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Love Shadows

f Father Lawrence, very learned clerk, Grave monk of Benedictine rule

Now nearer come, my son-nay, look

back—
And see the heaven mocking blue
Is shaded oft with heavy lines of black,
With brown is toned this ruby hne.
The picture that so smooth, afar, appears
Now, closer viewed, is heavy daubs and so

Anon, "My father, say," he cried, a smile The meanwhile spreading o'er his face "If thou wouldst not this picture call

TELLING.

a rickety-looking express wagon drawn



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VOLUME XV.

LOWELL, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1879.

NUMBER 15

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Manage

vile

If in it there were ne'er a trace

Of shade, but it, instead, were all a flat

Of patchwork colour? Prithee tell me that of patchwork colour? Fritnes test me tast.

"Thy talk is foolish, son; no picture 'twere.

Mark aaswered, "If but shades indeed
The picture's beauty make, love (or I er;)
Of shadoows has as great a need.

In light and shade the charms we cheris CUTLER HOUSE. RAND HAVEN. dwell,
And, either lacking, love has lost its spell."

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said, as he saw the old gentleman flash his eyes with a horseman's look in them quickly over the handsome colt. As quick as the glance was, Col. Bill

Stall after stall was passed, and the ocupant of each was pronounced "a good filly," or "a good colt," as the case night be, after a careful inspection—as One morning, saked his handsome pupil Mar The tallest lad in all his school, 4 question easy, hard to answer well— "I pray thee, what is love, of which the tell?" to its sex by the old gentleman, until the twenty-nine head had been ex-

amined.

Col. Bill had pretty well made up his mind that the old man knew nothing whatever about horses, when they again stepped in front of Banter's box, he opened the door and was looking at The tutor, turning, saw his pupil's book Was idly rustling in the breeze, and that the stripling bent s wistful look On where, beneath the shading trees, the Mercer's daughter sat, a maid most fair. The Father andly smiled—his smiles were ra the colt, when his quiet companion causually inquired of the Colonel how much he thought the colt would bring, "Oh, about \$600," said the Colonel. "What, you don't mean it?" said the A glowing canyas graced the farther wall,
"First raise thy basd, my son, and say
if beautiful that picture thou wouldst call;
Thy question answer then I may."
The fairest 'e'f I saw," the youth replies,
But through the window stray his truant ey

the old man, apparently as much sur-prised as the colonel was when he had pronounced the colt a "filly" a short time before. "Of course I do," said the colonel,

"I'll give \$500 for him myself."
"You don't say so; we'll I might as Now, closer viewed, is beery daubs and smears "Bo love, untried, as purest bliss may show. But, proyed, we find its beauty fades; A girl's caprise may dim its brightest glow. A carcless word and lasting shades. It has its smiles, its larger part is grief; The latter lingers long, the first are brief." He ceased. Aftar his native hills he sees Make war against the level sky. A sound the silence broke—'twas but the breezs; It hardly could have been a sigh? While loving Mark gazed upon the maid, Nor found her equal in the grace portrayed. Ano., "My father, say." he cried, a smile well go back home, if yearling colts sell

well go back home, if yearling colts sell that way."

"Why, what did you expect to get them at? and what did you come way down to Tennessee for?"

"Well, I didn't know exactly what they would go for, but you see directly after the war the boys up in my directions had an old blaze-faced sorrel mare tions had an old blaze-faced sorrel mare that they said came from Tennessee, and I traded for her. Well, sir, she could just step along on the road close on to 2.50, pulling my spring wagon and me in it, and you see I'm no light weight; well, sir, I could jest take her-out of the harness, put a saddle on her and she could beat any of the horses around thar, so I jest thought I would dron down here to this sale and if I

drop down here to this sale, and if I could pick up one or two young ones like her I would do so."

This settled it. The Colonel gazed at the guileless countenance of the old gentleman in a dazed sort of way, too

much astonished to speak, at the idea of any one coming to Belle Meade to buy trotters.

The walk back to the house was a silent one on the Colonel's part, but now and then his trotting horse friend A HORSE STORY WORTH would, in a cheerful manner, chirp in something about good milch cows and the price of butter and cheese.

a rickety-looking express wagon drawn by a poor spavined specimen of a horse, passed through the front gate of Belle Meade, drove up the avenue and stopped in front of the mansion. Two persons occupied the vehicle, the negro driver and a large portly old gentle-man, evidently his passenger. The latter alighted, carpet-sack in hand, showed a man of about fifty or sixty years of area and carrying full weight. showed a man of about fifty or sixty
years of age, and carrying full weight
for age, for he had a stomach on like a
well-fed alderman, and would tilt the
beam at 250 pounds. He was dressed
in a well-worn suit of black, a broad
brim soft hat, well dusted by his ride
out from Nashville. Altogether he
looked to be a plain, old-fashioned,
well-to-do country farmer. He gave
his name as Burnham.

