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Have Hope! Though clouds enviror And gladness hides her face in acot Put thou the shadow from thy brow-No night but hath its morn.

Have Faith! Where'er thy bark is driver The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth Know this, God rules the hosts of heaven The inhabitants of earth. Have Love! Not love alone for one; But man, as man, thy brother call, And scatter, like the circling sun, Thy charities on all.

The River of Life. The more we live, more brief appear Our life's succeeding stages; A day to childhood seems a year, And years like passing ages.

The gladsome current of our youth, Ere passion yet disorders, leems lingering like a river smooth Along its grassy borders. But the careworn check grows wan, And sorrow's shafts fly thicker, 'e stars, that measure life to man, Why seem your courses quicker?

When joys have lost their bloom and And life itself is vapid, Why, as we near the Falls of Death, Feel we its tide more rapid?

It may be strange, yet who would change Time's course to slower speeding. When one by one our friends are gone And left our bosoms bleeding? Heaven gives our years of fading strength Indemnifying fleetness; and those of youth, a seeming length Proportioned to their sweetness.

THE RACE FOR LIFE.

BY AUSTIN C. BURDICK.

Towards the middle of July, 1840, a party of us city-hived mortals determined to take a cruise upon the salt water, and no sooner did the idea present itself than we set about putting the plan into effect. At Atkin's Wharf, at the North End, we found a small schooner, the "Othello," of about a hundred and twenty tons burden. She was a Baltimore built craft—regular clipper-shaped, long and handsome, carrying fore-topsail and top gallantsail, and a gaff-topsail upon the main. She had been used some in the West-India trade, and perhaps for other trades. She had four port-noles, and some of our partycould detect the marks upon her deck where gun-carriages had run, though the faint marks might have been made by a thousand other things just as well. The owner's name was Johnson—a short, dark-complexioned lame man, but a good seaman and a good man. The moment we proposed hiring his schooner for a pleasure trip he was pleased with the Towards the middle of July, 1840, proposed hiring his schooner for a pleasure trip he was pleased with the idea. He proposed that we should furnish a new mainsail, find provisions and other necessary fixings appears of the proposed that we should furnish a new mainsail, find provisions and other necessary fixings appears of the provisions and other necessary fixings.

mow receiving pensions are entitled to increase. We can secure the same if the case is deserving.

HARLAN & PERKINS,

Grand Rapids, . Mich.

BRICK I

At SARANAC RRICK YARD; made offer from CRACKS, SEAMS or LUMPS.

CRACKS, SEAMS or LUMPS.

CRACKS, SEAMS or LUMPS.

Then we got a good cook, a steward, and one other experienced seaman, and finally all our arrangements were made, and on the 17th of July the sprick before purchasing.

COLOR UNIFORM. 9m3

Sand well burned. Parties contemplating the brick before purchasing.

COLOR UNIFORM. 9m3

Month guaranteed. \$12 a day at 60 and 10 a few moments more we were made, and on the 17th of July the collection of the precipitation of t thoroughly cleaned, and she was not only neat and tidy, but we found her also a splendid sailer—gliding through the water like a dolphin, and riding like a duck for gracefulness and ease. As soon as we were out of sight of land we took a vote to decide which course we should pursue. There were twenty of us privileged to vote, and each one having written on a piece of paper the place he wished first to visit, it was deposited in a box by the bin-nacle. When the votes were all in, we examined them. Sixteen were for Ha-vana, one for Gibraltar, and three for "Anywhers" So to Havana we went.

vana, one for Gibraltar, and three for "Anywhere." So to Havana we went. We had a splendid run, and when we reached the queen city of the Antilles, we found no difficulty in landing. We remained there a week, and having taken in a good quantity of fruit, we prepared to set sail again.

"Which way now?" asked Senor Torrijos, as we were preparing to leave.

"To Saint Domingo," answered Phillips.
"A fine trip," returned the old mer-was moderate, our schooner running and the sain was moderate, our schooner running."

"What, have you been here a week and not heard of Tradillo? Why, he is one of the most daring villains that ever lived—a pirate who has infested

these seas for over three months and whom no amount of strategy has been able to conquer. His hand is turned against the world, and he fears noth-ing. He has a crew as bold and bloody as himself, and he leaves no witnesses to tell of his deeds."

And is he about here now?"

coast now."

This was very cheering intelligence, but then we had no real fears—our hearts were too light for that. It was after dinner when we hove up our anchor and made sail, and before dark we had passed the headland of Matanzas harbor. Through the night we had a northerly wind, and kept our course with flowing sheets. We concluded to run to the north of the island of Hayti, and on the morning of the fourth day "Look!" spoke Phillips. "She's yawand on the morning of the fourth day from Havana we had made the north-easterly cape of the island. Here we had the wind from the southeast, and we had to make a tack to the eastward

we had to make a tack to the eastward. The wind was steady, and we choose to make a "long leg" on the easterly tack, so as to come down well on the next one. Our course by the compass was east-by-north, and by looking at the map it will be seen that this course lay clear, to the northward of all the islands. It was about seven o'clock in the morning when we belayed the sheets on this tack, and in half an hour afterwards we were once more out of sight wards we were once more out of sight of land. I was sitting upon the main hatch, engaged in peeling an orange, when some one sung out, "Sail-ho!" "Where away?" I returned, sport-ively. And then Phillips asked the same question.
"Right there—just over the larboard cuester," returned the man, who had

quarter," returned the man who had was a sail in plain sight, which must have come out from behind Samana. Johnson wont below and got his glass, and when he returned he examined the stranger and was soon confident she

must be a schooner. e it should be the pirate?" suggested one of our party, a Milk street book-keeper named Paine. There was a tremulousness in his tone as he-"No, there's no danger of that," said

"No, there's no danger of that, said Phillips. "I don't imagine we're going to fall in with a pirate so easily. I've followed the sea now going on twenty years and never saw one yet." "Unless that's one," persisted Paine. "Pooh.—nonsense!"

t "Pooh—nonsense!"
Our vesses was close-hauled upon the larboard tack, and the stranger was coming down almost before the wind, with fore-topsail and topgallant-sail set, and the larboard studdingsails drawing. In half an hour more the fellow was in plain sight. It was a schooner, long, low and black, and just such an one as Senor Torrijos had described the pirate to be. There was no mistaking this. And then her deck was full of men, as we could plainly was full of men, as we could plainly see with the glass. "What d'ye think now?" asked Paine,

tremulously.

"By the piper, there may be a snuff of powder here after all," returned Phillips, rather dubiously.

Minutes fied rapidly, and ere long the schooner was within a couple of miles.

seemed to hope that something might be done to increase our speed. But Bolster was not the only one who bore fear marks upon his face. I think we all came in for our share of

that. Whether the pursuer was a pirate or not had been settled in our minds, and the only thing upon which we now hung was the thought of escape. To be captured was sure death, and that, too, most horrible. "Can we escape?" was a question asked by more than one, and asked by one more than once. Capt. Johnson

lips.

"A fine trip," returned the old merchant; "but," he added, with a sort of serious smile, "you may meet Tradillo on your way."

"Tradillo?" repeated Phillips; "who it was very slowly done, but yet we could see it. The fellow's hull became gradually more plainly developed.

could see it. The fellow's hull be-came gradually more plainly developed to our sight, and one after another of his ropes became defined against the blue sky. It was just twenty-five minutes past ten when he fired a gun. We had not been able to see any ports before, but now that point was set-

"That means for us to heave to," said Johnson, as the sound of the re-port had fairly died away. "But we wont heave to!" exclaimed

so himself, and he leaves no witnesses to tell of his deeds."

"Then he kills all whom he captures, does he?"

"Yes. He goes upon the principle that 'dead men tell no takes." He was formerly a native of this place; but some time during the year 1836 he was apprehended for robbery, and condemned to be whipped, and then imprisoned. He was whipped in public, but he made his escape from prison, and now he has made his appearance among our islands as a most terrible avenger. But he must soon be apprehended, for many vessels are after him."

"Does he sail in a large craft?"
asked Phillips.

"No, his vessel is not larger than yours. It is a schooner of United States build, and not a bit larger than yours; yet he carries from fifty to a hundred men and six guns."

