

B. MORLEY, star foundry. All kinds of machinery, castings, etc.

BIRD'S BUS—George Bird will run his bus to and from the train station.

C. BURCHILL, dealer in clocks, watches, jewelry, etc.

DAVID E. HINMAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

DR. J. W. BEISTLE, Dentist, has his office over the drug store.

DEFIELD HOUSE, Berrien Springs. This is a first-class hotel.

E. S. DODD, M. D., physician & surgeon.

E. M. PLIMPTON, Attorney & Counselor at Law.

F. A. WHITE, Druggist and Apothecary.

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

F. & A. M. The regular communication of Berrien Lodge No. 65.

GEORGE F. EDWARDS, Attorney at Law.

G. H. McILIN, M. D., homeopathic physician.

I. O. F.—The regular meetings of Berrien Lodge No. 75.

J. VAN RIVER, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

JAMES W. ORR, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

J. M. WILSON, dentist. Office first door north of the Bank.

JOHN WEISBERGER, manufacturer of lumber.

N. HAMILTON, licensed auctioneer.

REDDING HOUSE—Z. P. Redding.

REED HOUSE, O. Reed, Proprietor.

S. & W. W. SMITH, dealers in staples and fancy groceries.

S. P. & C. C. HIGH, dealers in dry goods and notions.

WOODLAND HOUSE, Three Oaks.

W. G. THOMPSON Auctioneer.

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BARGAINS

IN

SPRING

GOODS,

TO BE FOUND

AT

HIGH'S

New Store!

AT

Noble's Old Store.

COME IN,

COME IN,

And We Will Make You

LOW PRICES!

ON EVERYTHING.

S. P. & C. C. HIGH.

Merchants,

Richmond Ranges,

The "Brilliant" Oil Stove,

ISAAC W. BANGS & CO.,

CHICAGO,

THE CURRENCY.

The Statutes Relating to Loans and Currency Since 1861.

The Full Text of all the Important Sections of Every Law Passed by Congress During and Since the War Relating to any Issue of United States Currency, Treasury Notes, or Bonds—Something that Every Reading Voter Should Possess for Reference.

THE ACT OF JULY 17, 1861.

[Under this act were issued the six per cent. bonds now known as "The Loan of July and August, 1861," "the seven thirties of 1861," and "the demand notes."]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE A NATIONAL LOAN, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.—Vol. XII, p. 239, Stat. at Large.

SECTION 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States, within twelve months from the passage of this act, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary for the public service, for which he is authorized to issue coupon bonds, or registered bonds, or Treasury notes, in such proportions of each as he may deem advisable; the bonds to bear interest not exceeding seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable for twenty years, and after that period redeemable at the pleasure of the United States; and the Treasury notes to be of any denomination fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not less than \$50, and to be payable three years after date, with interest at the rate of 7 1/2 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. And the Secretary of the Treasury may also issue in exchange for coin, and as part of the above loan, or may pay for salaries or other dues from the United States, Treasury notes of a less denomination than \$50, not bearing interest, but payable on demand by the Assistant Treasurers of the United States at Philadelphia, New York or Boston, or Treasury notes bearing interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per centum per annum, payable in one year from date, and exchangeable at any time for Treasury notes for \$50 and upwards, issuable under the authority of this act, and bearing interest as specified above: Provided, That no exchange of such notes in any amount than \$100 shall be made at any one time: And provided further, That no Treasury notes shall be issued of a less denomination than \$10, and that the whole amount of Treasury notes, not bearing interest, issued under the authority of this act, shall not exceed \$50,000,000.

Sec. 2 is devoted to prescribing how the various notes and bonds shall be signed, issued and made transferable.

Sec. 3. And it is further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause books to be opened for subscription to the Treasury notes for \$50 and upwards at such places as he may designate in the United States, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to be superintended by the Assistant Treasurers of the United States at their respective localities, and at other places by such depositaries, postmasters and other persons as he may designate, notice thereof being given in at least two daily papers of this city, and in one or more public newspapers published in the several places where subscription books may be opened; and subscriptions for such notes may be received from all persons who may desire to subscribe, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; and if a larger amount shall be subscribed in the aggregate than is required at one time, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive the same, should he deem it advantageous to the public interest; and if not, he shall accept the amount required by giving the preference to the smaller subscriptions; [after providing for compensation for the officers receiving subscriptions, and for the receipt of the moneys realized therefrom, the act continues:] And the Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized, if he shall deem it expedient, before opening books of subscription as above provided, to exchange for coin, or pay for public dues, or for Treasury notes of the issue of 23d of December, 1857, and falling due on the 30th of June, 1861, or for Treasury notes issued and taken in exchange for such notes, any amount of said Treasury notes for \$50 or upwards, not exceeding \$100,000,000.

Sec. 4 provides that proposals for the loan shall be published, and the most favorable offers accepted, but at not less than par.

Sec. 5 provides that a portion of this loan not exceeding \$100,000,000 may be negotiated in a foreign country, and prescribes the regulations therefor.

Sec. 6. That whenever any Treasury notes of a denomination less than \$50, authorized to be issued by this act, shall have been redeemed, the Secretary of the Treasury may reissue the same or may cancel them and issue new notes to an equal amount: Provided, That the aggregate amount of bonds and Treasury notes issued under the foregoing provisions of this act shall never exceed the full amount authorized by the first section of this act; and the power to issue or reissue such notes shall cease and determine after the 31st of December, 1862.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to issue in exchange for coin, or in payment for public dues, Treasury notes of any of the denominations hereinbefore specified, bearing interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and payable at any time not exceeding twelve months from date, provided that the amount of notes issued, or paid; shall at no time exceed \$20,000,000.

Sec. 8 provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress his proceedings under this act.

Sec. 9. That the faith of the United States is hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal of the loan authorized by this act.

Sec. 10. That all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes," approved the twenty-third day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, so far as the same can or may be applied to the provisions of this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived or re-enacted.

THE ACT OF AUGUST 5, 1861.

[This act is supplementary to the foregoing, and relates to precisely the same issues.]

AN ACT SUPPLEMENTARY TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE A NATIONAL LOAN, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES,"—Vol. XII, p. 313, Stat. at Large.

SECTION 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue bonds of the United States, bearing interest at 6 per centum per annum, and payable at the pleasure of the United States after 20 years from date; and if any holder of Treasury notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 1/2 per centum, which may be issued under the authority of the act to authorize a national loan and for other purposes, approved July 17, 1861, shall desire to exchange the same for said bonds the Secretary of the Treasury may at any time before or at the maturity of said Treasury notes issue to said holder, in payment thereof, an amount of said bonds equal to the amount which, at the time of such payment or exchange, may be due on said Treasury notes; but no such bonds shall be issued for a less sum than \$500, nor shall the whole amount of such bonds exceed the whole amount of Treasury notes bearing 7 1/2 per cent. interest, issued under said act; and any part of the Treasury notes payable on demand, authorized by said act, may be made payable by the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, or by the depositary at Cincinnati.