Now we have amongst us here a
shrewd, keen judge of a thoroughbred
horse—a man whose judgment is so
well known and appreciated in this
respect from one end of the country to
the other that he is heavily commissioned at all the public sales, both here
mained "just to see how they would

After the sale, when lunch was an-nounced, Col Bill could not be found. old gentleman, without venturing to criticize any further.

After looking her over for some time, Col Bill could not be found. An acquaintance, passing round the back side of the barn, discovered him eyes began to sparkle as the door opened, for in this box was Banter, his choice of the lot—a full brother to Bombast and Bayard.

"What do you think of that, Sir?" he come, lunch is waiting?"

"What are you doing around here? "What are I doing. Why I are for the same, when have have a country and an acquaintance, passing round the back side of the barn, discovered him that the part of the lot—a full brother to Bombast and Bayard.

"What are you doing around here? "What are I doing. Why I are for the same, when hunch was an include the same, when hunch was an equaintance, passing round the back side of the barn, discovered him a deep study, with a rye straw in one had a support of the same, when hunch was an equaintance, passing round the back side of the barn, discovered him a deep study, with a rye straw in one was a support of the lot—a full brother. He accosted him thus:

"What are you doing around here?"

"What are I do Bill could not be found. An acquaintance, passing round the back side of the barn, discovered him a deep study, with a rye straw in one was a support of the lot—a full brother. He accosted him thus:

"What are you doing around here?"

"What are you doing around here?"

"What are you doing around here?"

THE FARM.

Fall Planting of Trees. If the work is well done, Fall plant

ing has its advantages. Farmers usu-ally can spare the time better in the Fall than Spring; the roads are in bet-ter condition to go for the trees; the tree gets an earlier start in Spring, sending out new roots so it can stand a Summer drouth better. But the work must be well done, or the tree is likely to Winter-kill. In filling in the earth about the roots every space should be filled, for while spaces of air are about the roots the freezing will kill the bark in such spots. The bark of the roots is absorbing a slight quantity of moisture all Winter.

Hence in transplanting let us know the importance of placing fine, moist earth and soil on all parts of the roots, so the absorbing force of the roots may be as little diminished as possible, for we have cut off a considerable por-tion of the roots in digging; and let us remember that no tree dies without a cause, and that the cause of a tree dying when transplanted is the want of that absorbing power at the roots.

Advance on Farm Lands.

-Ex.

The price of farm land has advanced materially in Illinois during the past three or four months; in Champaign county, we hear of sales at an advan county, we hear of sales at an advance of \$6 to \$8 per acre, and the wheat crop just harvested has saved many a farmer from bankruptcy. A story is going the rounds of the yards of a man down in Christian county, Illinois, who thought he owned 640 acres of good land, but the same was covered a foot thick with mortgages, and last winter the owner made up his mind to put in about 600 acres of spring wheat, which could be harvested and marketed before the mortgage would close him out; he followed out his plan, and when he came to thresh he found he could not only pay all his debts, but have sev-eral thousand dollars left, made him a rich and an honest man all at one time the price of butter and cheese.

As soon as they arrived at the house, Col. B. turned his friend over to Gen. Harding, and quickly sought out Gen. Jackson.

"Well," said the latter, "How did Mr. Burnham like the colts? and which one do you think he will take?" "Take! Him take! He'll probably take three if he can get them at ten centa a piece or three for a quarter!" replied the Colonel, contemptuously. "The truth of the matter is, General, I read the old fellow through like a book before I had gone ten steps with him. He knows nothing about horses; can Numerous other instances are related of farmers that for the first time in

Farmers generally waste their eframers generally waste their ef-forts upon too much land running over large areas, when their labor and capi-tal would be far more remunerative if confined to smaller fields. In keeping unprofitable stock, when by systematic calculation the poorest could be weeded out is a frequent waste. Sometimes Thus matters stood until the morning of the the their that he is heavily commissioned at all the public sales, both here and in Kentucky, to buy for parties who would rather rely upon his judgment than their own. Col. Bill (we will call him this for convenience sake), is not smarter than most of use on ordinary affairs, but on a horse or hound he is considered the oracle in these parts—but the Colonel's special pride is his quick insight into human and the can "read a man like a book," and "knows a green cheeses when he sees it," etc.

