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VOLUME XII.

BUCHANAN, MICH., THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1878.

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Table with columns for advertising rates: Single Copy, One Week, One Month, Three Months, Six Months, One Year.

Business Directory.

- List of local businesses including B. MORLEY, star foundry; BIRD'S BUS; B. CHURCHILL, dealer in Clocks; DAVID E. HIRMAN, Attorney; DR. J. W. BEISTLE, Dentist; DEFIELD HOUSE; E. S. DODD, M. D.; E. M. PILMPTON, Attorney; F. A. WHITE, Druggist; F. & A. M. Summit Lodge; F. & A. M. The regular communication; GEORGE F. EDWARDS, Attorney; G. H. McLEIN, M. D.; J. O. F.; J. VAN RIPER, Attorney; JAMES W. ORR, Attorney; J. M. WILSON, dentist; JOHN WEISBERGER, manufacturer; N. HAMILTON, licensed auctioneer; REDDING HOUSE; S. & W. W. SMITH, dealers in staple; S. P. & C. C. HIGH, dealers in Dry Goods; WOODLAND HOUSE; AUCTIONEER; W. G. THOMPSON Auctioneer; Moving & Raising BUILDINGS; E. M. GRIFFIN; MONEY TO LOAN; DR. A. N. VAN RIPER; J. F. HAHN, Undertaker; Richmond Ranges; S. P. & C. C. HIGH.

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.



Richmond Ranges, The Brilliant Oil Stove, ISAAC W. BANGS & CO., 215 State Street, near Palmer House, Repairs for all Stoves. CHICAGO.

THE CURRENCY.

The Statutes Relating to Loans and Currency Since 1861.

The Full Text of 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 three 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 less 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.

SECTION 2. It is devolved to prescribing how the various notes and bonds shall be signed, issued and made transferable.

SECTION 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.

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

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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 herein before 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 so issued, or paid; shall at no time exceed \$20,000,000.

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

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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 depository 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 \$100,000,000 more for expenses.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury may sell or negotiate, for any portion of the loan authorized 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 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 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 for 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.

THE ACT OF FEB. 25, 1862. [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, some 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 by 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 resumed from time to time as the exigencies of the public interest shall require.

SECTION 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 herein 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. 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 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.

SECTION 4. 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 per centum 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.

SECTION 5. Provides penalties for forging, counterfeiting, etc.

SECTION 6. That the grants aforesaid are made upon condition that said company shall pay said bonds at maturity, and shall keep said railroad and telegraph line in repair and use, and shall at all times transmit dispatches over said telegraph line, and transport mails, troops, and munitions of war, supplies and public stores upon said railroad for the Government, whenever required to do so by any department thereof, and that the Government shall at all times have the preference in the use of the same for all the purposes aforesaid, (at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service); and all compensation for services rendered for the Government shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and interest until the whole amount is fully paid. Said company may also pay the United States, wholly or in part, in the same or other kinds of Treasury notes, or other evidences of debt against the United States; to be allowed at par; and after said road is completed, until said bonds and interest are paid, at least five per centum of the net earnings of said road shall also be annually applied to the payment thereof.

SECTION 7. 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, some 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 by 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 resumed from time to time as the exigencies of the public interest shall require.

SECTION 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 herein 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. 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 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.

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2. To the purchase or payment of one per centum 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.

SECTION 5. Provides penalties for forging, counterfeiting, etc.

SECTION 6. That the grants aforesaid are made upon condition that said company shall pay said bonds at maturity, and shall keep said railroad and telegraph line in repair and use, and shall at all times transmit dispatches over said telegraph line, and transport mails, troops, and munitions of war, supplies and public stores upon said railroad for the Government, whenever required to do so by any department thereof, and that the Government shall at all times have the preference in the use of the same for all the purposes aforesaid, (at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service); and all compensation for services rendered for the Government shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and interest until the whole amount is fully paid. Said company may also pay the United States, wholly or in part, in the same or other kinds of Treasury notes, or other evidences of debt against the United States; to be allowed at par; and after said road is completed, until said bonds and interest are paid, at least five per centum of the net earnings of said road shall also be annually applied to the payment thereof.