"But how do you know so well his crew, when he kills all his prisoners?"

"From iwo sources. He has written two letters to the captain-general; and three men escaped from him about a month ago. They were all in a brig that he captured at night, and they jumped overboard with life-preservers on, and were picked up in the morning."

"And is he about here now?"

"There was not now much over a mile at captain-general; and three men escaped from him about a month ago. They were all in a brig that he captured at night, and they jumped overboard with life-preservers on, and were picked up in the morning."

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"There was not now much over a mile at captain-general; and three men escaped from him about a month ago. They were all in a brig that he captured at night, and they in the sundance of the picture of the picture of the picture. The picture of the picture. And the picture of the picture of the picture of the I sea does not look like a mile on the land. Go on the frozen lake, when the lace is clear and smooth, and you shall skate a mile and think it a very few rods. We could see the white crest that rolled away from the pirate's bows, and we fancied we could hear the rushing of the water as she clear. I it. At any rate we could see the dark faces of the graw and fancied we could alter of the graw and fancied we could alter of the cathedral and conse.

it very likely he is down on the Brazil no notice of it. At twelve o'clock the villain fired again. He was gaining on

ing."
"Going to steer off?" breathlessly questioned Bolster.
"Rather guess not. That's for a

shot at us."

And so it proved; for hardly had the words passed from our skipper's mouth when a wreath curied up from the fellow's deck, and just as the report reached us a shot came plowing up the water under one quarter rail. A score of cheeks turned pale. Powder was ahead of wind at that game. A few shots like that upon our deck would be dangerous. We were not fighting men—not even sailors; inured to no hardship but that of sea-sickness, and all of us wanted to get home again hardship but that of sea-sickness, and all of us wanted to get home again safe and sound. We could see four-and-twenty bloody corses on our deck, and we were to make the scene. It was an hour of terrible trial. We looked involuntarily for a means of escape. Had there been a stone wall, a fence, a wood, a hill, or even a few trees, we might have had some hope; but nothing of the kind was to be seen. Only that endless boundless waste all about us! We had our limbs free and strong—only cooped within those

all about us! We had our limbs free and strong—only cooped within those fatal limits.

Another shot struck the water along-side, and sent the spray dashing upon our deck. The pursuer lost something in distance by this firing, for she had no bow-port, and consequently had to yaw in order to bring her guns to bear. It was just one o'clock when she had more than gained all she had lost by firing, and at that time she fired the fourth gun. The ball struck the main throat-halyards, and the sail was on the next instant flapping.

"We are lost!" gasped Paine, as he saw what had happened.

And so it would seem, for our head-

And so it would seem, for our head And so it would seem, for our head-way was checked, and ere we could splice the halyards the pirate would be up with us. We turned our eyes over the taffrail and there was the villain not over half a mile distant, his deck bristling with men, and their polished arms plainly to be seen. But while we were thus lost in fear, Capt. John-and Front (the latter was the see son and Frost (the latter was the sea-man we had engaged) had spliced the halyards, and the gaff of the main sail was again in its place. Hope had once more dawned dimly upon our deck, when a savage messenger came and drove it all away.

drove it all away.

The pursuer was now within a quarter of a mile, and as the smoke curled up again from her gun, a round shot and a stand of grape came upon us—the former carrying away our fore-top-mast, and the latter tearing the throat of our foresail in pieces.

"By heavens! boys, let's not die like cowards!" cried Johnson. "We have guns on board—muskets which we brought to shoot birds with. We ought to have thought of them before; but it is not too late now. Let's load 'em at is not too late now.

is not too late now. Let's load 'em at once, and when we've fired 'em we can use 'em for clubs."

We had taken a lot of fowling pieces We had taken a lot of fowling pieces with us, and in a few moments they were brought upon deck, and each man requested to take one and load it. I was fear-struck, I acknowledged it, very much so, but yet I know there was a smile upon my face as I looked around upon some of my companions, whose excited fears had also quite unmanued them. nanned them.

In ten minutes from the time our

fore-topmast came down the pursuer was alongside. I uttered one prayer, gave one thought to home and friends, and then turned to the coming enemy.
Our vessel had broached to, and as we lay with our head half way up to the wind, the pursuer came up under our less users and in a moment more as score of men were upon our deck. I looked at them, and their leader I recognized. I had known him on board the old Brandywine.

"Rogers!" I gasped, starting for-"What! old mate, is this you?" he returned, grasping my hand. "But this schooner?"

"The Othello," I answered. "We are out on a pleasure trip. And that schooner?" I added. "Why, it is the United States schoon er Grampus, and I am commander. What a precious fool I've made of my-

What a precious fool I've made of myself! I was sent after a pirate. I
chased him from Trinidad, and lost
him off Saint Domingo. May I be
blessed if I didn't think you were the
same chap. You look as like him as
one pea to another."

"And we took you for the same fellow." I said. "We had had a description of him, and you came up to it so
well we felt it safe to run."

A hearty laugh followed this strange
and bloodless denouement, and after
all was understood, we sat down and
had a social chat together, while the
carpenters of the Grampus were fixing
our fore-topmast. Rogers settled with

carpenters of the Grampus were fixing our fore-topmast. Rogers settled with Johnson for the damage done, and by three o'clock we started in company for the coast of Hayti. The rest of our cruise we performed without much excitement, and, in fact, we needed none, for that race for life was enough, and has afforded food for conversation and language are since. and laughter ever since.

An Ancient Rose Tree.

of Hildesheim (Hanover), thus de-scribes a remarkable rose tree (or rather climber, for it is supported against the wall of a church) growing in his town, and which was in existence when christianity itself was little more than 1,000 years old; and, if tra-dition is to be believed, had even then beer blooming nearly 300 summers. The oldest known rose tree in the world, he says, is one at present growing against the wall of the cathedral of this town(Hildesheim), remarkable alike for its extreme age and for the scanty nourishment with which it has supported itself for so many centuries. It varies but slightly from the common dog rose; the leaves are rather more ovate, the pedicels and lower leaf surfaces more hairy, and the fruit smaller and more globular. The stem is two inches thick at its junction with some the root, and the whole plant covers some 24 square feet of the wall. Bishop, Hezilo, who flourished be-tween 1054-1679, took special interest "And is he about here now?"
"There is no knowing where he is.
The last that we heard of him, he took a French barque of Auguilla, and murded edeed the whole crew. But I guess there won't be much danger, for I think fore, to leeward; but of course we took pressly for it.

At any rate we could see the dark in fire. Its foots are buried under the cathedral, and consecuted the crew, and fancied we could alter of the cathedral, and consecuted the whole crew. But I guess By-and-by another gun fired, as better won't be much danger, for I think fore, to leeward; but of course we took pressly for it. THE KEY NOTE.

Review of the Issues of the Hour in National Affairs.

of Vice President Wheeler on his being called to preside over the New York State Republican convention at

To-day we are here confronting the consequences of the magnanimity of the Government, and of its wasted and despised efforts to conciliate its late armed assailants. In the list of recent events, it is not hyperbole to inquire. Was the surrender of Appo-mattox a wretched hollow truce patch-ed up to enable the Rebellion to choose a new line of assault upon the Union, and was the mushroom Confederacy proclaimed at Montgomery really a failure, or are the founders and ideas to become the living, controlling forces of the country? The spirit which defied the authority and sought to destroy the unity of the Republic has again taken living form in a Solid South, supported by the whole power of the party North, which in 1861 declared that the Constitution had left the Government powerless in the face of an armed enemy, which with valor and was the mushroom Confederac the Government poweriess in the face of an armed enemy, which with valor-ous spirit but fainting flesh pledges itself to resist coercion into blood, and which, when our victorious legions had prepared the winding sheet of the rebellion, in its National Convention assembled, resolved the war a failure. Stripped of all guise the two great par-ties of the country are again ranged Stripped of all guise the two great par-ties of the country are again ranged on either side of the line of demarcia-tion of the powers of the National Government and the States. Wherein now differs the issue from that made us in 1861? Then the Democratic party demanded of President Lincoln that he hould perjure himself in the official oath, or they would overthrow the Government by armed force. Lin-coln answered in his inaugural: "You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I have

lestroy the Government, while I have

the most solemn one to preserve, pro-tect and defend it." tect and defend it."

