to ride roughshod over all private contracts for the delivery of coin, but it demands that the bonds of the United States, including those that by the authorizing acts are expressly payable in coin, shall be paid in "absolute money."

The platform constructed after the Toledo model are not explicit as to the amount of "absolute money" that should be issued. They propose that Congress shall regulate that matter "wisely," and according to the "wants of trade," but furnish no basis for an estimate of the amount that wisdom and the wants of trade would demand. The "organized" platform demands that all United States bonds be immediately called in, and principal and interest in "absolute paper money." At the time the June statement was issued, the total debt bearing interest was about \$1,800,000,000 and the interest due and accrued was something more than \$38,000,000. The "organized" demand, therefore, is that something more than \$1,838,000,000 be added at once to the volume of the paper currency. A further demand is, that all bank notes be withdrawn and that "absolute money" be substituted therefor. This done, the total volume of this sort of money would be upward of \$2,500,000,000, or more than three times the volume of the paper circulation when, by reason of its redundancy, it wasn't worth 70 cents on the dollar.

But that is only a beginning. After they have given us two thousand five hundred millions of "absolute" paper, the "organized" crowd propose to "enter at once upon a system of improvements of harbors and navigation, including the construction of an international railroad, directly across the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean," and they propose that government shall pay for such improvements "in its own creation and issue of greenback, absolute, perpetual, full legal-tender money." These improvements, including the great "international" railroad among other "harbors and navigation," may be made to cost any imaginable number of "absolute" dollars, but it would not be safe to place the number below five hundred millions. This would swell the total to three thousand millions.

Next, the "organized" fellows propose to give "a definite bonus in money to enable poor men and women to settle on public lands." They do not say "absolute" money, but as there will soon be no other kind, if they manage the business, they will have no other kind to give. And as the staff will soon be worth about two cents a pound, it will be necessary to issue three or four thousand millions more to the poor men and women any good.

One thing the "organized" fellows have not omitted, and that was a proposal to "disposit of all taxes, and pay all government expenses, national, State and municipal, by issues of 'absolute money.'" When they hold their national convention, the call for which they indorse and second, they will doubtless supply this omission, and round up their beautiful system into symmetrical completeness. Then we shall all be happy.

The "organized" propose that "every dollar of such issue of legal tender, lawful money shall be protected by the government as at par with other lawful money in gold or silver coin." They omit to state, however, what is very important, how government is going to protect its paper issues to that extent. During the war it tried to protect its greenbacks by making them convertible into 6 per cent. coin bonds. That failed. Then it tried to protect them by making it a penal offense to buy and sell gold at a premium in greenbacks; or, what is the same thing, to buy and sell greenbacks at a discount for gold. That more than failed; it caused a further depreciation of greenbacks. Then government gave up the job of protecting the greenbacks. Can it protect them any better now? If so, perhaps the "organized" monetary philosophers will tell how. The grand Khan of Tartary once tried to protect his "absolute money" by chopping off the heads of people who refused to take it as the equivalent of gold and silver. Perhaps our philosophers intend to try that mode. If so, the Times will inform them in advance that the grand Khan, although he was a very powerful despot, failed utterly in his attempt to protect his bark in this way.

Government has power to compel people to take paper, or chips, or anything else, in payment of debts due them, with the alternative of going without the help of government in collecting their debts. There the power of the government ends. The power to compel men to sell their property for paper dollars, or for anything else they are not willing to accept, is the power to confiscate their property, and hand it over to other men. People will submit to the exercise of this power sometimes, when their property is wanted for public use, but they will not in this country. Americans have got things down pretty fine in this respect. They must yield the palm to England. A recent estate gave up \$100,000 of the dollar. Free Press.

Mention was recently made in this column about the exceedingly small dividends that were sometimes evolved from an insolvent estate. In this country. Americans have got things down pretty fine in this respect. They must yield the palm to England. A recent estate gave up \$100,000 of the dollar. Free Press.

certainly will not take the proposed "absolute money" as the equivalent of gold. If that sort of money is issued in the quantities proposed, it will not only not be protected as at par with specie, but it will become utterly worthless, for the reason that nobody will take it in exchange for property, and it will be of no use whatever. If it has served to repudiate public and private debts for a short time.

A few of the planks in the platform of "the organized national greenback and labor party of Illinois" have only a remote relation to the money question. One of them demands that grants to corporations shall cease, and that public lands shall be reserved for actual settlers. Another deprecates "all efforts to redress wrongs by violation of law." Another demands that postmasters and other officers of the government be appointed by the ballot box method. Another denounces the employment of convict laborers except for prison purposes, and some few other things. But all these planks are subordinate. "Absolute money" is the body of the whole structure, and it is toward that platform of paper suspended between heaven and earth, and supported by nothing, that greenbackers of all sorts are gravitating.

California Correspondence.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 11, 1878.
EDITOR RECORD.—July 6th I stepped on board of the beautiful steamship Oregon, in company with my daughter, at Portland, Oregon, at 9 A. M. With 550 passengers we set sail for San Francisco, Cal., and steamed rapidly down the Willamette river. The deep, broad Columbia was reached in twelve miles. Small towns, fisheries, mills, &c., skirt its banks, and some scenery the grandest on earth. We arrived at the city of Astoria, 100 miles distant, at five P. M. There we took on 4,000 cases of canned salmon and some other freight. At seven P. M. we cast off and went rapidly down the beautiful bay of the Columbia, dotted all over with the fishing boats and large ships. We passed Pt. Stevens and the Columbia bar, and got to sea before dark. It was a very beautiful sight on that rough coast, going to sea at sunset, with the broad expansive waters of the old Pacific in our front, the bay of the Columbia in our rear, the terrible rough coast of Washington Territory on our right, and the distant hills and snow capped mountains of Oregon on the left. Darkness came on. We found our way to our state-rooms, to bound over the billows and brooked to sleep by the deep, heavy rolling of the ship. Sunday morning, July 7th, the ship rolled very heavily. At 12 M. the log was cast to sea, and we made 92½ miles in 4 hours, the ship under full sail. July 8th we passed Point Reyes at 1½ P. M., 88 miles from Golden Gate. We entered the Gate at 8½ P. M. I stood upon the upper deck of the ship as we steamed up the broad bay of San Francisco, the old stars and stripes floating from the bow, fanned by the breezes of the golden State. I cannot describe to you the beauty of that site up the bay, on east the gapping guns of Ft. Alcatraz. The bay is dotted with hundreds of vessels, and it is a scene of commotion as far as the eye can extend. We made our landing safely at 5 P. M., 56 hours from Portland. We went to the Brooklyn hotel to look for lodging and meals. We have visited many places of interest, among the many is the new Stock Exchange.