Section 2 relates entirely to the method of making the Treasury notes.

Section 3 reduces the lowest denomination of the Treasury notes from \$10 to \$5.

Section 4 appropriates \$100,000 more for expenses.

Sec. 5. That the Treasury notes authorized by the act to which this is supplementary, of a less denomination than \$50, payable on demand, without interest, and not exceeding in amount the sum of \$50,000,000, shall be receivable in payment of public dues.

Section 6 suspended those portions of the sub treasury act, (1846, ch. 90), which would not permit deposits in solvent specie-paying banks, and authorized such deposits.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury may sell or negotiate, for any portion of the loan provided for in the act to which this is supplementary, bonds payable not more than 20 years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding 6 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, at any rate not less than the equivalent of par, for the bonds bearing 7 per centum interest authorized by said act.

THE ACT OF FEB. 13, 1862.

[This act authorized the issue of \$100,000,000 more of demand notes, making \$200,000,000 in all.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL ISSUE OF UNITED STATES NOTES.—Vol. XII, p. 338, Stat. at Large.

That the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the \$50,000,000 of notes payable on demand of denominations not less than \$5, heretofore authorized by the acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861, be, and he is hereby authorized to issue like notes, and of like purposes, to the amount of \$10,000,000, and said notes shall be deemed part of the loan of \$250,000,000 authorized by said acts.

[This act authorized the issue of the first "greenbacks," of the bonds known as "the 5 20s of 1862," and of the earliest issue of the "temporary loan certificates."]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF UNITED STATES NOTES, AND FOR THE REDEMPTION OR FUNDING THEREOF, AND FOR FUNDING THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Vol. XII, p. 345, Stat. at Large.

SECTION 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, \$150,000,000 of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to the bearer, at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than \$5 each: Provided, however, that fifty millions of said notes shall be in lieu of the demand Treasury notes authorized to be issued by the act of July 17, 1861; which said demand notes shall be taken up as rapidly as practicable, and the notes herein provided for substituted for them: And provided further, that the amount of the two kinds of notes together shall at no time exceed the sum of \$150,000,000, and such notes herein authorized shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid: And any holders of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than \$50, or some multiple of \$50, with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may be said

holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable 20 years from the date thereof. And such United States notes shall be received the same as coin, at their par value, in payment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be redeemed from time to time as the exigencies of the public interest shall require.

Sec. 2. That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, he is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds or registered bonds, to an amount not exceeding \$500,000,000, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after five years, and payable 20 years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. And the bonds hereinafter authorized shall be of such denominations, not less than \$50, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds at any time, at the market value thereof, for the coin of the United States, or for any of the Treasury notes that have been or may hereafter be issued, under any former act of Congress, or for United States notes that may be issued under the provisions of this act; and all stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations or associations, within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority.

Section 3 relates to the form of the notes and bonds—their signing, etc., and appropriates \$300,000 for expenses of engraving, etc.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury may receive from any person or persons, or any corporation, United States notes on deposit for not less than 30 days, in sums of not less than \$100, with any of the Assistant Treasurers or designated depositaries of the United States authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive them, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit made in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and said certificates of deposit shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum; and any amount of United States notes so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time after ten days' notice on the return of said certificates: Provided, That the interest on all such deposits shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury: And provided further, That the aggregate of such deposit shall at no time exceed the amount of \$25,000,000.

Sec. 5. That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, or in notes payable on demand heretofore authorized to be issued, and by law receivable in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:

1. To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

2. To the purchase or payment of one or more of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the first day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

3. The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 6 provides penalties for forgery, counterfeiting, etc.

Sec. 7 does likewise.

THE ACT OF MARCH 1, 1862.

[By this act the first issue of "certificates of indebtedness" was authorized.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS TO PUBLIC CREDITORS.—Vol. XII, p. 352, Stat. at Large.

SECTION 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be issued to any public creditor who may be desirous to receive the same, upon requisition of the head of the proper department, in satisfaction of audited and settled demands, against the United States, certificates for the whole amount due, or parts thereof not less than one thousand dollars, signed by the Treasurer of the United States, and countersigned as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury; which certificates shall be payable in one year from date of earlier, at the option of the Government, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum.

THE ACT OF MARCH 17, 1862.

[This act authorized the additional issue of temporary loan certificates and certificates of indebtedness, and made the "demand notes" a legal tender.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS TO PUBLIC CREDITORS.—Vol. XII, p. 370, Stat. at Large.

SECTION 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be issued to any public creditor who may be desirous to receive the same, upon requisition of the head of the proper department, in satisfaction of audited and settled demands, against the United States, certificates for the whole amount due, or parts thereof not less than one thousand dollars, signed by the Treasurer of the United States, and countersigned as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury; which certificates shall be payable in one year from date of earlier, at the option of the Government, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum.

THE ACT OF JULY 17, 1862.

[This act authorized the further issue of "greenbacks" and of "certificates of indebtedness."]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL ISSUE OF UNITED STATES NOTES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.—Vol. XII, p. 383, Stat. at Large.

SECTION 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized, on the credit of the United States, \$150,000,000 of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to the bearer, at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than \$5 each: Provided, That not more than \$50,000,000 of such notes shall be issued in payment of the fractional part of a dollar, and not more than \$50,000,000 shall be of lower denominations than \$5; and such notes shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid: And any holders of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than \$50, or some multiple of \$50, with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may be said

the proper departments, as well as in discharge of audited and settled accounts, as provided by said act.

Sec. 2. That the demand notes authorized by the act of July 17, 1861, and by the act of February 12, 1862, shall, in addition to being receivable in payment of duties on imports, be receivable, and shall be lawful money, and a legal tender, in like manner, and for the same purposes, and to the same extent, as the notes authorized by an act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February 25, 1862.

Sec. 3. That the limitation upon temporary deposits of United States notes with any Assistant Treasurers or designated depositaries, authorized by the Secretary

Berrien Co. Record.

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 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 L. LATIMER, of Mecosta.
For Commissioner of Land Office—
JAMES M. NEASHTY, of Kalamazoo.
For Attorney General—
OTTO KROHNER, of Wayne.
For Superintendent of Public Institutions—
CORNELIUS A. GOWDER, of Saginaw.
For Member State Board Education—
GEORGE F. EDWARDS, of Berrien.
For Commissioner of State Prison—
CAPT. J. C. BURROWS, of Kalamazoo.

Col. Ingersoll is on his way to Europe.

John Drummond swam five miles in Portage Lake, Lake Superior, to win a bet of \$3.

Some genius has discovered that the quickest way to acquire short-hand is to fool around a buzz saw.

A Columbus, Ohio, man has invented a torpedo to be placed in graves as a protection against grave-robbers, which makes that business decidedly unsafe.