WAS THE WAR A FAILURE?

This demand was referred to the last dread court of arbitrament, where for four years, in the white heat of fearful war, the great argument proceeded, until at last, at Appomattox, the verdict was delivered to that matchless soldier whose marshalling of the Union forces had brought rebel traitors to submission and avenged an traitors to submission and avenged an outraged Nation. That verdict was that the Constitution of the United States was not a compact entered into States was not a compact entered into by the States, but was ordained and established by the people of the Uni-ted States for themselves and their posterity; that no State or combina-tion of States can nullify the Consti-tution; that the Union is a family of States, independent of each other for local concerns, but united under one Government for the management of Government for the management of this entire continent. And the Re-publican party of the Empire State, remembering that the charter of our Nationality was enacted upon her soil, and recalling the heroic deeds, the sacrifices and the fidelity of the al-most half million of her sons who par-ticipated in that bloody assize, pledges itself here anew to stand by the ver-dict.

dict. THE DEMOCRATIC DEMAND.

In this year of grace, this same Democratic party which sought to coerce President Lincoln from his official duty has demanded of President Hayes that he should perjure himself in his official oath; that he should surrender acceptable given him he he Constitution. official oath; that he should surrender a prerogative given him by the Constitution, so that Congress, alone, might become the law-making power and that that party might, by Congressional enactment, strip the Government power to protect its citizens, to enforce its laws for the preservation of the preserv force its laws for the preservation of the peace, and for the security of the ballot-box, to the end that this pallad-ium of our liberties might be left a prey to fraud and violence in the South and swindling repeaters in the North. This revolutionary demand was accompanied by the menace that, the President refusing, the whole machinery of the Government should be brought to a standstill by withhold-ing the supplies which constitute its very life currents. This new assault upon the constitution, differing in form only from that made by the same party in 1861, was met with a firmness, dignity and patriotism which make Rutherford B. Hayes illustrious in his high office, and a worthy suc-cessor of him who, for twelve years in field and Cabinet, stood against every such assault as a wall of ada-Herr Leunis, a well known botanist

From the decision of President Hayes, as from that of Lincoln, the Democratic party takes its appeal; not the third that the same legions of the Union, who bore upon their band for the third that the same legions of the Union, who bore upon their band for the third that the same legions of the Union, who bore upon their band for the third that the same legions of the Union, who bore upon their band for the third that the same legions of the Union, who bore upon their band for the Union who be the same the party of the Union who be the same the party and the proper that the third From the decision of Presiden Hayes, as from that of Lincoln, the

complete overthrow of this new at tempt to subvert the Constitution. DEMOCRATIC INROADS.

DEMOCRATIC INBOADS.

The Democratic party lacks now only the Executive Department to control the Government. The Congress has already passed to the absolute rule of that over-mastering Southern section of the party which, by a more than two-thirds majority, chosen always for its conspicuous fidelity to the rebellion dictates the action of its Northern followers. It is of this Democratic party I am speaking to-day, which, despite all debate upon the question of Northern or Southern responsibility for the initiation of any given measfor the initiation of any given meas-ure of governmental policy, can alone control and does fix the final impress and give it effect. This ascendancy in the House of Representatives has been gained by clutching the increase of rep-resentation given by the XIVth Arti-cle of Amendment to the Constitution; meanwhile exhausting the catalogue of crimes to defraud the class who form the basis of that increase of the benefit which should accrue to them, and by thus arrogating to themselves

double the legislative power to which they are entitled, curtailing the just influence of other States to the making of laws, and the administration of the In the insolence of power thus gain-ed, the Democratic party becomes de-flant in its denial of the right of the Government to defend itself by regula ting the National elections, or by en-forcing its statutes for the protection of its citizens, either by the military

of its citizens, either by the military or even the civil authority. It denies the Government any participation in the control of proceedings which affect the "common defence" and the "general welfare." Anarchy may reign supreme on the day of an election, involving the interests of the whole people, but the Government has no power to subdue it. Denying, with deadly defermination. with deadly determination, as just now at Yazoo, even the right of candidacy to one differing from the dominant majority, this Solid South asserts its rights in a carnival of rifles, shotguns, masks, red shirts and tissue ballots, to elect its own Congress, which shall en-act the laws—revenue, commercial, financial and others-affecting and bind ing the persons and property of the whole country. Such is the party, which, intrenched in Congress and a Solid South proclaims its purpose to turn back the finger on the dial, and to reverse the legislation of the Nation for the last eighteen years.

Who are these demanding that their statesmanship and patriotsm sha! In the world, was first issued about A. It is still in existence and is shape and control the destinies of this Nation? In the knowledge of every man of ordinary intelligence in the land, they are a minority of the legal voters of the United States, making up in force what they lack in numbers, in force what they lack in numbers, 250,000 a year. WHO IT IS THAT ASPIRE TO RULE. suppressing by fraud and oppression the vote of the emancipated citizens of the South; standing always across of the South; standing always across the pathway of the progress of the masses; despising the rule of the majority; educated to despotism and violence, and impelled by one controlling purpose born of their barbaric institution—to rule their section in their own way. They are a party led and dominated by those whose violated constitutional oaths and forsworn allegiance to the Government and the Government for the management of common interests and the preserva tion of the general peace—a plan, to borrow the language of another, "most hopeful for combining the home-bred blessings of a small State with the stability and power of a great Empire." In short, that verdict was, that the nationality proclaimed by our fathers shall stand, until justice, domestic tranquility, the common defence, the general welfare and the blessings of liberty shall, in God's own good time, under the stars and stripes, be the lasting inheritance of all who may be dwellers upon the face of this entire continent. And the Republican party of the Empire State, negro dayever as its cornerstore, and impelled by one controlling purpose born of their barbaric in stitution—to rule their section in their own way. They are a party led and dominated by those whose violated constitutional oaths and forsworn allegiance to the Government and the Union, and whose contempt for the Government and law-defying spirom of their fidelity to the Union, and whose contempt for the Government and law-defying spirom of their fidelity to the Union, and whose contempt for the Government and law-defying spirom of their fidelity to the Union, and whose contempt for the Government and law-defying spirom of the same for the distance of the numerous foul sssassins of liberty shall, in God's own good time, under the stars and stripes, be the lasting inheritance of all who may be dwellers upon the face of this entire continent. And the Republican party of the Empire State, publican party of the Empire Sta ed the spurious Confederacy, with three times in a century. Thus, after negro slavery as its corner-stone, and which was buried in the abysmal depths of that outgrowth of treason— that which resurrested by the state of the shortest month of the year can again boast of five Sundays. but which resurrected by the benefi-cence of the Government rewarded its clemency by resisting at every step the work of reconstruction, the amendthe work of reconstruction, the amend-ments to the constitution and the leg-islation necessary to give them effect. Who are those who demand to be made the sole custodians of the Na-tional faith? A party which, on its demise from power in 1861, left the credit of the Government dishonored; which, during the war, flooded the South with its Confererate promises until they became as plenty as the south with the became as plenty as the drifting leaves of Autumn, and as worthless as the wasted parchment signed at Montgomery; which since the war has been engaged in the South in the open work of scaling down and reundinging its State and municipal objects. the open work of scaling down and repudiating its State and municipal obligations by the whole sale; which has waged unceasing war upon the obligations of the Nation; which in National Convention and Congress, has resisted to the last the great measure of re-

Convention and Congress, has resisted to the last the great measure of 1te sumption—the crowning achievement of the Republican party, and the first instance in the world's history in which a nation has redeemed its forced loans on demand without discount and in the money of the world, and under the influence of which every prostrate industry in the land is throbbing with new life and the whole country entering upon a career of unprecedent of the last the great measure of the sumption—the crowning achievement of the Republican party, and the first of the last the great measure of the sumption—the crowning achievement of the Republican party, and the first of the last the great measure of the sumption—the crowning achievement of the Republican party, and the first of the Republican party and try entering upon a career of unprece dented prosperity. THE SOLID SOUTH.