The new Nevada Bank is one of the most truly magnificent buildings of the city. This is truly a great city, made so more fully by the millions of gold and silver here produced. This is the great country for fruit and vegetables. The markets are full of choice peaches, plums, and all kinds of fruit. One can have a variety upon the table every meal. Here are thousands of Hoodlums of the worst type and character, but Kerneymism and communism have gone by the board in California and Oregon.

Times are exceedingly dull here, more on account of the complete overdoing of all kinds of business with the great over-run of immigration to this coast, of laboring men and not capital. A great loss to this city and the entire State was the sudden death, yesterday morning, July 11, of Isaac Freedlander, the great grain king of the State. He had entire control of the grain trade and market of all California. He was one of the great men of this State, and his loss is deeply mourned.

Congressman Lateral, of California, has just arrived home, and is stopping at the Brooklyn. Senator Grover, of Oregon, arrived last night, stopping at the Cosmopolitan. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, will be here to-day. He is laid high and dry upon the shelf, as a Senator in Oregon.

To-day I am going to Oakland across the bay, also to the city hospital. To-morrow, July 13th, I will sail for Portland, homeward bound, by the steamship Great Republic, one of the latest steamships upon this coast. This has been to us an exceedingly nice trip. My daughter remains five weeks. She is engaged in the schools of Portland at \$700 a year.

You may hear from me again at home.

A correspondent of the Van Buren County Republican says: "Hartford is terribly convulsed over the school question. Prof. Lamb, their teacher, is a greenbacker, and last May the two greenback members of the board assisted him in getting a contract for the school another year, at \$150 increase of salary. The taxpayers turned out and by a large vote annulled the contract and refused to raise the money by tax for an increase of wages, and a decided majority favored a reduction from last year's salary. Lamb swears he will hold the new board to his old contract, and many taxpayers of the district declare that an injunction will forbid him teaching the school, and the school board paying him any wages. Threats have been made to burn the school house if Lamb is suffered to open school in September."—*Evening News*, Aug. 2.

The State Treasurer retired \$25,000 of the State bonds, Tuesday morning. The Berlin "Peace Treaty" fails to bring the expected peace. Italy, Austria, Greece, France, and a few others, seem disposed to make a disturbance about it.

Thomas M. Nichol as a Debater.

In yesterday's Post & Tribune your Battle Creek correspondent relates a little episode that occurred during Thomas M. Nichol's speech in that city on the evening of the 11th inst., in which the Hon. George Willard was demolished. This reminds me of an incident which occurred in Fort Scott, Kansas, during the summer of 1875, illustrating Mr. N's readiness in debate, which, by the way, is his forte. He was then one of the editors of the Fort Scott Monitor. A somewhat celebrated Boston abolitionist visited the city and delivered two or three lectures. Mr. Nichol challenged him to a public discussion of some spiritualistic propositions, and after considerable hesitation and delay the Boston man accepted. The appointed time arrived, and the opera house was crowded. The Boston man strutted magnificently as he came forward to make the opening speech. Nichol sat quietly in an obscure corner of the stage, while his pompous opponent delivered what he intended to be scathing remarks in regard to the insignificant gentleman who had presumed to throw the gauntlet before him, and then launched out in a set oration. After his antagonist was done, Nichol came timidly forward, and being welcomed to the public stage, he stepped to the front and began by saying that when he challenged the gentleman he supposed he was taking the bull by the horns, he now found that he had merely grasped a sick calf by the tail. The remark produced roars of laughter, and the spiritualist did not recover from its effects during the discussion.

Which animal did Nichol have in his clutches at Battle Creek?

ANN ARBOR, July 16, 1878: R.

Paper Money of Venice.

If we invite our greenback friends to point to a single instance in the history of the past, where money not based upon coin has been held equal in value to coin, they point to that spectacle which was once the empress of the seas—Venice. That they are obliged to admit is the only case they ever heard of; and they know that Venice thrived on irredeemable paper, because the irredeemable speakers of the Ralph Hoyt stripe have told them so. To dispel this illusion—if it is possible to dispel an illusion from the mind of a deluded and infatuated devotee of the greenback, let me quote the following from McLeod's work on banking and currency, with comments by the *Adrian Times*:

Venice was a small state, but gradually became the center of an enormous commerce; and as an inevitable consequence, a great quantity of clipped and worn foreign coins circulated in it, brought by the foreigners who resorted to it. When the practice of bills of exchange became common, the degraded state of the currency caused an intolerable inconvenience to merchants. To obviate this, at some subsequent time, though at what precise period we are not informed, the plan was devised of the chamber of loans receiving deposits from private persons.

Every merchant deposited there the coin he received, and he was credited with their

VALUE IN BULLION.

and the bank gave him a corresponding number of its notes, payable to bearer on demand in full weight of bullion.