Daniel Pratt, the great American traveler, is in trouble. He found a pocket-book containing sixty dollars in money and forgot to advertise for an owner, and was arrested and cast into jail. Poor Dan.

The yellow fever is doing considerable damage in Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cairo, and some other southern cities, and Chicago is getting scared lest it extend to that place.

From all reports the Democrats of the Fifteenth Ohio District are of the most determined sort. They battled over one thousand times for a nominee for Congress without success.

We should be pleased to have Sam Cary answer a few of the 114 pertinent questions asked him by the Lansing *Republican*, before he attempts to teach the citizens of Michigan in Finance. His teachings will be far more satisfactory when those questions are disposed of.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed at New York City by Walter H. Shupe, editor of the *Advocate* and former chairman of the Irredeemable State organization. He shows assets \$387, liabilities \$69,529. No wonder he wants cheap currency! This comes of 25 cents a year for a newspaper costing 50 cents.

The Detroit *Evening News* says "Sam Cary is still spinning for the cause of the poor laboring man—and \$50 per speech. He hath a gall-bladder bigger than a balloon." The exact price of his services is \$200 a week and expenses, but he demands good redeemable money for his irredeemable windy sophistry.

They have a peculiar way of collecting due bills in Dig Rapids and appear to have no respect of persons! The *Pioneer Magnet* contains the following which has direct reference to the Greenback candidate for Attorney General:

FOR SALE.—A due bill given by Frank Dumas, in 1874, for a pair of boots bought of me, amounting to \$3. Adding interest at 7 per cent. per annum from that time makes a total of \$11.92, which I offer for sale.
D. F. EMBERSON.

It is called the national-greenback party; "national," because it proposes to abandon all the principles of finance which have heretofore characterized us as a nation; "greenback," because it demands that the country abolish the greenback and substitute the fraud of "flat" money in its place; "labor" party because its leaders are men who, as a class, never work except to get nominations for office, but who would live off people who do work. The party named has a deep significance.

Dennis Kearney, the famous communist agitator from "Frisco," made his opening speech, at Faneuil Hall, Boston, last Monday, and the Chicago *Times* says his language was too foul to repeat, which, when taken from that source, conveys the impression that it was exceedingly bad indeed. His speech was a continued praise of himself and Ben Butler, gubernatorial candidate, for whose special benefit he is about to canvass the State of Massachusetts. If the maxim, "A man is known by the company he keeps," has any meaning whatever, the estimation of Butler will not in the least be augmented, by the support of such a character.

Curran, the editor of the *Three Rivers Reporter*, and one of the unsuccessful candidates for nomination for Congress on the Greenback ticket, says the Niles convention was a regular sell out to the Democratic party, and was engineered by Henry Chamberlain of Three Oaks and R. E. Case of Three Rivers, and of the effect of the scheme, he says:

"St. Joseph County being robbed of one fourth her delegates will not endorse its action. Cass Co. will make canvass. Van Dusen County don't know what to do to try to save the party."

Many of the Nationals are in the habit of referring to the *Inter Ocean* as a good Greenback paper. It is a good Greenback paper. It advocates a greenback dollar interchangeable with coin, and of equal value there with, just such as is advocated by all good Republican papers. A perusal of the following extracts from its columns will indicate how that paper stands on the "National" question:

"The schemes of the so-called National Greenbacks means the dishonor of the country."

It means the repudiation of our national obligations.

It means the unlimited issue of Treasury notes which, from their volume, must sink to comparative worthlessness.

It means the defrauding of every man who is unfortunate enough to hold a demand against a neighbor.

It means the swindling of pensioners of the country, by paying these wounded veterans in notes comparatively valueless.

It means such an unsettling of values, such a revolution in finance, such an absolute change in all our business methods and manner of estimating property, as to strike to the very foundation of the government, and alarm all save those who have nothing to lose and nothing to gain, and who know no rule of action but selfishness.

We once more ask the sensible Greenbacks of the west, if they can afford to contribute to the success of this gigantic scheme of confiscation, confusion, and anarchy?

A committee from Congress is now busy hearing testimony on the labor question from such of the aggrieved ones as may request a hearing. Several leaders of the trades unions have been before the committee, and told stories that sounded pretty well until placed under cross examination, when the beauty of the story all vanished. One prominent one objected to the Government work being done by contractors, and upon being questioned regarding his reasons for his objection, could give none other than that the Government could be made to pay full wages for eight-hour days, and was easier cheated than were the general run of contractors. The other complaints were based upon about as substantial foundation as this.

The campaign in Indiana was formally opened at Indianapolis, on Monday, by Mr. Hendricks. He made a long speech, in which he said that every vote cast for a Democratic Legislator would count one for Dan Voorhees, and every vote cast for a Republican Legislator would count one for Ben Harrison. Mr. Hendricks was very careful not to mention the career of Voorhees as a public financier, and his rank communistic utterances in the Senate the last session. Of Mr. Hendricks' prophecy, the Chicago *Times* says:

"No stronger argument than this can possibly be made against voting the Democratic ticket; and Mr. Hendricks cannot be ignorant of the fact. The howling communistic balderdash repeatedly proclaimed in the Senate by Voorhees at the session convinced every man in Indiana that it would be dangerous to trust him with the powers and responsibilities of a Senator for another six years. He deliberately took upon himself the character of a prophet and apostle of anarchy; threatened civil war as an alternative to the national dishonor involved in violating the government's financial promises, and proved himself the most reckless and unprincipled demagogue in Congress. If a vote for a Democrat is to count as a vote for Voorhees, votes for Democrats should be scarce. The great State of Indiana cannot afford to be put on record as the champion of dishonesty in finance and the poisonous social heresies which accompany it in the platform of the communists."

In reply to a question the *Post & Tribune* gives the following brief history of the Bank of England, and that of France. The Bank of England was founded in 1694 with a capital of £1,200,000, which was all lent to the government at eight per cent. per annum; the interest being guaranteed by certain taxes. Its present capital is £14,555,000. Its corporate title is "The Governor and Company of the Bank of England." The stockholders elect the officers and directors, who are required to hold stock as follows: governor, £4,000; deputy governor, £3,000; directors (twenty-four in number), £2,000. The government has nothing to do with the election of the bank officers, and has only the general authority over it which is implied in the charter-giving power. The charter was first issued for eleven years, and has been nine times renewed, the last time in 1844. The bank is now regarded as existing under a practically perpetual charter. The government has never exercised its authority over the bank in the way of legislation. In 1797 it passed what is known as the "restriction act," forbidding the bank to redeem its notes in specie. The suspension of specie payments was continued until 1825. In 1844 a law was adopted regulating the management of the bank, the principal provision of which was that its issue department, which provides the notes payable on demand, should be kept separate and distinct from all its other branches. This law which is still in force, also provides that for every pound sterling issued by the bank above the £14,000,000 secured by the public debt due it, and by exchequer bills and other government securities held by it, it should hold an equal amount of gold or silver. It is hardly necessary to add that Bank of England notes are not legal tender in Great Britain. The only legal currency is gold and silver. The Bank of France was founded in 1716, and rechartered as the "Royal Bank" in 1718, and organized under the old name in 1808. The government has the appointment of the governor and two deputy governors, all of whom must be stockholders in the bank. The general affairs of the institution are managed by a council-general of 20 members, who are elected by 200 of the principal stockholders. It issues its own notes and has an exclusive monopoly of this privilege for the entire country.