This Solid South, to whom our obli-gations are the irritating tokens of their subjugation to the National au-thority, now demands that it shall be thority, now demands that it shall be invested with the sole power of regulating, collecting and disbursing the revenues of the country, upon which its faith rests, through which we saved the Government, and which, perverted or abused, would cripple and destroy its ability to maintain resumption or over its corn evision. The planking of a vessel's bottom will be externally sound, even when the inner surface is orden.

Tree toads are good barometers, they

Cards, Bill-Heads, U-

Apply Here Before Ordering Elsewher

en submission. We acknowledge the sovereignty of the people within the rule of the Constitution. The war of the rebellion was fought in vain if it failed to establish the doctrine that the will of the majority fairly express-ed, shall be the supreme law of the

REPUBLICAN PURPOSES.

We, too, make our demands, and will exhaust all Constitutional and legal methods to enforce them. We will have the equality in the Govern-ment to which we are entitled under the Constitution, and will not submit the excessive power usurped by the South in the subversion of the law and citizenship. We assert the right of the Government to control National the Government to control National elections so that every man entitled to suffrage may cast, in peace and security, one free vote, and no more, demand one law—justly enacted—equally binding upon every citizen of the land to be respected and obeyed alike by all, and, when all other means fail, to be enforced by the strong arm which subdued the Rebellion.

We make no secret of our partiality we make no secret of our partiality for the regulated bayonet in the hands of men wearing the blue of the Gov-ernment as against the shot-gun in the hands of the red-shirted mobocracy of the South.

We demand that this land, "She that lifts up the manbood of the poor, She of the open soul and open door, With room about her hearth for all mankind," with room about her nearth for all mansion, shall be made the land of supreme, Constitutional liberty as unchange-able as the stars symbolized upon her banner. We demand that the faith of this Nation to its creditors shall be maintained upon the basis upon which we placed it in the hour of its peril, and have steadily upheld it through weary years of privations, reverses, sacrifices and vanishing values, until now every dollar of the public debt commands its

dollar of the public debt commands use face in gold. Insisting always upon the equality of the National obligation with gold, we will keep the Nation's honor unsullied, and never permit it to be tainted by the touch of the repudia-tor, whether he comes in open assault tor, whether he comes in open assault or in artful guise, with silvery tongue

Visitors at Niagara now view the

A bird deprived of food dies on the third day, while a serpent can live three months. The Pekin Gazette, the oldest daily in the world, was first issued about A.

There is no doubt that a suitable

Two Meriden men are troubled over the ownership of a ladder, and are taking steps for a lawsuit. The result of this will be that one lawyer will get the sides and the other lawyer will get the rounds leaving the holes to the litigants.

Mr. Alex. H. Stephens, having been asked about his book, "The War Between the States," replied: "I wrote it with a view of having the facts as they were truthfully stated, and with-

words a minute, it would take a reader over two hours and a half to deliver what is contained on the card, Nothing is so destructive to wood as Adding is so destructive to wood as partial wetting. Always wet or al-ways dry, and at a steady temperature, decay will not set in. A pile of a bridge, between the Austrian and Turkish domain, which has been under

LOWELL JOURNAL

JAS. W. EINE, EDITOR.

Levell. Model, separate 17 18 18 18 Convention of New York, held at Synancia at week against the way the credwrft flew was accurated with a large quantity of the generation. The Democratis of New York flew the way the credwrft flew was accurated with a large quantity of the control of the laws of New York flew.

The only "New York Mine boast of nor is that hisbed in the way the credwrft flew was accurated with a large quantity of the control of the laws of the laws of the laws of the laws of a large principal of the dark as expansion of the laws of a large principal of the laws of the laws of a large principal of the laws of the laws of a large p

fear,
And cast younself in wonder?"

"Fellow, come from the throng,"
After waiting in vain for Ewing to come from the throng, Cassius lit upon him again like a hawk upon a lare peculiarly subject, and the selence as a soother chicken and welted him this one. Speaking of Charley Foster, Cassius says to Ewing.—

"Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world Like a Colossus; and we petty men Walk under his huge legs, and peep about To find ourselves dishonorable graves."

Ewing, however, was too pig-headed to fake the advice and the sexton has therefore gone to the cemetery to dig the hole alluded to by Mr. Cassius.

The difference of the London World finds and the sexton has therefore gone to the cemetery to dig the hole alluded to by Mr. Cassius.

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STORE 75 FEET FRONT. 100 FEET DEEP.

Cassimere and Worsted Suits \$5. Cassimere Suits 8, 10 and \$12. Finer Suits 15, 20 and \$25. Custom made suits \$25 to \$35.

FIFTEBN DOLLAR ALL WOOL BEAVER OVERCOATS TEN DOLLARS

Custom Made Overcoats All Prices.

HAT DEPARTMENT JUST OPENED.

MEN'S FUR HATS, 75 Cents. MEN'S GOOD WOOL HATS, 35 Cts. We sell Fur and Wool Hats lower than any house in the State.

Furnishing Goods.

Lumbermen's Goods. - - -

Mackinaw Shirts.

Boys' Coats \$1.50 and upwards. Boys' Suits \$2.50 and upwards. Boys' overcoats \$2.00 and upwards.

GRAND OPENING

GROCERIES.

H. A. YOUNG

Formerly of the firm of McCarty & Co., would inform the people of Lowell and vicinity, that he

And Everything Found in a

FIRST CLASS

GROCERY.

I pay the highest market price for all kinds of

I have spared no pains in selecting

West store, - Lowell Mich

To this, the largest clothing House in the State. Our name is marked on the

Star Clothing House.

DETROIT. MICH

JOHN GILES

& CO.,

IN TOWN

GROCERIES!

Chronic, Surgical, Eye and Far Diseases. R MEALS AND LUNCHES

Catarrh, Throat and Lung affections treated by Inhalation and Caypenized Air.

DR. BPINNY has been inheritors years in active practice in this Glate, twelve years in a large geometic parts in the Catarry to the study and treatment of his specialities.

Best of presumons given when desired, and treatment of his specialities.

Best of presumons given when desired, and treatment advers free!

No cases prescribed for unless good one he done. All passions treated by the news.

Best of Glasses, of all forms always on held.

Brasilian Poblis, Scotch Pubble, and Glasse Lens in Steel, Rubber of Gold. At Potter House, Lowell.

SPECIAL TY.

AGENT

Lowell - Mich. Rea, Cate Lora and

Notice is networy given, that I will let to the lowest responsible blader, the job of constructing a self-to-circular self-to

CNAL.

The Boston store will be heard from in the Journal next week. Chock full of new goods.

The Boston store will be heard from in the Journal next week. Chock full of new goods.

HILL'S N. Y. THEATER—This cominformed is gradually improving. She had been sick for some time prior to the date on which the poison is alleged to Perry and Ambrose Jenks have pur-

The Boston store will be heard from in the JOUPNAL next week. Chock foul of new goods.

A Live Paper in a Live Town.

Detroit, O'd Haven & Milwankee RALLROAD

THE OLD RELIABLE ROUTE TO ALL POINTS LAST AND WEST.

TRAINS LEAVE LOWELL, GONG EAST.

W. G. Puddefoot, a Tecumsel shore his last and gone to have been and fair dealing. The death of Mrs. King was not only a severe blow to the company but put a heavy bill of expirent of the way, that office turns out one of the handsomest papers in the State, we notice.

W. G. Puddefoot, a Tecumsel shore his last and gone to same put of standard of the way, that office turns out one of the handsomest papers in the State, we notice.

W. G. Puddefoot, a Tecumsel shore his last and gone to same put of standard of showing a disposition to leave maker, has dropped his last and gone to Still working on soals, you see—bill like of the Grand Traverse City; and by the way, that office turns out one of the handsomest papers in the State, we notice.

W. G. Puddefoot, a Tecumsel shore his last and gone to Still working on soals, you see—bill like and of showing a disposition to leave unpaid bills behind, as many would have been made so positive in view of the fact that no positive evidence could lawe been administered.

Lowell Posto City and by the service of the shore of the same results and the gradually improving. Stephally and death is the special and been side for somal and been in the profer of which the poison is alleged to which the poison is alleged to that the paper of the date on which the poison is alleged to which the poison is alleged to which the poison is alleged to the combination of the company but in the poison of the defendant set free. Dr. Grant, subsequent to filling his complaint, having informed the prosecuting attorney authorized Deputy Sheriff David Freeze.