As the bank always pledged itself to pay in full weight, its notes always bore a premium as compared with the worn and clipped coin in circulation. Bills of exchange between merchants were made payable in this bank money. The bank, however, does not come over to have discounted bills upon its own account, and as its paper only represented the price of bullion actually in its coffers, it made no increase in the quantity of currency in circulation. Its only advantage was to save the wear and tear of the coinage, and to insure a uniform standard in mercantile contracts. This bank continued to enjoy great credit and repute, until it fell, with the republic, in 1797.

The Venetians tolerated no such tomfoolery as

"GREENBACK MONEY," out of rage and lamp-black; that nonsense was left for the paper money financiers of the nineteenth century, in the new world of America. Before a Venetian bank could issue a scrap of paper money, it was compelled to have coin in its vaults, of which the paper money would be the representative. Has any one heard the greenbackers of Michigan demanding a paper money would be the representative of that? Not one. When "Saleratus" Smith, Green Ink Thomas, and the rest of that crowd, demand that there shall be no more paper money issued, that is not representative of so much coin, or bullion placed as security for its redemption, they will be in a situation to refer to the paper money of Ancient Venice, as illustrating the practicability of their ideas; but they are ashamed to do so.

This has been to us an exceedingly nice trip. My daughter remains five weeks. She is engaged in the schools of Portland at \$700 a year.

You may hear from me again at home.

The Berlin "Peace Treaty" fails to bring the expected peace. Italy, Austria, Greece, France, and a few others, seem disposed to make a disturbance about it.

The past experience of England is a good example to show that an irredeemable paper currency is fatal to public prosperity.

Under the terms of the grant of public lands to railroads, if the lands were not sold within three years after the completion of the road, the land could be pre-empted by paying the company not exceeding \$1.25 per acre. Some of the terms have expired with the Western road, and their lands are being settled by purchasers at Government rates.

Dr. Quimby, father of the editor of the Free Press, was found dead under a shock of wheat on the farm of William McCarty, near Colon, last Friday.

The communist outrages against farmers have broken out in Michigan. A reaper and mower was burned on the farm of G. W. Perkins, near Pontiac, last week Wednesday night. The machine belonged to William Johnson, a poor man. It was burned because Johnson hired himself, horses and machine, out to cut wheat for farmers, thereby preventing the farmers from hiring hand labor, though the very men, it was acknowledged by the inquirers, who excused the outrage that hand labor was scarce and could not be obtained in sufficient quantities, even for such large wages as \$2.50 to \$5 per day for harvest work. * * The perpetrators of this outrage, and those whose talk justified it, were villagers, misled by the communist attacks of "National" demagogues against capital, and blatherers who harangue about the wrongs of labor, which are so familiar now a days. If this is not true, we will be glad to publish proofs of its inaccuracy; as it is our desire to publish only facts and the exact truth, regardless of party or politics. The reporter of the Post & Tribune says that he talked with one of the village men, a grocery keeper in Pontiac, who said of reaping machines: "Well, I don't see they ought to be burned. A farmer has no right to buy such machinery when there are thousands of idle men who want work. You can't blame a man for destroying a piece of iron and wood which stands between him and his bread and butter." Yet, on inquiry, this piece of iron and wood did not stand between any idle man and his bread and butter. Harvest hands were scarce, even at high wages; and the men who committed the men who excused the outrage were village seagulls, who do not work in the harvest field, and could not be hired to work on farms. We publish the account of the outrage in another column. The farmers of Michigan are quite capable of making their own comments touching this affair.—*Evening Telegraph*.

A Call for Five Millions of Five-Twenties.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Treasury has just issued a call for the redemption of five millions 5-20 bonds of 1865, and two and a half millions of coupon bonds, the interest to cease October 28.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The schooner Paralle reports that on the 7th inst., off the coast about 100 miles north of this port, she fell in with a Japanese junk with not a living person on board. A number of corpses were found, some shackled together. The dead must have been dead at least a month. There was no food. Some of the bodies were dressed in costly material.

Under an irredeemable paper currency—"absolute money"—the prices of all articles of domestic consumption, rent, clothing, food, marking, &c., advance in a ratio of four, six, and even ten fold, but the wages of labor rarely double. Which, then, is best for the working man? Irredeemable paper, "absolute money," or honest money—a currency redeemable in coin.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Mexican silver dollars and United States trade dollars are purchased at the Philadelphia mint and the Assay Office, New York, as bullion at the equivalent London rate for silver on the day of purchase, less one-half cent per ounce, payable in standard silver dollars.

Butler wants to pay the bonds in greenbacks. So do we. An honest greenback is as good as coin, and we mean to make all greenbacks honest. The bonds are payable in coin. One is as good as the other. Both bondholders and laborers can take their choice. When the bondholder gets coins for his bonds the laboring man shall have coin for his greenbacks. We are opposed to one kind of money for the money-lender and another for the people.—*New Republic*.

In the time of the French Assignat, it took 6,000 francs to pay the hire of a lively team one day.

STATE ITEMS.

On the 20th, John Rose, of Adrian, was overcome by gas in a well which he was digging, and became unconscious. Another man was lowered to him, who tied a rope around his body, and both were drawn out unconscious. Both were finally resuscitated.

Bertie Stran, near Grand Rapids, was found dead July 15, hanging by a halter in the barn. He was 11 years old, and it is supposed that he hung himself accidentally.

A man was put in jail at Sturgeon Bay the night of July 3, for being drunk and disorderly, and jail the soon took fire and burned with the man in it.

A child was born in this place, June 18, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Amuth, possessing the remarkable peculiarity of six fingers on each hand, and the same number of toes on each foot.—*Sturgis Journal*.

A skeleton which crumbled at the touch, 2000 feet arrow-heads, a tomahawk and about four pounds of brass beads were found under a large pine stump in Alpena recently.