Ohio Correspondence.

PERRYBURG, July 30, 1878.
ED. RECORD.—Our people say here as you in Michigan are sending us word, it is a year of abundance. None previous has excelled it. Every kind of crop nearly, will be above the average. Farmers are happy, except in the prospect of prices. But we must learn that, generally, great crops and high prices cannot be enjoyed at the same time. We must have one at the expense of the other, unless indeed we can get up war, and have others get up peace, the war cloud has passed, and not so much as a rumor or a prospect can elevate the hopes of the speculator. They cannot forebode even a war in Europe. The nations are learning the better way. And from Russia's experience, the nations are not likely to covet appeals to arms, even when they would like to absorb each other. For, to have the outlay of blood and treasure, and then let another which has spent neither carry off both glory and increase, is not encouraging. But we cannot sorrow to see the spirit of wisdom mightier than the sword of power. We cannot regret seeing the nation which has the most of civilization and Christianity give a check to that which has less. We believe the world will be better with Britain's realm enlarged than that of Russia.

Here, where we are within a few hours' distance from Lake Erie, this is the season for excursions. They are occurring all along. Down the river to the Islands, over the lake to Cleveland, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls. And it almost refreshes those who cannot take these trips, at home, to think of the fresh breezes and cooling air of the lakes. And they are supplied with all the inducements, low fare, short trips, by day, by night, by moonlight, any way to suit.

The heat has been great, but the casualties few in our region. The great suffering, we learn, has been west, but we all say we never so felt the heat before.

We are rejoicing in most timely and abundant rains.

J. K. DEERING.

Nebraska Correspondence.

A LAND FLOWING WITH WEALTH AND ABUNDANCE—OPEN TO ALL.

OMAHA, Aug. 2, 1878.

MR. EDITOR.—In the afternoon of July 30, I left my home in Buchanan, Mich., in the Michigan Central car, for what was once called the "Far West." As always on the Michigan Central road, I enjoyed every comfort with my fellow travelers. All are treated alike, and that means that all are looked after and made to feel at home on the way, with every kind of attention by the conductors, officers, and employees on the road.

We reached Chicago, the great emporium of the west, at the going down of the sun. Weather pleasant, but very warm. Soon we were taken by the "Chicago omnibus line" to the Wells street station of the Northwestern railroad. The Michigan Central company, with others, have an agent on every train of cars who, in a kind and faithful manner, acquaints of every passenger their destination, and provides for each one, with their baggage, so that they, on arrival, have no care about the conveyance of themselves or baggage to the next station, but only to show their omnibus ticket in getting out of the cars, to the agent in waiting, who will put them on board of the right omnibus, which takes them to their station direct, where they will also find their baggage ready to be re-checked. This system is so perfect, and the agents so attentive and kind to all away from home, that even a lady, or any young person would have no difficulty in traveling on these lines, of west, from Suspension Bridge to California. Care is also taken to prevent pickpockets and fancy operators from stealing from, or by deceptive tricks, robbing passengers at the stations. And if any are robbed or fooled out of their money, it is their own fault for if they would follow the advice of the agents of the roads, they would be safe from all these dangerous elements of society which abound in these days, both of men and women, and who watch the arrival of every train, to victimize the innocent, unsophisticated traveler, some of whom have been robbed of all their living. I have been informed of many cases, which have made me feel with all my love of manhood and strong desire to reform all classes of delinquents, that these miscreants should be hung to the first lamp post. Travelers should be on their guard. These vile men and women approach you as friends, to deceive and then rob you.

Left by the Northwestern from Wells street depot, at nine o'clock. It was warm and sultry, but not clean. But in a short time we met a thunder tempest, with rain and floods at that. But instead of exposure to the storm, as I used to be in the slow coach or the open wagon in my tours, forty years ago, I, with my fellow passengers, were enclosed in a palace, with all the comforts that we might enjoy in our parlors at home. And those in the sleeping car had all the luxuries of a first class home. After a good sleep in my seat, which I enjoy better than a bed on the rail, the sun rose clear, and we enjoyed good cool air, and the dust being "wet down," it was luxurious traveling. I usually spend the most of my time in reading in the car, but to-day the rich fields of wheat, oats, corn, etc., fixed my attention and kept me in a deep study. The grandeur of the great field of level and rolling hills, of several hundred miles, Illinois and Iowa, from Clinton to Council Bluffs, was enchanting. Nearly the whole distance on either side was studied with farm houses and barns much of the way, and the whole prairie like an ocean, covered, with golden fields of wheat and other grain, together with large fields of corn, growing amid the present sunshine and heat, with showers from heaven, so that it sparkles out, and up toward the sky, though not to it; and the ears of corn are getting up so high that tall men may have to reach from the highest hills to gather it.

A full and attentive view, yes, an intent gaze on many thousands of homes and farms like these, with the full ripe wheat and the fast maturing corn, the meadow, alfalfa, of sweet and rich hay, and the cattle (not on "thousand hills") but on "thousand prairie farms," was to me one of the grandest natural views and scenes of the beautiful earth. My heart all the while was lifted to God in thanksgiving, for the "earth and fullness thereof," that He has given to man; and this western portion especially for the rich and the poor of all nations.

Ab! why do able-bodied men, young men, intelligent and strong-minded men, hang around our eastern cities, when these rich western prairies from Michigan to the Pacific Coast invite them to come and make themselves and their families homes of plenty and independence? Why linger and worry and fret their lives away in perplexity and poverty, when the beautiful rich in the west offers them "unity, state, and often a hundred fold?" Young men, be not disheartened. Do not sit down and brood over the wrongs of eastern society, or the inequalities of things among the rich and the poor. Do not despair. There is hope for you. Don't depend upon others. Rouse up all the manhood within you. Gather up what you can. Get full information about this "land of wealth," and then make your way to the field of your choice. Be content to make a home on honest living, and maybe God will give you more, even an abundance. Cheer up, young men of the east, there are homes and a good living for all upright and industrious young men in the east. Don't stay there and fight with poverty, or with the fight with hardy westers into homes, or by an act of government fill your pockets with greenbacks. The way to do this is to plow and plant, and then reap and carry a part of the product to market, while you may leave an abundance at home. "This is the way, walk ye in it." But more on this subject when I have visited in Nebraska and elsewhere, and collected facts and such general information as may be relied upon for those who seek such information.