SECTION 7. 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, some 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 by said

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

SECTION 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.

SECTION 3. That the limitation upon temporary deposits of United States notes with any Assistant Treasurers or designated depositaries, authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive such deposits, at 5 per cent. interest, to \$25,000,000, shall be so far modified as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to receive such deposits to an amount not exceeding \$50,000,000, and that the rates of interest shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury not exceeding the annual rate of 5 per centum.

SECTION 4. That, in all cases where the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized by law to reissue notes, he may replace such as are so mutilated or otherwise injured as to be unfit for use with others of the same character and amount; and such mutilated notes, and all others which by law are required to be taken up and not reissued, shall, when so replaced, or taken up, be destroyed in such manner, and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SECTION 5. That for the purposes hereinafter mentioned the Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon the certificate in writing of said commissioners of the completion and equipment of 40 consecutive miles of said railroad and telegraph, in accordance with the provisions of this act, issue to said company bonds of the United States of \$1,000 each, payable in 80 years after date, bearing six per centum per annum interest, (said interest payable semi-annually,) which interest may be paid in United States Treasury notes or any other money of currency which the United States have or shall hereafter lawfully issue, and a legal tender to the amount of 16 of said bonds per mile for such section of 40 miles; and to secure the repayment to the United States, as hereinafter provided, of the amount of said bonds so issued and delivered to said company, together with all interest therein which shall have been paid by the United States, the issue of said bonds and delivery to the company shall ipso facto constitute a first mortgage on the whole line of the railroad and telegraph, together with the rolling stock, fixtures and property of every kind and description, and in consideration of which said bonds may be issued; and on the refusal or failure of said company to redeem said bonds, or any part of them, when required to do so by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the said road, with all the rights, franchises, immunities and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and also all lands granted to the said company by the United States, which, at the time of said default shall remain in the ownership of said company, may be taken possession of by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use and benefit of the United States. Provided, this section shall not apply to that part of any road now constructed.

SECTION 6. That the grants aforesaid are made upon condition that said company shall pay said bonds at maturity, and shall keep said railroad and telegraph line in repair and use, and shall at all times transmit dispatches over said telegraph line, and transport mails, troops, and munitions of war, supplies and public stores upon said railroad for the Government, whenever required to do so by any department thereof, and that the Government shall at all times have the preference in the use of the same for all the purposes aforesaid, (at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service); and all compensation for services rendered for the Government shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and interest until the whole amount is fully paid. Said company may also pay the United States, wholly or in part, in the same or other kinds of Treasury notes, or other evidences of debt against the United States; to be allowed at par; and after said road is completed, until said bonds and interest are paid, at least five per centum of the net earnings of said road shall also be annually applied to the payment thereof.

SECTION 7. 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, some 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 by said

the United States, except duties on imports and interest, and of all claims and demands against the United States, except for interest upon bonds, notes and certificates of debt or deposit; 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 holder of United States notes depositing any sum not less than \$50, or some multiple of \$50, with the Treasurer, 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 by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from the date thereof: Provided, however, That any notes issued under this act may be paid in coin, instead of being received in exchange for certificates of deposit as above specified, at the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury may exchange for such notes, on such terms as he shall think most beneficial to the public interest, any bonds of the United States bearing six per centum interest, and redeemable after five years and payable in twenty years, which have been or may be lawfully issued under the provisions of any existing act; may reissue the notes so received in exchange; may receive and cancel any notes heretofore lawfully issued under any act of Congress, and in lieu thereof issue an equal amount in notes such as are authorized by this act; and may purchase, at rates not exceeding that of the current market, one-eighth of four per centum, any bonds or certificates of debt of the United States as he may deem advisable.