Huron county has shipped 900 tons of grindstones and 500 gross of whetstones the past month. Not a very sharp county either.

The Common Council of the village of Albion have ordered a steam fire engine from the Sibley Manufacturing Company, of Seneca, N. Y., and expect to have it on hand in about a week.

The Times reporter says that the nomination of T. R. Sherwood has lost the Greenbackers five hundred votes in Van Buren county. They wanted Maynard or nothing.

The Oceana Agricultural Society hold their annual fair at Hart, September 25-26.

Wm. Alley, of White River, Muskegon county, was seriously injured by falling from his mower, and died of his head being scalped.

Raswell G. Horr, of East Saginaw, is the Republican candidate for Congress from the Eighth District. His most formidable competitor was Gen. Ralph Ely, present Auditor General.

Birney Jennison, a son of C. E. Jennison, of Bay City, recently came from the Big to the Charity Island, in Saginaw Bay, a distance of three miles.

The dwelling house and contents of Morris Hammond, at Okemos, were totally destroyed by fire Monday evening, caused by the burning out of a chimney. Loss, \$2,000, with no insurance.

A Battle Creek two-year-old boy was attacked by the older birds of a flock of wild turkeys, and killed an 18-pound gopher with a club, and then scolded for home.—*Evening News*.

An elastic genius named Charles Fox, who resides at Lowell, challenges any one in the state to a jumping match. His record is, three jumps backwards, 29 feet 6 inches; ten straight jumps, 103 feet 5 inches. "He doesn't advertise for bids on a single jump," says the *Journal*, "although he can jump 12 feet thus, starting from the ground."

Standard Excellence.

The place that Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts have won in public estimation sustains us in the assertion that for standard excellence they have no equal. Every housewife who has had occasion to use Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts will endorse the above sentiment.

REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple remedies, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try at once. Read of it in another column.

BUCHANAN PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Wednesday morning for the Record, by S. & W. W. HILL, Dealer in Groceries and Provision, Pontiac, Michigan.

| Wheat, white, per bushel | 55 |
|---------------------------|----|
| Wheat, red, per bushel | 50 |
| Barley, white, per bushel | 50 |
| Barley, red, per bushel | 45 |
| Oats, white, per bushel | 35 |
| Oats, red, per bushel | 30 |
| Timothy hay, per ton | 15 |
| Alfalfa hay, per ton | 10 |
| Straw, per ton | 5 |
| Butter, per pound | 10 |
| Eggs, per dozen | 10 |
| Chicken, per pound | 10 |
| Duck, per pound | 10 |
| Geese, per pound | 10 |
| Pork, per pound | 10 |
| Beef, per pound | 10 |
| Lard, per pound | 10 |
| Salt, per bushel | 10 |
| Coal, per ton | 10 |
| Firewood, per cord | 10 |
| Sticks, per cord | 10 |
| Bricks, per thousand | 10 |
| Plaster, per bushel | 10 |
| Flour, per bushel | 10 |
| Meal, per bushel | 10 |
| Wheat, per bushel | 10 |
| Oats, per bushel | 10 |
| Barley, per bushel | 10 |
| Timothy hay, per ton | 10 |
| Alfalfa hay, per ton | 10 |
| Straw, per ton | 10 |
| Butter, per pound | 10 |
| Eggs, per dozen | 10 |
| Chicken, per pound | 10 |
| Duck, per pound | 10 |
| Geese, per pound | 10 |
| Pork, per pound | 10 |
| Beef, per pound | 10 |
| Lard, per pound | 10 |
| Salt, per bushel | 10 |
| Coal, per ton | 10 |
| Firewood, per cord | 10 |
| Sticks, per cord | 10 |
| Bricks, per thousand | 10 |
| Plaster, per bushel | 10 |
| Flour, per bushel | 10 |
| Meal, per bushel | 10 |
| Wheat, per bushel | 10 |
| Oats, per bushel | 10 |
| Barley, per bushel | 10 |
| Timothy hay, per ton | 10 |
| Alfalfa hay, per ton | 10 |
| Straw, per ton | 10 |
| Butter, per pound | 10 |
| Eggs, per dozen | 10 |
| Chicken, per pound | 10 |
| Duck, per pound | 10 |
| Geese, per pound | 10 |
| Pork, per pound | 10 |
| Beef, per pound | 10 |
| Lard, per pound | 10 |
| Salt, per bushel | 10 |
| Coal, per ton | 10 |
| Firewood, per cord | 10 |
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| Bricks, per thousand | 10 |
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| Lard, per pound | 10 |
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| Coal, per ton | 10 |
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| Sticks, per cord | 10 |
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| Meal, per bushel | 10 |
| Wheat, per bushel | 10 |
| Oats, per bushel | 10 |
| Barley, per bushel | 10 |
| Timothy hay, per ton | 10 |
| Alfalfa hay, per ton | 10 |
| Straw, per ton | |

Berrien Co. Record.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 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. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, N. Y., S. M. Peck, 37 Park Row, N. Y., and Rowell & Chapman, St. Louis, Mo., are authorized agents to contract for advertising at our lowest rates, for the columns of the Berrien County Record.

AT COST!

On account of the poor health of Geo. W. Fox, who is going west, we will sell

AT COST FOR CASH,
During the next sixty days, our outside stock consisting of

CLOTHING

HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,

AND
Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Come in and get prices before you buy, and save your money.

L. P. & G. W. FOX.

Cooler and more pleasant weather.

ARE we to hear the call for county convention before long?

WHORTLEBERRY pickers are doing a good business now.

THE first new wheat brought to Niles sold for 80 cents per bushel.

"He who would in business rise, must either bust or advertise."

GREEN corn has made its appearance in the markets.

COMPLAINT is now made that the early potatoes are rotting badly.