Still working on souls, you see—but to assume just at that time But in stand of showing as opposition to leave unpaid bills behind, as many would have been made so positive in view of the fact that no pos

Adalashedoded charmles in String Serger (1) and the production of the production of

LOOK OUT THERE NOW



COMING. COMING.

Whole Car Loads

BOSTON STORE.

LOWELL, - MICHIGAN.

WAIT, WAIT, A FEW DAYS ONLY.

THE WOOD BUGGY."



Combines "implicity. Durability and Low Price. ARTHUR WOOD,

CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY,

Of the United States.

Any article that is manufactured may be ordered direct from the best Manufacturing Companies by the Co Operative Agency.

If you want the cheapest and best of anything manufactured, call on the AGENT and examine the Manufacturer's Catalogue, Circulars and terms.

We give below a partial list of the vast number of Articles. Implements, Tools, Machines, &c. represented by the agency.
Farm Implements, Reaping and Mowing Machines, Threshing Machines, Grain Drills, Seed Sowers, Cora Planters, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Farm Engines, Faim Wagons, Hay and Cotton Presses, Came Mills and Evaporators, Farm Mills, Pertilizers of all kinds and all the latest styles of machinery of every description, Hausehold Farniture of every description, all kinds of Mill Machinery, Blacksmith and Wagon maker's machinery, Cooper's tools and machinery Spotting and Fishing supplies, Type Writers, Apparatus for Printing from common writing, Printing Presses, Stencil Outfit, Rubber Stamps, Telephones, Patent Bee Hives, Pumps of all kinds, Fruit Dryers, School Furniture, Sewing Machines, Knitting Machines, Refrigerators, Sola Fountains, Ice Cream Freezers, Confectioners' outfit, Well boring Machiner, Wind Mills, &c. &c.

Please preserve this paper for reference. If there is any article, tool, &c. that Any article that is manufactured may be ordered direct from the best Manu

Wind Mills, &c. &c.

Please preserve this paper for reference. If there is any article, tool, &c. that you are in need of, whether you see it named in the list or not, you are invited to call on the agent at any time and see the vast number of catalogues and circulars. Send for circulars of any thing you want now, or expect you may need to the future, to your County Co Operative Agency, at the

Ninety-nine Cent Store, Music Hall Block. Lowell, Mich. E. O. KELLY, Agent.

AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY.

The well-known beautiful and spacious Fair frounds adjacent to the city have been leased by over \$4,000 for the improvement of the Grounds and Buildings. The Grand Stand and Track have no superior in the State. PREMIUMS. The premiums for Caule, Horses, Sheep, Swine and Poultry will be liberal, and are The Premiums will aggregate over \$12,000. ## Applications for space, or for information relative to premiums, can be made to the Secretary. JAMES COX, Sec'y. GRO. W. THAYER, Pres's, Grand Rapids. Grand Rapids. Grand Rapids, Aug. 18, 1879.

OR NO PAY.

A CURE

The FIRST ANNUAL FAIR of the WESTERN MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL

Will be held at GRAND RAPIDS, Monday. Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

TP

MICHIGAN. In one of the shops at the state prison there is a department in which toys are manufactured, and also various kinds fabricated from bone by hand. Prisoners do this class of work who are physically disabled from working in the contract shops. One couviet, who has but a single arm, is a wood carrer and does his work well. The sale of bone goods and toys aggregate about \$100 per month.

While scient train on the Grand Bapids.

arm, crushing the other and inflicting fatal injuries about the head and body. A young man named Rabior was shot and stally wounded at Frankfort Baturday by a

Leonard Phillips, a highly respected farmer and one of the oldest residents of the town-ship of Milford, was instantly killed Saturday morning by his team running away.

Up to Saturday there had been 66 applica-tions for admission to the present term of the Age ultural Codege, of whom 60 come from

F. F. Baggerly, of Grand Rapids, has recently come into possession of an estate in England valued at \$1,000,000 or more.

Detroit in Brief.

Sheriff Coots paid over to the county treasurer on Monday \$43,348 05 collected by him on liquor warrants. This covers the whole amount collected by him up to the lat of September and represents 571 warrants. He still has

the aggregate seating capacity of the bund-age.

The Rev. Alfonena Dumbrowski, priest of 8t. Albertus Boman Catholic church in the Polack quarter of the city, was arrested at 2 o'clock Monday morning on a capitarisated out ocioca Monday morning on a capisar succe out of the Wayne circuit court at the suit of Ju-lian Kuls, for seduction. He paid \$1,100 in each and the suit was discontinued. A party of 400 Canadian emigrants bound for Manitoba passed through this city Tues-day evening. Their bousehold effects filled 17

church met in Zuen church on Calhoun street Tureds). Bishop Lemss presided.

Tuesday merning the revenue cutter Fea-schein found the body of John Boyd, the un-fortunate colored fireman of the steamer Alas-ta, floating in Lake Eric about balf a mile be-low Bar point where the explosion took place.

place.

It is said that not less than 150 rows have died in the western part of the city from the

morning. Twenty-eight members were present,
In accordance with the resolution of the Common Council, City Counselor Baker has commenced suit against the Detroit & Windsor Ferry Company and the vexed question as to whether the ferry company has forleited its lease, and whether it has any right to maintain a fence across the dock at the foot of Wood-ward assans will now go to the courts for set-

ward areane will now go to the courts for settlement.

The Detreit dry dock company are about to commence the building of a new composite ir n side-wheel steamer for the Cleveland line. She will be built at Wyandotte and will be two hundred feet long.

The Common Council has passed an ordinance to prohibit the introduction of, Texas cattle into the city.

Mrs. Schults, better known as "Mother Ambrust," a notorious woman, has been arrested on a charge of murdering a girl named Ella Lasoder in February, 1878.

The mixed wreatling match between Col. J. H. McLaughlin and Theobaud Baner at Whither's Opera House Saturday night was won by McLaughlin

Capt. Goldamith and wife, crew of the minature boat "Uncle Sam," from Boston for Europe, have arrived at Laverpool in a vessel which picked them up. They were nearly famished when rescured, Mrs. G. dangereusly ill, and her husband having watched constantly for 72 hours.

W. K. Bell, in the employ of Adams express company at Kansas City, who absconded Aug. 20 with 87,500 of the company's money, was arrested on the 8t. John's river Monday and \$2,500 recovered. Bell has started for Kansas City

she as approacy. One-market, who has better the single arm, is a wood cares and does his work well. The sale of bone goods and toys aggressia should 100 per smooth of the company's monotone that the work of the company's monotone that the state of the

same of Sh. Louis presided.

Peter Bt. George, a very old and simustation of the street of the new French of the new French of the new form of the street of the new French of the new form of the street of the new French of the new form of the street of the new form of t

Frank Edwards, negro, in February, 1878. Pockett spoke from the gallows, warning gamng men sgainst drink.

Hanlan and Courtney met at Rochester on Friday and agreed to row on Chautanqua lake October 8, between 3 and 6 p. m., five miles with a turn, for a purse of \$6.003. William Blakke, New York, referee.

POLITICAL.

The election in Maine occurred on Monday. The opening of the day was very unfavorable to a full vote, rain falling in torrents in all parts of the State. But at noon the storm is rock, and reports from all quarters indicate that a bravy vote was polled. Tuesday's dispatches claimed the election of the Republican State ticket and a majority of the Legislaters.

The complete count in San Francisco gives the following result: The workingmen elect mayor, sheriff, anditor, treasurer, was collector, public administrator, surveyor, district attorney, police judge, one aspervisor, five members of the board of education, and the railroad commissioner from the city district. The Republicans elect assessor, recorder, ouroner, county clerk, superintendent of attrets, eleven supervisors, seven members of board of education, and a member of the state board of equal sation, and re-lect Congressman Davis.