SECTION 2. That the limitation upon temporary deposits of United States notes with any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depositary authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive such deposit to \$50,000,000 be and is hereby repealed; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive such deposits, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to such amount as he may deem expedient, not exceeding \$100,000,000, for not less than 30 days, in sums not less than \$100, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum; and any amount so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit, at any time after 10 days' notice on the return of the certificates of deposit. And of the amount of United States notes authorized by this act, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be reserved for the purpose of securing prompt payment of such deposits when demanded; and shall be issued and used only when, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, the same or any part thereof may be needed for that purpose. And certificates of deposit and of indebtedness issued under this act, or under any United States notes in payment for bonds redeemable after five and payable in twenty years.

SECTION 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury at any time and otherwise ordered by Congress, and under the restrictions imposed by the "Act to authorize a national loan, and for other purposes," borrow, on the credit of the United States, such part of the sum of \$250,000,000 mentioned in said act as may not have been borrowed, under the provisions of the same, within 12 months from the passage thereof.

SECTION 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to furnish to the Assistant Treasurers, and such designated depositaries of the United States as may be by him selected, in such sums as he may deem expedient, the postage and other stamps of the United States, to be exchanged by them, on application, for United States notes, and from and after the 1st day of August next such stamps shall be receivable in payment of all dues due to the United States, less than \$5, and shall be received in exchange for United States notes, when presented to any Assistant Treasurer or any designated depositary, in sums not less than \$5.

SECTION 2. That from and after the 1st day of August, 1862, no private corporation, banking or otherwise, shall issue or circulate any paper money, check, memorandum token, or other obligation, for a sum less than \$5, intended to circulate as money, or to be received or used in lieu of lawful money of the United States; and every person so offending shall, on conviction, be fined not more than \$100, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, or both, at the option of the court.

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 may be deemed expedient: Provided, That no note shall be issued for the fractional part of a dollar, and not more than \$35,000,000 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

to make immediate provision for the payment of the army and navy, therefore.

Be it resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized, if required by exigencies of the public service, to issue on the credit of the United States the sum of \$100,000,000 of United States notes, and in such form as he may deem expedient, not bearing interest, payable to bearer on demand, and of denominations, not less than \$1, as he may prescribe, which notes so issued shall be lawful money and a legal tender, like the similar notes, heretofore authorized, in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt; and the notes so issued shall be part of the amount provided for in any bill now pending for the issue of the Treasury notes, or that may be passed hereafter by this Congress.

What is a Trunk Line? The readers of the newspapers of the day constantly see mention made of Trunk Line railroads, but comparatively few fully understand what is intended by the designation. Some three or four railroad lines running westward from the Atlantic seaboard, are sometimes not wrongly called Trunk Lines, as they form the main arteries of traffic toward the West. If any railroad in the country deserves or is entitled to the name of a grand Trunk Line, it is the Chicago & North-Western Railway. The company operating this great line now controls more miles of railway than any other in America, if not in the world. It is by all odds the most important line of railroads in any way connected with Chicago. No other road running out of Chicago carries anything like as many passengers or hauls anything like the volume of freight that is transported over this road. It alone runs in and out of Chicago every day in the year, nearly as many passenger trains as all the other Chicago roads put together. As it is with passenger trains so it is with freight—it is not infrequently brings into Chicago fifteen hundred loaded freight cars in a single day, and if it does not bring in a thousand cars its managers think it is doing poorly. Forty to fifty passenger trains daily, leave and arrive at its depot at Chicago. Of suburban passengers it carries more than all other roads that run to or from Chicago. These are facts that can be established by any one who wishes to do so. No road but the very best could do the business this great line does. Its track is of the heaviest steel rail, and is kept in constant repair by the constant vigilance of an army of track men; and it is patrolled day and night the year through, for the double purpose of keeping everything connected with it in perfect condition, and for the entire safety of its patrons who are traveling over it.

No road can show a superior track, finer coaches, stronger, swifter, or better locomotive engines, and no other road

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. LATHROP, of Mecosta. For Commissioner of Land Office—JAMES M. NEASHTY, of Kalamazoo. For Attorney General—OTTO KROHNER, of Wayne. For Superintendent of Public Instruction—CORNELIUS A. GOWER, of Saginaw. For Member State Board of Education—GEORGE F. EDWARDS, of Berrien. For Congressmen—Fourth District—G. P. J. J. BURROWS, of Kalamazoo.