MRS. WM. HURLBUTT died at her father's home, in this place, Tuesday.

RAILROAD tickets to Barnum's show will be sold at excursion rates.

JAMES APTEB, grocer of Niles, has been declared a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors.

THERE is a general demand for lower rates at the leading hotels in the cities.

HARVEY BLIMPY, a tenant on G. H. Rough's farm, lost a valuable horse from excessive heat last week.

FIFTEEN dollars cash will buy a good sewing machine, at this office. Come before it is too late.

LAST WEEK the Statebakers shipped a car load of wagons to South Africa for use in the Diamond fields.

MRS. R. MORRIS, of Chicago, has been visiting with relatives and friends in this place the last two weeks.

MISS ELLA WEINBERG, of Three Rivers, is visiting with Mr. G. H. Rough and family.

AMONG other speakers at the Young Folks Picnic, at Berrien Springs, will be our representative in Congress, Hon. Edwin W. Keightley.

RATTLESNAKES have been driven from the marshes by the high waters, and now sojourn on the uplands. Look out for them.

THE house of Henry Straub, near Dowagiac, was burned on Monday last. Loss about \$300. Insured in Cass County Mutual Company. Incendiary.

Who knows who T. R. Sherwood is? He has not been heard from since the close of the war. Before that time he was one of the kind designated "Copperhead."

THE Niles Dramatic Company, under the direction of Will O'Keefe, are practicing for the rendition of the drama, "The True Wife," in Niles, August 9 and 10.

Tuesday a Grosse Pointe Detroit man fatally shot a tramp at his house, in defense of his life and his wife's honor, and then gave himself up to the authorities and was locked up.

THE Cornet Bands of this place and Niles are contemplating a grand excursion to Diamond Lake, some time in the near future. It will be a grand affair.

MR. and MRS. LEVI LISTER are the happy possessors of a bouncing baby boy, who dates his existence from last Sunday.

JOHN MATELAND, a Chicago man, died at his summer residence, in St. Joseph, Monday morning, aged 68 years.

MR. F. F. COLE, of the Albion Mirror, gave the RECORD a call yesterday, remaining in Buchanan until this morning, the guest of Mr. B. D. Harper, our foreman.

TOS. SHERWOOD was in this place again Monday, making a few more calculations on the convention held on Tuesday.

WORKING MAN, read the article relating to the Assignat, on the first page of this paper and of last week. Read it carefully and remember what it says.

MR. FRANK PLIMPTON, who has been in Toledo for some time in the employ of the Buchanan Manufacturing Company, is at home for a short visit.

THE less ice water drunk during the hot weather, the better for the drinker. Fresh water from a good well is cold enough, and far more healthy for any one.

MR. VAN KIRKENDALL lost a fine horse, last Friday, from the hot weather. He was using the horse to draw in his wheat when the animal dropped dead in the harness.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning Mrs. Philip Korn fell, at her home, and broke the tibia bone and dislocated her wrist. The fracture was attended by Dr. McLin.

A horse belonging to the Rough Brothers dropped dead in the harness in front of the post-office, in Niles, last evening. The horse had not been driven hard, but apparently had lived long enough and quietly laid down and died.

A company of about sixty of the young friends of Charlie Wilson gave him a pleasant surprise party, last Saturday evening. The occasion was that of his twenty first birthday.

PROF. S. P. BARRETT, formerly principal of our schools, but now residing in Oregon, is in Buchanan, visiting friends. The Prof. looks hale and hearty, and says he is highly pleased with his far west home.

THERE will be a social dance at Young's Hall, in Dayton, on the evening of Friday, August 2d. A general invitation is extended. Powers & Seidmore's orchestra will furnish the music.

SOME of the Niles boys were in this place last Friday to attend the dance. A little better behavior on their part, on their next visit, will be decidedly in their favor, and a repetition of Friday night's proceedings may lead to trouble.

QUITE a number of the boys went over to Niles to the show Tuesday, but not so many from the country passed through town as is usual on such occasions. Others are perhaps waiting to go to-morrow to be humbugged by Barnum, in South Bend.

BRO. HILL, of the Three Oaks Independent, who we believe is sincere in his opposition to the sale of intoxicating liquors in this place on Sundays. If this is being done it is the duty of the Common Council to put a stop to it without being petitioned, and it is also the duty of any person knowing of any such sale to be made to report the same to the Prosecuting Attorney with the proof. The trouble is, people will petition but will not themselves act.

A little more prompt action by those who know how to be violated will have a more salutary effect than a cord of petitions. It is not to be presumed that the Common Council will resolve itself into a "nosing committee," particularly when it is no more the duty of the members of that body to do so than it is the duty of those who circulate or sign petitions. When you know the laws are violated, go to the proper officers.

THE Greenback Congressional Convention, held at Niles, Tuesday, nominated Thomas R. Sherwood, a lawyer of Kalamazoo, as the candidate for Congressional honors. This party, claiming to be a workingman's party, a workingman's friend, &c., it was expected by some that men identified with the workingman's interests, and no others, would be put up as their standard bearers, but they are doomed to be led by the old political hacks who could not get nominations from the other party. It begins to show itself to some of the followers that the party was gotten up by these same old political hacks with the hopes that it would take them into the offices denied them by the other parties, and that the cry "for the people" is a sham. Look at every convention held by them and you will see that they have been controlled by the old wire pullers and not in one instance by "the people." We doubt if one exception can be shown.

DROWNED.—Last Friday forenoon Master Freddie, a ten-year-old son of Mrs. James Graham, was drowned in the river at Berrien Springs. He was with two other boys about the same age who had enticed him to the river, and when he was drowned they, instead of giving the alarm, hid his clothes and went home. Towards evening search was instituted, and by questioning the boys learned the facts as above, and about eleven o'clock in the evening found the body in the river nearly half a mile below the scene of the accident. The action of the boys he was with is rather unaccountable, but they were said to have given as their reason, that they feared being put into jail.