A dispatch from Portland, Me., Tuesday night said the election returns show that the next House of Representatives in that State will stand 89 Republicans to 62 opposition, and that Davis (Rep.) was probably elected Governor by a small majority over both his competitors

The Democratic state convention of Wisconsin met at Madison Tuesday, and was called to order by Joseph Rankin, chairman of the state central committee. S. H. Hadd, Green Bay, was elected temporary chairman. The Hou. James Doolittle was chosen permanent chairman and a long platform was adopted. The following candidates were put in nomination:

Governor—Alex. Mitchell.

Lieut. Governor—Geo. H. King.

Secretary of State—Sannel Byan.

Tressurer—Andrew Haben.

Attorney General—J. M. Smith.

Seperintendent Public hastruction—Edward Searing.

The following rae announced as the State officers elected in California: Governor, a conservance of the conference of California: Governor, a conservance of Cal

Democrat and Workingusa.

The New York State Democratic convention met at Syncuse on Wednesday afternoon. After effecting a temporary or anisation and listening to speeches by Benator Kernan, the Hon. S. S. Cox and others, the convention adjourned till Thursday morning.

The Democratic State Convention of Nebraska met at Lincoln Wednesday. Hon. John Carrigan was elected chairman. Eiger Wakely, of Douglas, was nominated for supreme judge, Dr. A. Bear, of Madison, and A. J. Saw yer, regents of the university. The judicial

The sultan has disbanded the entire force o Redifs, numbering 26,000 men

Heddis, numbering 26,000 men

Turkish troops have been sent to repress
the insurrection which has broken out in Kur
distan.

It is estimated that 30,000 persons are still
out of work at Glasgow. The iron trade only
is doing well. The bullding trades are in the
worst condition, and it will be necessary
again to make provision to assist the unemployed through the coming winter.

will be held by four thousand men, under Gen, Gordon, The Khyber live from Pashawur to Gundumak will be protected by 6,500 men in addition to the Peshawur garrison. The re-serves at Peshawur and Bowul Pindi will number fire thousand men.

King Mtesa, ruling near Victoria Nyanze, Africa, has abolished slavery throughout his domains. At least five hundred thousand slaves were to be liberated Saturday. The city of Jacmel, Hayti, was destroyed by fire Saturday. Only fire-proof buildings re-mained.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY. As the little leaven hid in the measure of meal, made all leven, so truth gradually overcomes all doubt and disbelief. When Dr. Pierce, of Baffalo, N. Y., announ-sed that his Javorite Prescript on would positively cure the many dier are and weeknesses peculiar to women, some doubted, and continued to employ the high and caustic local treatment. But the mighty truth gradually became acknowledged. Thousands of ledies who had usually undergone untoid tortures at the hands of different physicians, majoyed the Favorite Prescription, and were speedily cured. Many physicians now prescribe, it in their practice. So sanguine is Dr. Fierce of its power to cure, that he now sells it through druggists under a positive guarantee.

The Bookkeeping and Business Practice of

The Bookkeeping and Business Practice of Mayhow College, Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, are used in the best Colleges and Business Colleges of the Continent. Recently adopted in St. Lohn's College, Fordham, N. Y.; in the Spencerian College, Washington, D. C.; and in leading Colleges of Ohio, Kentucky and other States.

WE WANT AGENTS to sell Custom Teas to Familes. Garden Tea Co., Chicogo, Ill.

Toward the earlier part of the fif-teenth century the attention of vari-ous European nations was attracted toward a wandering tribe entirely difous European nations was attracted toward a wandering tribe entirely different in appearance and manners from the established inhabitants, and speaking a language peculiar to themselves. None could account for their origin, neither could the route by which they had come be explained. They took up their temporary abode in places most congenial to their disposition, and were gradually dispersed through the Continent and among the principal islands. During the first introduction, and the periods immediately succeeding it, the strangers received various appellations, resulting either from corrupted dialects, or the conclusions regarding their origin formed by the people among whom they dwelt. But by common consent, in conjunction with some imperfect traditions regarding their history, the name of Egyptians, or Gypsies has long been bestowed upon them. Whence the gypsies originally came, and what were the motives which drove them from their native soil, are questions which, after having passed through a long stage of hopelessly absurd speculation, have of late years been ventilated by competent investigators, both linguists and historians, and are yet but partially solved. So much only seems established—that India, the eradle of many nations, was also the source from which they sprang. The first considergible body left Asia for Europe before the twelfth century, perhaps in consequence of disastrous encounters with the Arabian conquerors; and Tamerlane was undoubtedly the cause of more numerous emigrations in the fourteenth century.

At first the gypsies were well received in the countries where they made

ous emigrations in the fourteenth century.

At first the gypsies were well received in the countries where they made
their appearance. The romance with
which they surrounded themselves,
their pretended state of penitence,
above all, the wealth and pomp they
displayed, were sufficient to secure the
good-will of the inhabitants of the
countries through which they passed.

displayed, were sunicient to secure the good-will of the inhabitants of the countries through which they passed. In one instance letters of safe-conduct were given them by the Emperor Sigismond, of the genuineness of which there is no doubt. Soon, however, the tide began to turn. In a little time their resources were exhausted. They were treated everywhere with contumely, and despised, chiefly on account of the degrading arts of chiromarcy, magic, and theying to which they resorted for support. With the reckless brutality of the Middle Ages, edict after edict was hurled against these "diviners and wicked heathens." The governments of Europe vied with each other in banishing, outlawing, and slaying them whenever and wherever they could be found, and in most severly punishing those that dared to shelter them, chiefly "because of their traffic with the devil." These edicts remained in force in many countries down to the eighteenth century, and Frederick the Great renewed the law that every gypsy beyond the age of eighteen found in his dominions.

and Frederick the Great renewed the law that every gypsy beyond the age of eighteen found in his dominions should be hanged forthwith. In England the most barbarous decrees were issued against them by Henry VIII. and Efizabeth. In Scotland, where, under James V., a certain Johnny Faa had been officially recognized by the crown as lord and count of Little Egypt, some of the severest edicts were promulgated, and in 1624 Helen Faa, a descendant of Johnny, with fifteen other women of the same royal stock, were condemned to be drowned. Toward the latter half of the last century, however, more humane meas-

Toward the latter half of the last century, however, more humane measures were adopted toward the gypsies, with a view to the improvement of their social and moral condition. Maria Thereas issued ordinces for the education of their children, and their gradual settlement as cultivators of the soil, chiefly in Hungary and Transylvania, where they swarmed in large numbers. Special streets were built for them at the ends of the villages, and the names of Uj-Magyar, Uj-Parasztok (New Peasants), were officially bestowed upon them, Joseph II. renewed these edicts in 1782, with certain modifications. Various other methods of amalgamating them with the general population were tried elsethe general population were tried elsewhere. A society was formed for that purpose in 1832 at Southampton, England, by the Rev. Mr. Crabb, but with comparatively little affect. The with comparatively little effect. The gypsies have continued, with but few exceptions, their peculiar nomad life, with all its questionable resources and

Fifty and greed to two on Chantanagua kier Cottober & between 3 and 6 p.m. from the cottober & between 3 and 6 p.m. from the the transversion which has broken out in Kar Cottober & between 3 and 6 p.m. from the transversion which has broken out in Kar III.

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It has the ended to have a grand remained in the stransversion which has broken out in Kar III.

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It is estimated that \$3000 persons are stated only proceed to the principle of the pr

and recommendation to the King of Denmark in favor of the tribe of Anthony Gewing, an earl from Little Egypt He specifies that this miserable train had visited Scotland by command of the Pope, and having conducted themselves properly, they wising to the sun not setting, but shining mand of the Pope, and having conducted the extension of his royal uncless munificence toward them, adding, at the same time, that these wandering Egyptians must be better known to him, because the kingdom of Denmark was nearer to that of Egypt. In Hindotan the gypsies have a chief who has very little direct authority over them, but he controls the establishments of sets or parties who gave dramatic entertainments from the profits of which he draws a tribute. They also acknowledge a rude judicial procedure before a court of five persons, or a general assembly and any individual for a petty offense has to pass the ordeal of having a hot iron applied to his tongue. If conviction follows, the culprit is generally sentenced to pay a fine in liquor, in which his judgee participate, or, as a mark of the highest ignominy, he may be condemned to have his nose rubbed on the ground.