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?"

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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. The amount of 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 reorganized 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.

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 "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 communistic 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 coming from that source, conveys the impression that it was exceedingly bad indeed. His speech was a continued rant of himself and Ben Butler, gubernatorial candidate, for whose special benefit he is about to canvass the State of Massachusetts. In 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.

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 exceeded 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, which indeed we can get up. But, thanks to the spirit of 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 outburst 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 exhibit the most of civility and charity, and 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 casual heat in our region is the great suffering, we learn, has been great, 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 attention by the conductors, officers, and employes 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 helpful manner, inquires 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, in the 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.

If they 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, unscrupulous 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.

Half way 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 made 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, and an intent gaze on many thousands of houses and farms like these, with the

Mexican Dollar.

The following silver coins shall be of legal value, and shall pass current as money within the United States by sale for the payment of all debts and demands of the rate of one hundred dollars to the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars; that is to say, the dollars of Mexico, Peru, Chile and Central America, of not less weight than 415 grains each, and those stamped in Brazil of the like weight, of not less than 10 ounces, 15 pennyweights of pure silver, in the Troy pound of 19 ounces of standard silver. Brightley's Digest, Vol. 1 p. 155, Laws of the United States; act of 20th of June, 1848.

The popular subscriptions for the 4 per cent. bonds show no abatement, and the demand is so great that the First National Bank of this city has been able, during the week ending to-day, to take \$5,000,000 of these bonds from the Treasury, \$3,000,000 having been taken yesterday. If there were no other subscriptions, the Treasury has already been placed in funds with which to redeem another \$5,000,000 of 5-20 6 per cents. The notification of the redemption of this amount may therefore be expected on any day. During July \$20,000,000 of 5 20s were called in, and since May 1 \$45,000,000 have been called—all to be redeemed with the proceeds of 4 per cent. bonds. It can now be said that the annual interest on \$50,000,000 of the public debt has been reduced 2 per cent. since May 1. —New York Bulletin.

Congressman Keightley is a noble man. Immediately on the heels of losing a re-election for congress in the 4th district, he wrote a letter, which is published in the *Centerville Republican*, declaring that "the friends of Mr. Burrows may confidently expect me [him] to give the whole republican ticket most and hearty support." Let all republicans who are dissatisfied with nominations remember Mr. Keightley's magnanimous example, and stand shoulder to shoulder for just and equal laws in the south as well as in the north, and for just and equal money everywhere, as good as coin, for all classes of the people. Under this banner we are sure to conquer.—*Lansing Republican*.

Somebody who listened to a two-hours' harangue of Sam Cary over in Michigan remarked that Josh Billings evidently had Cary in his mind when he declared it to be "better not to know so many things than it is to know so many things that ain't so." —Ed.

Berkey & Gay, of Grand Rapids, have just shipped a car-load of furniture to England. The Cady house in Northville has just changed hands for the 13th time in seven years. There is said to be a field in Ionia county which has yielded this year 46 1/2 bushels of wheat to the acre. The Muskegon News says that peaches are suffering from the curculio and the rose-bug, and that the codling moth has commenced its ravages on the apples. The *Jonesville Independent* says: "E. C. L. Mumford, of Moscow, was about investing in a self-binding harvester, and received anonymous letters threatening to burn it if bought." The citizens of East Tawas sent to Detroit and bought a brace of splendid revolvers, costing \$45, and presented them to constable Robert Johnson, in token of their appreciation of his services in killing Jack Hayes, a noted desperado there recently, who violently resisted arrest, and was shot in the melee.