THE St. Joseph Daily News says: "While coming down the river in the steamer Dr. Hanley, last evening, James Dolan, a young man working for Mrs. Brown, on the Niles road, was engaged in tossing oranges back and forth with another young man in fun, and stepping backwards farther than he supposed, caught his right foot in some of the machinery of the boat, taking off about one half of the ankle joint, and making an ugly and dangerous wound. As soon as the steamer reached St. Joseph, Dolan was removed to the Perkins House, and Dr. Webster soon made him as comfortable as possible. It is feared the leg may have to be amputated."

THE National Greenback party does not appear to be entirely free from political trickery, at least such is the conclusion from the exhibition at Niles, on Tuesday. Two of the delegates from St. Joseph were unable to attend and appointed proxies, giving them each a certificate. Previous to the report of the committee on credentials, it was learned that those two men would vote for Clute, and when their names were presented the Sherwood men objected to their admission. After a sharp discussion the vote of the Convention was taken, and the proxies were voted out, notwithstanding the fact that the Convention had previously admitted Mr. R. Seullin as a proxy for Levi Sparks. Just how this sort of treatment will set on the minds of the St. Joseph Greenbackers is hard to tell, but such treatment from a party of political purity, as the Greenbackers profess, is hardly to be tolerated.

SPENCER & BARNES are cleaning up the old Howe store, corner of Main and Front streets, and will occupy the same as a saleroom. Their business has increased to such dimensions that their present location is not adequate for their trade, hence the change. The entire building now occupied by them on Day's avenue will be used for manufacturing purposes. We are glad to note this evidence of the prosperity of our friends.

THE National in its last issue explains the article so often referred to as an editorial from the New York Times, by publishing a letter from one of the mailing clerks of the Times, stating that some article did appear about that time, but it was from some person not connected with the editorial force of the Times and in the agricultural column of the paper.

THIS week we conclude the history of the French experience with "absolute" money. Read it carefully and preserve the papers containing it for a second perusal. The "Assignat" is exactly such a currency as is clamored for by the Greenbackers, that is, a currency that is redeemed by one individual from another, and is based upon the "faith and integrity of the nation." A good understanding of the effect of such a currency can be had by a careful reading of this article, and we doubt if many will wish to try the experiment in this country, and especially so with the laboring man, who will be the most affected by it. Be sure you know what you are doing before you cast your vote for men who advocate such a currency.

A WRITER from the "California" school district, in Lake township, sends us a very elaborate account of a school picnic that was held in that district June 28th. There was a large attendance and all enjoyed the treat. We refrain from publishing the description given by the writer, as it is rather more elaborate than our readers would be pleased with.

Items From Three Oaks.

July 25, 1878.

Weather cooler.
Wheat about all harvested.
Threshing commenced.
Saturday was a lively day in town. Mr. E. Wellwood, who lives at Cornish, near Michigan City, states that a woman was found dead near his house, in the whortleberry marsh, supposed to have died from the effects of the heat.

A farmer living in Mr. Crosby's neighborhood, a few miles south of New Buffalo, died Tuesday last from the effects of the heat.

A Poland working for Ezra Barnes, four miles south of Three Oaks, died on Thursday last. He had worked part of the afternoon, drank considerable cold water, and a bowlful of strong vinegar, then started for his home, not far distant. He had sat down on a log, fell off the log and died. Was found the next day.

Mr. Geo. Martin is under the doctor's care from over work and the heat. Mrs. Mary Hilton and Addie came home Saturday for a short stay. Mrs. D. Savage came with them on her return from Dowagiac, where she has been to visit Mr. and Mrs. Larzelere. She reports Mrs. Larzelere as yet quite feeble.

Whitman Savage, a young man now in Kansas, reports that he weighs thirty pounds less than when he went there. He will soon return home. He likes Kansas, nevertheless.

MR. W. W. ROWELL, who went to Kansas last September, and again in February last with his son R. Rowell, has rented a farm of 400 acres near Larned, Kansas. He states in his letter they intend putting in 200 acres of wheat. He has taken 600 fine wool sheep on shares for three years. Has three teams and all farm tools furnished. The same land this year has produced of wheat, thirty bushels to the acre. Corn is splendid this year, and so are all other crops. Mr. Rowell has also taken up a soldier's claim of 160 acres. Mr. R. writes a cheerful letter. His family will go to Kansas this fall.

Next Thursday a picnic will be held at Wilkinson's grove, in Chickaming. It is termed "The Old Maid Picnic."

A friend was down to Buchanan last week. Says he had a pleasant time. The ice-cream dinner was a pleasant surprise. It is a kind of comfort when the thermometer ranges among the nineties. He says he visited Esq. Sparks' office. His honor was presiding with a great deal of dignity in an assault and battery case, Hon. Mr. Plimpton, attorney for the prosecution, quoted considerable scripture, which seemed to strike Mr. Hinman as a new kind of argument for Mr. P., and did not reply to it as he said he had not been in the Bible class for some time. However Mr. Hinman won the case. The fruit tree man sat in the south-east corner, a disinterested spectator.

A gent in this village, in trying to kill a beef for market, on a very early day of this week, was using a pitchfork. The animal kicked the fork. Sore ribs, the result.

A young man in this village complains of the law of gravitation. He hung up a ham at the grocery door. Took a seat beneath the ham, it fell, hit said young man on the back of the neck. He now walks around in the shape of an organ box.

J. M. K. Hilton left for Dowagiac to-day (Tuesday). Also several Greenbackers for the Niles Convention.

ITEMIZER.

THE COUNTY PRESS.