The increase of population and the growth of culture all over Europe are the worst enemies with which the gypsies have had to contend. Their forests are cut down, their heaths inclosed; houses are pushed right into their commons, and the credulity which made it easy for them to earn a living by their magic arts is waning more and more. It is doubtful, indeed, whether they will, as a separate race, survive many centuries more in Europe. Their numbers at this moment are stated so very differently that it is

impossible to know how many still exist. Altogether—including those in Turkey, Asia, and Africa—they are supposed to number about five millions. A small portion only of these occupies as a body fixed habitations in Hungary and Transylvania, where they are employed as farmers and gold-washers. In the Principalities they live in a kind of serfdom, and are divided into four classes—Rudari, or Aurari, gold seekers; Ursari, bear-leadears; Lingurari, manufacturers and dealers in wooden spoons, mouse-traps, etc.; and Lafessi, masons, smiths, tinkers, etc. All the restlive a roving life, in caves, kennels and under tents. ers, etc. All the rest live a roving life, in caves, kennels and under tents, from one year's end to another, gaining their scanty livelihood, like their forefathers, as best they can, fearing and detesting nothing so much as a fixed and continuous occupation, which would take them away from "their free mountains, their plains and woods, the sun, the stars, and the wind."

Belles give "tone" to society. Wrestlers work when they wrest. Air-tight-Intoxicated with music. An undesirable uncle-Carb-uncle A man who goes fishing should take uncheon along. He may get no other

When two goats met on a bridge that was too narrow to allow either to pass or return, the goat which lay down that the other might walk over it was a finer gentleman than Lord Chesterfield.—Cecil.

Lord Beaconfield made the following cynical remark when some one called the Zulus uncivilized: "Uncivilzed! I do not quite see that. They have routed our armies, out-witted our generals, killed a prince, and converted a bishop. The most civilized nation could do no more."

A minister once told Wendell Phil-

save the negroes, he ought to go to the South, where they were, and do it. "That is worth thinking of," replied Phillips; "and what is your business in life?" "To save men from going to hell," replied the minister. "Then go there and attend to your business!" said Mr. Phillips.

sols. They extend a cordial invitation to all of our people to call and they will be shown about with pleasure.

A VISIT TO MAKE.—When in Detroit for the Fair, be sure to call at R. H. Fyfe & Co.'s splendid store, 101 Woodward avenue. The proprietors and their gentlemanly clerks will take pleasure in showing visitors through the establishment, and their attention will be repaid by an inspection of the very fine line of fine boots and shoes, slippers, etc., in stock. Fyfe has aiways stood high in Detroit as a dealer of tagte and enterprise, and he invites all our readers (whether buying or not) to visit his establishment. Every courtesy will be shown our people, and we strongly recommend them to call there.

An Eleoant Establishment.—When in Detroit, during the State Fair, do not omit a visit to the elegant merchant tailoring establishment of August Rasch & Co. 167 Jefferson avenue. The firm cordially invite all visitors to Detroit to call in and see them. The stock of seasonable goods is full and varied, and their work is renowned in the fashionable circles of the city. Our people will, no doubt, take advantage of their visit to buy in a great market. They will find Rasch & Co's house first-class in every respect. But, whether they wish to purchase or not, they will be made welcome and will be shown through the stock by courteous salesmen. By all means, pay them a visit derive will be made welcome and will be shown through the stock by courteous salesmen. By all means, pay them a visit during "State Fair week." Their immense store is filled with ready-made clothing, in variety enough to sait all tastes and purses. The stock has been selected with special reference to a general trade, and people from the interior cities and town sway depend upon finding just what will sait them. The occasion should be taken advantage of by our readers when in Detroit, But should they not desire to purchase, let them not be deterred on that account from visiting the establishment. They will be courteously received and shown every They will be courteously received and shown every part of the store.

To Musicians and Others.—Our musically inclined readers who may visit Detroit during State Fair week are cordially invited by Mr. Roe Stephens to call at his music parlors, 184 and 186 Woodward avenue (near the City Hall) during their stay in the city. These warerooms are well worth a visit. His \$118 new rosewood pianos are astonishing for their goodness; try his \$9 cornet; and finally amuse yourself with the Weber, Knabe, Vose, and other pianos, which are all placed at your disposal for trial ortherwise; and if you feell like it, leave an order for a piano, but those who don't wish to purchase will be made heartily welcome, as well as intending buyers. All the latest and best music will be found here and eelections can be made which will last you until your next visit. He makes a specialty of trying over music for you so you can hear before purchasing.

Do Not Fall to read the advertisement of Do Nor Fail to read the advertisement of Franklin House, Detroit in this issue, and when you go to Detroit stop at the Frank-

To Ladies Visitino the State Pair.

—Messis, Geo. Peck & Co., of Detroit, desire to extend a most cordial invitation to the ladies to visit their store during Sinte Fair week. They will have on exhibition at that time all the latest and leading novelties in silks and fine dress goods suitable for autumn and winter wear, together with the newest designs in shawls and cloaks. This will afford our lady friends an excellent opportunity to past themselves on the very important question, "What is to be worn this season?" The house is one of the oldest and most reliable in the State. Any recommendations they may make can be accepted without question. Peck & Co. realize the fact that much of their success in the past is owing to the liberal patronage they have received from ladies throughout the State; and wishing to show their appreciation of it, they take this method of inviting them to make their store headquarters during their stay in the city, whether intending purchasing or not, assuring them that everything will be done to make their visit pleasant and agreeable.

An Invitation to all our readers to visit their store during the State Fair. The well-known enterprise and taste of this house are guarantees that visitors will there find much to admire and to profit by. The leading styles in head coverings for gentlemen and youth are always to be found at Buhl's, together with a well assorted stock of all other goods in their line. They are also extensive manufacturers and importers of Military, Knights Templar, and Society goods generally, gold and silver laces, cords, fringes, tassels, etc. Detroit, which is noted for taste and fashions, has no more nobby a house than this one, and our readers should not neglect to visit it.

Our merchants should not fail, when in Detroit next week during the State Fair, DETROIT MARKETS

City and pastry brands.... Btate brands Medium State Patenta... Low grades

DRING PRACUES—13@146.
GRAPES—Concords &@4 per lb. Delaware &@7 cts.

ROGS—Prach 11@1126.
HAY—\$6 00@13 00 per ton; baled \$12.@\$13.
HONEY—10@116. per B 0.
PLUES—\$2 00@13 00 per bol.
Hichigan \$20@13 00 per bol.
PLUES—\$2 00@23 50 per bol.
PLUES—\$2 00@23 50 per bol.
PRACUES—\$ 00@10 per jc bs.
PRACUES—\$ 00@10 per jc bs.
PRACUES—\$ 00@10 per jc bs.
HIRERIAN CRAR AFFLEX.—\$1 00@1 25 per bs.
CARBORD—\$5 50@4 50 per 100.
GREEN CORN—\$600 cts per dos.
TOMATONS—\$3 00@1 50 per lb.
Bales from store \$5 @4.50c. per bush.
WATERIANCONS—\$600 tes 100.
WINTER SQUARIES—\$1 00 per lb.
NOTHED SHOLOSS—\$2 00 per 100.
NOTHED SHOLOSS—\$2 00 per 100.
WINTER SQUARIES—\$1 00 per lb.
BALE—Tesginaw, \$1@1 10per bbl.
BALE—Seginaw, \$1@1 10per bbl.
BALE—Seginaw, \$1@1 10per bbl.
BALE—Seginaw, \$1@1 10per bbl.
BALE—Seginaw, \$1@1 10per bbl.
Decch and maple \$1 00@4 00; soft, \$2 75.
Detroit Stock Market.

visit it.

Our merchants should not fall, when in Detroit next week during the State Fair, to visit the wholesale dry goods house of J. K. Burnham & Co., 170 and 172 Jefferson avenue, corner of Woodward. The firm have recently taken possession of their new building, the Carpenter Block, the finest piece of architecture in the city, and desire us to invite all our resders to call om them in their new quarters. No doubt many of our merchants will accept their kind invitation and look into the workings of this establishment.

VISTORS TO THE STATE FAIR—One of

of this establishment.