We arrived at Omaha at the going down of the sun. It was the most beautiful sunset I ever saw. The air was clear and dry, and though very warm, was refreshing in the city, some parts of which are located on rising ground, on the river bank. I had a kind reception by the Rev. Mr. Jameson, Baptist pastor here, and good rest and sleep in this pure atmosphere, which invigorates body and mind.

To-morrow, August 8d, I go to David City, Butler County, Neb. You may hear from me again.

Truly yours,
JOSHUA V. HIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The public debt statement for July, the first month in the new fiscal year, is of unusual importance, and shows much that is interesting and important regarding the financial condition of the government. There has been only a small decrease in the public debt, which is accounted for by the extraordinary amounts which were appropriated at the last session of Congress, a large part of which were drawn from the Treasury upon the opening of the fiscal year when they became available under the laws. The decrease in the public debt is always small on the first month of a fiscal year, but this year it is smaller than usual, being only a little over \$200,000, as against \$800,000 for the corresponding month last year, and \$1,100,000 the year previous. Compared with the condition of the Treasury one month ago, the aggregate coin balance shows an increase of nearly \$10,000,000, which is accounted for by the sale of bonds and increased coinage of silver dollars. But the net balance remains a little over \$188,000,000. Of this, about \$8,000,000 are the standard silver dollar, and \$5,000,000 small silver coin. During the month nearly \$15,000,000 were received for four per cent. bonds, and the fact that the net coin balance does not show that amount over the coin balance of last month is due to the fact that about \$12,000,000 in gold were disbursed for interest on the public debt during the month just closed. The amount of the legal tender outstanding is the same as it was last month, and the sum under the government bill will not be changed, but will hereafter remain at \$46,000,000. During the year from July 31, 1877, to July 31, 1878, Secretary Sherman has increased his stock of coin \$110,000,000, which is a remarkable record. He has reduced the circulation of greenbacks, however, \$18,000,000. The fractional currency in circulation remains about the same. The market value of gold one year ago was 105.37; to-day it is 100.50. The value of exports for the year ending yesterday has decreased \$14,000,000 from the value of the previous year, but the value of exports has been increased over \$92,000,000.

Chicago Market.
The following were the closing quotations last evening: Gold, 100 1/2. Winter wheat steady; 95@95 1/2. Seller August, 94 1/2@95. Seller September, 94 1/2@95. Spring wheat steady; 95 1/2. New, \$1.00, cash, 95c. Seller August, 95c. Seller September, 88 1/2@89. Seller October, 88 1/2@89. Seller November, 88 1/2@89. Seller December, 88 1/2@89. Seller January, 88 1/2@89. Seller February, 88 1/2@89. Seller March, 88 1/2@89. Seller April, 88 1/2@89. Seller May, 88 1/2@89. Seller June, 88 1/2@89. Seller July, 88 1/2@89. Seller August, 88 1/2@89. Seller September, 88 1/2@89. Seller October, 88 1/2@89. Seller November, 88 1/2@89. Seller December, 88 1/2@89. Seller January, 88 1/2@89. Seller February, 88 1/2@89. Seller March, 88 1/2@89. Seller April, 88 1/2@89. Seller May, 88 1/2@89. Seller June, 88 1/2@89. Seller July, 88 1/2@89. Seller August, 88 1/2@89. Seller September, 88 1/2@89. Seller October, 88 1/2@89. Seller November, 88 1/2@89. Seller December, 88 1/2@89. Seller January, 88 1/2@89. 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Berrien Co. Record.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 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 & Olesman, St. Louis, Missouri, 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 entire stock of goods 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.

Republican County Convention.

The Republicans of Berrien County will meet in convention at Berrien Springs on Monday, August 26th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator and candidates for the transaction of such business as may come before the convention.

The number of delegates from each township and ward, as apportioned by the vote for Governor in 1876, is as follows:

	Votes	Delegates
Bainbridge	325	7
Benton	770	16
Berrien	338	7
Bertrand	293	6
Buchanan	607	13
Chickadee	129	3
Galien	299	6
Hager	217	5
Lake	280	6
Lincoln	356	7
New Buffalo	313	7
Niles	307	7
Niles City, 1st ward	356	7
" 2d "	292	6
" 3d "	245	5
" 4th "	333	7
Ontonagon	422	9
Pipestone	327	7
Royalton	343	7
Sherwood	308	7
St. Joseph	659	14
Three Oaks	312	7
Waterford	492	9
Wewauke	314	7
Totals	5,189	174

R. F. ROUNDS,
M. F. DAY,
G. M. VALENTINE,
F. F. KING,
L. J. MORGAN,
L. P. ALEXANDER,
Republican Executive Committee.

Republican Caucus.

A Republican Caucus for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the County Republican Convention, to be held at Berrien Springs, Monday, Aug. 26, to nominate candidates for the various offices, will be held in the Engine House in the Village of Buchanan, on Saturday, August 24th, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

LEON H. DODD,
JOHN G. HOLMES, Jr., Com.
WM. BEARDSLEY.

SEE HERE!

We will send the RECORD and the Detroit Post & Tribune, to any person not now a subscriber, until after election, for the small sum of

Fifty Cents,

thus giving you the two papers for less than the price of one. Send in your orders.

Pleasant summer weather.

This may be recorded in history as one of the hot summers.

The township board met at Justice Sparks office, last Saturday.

NEXT WEEK will be camp meeting week, and every body goes there.

REPUBLICANS, read call for caucus in another column of this issue, also call for county convention.

BLACKBERRIES were retailed in this place last Saturday at four cents per quart.

MR. N. SIMMONS AND DAUGHTER, of Des Moines, Iowa, are visiting with Dr. B. S. Dodd, his brother-in-law.

CURTIS LAMB has threshed from his 145 acres of wheat, on Terre Coupee prairie, 2,500 bushels.

The Crystal Springs Camp Meeting will commence next Tuesday, the 13th, and continue ten days.

CASS COUNTY is getting her jail nearly ready for the entertainment of guests.

The veritable organ grinder presented this town with a specimen of his beautiful (?) music, Tuesday.

PRESERVE this paper for reference. The laws given on the first page will be useful to you.

REPUBLICANS, read calls for County Convention and Caucus to appoint delegates thereto, in another column.

The crowd at Berrien, yesterday, was not near so large as was that of the Old Settlers' Meeting.

MR. FANSLER is now buying himself with buying and shipping blackberries from New Troy.

The Democrats of this District heartily endorse the Democratic State platform.

The Buchanan band was present at the Young Folks Picnic, yesterday, and took part in the music.

NEARLY everybody and all of the folks went to Berrien yesterday, to the Young Folks Picnic.

MR. SAMUEL BARNHOUSE, one of the old settlers of this county, died at his home in the bend of the river, last Sunday, aged 77 years.

The First Rally!

HON. J. C. BURROWS,

OF KALAMAZOO,

Republican Candidate for Member of Congress,

Will address the people of Buchanan and vicinity, on the political issues of the day, at Collins & Weaver's Hall,

THURSDAY EVENING
Aug. 15, 1878.