[St. Joseph Republican.]
George Morse, a carpenter, while at work on a barn, Tuesday morning, in the excessive heat, was suddenly prostrated, and soon exhibited symptoms of sunstroke. He was cared for in a proper manner and soon recovered.

[Niles Democrat.]

A little son of J. K. Apted while playing with a little wagon, on Monday last, fell out, fracturing his arm at the elbow joint. Dr. Whitehall attended the case. The following is the population given of the principal towns and villages in this county: Niles, 4,588; St. Joseph, 2,400; Buchanan, 3,000; Benton Harbor, 1,500; Berrien Springs, 900; New Buffalo, 900; Gallien, 500; Tree Oaks, 700.

[Berrien Springs Journal.]

Mr. Ezekiah J. Howe, of the Shaker farm, lost a horse Wednesday night, from the effects of the heat. Young America at St. Joseph has asserted himself by posting the following notice: "The horse who hereby gives notice that they intend to go swimming under dark every evening, all promenaders to the contrary. Signed, Boys."

A Teachers' Institute for Berrien County will be held at Benton Harbor, commencing Monday, August 26th, 2 P. M., and closing Friday, August 30th.

Professors C. F. R. Bellows and Daniel Putnam, of the Michigan State Normal School, will be the instructors during the entire week. Public lectures will be given evenings of the Institute.

The Day Sessions will be devoted to instruction in all matters pertaining to schools, such as School Organization and Discipline. Special attention given to Primary and District School Work.

Methods of teaching Reading, Writing, Spelling, Orthography, Arithmetic, etc., discussed.

Important facts of School Laws

given, showing the powers and duties of Teachers; also the relation they sustain to School Boards, Superintendents, Pupils, etc.

Teachers will be requested to ask questions or state any troubles they have had, that the instructors may know what is most needed by the Teachers of this county.

Special Programmes will be published before the time of the Institute showing the order of exercises.

Arrangements have already been made for the free entertainment of Teachers. The advantages of the Institute lectures, etc. will be free.

Reduced rates on the C. & M. I. S. R. R.

Let every Teacher of this and adjoining Counties consider himself, or herself, especially invited.

Special information given by the Committee.

J. H. FASSETT, St. Joseph, G. W. DAVIS, Benton Harbor, Com.

Barnum's Great Show and Wonderful Stalls.

Barnum is coming in all his strength to South Bend, on Friday July 26th. His great novelty this year, in addition to a first-class circus, a mammoth menagerie and an enormous museum, is the troupe of twenty stalls.

The approbation bestowed by the public upon his famous "Trakene" stalls last season induced Mr. Barnum to purchase this famous troupe of trick stalls, which, on the continent, have been regarded as the acme of wonder of Europe. All New York has flocked to witness the amazing performances of these marvelous animals.

Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, and Murry Hill have thronged the Institute afternoons and evenings to behold the wonderful exhibitions of these reason gifted equines. They are introduced in groups, according to their different nationalities, by Prof. Carl Antony, who had charge of them in Europe.

They enter the arena free from rein, bridle or saddle, and the spectator is at once charmed by their majestic forms and lofty bearing. At the word of command from their trainer, they nod their plumed heads as a salute to the audience, and at different intervals engage in their astounding manoeuvres. One of these horses is a vaulting stallion, and readily and artistically performs the wonderful act of walking up to a temporary wall twelve feet in height, standing motionless before it, settling back upon his haunches, and vaulting over it with the lightness of a rabbit. Another jumps objects after the manner of the trick riders in a circus. The group of Russian stallions, at the word of their instructor, form and go through a regular army dress parade. The Italian group execute the most difficult steps and motions of the waltz, quadrille and other theatrical performances; they stand erect upon their hinder feet mounted upon pedestals, they assume devout attitudes, and the New York papers assert that they can do anything except talk. They are pronounced by thrifters and horsemen in New York to be the purest blooded equines ever seen in this country; indeed, the royal stud-books of Europe claim for these horses an unbroken Arabian descent. Magnificent in action, noble in appearance, spirited by nature, intelligent by birth, emulous by rivalry, and trained as horses never before have been known to be, their equine cannot be produced.

These wonderful creatures form, however, but a single feature in Barnum's magnificent establishment. The Great Street Pageant will be given at 9 a. m. It will be a sight well worth coming many miles to see. Mr. Barnum will positively be present and address his patrons.

Excursion trains on all roads.

LOCALS.

New Trenchon Laces, at High's.

Go to the post office for stationery and news.

Everything at cost at Fox's.

Shoulder Braces at Dodd's.

New box papers, an assortment of reading and stationery, at B. F. BEARDSLEY & Co's.

New pieces of the Broadhead Alpaca that wash, at High's.

Don't fail to look at the stock of boots, shoes and clothing that is going at cost at L. P. & G. W. FOX'S.

The Fourth of July has passed, and the season is becoming so advanced that Mrs. Dunning has decided to put her remaining stock of goods down to the lowest possible figures. Call and see how cheap they are.

GO TO HIGH'S FOR PARASOLS.

25 cents will buy a corset at T. M. Fulton & Co's.

Trusses at Dodd's.

Our summer goods at bargains in everything, at High's.

FOR RENT.—A good room 22x22 feet, suitable for an office or work shop. Call at this office.

Extra copies of the RECORD will be sold by B. F. Beardsley & Co., at the post-office.

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

We have the best lace curtains in town, at High's.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Brier. Seal of North Carolina, at the same price?" 481

Old papers for sale at this office.

Noble has put in a large line of new suits. They are to be sold at jobber's prices.

Opera kids for 50 cts. per pair, at High's.

A big line of hats just received at Noble's, at jobbers prices.

Hurrell Duplex—best roller for a curtain you ever saw, at High's.