VISITORS TO THE STATE FAIR.—One of Detroits attractions during the State Fair will be the mammoth establishment of ABBUT & KETCHUM, NO. 107 WOODWARD AVENUE. This concern is the largest of its kind in the State, and the stock of CAIPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, etc., etc., is immense. They occupy the entire five stories and basement and every available inch of space is covered with their rich wares. All visitors to Detroit, are cordially invited to call. A magnificent elevator, run by hydramlic power, is always in waiting to carry visitors to any part of the building.

AN ATTRACTIVE VISIT.—We are con-

part of the building.

AN ATTRACTIVE VISIT.—We are commissioned to invite our readers who propose attending the State Fair at Detroit to visit the splendid factory of Gray, Toynton & Fox, manufacturing confectioners, corner of Bates and Woodbridge streets. This is the largest confectionery house in the West, and the proprietors and their gentlemanly clerks will take pleasure in showing visitors through the factory, and every courtesy will be extended to them, whether they purchase or not.

GENTLEMEN: State Fair will soon be un-

whether they purchase or not.

GENTLEMEN: State Fair will soon be upon us. Every known invention and design will be exhibited there. People will flock from all parts of the State, but they will not see any sample garment from the well known house of John Lynch & Son, 117 Griswold street. This house thinks it wise not to exhibit clothes, but extend an invitation to all gentlemen while in Detroit to call on them, where they will find the most extensive stock of woolens for fine Tailoring. Messrs. Lynch & Son will be pleased to have all strangers call on them whether they wish to purchase or not and they will be received with marked courtesy.

on them whether they wish to purchase or not and they will be received with marked courtesy.

Special I I Invited.—The readers of this paper who may visit Detroit during the State Fair are specially invited by F. Stearns to visit his drug store, 83 Wood-ward avenue, corner of Larned street. Mr. Stearns is a druggist of long experience, and is familiar with every detail of his trade. It is worth mentioning that if any rare drug is sought for it is sure to be obtainable at his establishment. He buys none but first-class goods, and has a well-earned reputation for the assortment which he always keeps. Physicians are especially invited to look through Mr. Stearns' stock of surgical instruments, trusses, etc., etc., which is much the largest in the city. His prices will be found to be the lowest, as his very large trade indicates.

ANTIVINION —Extracts and dring the State Fair. The extent and variety of styles shown, and the fact that this is the dry goods house of Michigan, ought and will not doubt find this invitation cordially soccepted. Messrs. Edson, Moore & Co. are extensive importers and wholesalers of fine goods. The reputation of their house is well known, and any one intending to purchase goods in their line about development which he always keeps. Physicians are especially invited to look through Mr. Stearns's stock of surgical instruments, trusses, etc., etc., which is much the largest in the city. This prices will be found to the corner of Goods open in every department. They cordially invites in fully sustained this fall in the magnificent lines of Goods open in every department. They cordially invites free examination of goods and A CURIOUS INDUSTRY.—Every one of our readers who attend the State Fair in Detroit next week, should by no means fail to visit at least some of the interesting manufactories. One of the most interest-ing in the city and one in which can be manufactories. One of the most interesting in the city, and one in which can be learned a great deal, is the umbrella factory of C. Lingemann & Sons, 26 Monroe avenue. This is the largest concern of the kind in the West, and here can be seen the curious manner of building up a rain or sun protector. The firm also makes a specialty of repairing umbrellas and parasols. They extend a cordial invitation to all of our people to call and they will be shown about with pleasure.

A Visir To Make.—When in Detroit

especially livide to look through Mr. through Mr. through the cases.

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Our attention has been called to the imusual opportunity offered this fall for the purchase of watches, especially those of American manufacture. The sharp competition between the Elgin and Waltham Companies has brought their goods down to a price far below that at which they are usually sold and which will no doubt be only temporary. Measrs. Roshm *& Wright of Detroit, whose store is located on the Campus Martius, Opera House Block, corner of Woodward avenue, are headquarters for these goods, and their facilities for buying are such that they are able to offer them at bottom prices. We are informed that a customer rarely leaves their store without purchasing.

CUT THIS OUT.—The State Fair begins shortly and will take hosts of our people to Detroit. When there, attending the Fair (as most of our readers will be, or will try to be) they can with profit follow our advice and accept the following: They are specially invited to visit the National Shoe House, 137 Woodward avenue, near the City Hall. The stock of fine good displayed there will repey the inspection of visitors, and strangers will be made walcome, whether they wish to purchase or not. Buyers will be attracted by the very low figures for really first-clase goods. Mr. Gladwin and his clerks will be found courtecus and attentive. We advise our readers to call at the National by all measrs.

To our Readers Viritine Dernoit.—The large number of our readers who will attend the State Fair should be advised of the invitation extended them by Jas. Nall & Co., the eminent carpet dealers, of 154 and 156 Woodward avenue, to visit their mammoth establishment. Housekeepers, especially, will appreciate this opportunity of viewing the latest styles in carpets, our profits of Chickering & Sons, Halles & Davis, Haines Bros. J. Estoy & Co., and many other standard makers, besides an enormous stock of mostical merchandise, sheet music and music books, A. Lecomte & Co.'s celebrated band instruments, and in fact everything in the musical line. Mr. Whitney will be glad to sh

his competitors.

A BARE OPPORTURITY.—To those attending the State Fair in Detroit next week, a rare opportunity is offered. Taking advantage of the low rates of are upon the railroads many will visit the city for purposes other than visiting the Fair, while those who visit the Fair will also, many of them, buy souvenirs to carry home with them. The Russell House Barsar, on the Campus Martius, is just the place for our readers to visit for this purpose. Toys, picture frames containing very fine pictures, jewelry, nick-nacks of all kinds, and bric-a-brace is offered here at exceedingly low prices. You will be surprised to find how many and what beautiful thines a dollar bill will purchase. Fair week, are specially invited to visit this establishment whether they wish to purchase or not. It is a Fair in itself, and ranks almost as a part of the Main Building at the Centennial. Visit it by all means.

Messers. Edson, Moore & Co.—The

MESSRA. EDSON, MOORE & Co.—The extensive dry goods dealers of Detroit extend a special invitation to all retailers to call at their sales-rooms during the State Fair. The extent and variety of styles shown, and the fact that this is the dry goods house of Michigan, ought and will no doubt find this invitation cordially societed. Messrs. Edson, Moore & Co. are extensive importers and wholesalers of fine goods. The reputation of their house is well known, and any one intending to purchase goods in their line about certainly visit their store. It is located on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Bates street, occupying three numbers.

the city. Their well known reputation is fully sustained this fall in the magnificent lines of Goods open in every department. They cordially sayis a free examination of goods and prices, and in order that the finest and choicest fabrics may be seen, they have arranged their Fall Opening for the days of the Pair. Their establishment is contrally located in Deroit Opera Hosse Building, Campus Martius, fronting Soldiers' Monument and City Hall. We trust no one will leave the city without calling upon them.

No doubt many of our retail dealers will take advantage of their visit to Detroit next week, to see the Fair, and purchastheir fall and winter stock, thus killing two birds with one stone. To all interested in the dry goods line we would strongly advise a visit to the immense establishment of Chas. Root & Co., 134 and 136 Jefferson avenue, half a block from the Michigan Exchange Hotel. This is one of the largest firms of the kind in the West, and their stock of everything in the way of fall and winter goods is immense. Do not fall to call on them.

To our RRADERS in the fruit and eyeler trade we would say, when you visit Detroit next week, do not fail to call on the D. D. Mallory & Co., 68 Jefferson swence. This is the largest firm of the kind in the West and their stock or everything in the way of fall snot winter goods and prices.

BIDDLE HOUSE, DETROIT.

Precident Hayes will be at the State
Fair.

The coming State Fair promises to be the
most targely attended of any over hald in this
State. The management have increased faulities for the accommodation of exhibitors.
Citizens will do all is their power to take ease
of visitors. There will be two immense attractions upon the ground which will not perhaps be witnessed by the people of the State
again soon. Felix Moler's Levisahan Astromomical Gook and a living Precident of this
Republic must draw thousands who would not
otherwise visit it.

An Improperties of which Debutions