Let everybody turn out and hear this eloquent champion of honest principles. It will pay you. The ladies are especially invited.

The 11th Michigan Infantry and the 4th Michigan battery will hold their annual reunion at White Pigeon, Aug. 24.

J. M. EATON intends going to Halifax in a short time, and will sell his house and lot and personal property, next Saturday, at auction.

A Democrat in this place remarks that the nomination of Eldred is equivalent to the election of Burrows. Our opinion, exactly.

MR. ELI J. ROX of this place has a fine crop of flax which he has raised for the seed, for the extraction of the oil.

MRS. GIBBS, of Kalamazoo, sister of Dr. Melvin, is at the Doctor's residence in this village, receiving medical treatment.

The report comes from the Lake shore that they have one of the largest crops of blackberries this year ever known.

We deem the Post & Tribune of Detroit the most ably edited paper on the financial question published in this country.

MRS. CHARLES FARRON, (colored) of Pipestone township, committed suicide by hanging, on Sunday last. She was supposed to have been insane.

The Marcellus News, a rank greenback paper, is another to kick against the nomination of Sherwood. Too much Democracy there to suit them.

The friends and relations of Mr. and Mrs. George Hanley of Niles township gave them a pleasant surprise last Saturday evening. It was the occasion of their tin wedding.

PLEASE cast your eye on the card of R. Ballenage as it appears in an other column of this issue. He can seal all kinds of contracts except those of matrimony. Patronize him.

Remaining in the Post Office at Buchanan, Wednesday, Aug. 7th, 1878.

This list is published free for the information of the readers of the Record, therefore there is no charge for delivery of letters advertised herein. Persons will, however, in claiming any of the above, call for "authorized letters."

MRS. FREEMAN FRANKLIN and MRS. ANNIE OMAN, who have been in Chicago for some time under the care of a physician, have returned to their homes in this place, considerable improved in health.

JAMES R. SLOCUM is under arrest at Quincy, Ill., on a charge of bigamy. His first marriage, which he denies, was with Maggie Calkins at New Buffalo, this State.—Post & Tribune.

MR. AND MRS. C. C. HIGH are off on a visit to relatives and friends in Battle Creek, Bristol, Elkhart, and other places. This is Charles's first vacation for some time.

We hear of more cases of poisoning in whortleberry marshes this year than ever before. About every other person you meet has a hand or foot all swollen from poisoning.

The boy who made the paper funnel music in this place, a few weeks since, was last heard from making application at the police station in Detroit for lodging.

We call the attention of farmers and shippers of fruit and produce, to the card of E. M. Stearns & Co., commission merchants, in our columns. We know them to be prompt and reliable.

MRS. JOHN FARRAN, of Bakerstown, was badly poisoned a few days since, by going into the whortleberry marsh for berries. It cost them about \$20 for one pair of berries. The money was paid to the doctor.

The house and lot on Main street belonging to the DeArmond estate was sold, Saturday afternoon, at Admistrator's sale, and was bid in by John DeArmond for \$656. Almost \$100 less than at first sale.

DETROIT has a Mercantile Union whose business it is to collect bad accounts, and it starts out by advertising a number of them in the News, for sale. Wonder how such a proceeding would work in this vicinity.

Last week we received from the Aldine Art Publishing Company, "Ten Years of Progress," being selections from the Aldine Art Journal, and is by all odds the finest specimen of printed matter it has ever been our lot to behold.

REPORTS come from all parts of an enormous crop of grains of all kinds, although in a few sections the wheat is said to be damaged by storms. The greater part is gathered in good condition, and the yield will be far more than for any previous year in the history of the country.

HON. J. C. BURROWS, the Republican nominee for Congress in this District, will speak in this place next Thursday evening. Come and hear him. A special invitation is extended to the greenbackers.

MR. JOSEPH NUTT, of this township, killed a large massager last week, while binding oats, and a few minutes later found another lying under a sheaf, and before seeing the snake put his hand under the sheaf and nearly took the snake up with it. It was a rather closer call than he wants again.

The bridge at Berrien is to be raised so as to allow the boats to pass under it. It is the intention of the commissioners, as we learn, to raise the bridge ten feet. When by clearing out in two or three places the boat could run to Niles without hindrance.

The Michigan Central railroad will carry passengers to the State Fair at Detroit, Sept. 16 to 20 inclusive, from Buchanan, for \$5.95 the round trip; from Niles, \$5.75; from South Bend via Niles, \$5.60; from Dayton, \$6.05. If many are going from Niles it will pay them to send to South Bend for their tickets.

MR. ELI GROVER, who mentioned last week as having his arm injured by the windlass of a well, is having a more serious time of it than was at first anticipated. His physician came to the conclusion, the other day, that the arm was broken, and of course it having become so badly swollen, the operation of setting it was very painful.

THERE are two rotten planks in the floor of the river bridge, near this end, and it devolves upon the commissioner of highways for this township to see that they are repaired. A few weeks since we mentioned the need of such repairs and the officer of Niles township attended to his end of the bridge, but his end still remains in a dangerous condition. We have enough taxes to pay in this township without paying for broken legs of horses.

ACCIDENT.—Last Friday, as Mrs. Henry Renbarger, of Galien, was returning to her home from this place, her horse stumbled and broke one of the shafts of the buggy, when Mrs. R., being afraid the horse would overturn the buggy when he started, jumped to the ground, breaking her leg just above the ankle. The fracture was adjusted by Drs. Smith and Wendt, of Galien.

In the Free Press of August 2, we find the following from St. Joseph: "Isaac Harris alias Isaac Cowaldsman, a horse thief, was captured Thursday morning at New Buffalo, after a spirited pursuit by Deputy Sheriff Clarke, and brought to St. Joseph, charged with having stolen a lively team from James Caldwell, of this city. The team was recovered."

THE Statute of the State of Michigan says that it is the duty of the Board of Supervisors to publish a report of their proceedings at least once each year in some newspaper published within the county, or something to that effect. Now we would like to ask who has seen any report of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Berrien county during the last three or four years? The last year of Mr. Hinman's term of office as county clerk, the New Buffalo paper agreed to publish the report for about one-fourth what it was worth and after receiving the copy never published it. Since that time nothing has ever been heard of any report of their work. Whether the neglect arises from carelessness or through a shame on the part of the Board to have their business made public is a matter of query.

SAM. GARY, the man who publicly announced that before he would receive alms at the hands of a public charity institution, would meet and demand of him that he had money and in case of a refusal compel him to do so by force, will attempt to convert the good people of Niles to the principles (?) of the Greenback party, of which he claims to be the great Mogul, Saturday evening. Let not the utterance of this man, who thus publicly announces himself to be in principle a highway robber, receive undue weight. We learn that it is the intention to have him speak in this place soon, and it is well enough to know what sort of a man he proclaims himself to be.