If you wish a new suit or anything in Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, call at Noble's, and buy them for less than they can be had of the manufacturers.

GO TO HIGH'S FOR HOSE.

New style of linen dress goods at High's.

PARASOLS AT COST AT HIGH'S.

Curtain Fixtures only 12 1/2 cts. A big bargain, at High's.

Dodd's Drug Store.

We have the finest assorted stock, of Linen suits in City, at High's.

Struck Oil at T. M. Fulton & Co's

A job lot of clothing just received at Noble's, at prices that will sell them.

Muslin, Factory, Shirting and Denims, at rock bottom prices, at High's.

New Goods Saturday, at T. M. FULTON & Co's.

Call at T. M. Fulton & Co's and see what a nickel will buy.

Pure Liquors for medicine at Dodd's

From the Three Rivers (Mich.) Reporter.

After witnessing the success that attends the practice of Dr. V. Clarence Price, we can but speak of him as a thorough and efficient practitioner.

We have for many years observed Dr. Price steadily advancing his favorite doctrine for the cure of Chronic Affections, and disseminating the principles which he concedes to be the true, scientific and unerring basis of medical practice. We know that Dr. Price is not of those one idea, all-ideas and no-idea doctors who exist but for a day, he seems to be of more enduring material, free and clear from medical fashions and superstitions, with an independent system of his own, drawn from the secrets of nature and common sense. Devoted as he has been for so many years to the treatment of certain Chronic diseases, with all the qualities for a skillful physician, he could not be otherwise than successful.

Those diseased who want health should see Dr. Price on his next visit at Niles, Bond House, on Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 10th and 11th.

A Remarkable Publication.

The enterprising New York Publisher, Frank Leslie, supplies the reading public with more pleasant, interesting and instructive literature than any other purveyor of mental pabulum in the country; and in his Popular Monthly he has achieved one of his greatest successes, and produced a really remarkable, and beyond question, the cheapest magazine published in the world! Each number contains 125 quarto pages of choice reading matter, and over 100 engravings; and this rich feast for the mind, with abundant accompanying embellishments, is afforded for 25 cents, the price of a single number, \$5 per annum, sent free of postage. The publication, therefore, may justly claim to be as remarkable for its cheapness, as it is for its literary merit and artistic excellence. With Fiction of a high order; Poetry, Essays, articles on Science and the Fine Arts, Anecdotes, and a general Miscellany, from which all tastes may derive gratification, the merits of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly could scarcely fail to secure public recognition, and it has deservedly obtained an immense circulation. For sale at this office.

How an Investment of \$2 May Make a Fortune.

Fourth Drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Company, at Louisville, Ky., on July 18th—Last Notice.

Positively on the above date the drawing of this popular Company will occur. "No scaling," "No postponement." The names of the parties representing ticket-holders are sufficient guarantees that all will have justice done them. "The scheme is irrevocable." Read it and compare it with others.

Nearly 9,000 prizes amounting to \$115,400, and tickets only \$2.00. 27 tickets for \$50.00. 55 tickets for \$100.00.

Full lists of drawing will be sent to all, but the names of parties drawing prizes will not be published without their consent.

What number will draw the \$30,000 Prize? Try.

Orders for tickets will be filled up to the evening of July 29th, unless sooner exhausted, and should be addressed to T. J. COMMERCIAL, Secretary, Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

Or to B. H. Porter & Co., No. 1227 Broadway, New York, who are the General Eastern Agents of the Company.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movement of the blood, and the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flavour is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.

You Must Cure That Cough.

With Shiloh's Consumption Cure you can cure yourself. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for Coughs, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all diseases of Throat and Lungs, it is absolutely without an equal. "Wells' Persian Perfume" "HACKME TACK" is rich and fragrant. Try it. Sold by W. A. Severson.

A GOOD ACCOUNT.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering costing \$200 per year, total, \$1,200—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since, and is now a healthy, happy woman. I know it for their benefit."

JOHN WEEKS, Butler, N. Y.

S. & W. W. SMITH'S LOCAL LIST.

LOCAL LIST.

Adrian Cheese is superior to any other in this market. 10 cts. per pound.

Salt fish are much cheaper than meats. Why not try them?

6 lbs for \$1, of a Dark bean, moderately clean Coffee. Don't condemn it because the price is low.

Did you ever buy No. 1 Whitefish for 5 cents per lb. We now offer you the opportunity.

Just bought some of a job lot of Syrup. Pure sugar goods, good body and good flavor, that we offer at the price of a cooking molasses. Take it quick.

We have the word of an estimable lady who looked Niles over for Dishes, that our prices on certain lines of Crockery are 20 per cent less than theirs. Please make a note of it.

"The Grocer" is the best 5c cigar in the country.

Fruit Jars, Mason & Queen Jars, at lowest living prices.

READ THIS TWICE.—Five to thirty drops of
 'THOMAS' EDITION' OIL will cure common Sore

GREEN CORN GEMS. Take one part grated corn and two parts of water, thicken with Graham flour a little thicker than for soft biscuit.

PIMPLES.
I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple VERRUCAL
BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES,
Blemishes, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful;
Instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair
a bald head or smooth face. Address, enclosing 2
stamp, Ben. Vandell & Co., 20 Ann St., N. Y.

houses that are built. (The strong man sees the possible houses and farms. His eye makes estate as fast as the sun breeds clouds.

Ulceration of the Womb, and all other Diseases of the Female System, without the use of Speculum or cauterization.
Office and Residence—Portage Street, No. 10.

diseases peculiar to the female system
t, Buchanan, Mich.

Persons desiring a consultation, may, by a snail mail, send a request to make known to his fellow-sufferer, the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address
E. A. WILSON, 184 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Q. Why ought poultry-keeping to be a most profitable business? Because for every grain you give a fowl it gives a peck.