The farmers of Ypsilanti and vicinity are having a bit of excitement about a patent farm gate that they have been using for several years, when a firm claims to have a patent on the gate, and is asking a royalty of from \$5 to \$10 of every farmer who has been using them, and threatening to prosecute them in case of failure to pay at once. The First National Bank of Grand Rapids has applied for an increase of its circulation to \$200,000. It is \$100,000 at present. The Democrats of the Second District have nominated Ira B. Card, of Hilldale, for representative in Congress. The stacked wheat of a fine 60-acre tract near Burr Oak, St. Joseph county, owned by Luther Graves, was destroyed by fire July 27. Mrs. Charles King, of Fair Grove, Tuscola county, died July 21. She was bitten a year ago by a rattlesnake, which, in the opinion of her physicians, contributed largely towards her death. It is estimated that a quarter of a million dollars per year are realized from strawberry and ice-cream festivals in this State. But for the "grinding oppressions of capital"—and the "great masses of pauperized workingmen," these festivals might pay better. Cors Townsend, of Coldwater, a graduate of the university, has been engaged to teach in the South Bend schools. Kent county has had 1,088 more births than deaths during the past year. There is said to be a counterfeit quarter eagle gold piece in circulation made of silver and electro gold. It has about 10 cents worth of silver in it, has a clear ring, and will deceive the unwary. The Lever of Grand Rapids says there is in that city a lady who has lived there over 40 years, ever since she was three years old, who has never been out of the county, never been on a railroad car, and although she has been married 26 years, has never slept away from home a single night.

Chicago Market.

The following were the closing quotations last evening: Gold, 104 1/2. Winter wheat steady; 95-96 1/2. Spring wheat steady; 95 1/2. No. 1, old, cash, 90c. No. 2, old, 88c. No. 3, old, 86c. No. 4, old, 84c. No. 5, old, 82c. No. 6, old, 80c. No. 7, old, 78c. No. 8, old, 76c. No. 9, old, 74c. No. 10, old, 72c. No. 11, old, 70c. No. 12, old, 68c. No. 13, old, 66c. No. 14, old, 64c. No. 15, old, 62c. No. 16, old, 60c. No. 17, old, 58c. No. 18, old, 56c. No. 19, old, 54c. No. 20, old, 52c. No. 21, old, 50c. No. 22, old, 48c. No. 23, old, 46c. No. 24, old, 44c. No. 25, old, 42c. No. 26, old, 40c. No. 27, old, 38c. No. 28, old, 36c. No. 29, old, 34c. No. 30, old, 32c. No. 31, old, 30c. No. 32, old, 28c. No. 33, old, 26c. No. 34, old, 24c. No. 35, old, 22c. No. 36, old, 20c. No. 37, old, 18c. No. 38, old, 16c. No. 39, old, 14c. No. 40, old, 12c. No. 41, old, 10c. No. 42, old, 8c. No. 43, old, 6c. No. 44, old, 4c. No. 45, old, 2c. No. 46, old, 1c. No. 47, old, 1/2c. No. 48, old, 1/4c. No. 49, old, 1/8c. No. 50, old, 1/16c. No. 51, old, 1/32c. No. 52, old, 1/64c. No. 53, old, 1/128c. No. 54, old, 1/256c. No. 55, old, 1/512c. No. 56, old, 1/1024c. No. 57, old, 1/2048c. No. 58, old, 1/4096c. No. 59, old, 1/8192c. No. 60, old, 1/16384c. No. 61, old, 1/32768c. No. 62, old, 1/65536c. No. 63, old, 1/131072c. No. 64, old, 1/262144c. No. 65, old, 1/524288c. No. 66, old, 1/1048576c. No. 67, old, 1/2097152c. No. 68, old, 1/4194304c. No. 69, old, 1/8388608c. No. 70, old, 1/16777216c. No. 71, old, 1/33554432c. No. 72, old, 1/67108864c. No. 73, old, 1/134217728c. No. 74, old, 1/268435456c. No. 75, old, 1/536870912c. No. 76, old, 1/1073741824c. No. 77, old, 1/2147483648c. No. 78, old, 1/4294967296c. No. 79, old, 1/8589934592c. No. 80, old, 1/17179869184c. No. 81, old, 1/34359738368c. No. 82, old, 1/68719476736c. No. 83, old, 1/137438953472c. No. 84, old, 1/274877906944c. No. 85, old, 1/549755813888c. No. 86, old, 1/1099511627776c. No. 87, old, 1/2199023255552c. 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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.