ONE man of prominence in this place, once a Republican, says he favors a paper currency equal in value to gold and silver, and interchangeable with them at the will of the holder, but he is a "National" and shall vote that way. This appears to be a very poor way to secure such a currency; unless, perhaps, the way to secure anything is to vote for directly the opposite. We commend to this man the perusal of the "Grand Assignation" published in these columns a few weeks since, for a sample of the kind of currency he will secure if he and enough more vote with the "Nationals." Should he have failed to preserve those copies, we will furnish him with others, gratis, if he will put call for them.

THE Democratic Congressional Convention met at Peak Hall, in Niles, on Tuesday, for the nomination of a candidate for Congress, and on the first formal, after three informal ballots, unanimously nominated Mr. Andrew Jackson Eldred, a Methodist minister, formerly Presiding Elder of this Conference District. The convention passed off very quietly, with little enthusiasm, the principle aim being to find a man who could beat the Republican candidate. Some objection was made to the nominee because he was a preacher, and one of the delegates said that it was so seldom that a minister was found in the Democratic ranks, that when one was found his sincerity might be seriously doubted. Whether he intended to mean that the party was so corrupt that a minister would not associate with them, was not clearly understood.

BAD PHRASES.—It will be well for those who buy peaches now to understand what they are buying, for many of those now brought to market are affected with the yellows, making them ripen earlier than is right. We doubt if it is any more right to sell diseased fruit than to sell diseased meat, for which there is a heavy penalty.

THE body of Will H. Morton was brought to Benton Harbor on the last, and buried in Morton Cemetery. A farmer four miles down the lake brought to town a hat found July 12, which was identified as Morton's. The party that went to the spot found young Morton's revolver, which was half cocked. The spot was 20 rods off from the main road. It is supposed that in his fight he lay down to sleep and fell over a bluff 150 feet into the lake, which settles the mystery of his death in the minds of most people.—Evening Telegraph.

It must require a pretty sound sleeper to roll down a sand bank 150 feet high and across a level plat wide enough for a wagon track, into the lake without waking. The body of Mr. Morton was examined by two physicians from Benton Harbor, Sheriff DeMont and Prosecuting Attorney Van Riper, and they found no marks about the body that indicated that he had been murdered, but came to the conclusion that he came to his death by drowning, either by accident or by his own intent.

THE Duke of Three Oaks has given vent to his feelings regarding the Democratic party, with which he trained for many years, in a letter to Mr. D. R. Waters, and published in the Allegan Democrat. He says of the ticket: "Ah! what a ticket to present to the people of Michigan. The nominees are men of character and fair capacity. But what interest do they represent? Four lawyers, three editors, one banker, one teacher. Not one engaged in productive industry. Not one of them engaged in the exchange of commodities. They entirely ignore the great agriculture and manufacturing interests of the State. No sons of toil on the ticket."

Evidently his idea of a "son of toil" is embodied in the personage of Thomas R. Sherwood, the candidate he now supports for Congress, or that of the Greenback candidate for Governor, or the venerable Levi Sparks, candidate for Auditor General, or Frank Dumon, candidate for Attorney General, a third-rate lawyer; but the fact that these men belong to the same party with the Duke makes amends for all deficiencies, no doubt.

Items From Three Oaks.

Aug. 6, 1878.

Splendid weather. Business reviving. Saturday last a lively day in business. The steam thrasher, working in this vicinity, is turning out over twenty bushels of wheat to the acre. Chas. Close had an average of thirty bushels. Brick Pomeroy, in his last paper, states that five weeks ago he sold a cow in order to purchase stamps to use in sending out to greenback clubs important facts for information. There is a paper not far from this section that is troubled in another way. Correspondents for other papers seem to trouble it.

Joseph Codd goes to St. Joseph to work in a steam grist mill, running the engine. Joseph understands his business, having worked in that mill before.

Theodore Heckman talks of going to Kansas. Mrs. Hiram Frary went to Newton, Kan., last week, to visit relatives.

S. V. Bailey visited a new harness store, H. Helmholtz's building. Mr. Bonce carries on the same business here. Competition will draw more trade. The Good Templars installed the following named officers: Joseph Codd acting as G. W. C. T.; Alonzo Wright, W. V. T.; Henry L. Hess, W. S.; Harrison Davis, W. J.; J. R. Hill, W. C.; Adalbert Martin, W. M.; John Galbach, W. I. G.; John Hess, W. O. G. The Good Templars are to have a peach festival.

Mrs. Mary Hilton is home again, bringing a friend. She talks of going to New York City.

Dr. J. L. Hicks seems worried about his two sons in Arizona Territory. He has not heard from them in several weeks.

Blackberry season has arrived, and many loads of people are passing through here daily to the lake shore to pick berries and picnics. Many of them camp out and can their berries at the berry fields.

Mr. Ritzler had his house painted last week.

Mrs. Searing is yet in Iowa visiting. Smee, Souders, and Davis families had a picnic at Hudson Lake last week. Mr. Smee, of Pennsylvania, is visiting here.

Our city authorities should tone up matters around town, issue quarantine orders before the cholera arrives. It has commenced in the south early in the season.

Large quantities of blackberries are shipped from this station daily.

A. C. Copeland, the stage man, brings the mails from Laporte, also cabbage, beets and other vegetables.

We want a flour mill here, also a good tailor.

The school board hired Mr. J. J. J. of Dayton, as principal; Miss Haller, for the primary department; Miss Bessie Fox, for the intermediate department; Miss Flora Eby, for the normal school. The school board have settled with Mr. Beswick, of Niles, the contractor who built the school building. The suit in court is withdrawn.

The point that was stolen from the Congregational church last week, will be the cause of a law suit, no doubt. Several persons are accusing each other with taking the paint, and are looking around to find where such colored paint has been used. Perhaps some are doing it for a joke, but law suits are generally not joke suits. Some of the oldest inhabitants state that there were several joke law suits here years ago.

We like to hear from John Smith, of Portland, Oregon. He writes a good letter, tells about the treacherous savage, the beautiful city of Portland, and his San Francisco trip, &c. Mr. J. M. DeFreese, of Chickaming, has just returned from Kansas. He located a pre-emption claim, also a timber claim, making 320 acres. He will move there this month. He settles in Kregoo county.

Jacob Martin is quite feeble; has been falling for several months.

The excursion from New Buffalo to Chicago has been postponed to Aug. 16th. Round trip ticket, \$1.50.

Thos. Love, Esq., of Avery, has been appointed Postmaster at that place. Mr. Ed. Avery resigned and moved west.

That lively team from Buchanan, on Sunday, earned their money. The two chums who managed the team had access to the back door of a saloon; soon after, they were about four fifths drunk. They drove around to the quarantine hospital one-half mile east of town.

The Sabbath schools in this vicinity will have a picnic at Hudson lake, next Friday.

That young man has had more trouble. Last Sunday evening, or night, his horse was hitched to a post over in Indiana, and somewhere in the wee small hours of the night the horse parted the halter and leisurely came home—several miles. He was hitched to the buggy, and no damage to the horse or vehicle, but the young man was seen coming to town next day with some person's big brother.

If the people of Three Oaks want the local news, subscribe for the Record, for if my ambitious pen continues to shed ink, and I have faith it will they will get the news.

We have several champions here, and some time in the future the people will find out who the champion liar of Three Oaks is.

The champion Buchanan hair dresser, who cut hair in Three Oaks last week, had better not cut as close next time, and then use a wood rasp and sand paper, when the thermometer ranges at 95 in the shade. The patient still lives.

A case of somnambulism. The young man who went to several lakes in Indiana picnicking, not long since, walked from his bed when asleep, sat down on the store floor, commenced sawing with two barrel saws. His partner came on the scene. The person said he was taking a party across Fish lake. There may be a dissolution.

THE COUNTY PRESS.

(Niles Republican.)
Ezekiel Smith, of Howard, had his silver watch stolen by a pick-pocket at South Bend, the day of Barnum's show. The thief was arrested, and Mr. Smith's watch will be returned to him. This was a time-piece formerly carried by the late Judge Bacon.

Some thief on Saturday last put himself inside of Pike's till, at the Depot Eating House, and relieved it of about \$15.00.

(Berrien Springs Journal.)
Another old country estate, said to be worth millions, has found an heir in Berrien county. This time Dell Burdick, of Sodus, is the victim.

Richard Farmer, a sixteen year old lad, living in Pipestone, was kicked in the stomach by a horse on Wednesday, from the effects of which he died Thursday.

(Niles Democrat.)
Several wolves were seen parading our streets on Wednesday morning. Some one however, who had bulldozed their cage and got out. Two darkies got so "elaborious" at grand celebration yesterday, that razors were used freely, several got shaved close-up to do bone, but no turning up of toes was the result, or any angles made. The number of acres in wheat in Berrien county, in 1877, was 35,722, which yielded 478,589 bushels, being an average of 18 bushels to the acre. The number of acres of wheat harvested this year, in the county, was 33,131, which, at an average as that of last year, will 508,575 bushels; but the average this year will be very much larger than that of last year, consequently the aggregate number of bushels will greatly exceed that of last year. The number of acres sown in the State, in 1877, were 1,295,582, and the number of bushels raised was 22,558,811. The number acres in 1878, was 1,521,770 the product of which, based on last year's yield, would give us 25,895,621 bushels, being an increase of 3,336,410, over that of last year, but the average yield will be much larger this year than last.

LOCALS.

Overtasking the Energies.
It is not advisable for any of us to overtask our energies, corporeal or mental, but in the eager pursuit of wealth or fame, or knowledge, how many transgress this salutary rule. It must be a matter of great importance to all who do so to know how they can best relieve their overtasked energies. The remedy is neither costly nor difficult to obtain. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is procurable in every city, town and settlement in America, and it compensates for a drain of bodily or mental energy more effectually than any invigorant ever prescribed or advertised. "Laboring men," athletes, students, journalists, clergy men, physicians, all need testimony to its wonderful renovating powers. It increases the capabilities for undergoing fatigue, and counteracts the injurious effects upon the system of exposure, sedentary habits, unhealthy or wearying avocations, or an insubstantial climate, and is a prime alternative, diuretic, and blood purifier.

Three Greenback dollars cash will buy a good sewing machine; at this office: SCHOONER, TALLY FIVE.

3 Button kid gloves for 5 cents; at this office: SCHOONER, TALLY FIVE.

New Toronto Knives 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.

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.

SCHOONER, TALLY FIVE.

Pure Liquors for medicine at Dodd's.

A RUSH, at T. M. FULTON & Co'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 Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?" 48y1

SCHOONER, TALLY FIVE.

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.

GO TO HIGH'S FOR PARASOLS.

This week new goods and plenty of them, at the Double Store of T. M. Fulton & Co's.

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


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

SCHOONER, TALLY FIVE.

Hurrell Duplex—best roller for a certain 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.

5



She Knew Her Business.

When Collins went home to dine Monday he found the house tenacious, the cook stove cold, and the

[illegible]

“Well, I swan!” growled Collier as he “tracked.”

“Children and fools speak truth.” An unfortunate widower found that this is true. Prepared not long since for a ride with a young

the housekeeper respecting his errand, the very policy informed his little sister that he could go too. "No, I will not," replied the little man in roundabout. "Why, yes, wash your face and come along," persisted the father. "Shan't do it," replied the uncle. "Why didn't you go?" questioned the lady in charge after the father had left. "He wished it, I think," "Didn't either," retorted the boy. "I laid in the bedroom he'd give me presents if I'd stay at home."

A Saratoga newspaper has received the following letter:

Mr. Editor:—In reading your account of the burglary at Knickerbocker house, on Washington street, I may say I overlooked a Lady's demands worth thousands, the statement is incorrect I saw examined and when they were past. Your account is no compliment to me.

INFURD BURGLED

Wm. Lawyer C., (entering friend's, Dr. M.'s office, and speaking in a hoarse whisper,) "Fred, I got such a cold this morning, I'm not fit to be anything but an interfe're with your business." C. finds enough in his voice to utter some antiquated

Mrs.—Once upon an evening discourse I gave her a kiss paroxysmal, and she died by her name baptismal, a glorious name I loved of yore. Ah, she was a darling creature, pert of speech and fair of feature; but, egad, I couldn't teach her, for she had been there afore before, and she only murmured—"buss no more."

Mrs.—Little Binks (to unsteady people who had lurching heavily against him)—"I beg your pardon, I'm sure, it's a very short-sighted." Disgraceful!—"Do' mensht," shir— "I'm morn' good' many short-sighted people morn, bu' you're frsh gen'ish morn shliet policy!"—*Punch*.

Mrs.—Married, in Chicago, Mr. William Blatt to Miss Frances Lamme. A little Lamme has got her Blate. No more a Lamme is she, But she'll Blate in spite of that— Her nature 'tis, you see: And if she'd lost her lovely Blatt, A Lamme she still would be.—*Chicago Commercial Advertiser*.

Mrs.—A lady not exactly posted

“Look out, Miss, your coming off,” said a kind-hearted Francisco boy to a young woman.

opened it to smile at a friend in
street.

When a tooth begins to
as if there was a chicken-scratch

Dr. Noebeling's friends this
mistook the emperor for an Amer-
lightning rod man.

imaginative man to have unutterable thoughts when he's whacked across the southern end of his back with a muddy crosswalk.

Q If you wish your neighbor to notice you, buy a dog and tie him in the cellar all night, with nothing to eat. They won't sleep for the fear of you.

US. All the evidence a girl needs to win a favorable verdict in a breach of promise case.

US. Every plain girl has one resolution. Though not a pretty, young lady, she will, if she lives long enough, be a pretty old one.

US. A brave man is one who is not afraid to wear his old clothes until he can afford to buy new. All editors are heroes.