AT COST!

On account of the poor health of 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.

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.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Lists names like Bainbridge, Benton, Berrien, etc., and their respective vote counts.

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.

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.

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 Coupe 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 call 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. FOX of this place has a fine crop of fax which he has raised for the seed, for the extraction of the oil.

Mrs. GIBBS, of Kalamazoo, sister of Dr. McLin, 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 E. Ballengee as it appears in another 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. Any persons who, however, in claiming any of the above, call for "advertised 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 E. 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 Administrator'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 we 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 this 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 aims at the hands of a public charity institution, would meet upon the street a man who had money and demand of him that he divide, 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 would like to see this man's proposal of the "Franc Assignat," 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 opened 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 PROBABIES.—It will be well for those who buy peaches now to understand that 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 plain 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 Ripper, 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, 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? 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 agricultural 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 Damon, candidate for Attorney General, a third-rate lawyer; but the fact that these men belong to the same party with the Duke makes, 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.

Theoderic Heckman talks of going to Kansas.

Mrs. Hiram Frary went to Newton, Kan., last week, to visit relatives.

S. S. Bailey has opened a new harness shop in H. Helms'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. C. T.; Miss Grace B. Bradley, W. V. T.; Henry L. Hess, W. S.; Harrison Dink, W. J.; J. R. Hill, W. C.; Adelbert Martin, W. M.; John Galback, 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 pickles. 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. Smees, Souders, and Davis families had a picnic at Hudson Lake last week. Mr. Smees, of Pennsylvania, is visiting here.

Our city authorities should tune 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. Coppeland, 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. Mackway, of Dayton, as principal; Miss Haller, for the primary department; Miss Bessie Fox, for the intermediate department, and Miss Flora Eby, for the normal school. The school board has settled with Mr. Beswick, of Niles, the contractor who built the school building. The suit in court is withdrawn.

Three Oaks is near the Indiana line. The Democrats who take the Laporte Argus state that the Democrats have bought out the Republicans in Laporte county. Have all their campaign fodder, such as flags, cannon, &c. The Republicans who take the Herald state that the Republicans had a lot of rubbish left from the last campaign that they were anxious to get rid of, and they sold it to the Democrats. But the Greenbackers of Laporte county, where are they? We do not hear of them.

People would do well to look a little out about reporting hearsay scandalous facts.

The point that was stolen from the Congressional chub, last week, will be the cause of a law suit, no doubt. Several persons are accusing each other with taking the point, and are looking around to find where such colored point 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 savages, the beautiful city of Portland, and his San Francisco trip, &c.

Mr. J. M. Defrees, 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. 15th. Round trip tickets, \$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 way the small hours of the night the horse parted the halter and leisurely came home—several miles. He was found here early in the morning 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 eating with two barrel staves. 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 Rating House, and relieved it of about \$1500.

[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. Fame ones however, who had bulldozed their cage and got out.... Two darkies got so "slubrious" at de grand celebration yesterday, that razors were used freely, several got shaved close-up to de 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 yield of 18 bushels, but last year, will 593,578 bushels; but the average this year will be very, but the average this year 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, 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 of us to know how to get on, and to be able to do so, is the object of this remedy. It is a very costly one, but it is obtainable. 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. Look for my name on the wrapper. I have been a sufferer from indigestion, dyspepsia, and general debility, and I feel that I owe my recovery to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It has increased 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.

Wells' Pleasant Perfumery. FRAGRANT TOILET SOAP, is rich and fragrant. Try it. Sold by W. A. Severon.

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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.

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

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

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 Syrups. Pure sugar goods, good body and good flavor, that we offer at the price of a cooking molasses. Take it quick.

Smoked clear sides are the most profitable meats to buy. We keep them.

The best assortment and the most elegant patterns of glassware. Anything you want in lamp or lamp trimmings, and lowest prices on crockery.

Save money by buying pocket or table cutlery of us.

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