To happened that early on the morning after the arrival of the old farmer-looking gentleman, from New York, to Dill also drove out to Belle Meade to take a final look at the youngsters he had selected to purchase on the day of sale. Gen. Jackson was quite busy getting everything in readiness, and after introducing Col Bill to Mr. Burnham, made his excuses to the latter gentleman for not accompanying him to the stables, but told him that the colts are the part hand the follonel was as familiar with all the colts are the part of the old farmer denty him by the stables, but told him that the colts was safamiliar with all the colts are the part of the old or cover in the direction of the stables, but told him that the colts are the part of the was anxious to see who little bloders go over in the direction of the stables, but told him that the colts are the part him by the stables, but told him that the colts are the part of the order of the sale. Mr. Burnham hade the power and when No. 1 was brought to were known, but half of them are a block, men by systematic acclutation the powers could, is a frequent waste. Sometimes in a herd of twenty cows, if the fact work half of them are a block, men by systematic and in the morning of the sale. Mr. Burnham hade he had have not to the day to the drove the bidding along at a lively rate. Col. Bill fairly held his hald when the filly was knocked down to his trotting horse friend at pride is his quick insight into human hat the down to his trot

of saile. Gen. Jackson was quite busy of saile gentleman for not accompanying him bidding quick and fast. Col. Bill behalf to the stables, but told him that the collet, their breeding, etc., as he was, and would cheerfully show him through them. This was satisfactory to all parties, and the colonel and his new acquaintance were soon crossing the lawn to the stables. The colonel should transplace, his eyes standing race horse, and what really was necessary to make a No. 1 race. The old gentleman, on the other hand, seemed to prefer talking about cattle and milet cows in particular.

They soon arrived at the stables and old Bob paraded the yearlings before them. While Mr. Burnham was looking at the first one—the beautiful sister to the renowned Bramble—that aste to the renowned Bramble—that aste to horseman, Col. Bill, was closely scrutinizing the old gentleman, and sollloquizing thus in his own mind: "My old friend, probably you have aliqued down here to buy some of the colts that I want, and you may think that you are playing this thing fine on me, but you are mistaken; you are as alone of the sail paradee the parties of the colts that I want, and you may think that you are playing this thing fine on me, but you are mistaken; you are as alone of the sail paradee the paradee was aloned to the result of the colts that I want, and you may think that you are playing this thing fine on me, but you are mistaken; you are as close as an oyster, but if I don't find out what you are playing this thing fine on me, but you know about a horse and which one of these young steers you want before I get through with you, I would not be fore him. "My old friend, probably you have alone of the probably you have alone of the paradee of the p live to the age of 107 years.

Poultry for Market.

s sitting alone, appearently absorbed in a deep study, with a rye straw in one is hand and a gypsum weed in the other. He accosted him thus:

"What are you doing around here? Come, lunch is waiting?"

"What am I doing. Why I am just is desirable as a breeder, may be present looking to see if I can tell a gypsum weed from a rye straw when I see it! Is that old man around there eating lunch?"

"Yes."

No fowl over two years old, says the dmerican Agriculturist, should be kept in the poultry yard, except for mother, or a finely feathered bird that is desirable as a breeder, may be preserved until ten years old with advantage of the property of the poultry yard. Except for set years a finely feathered bird that is desirable as a breeder, may be preserved until ten years old, says the dmerican Agriculturist, should be kept in the poultry yard, except for set years a finely feathered bird that is desirable as a breeder, may be preserved until ten years old, says the dmerican Agriculturist, should be kept in the poultry yard, except for set years a finely feathered bird that is desirable as a breeder, may be preserved until ten years old, says the dmerican Agriculturist, should be kept in the poultry yard, except for set years old, says the dmerican Agriculturist, should be kept in the poultry yard, except for set years old, says the dmerican Agriculturist, should be kept in the poultry yard, except for set years old, says the dmerican Agriculturist, should be kept in the poultry yard, except for set years old, says the dmerican Agriculturist, should be kept in the poultry yard, except for set years of a finel agriculturist.

mush. A teaspoonful of salt should be stirred in the food for a dozen fowls. Two weeks feeding is sufficient to fatten the fowls, when they should be shipped for sale without delay, and another lot put up for feeding. If the shed is kept dark and cool, as it should be, the fowls will fatten all the quicker for it.

Fodder Ricks.

The prospects now are that hay will

The tops being smallest will directly give the rick the proper slope to shed the water, and the fodder will keep in good condition even for years.—Indiana Farmer. Hilling Corn. A correspondent submits the follow-A correspondent submits the following inquiries suggested by the corn growing in his garden; Near the ground I notice a whorl of spikes shooting out from the stalk, bending down a little, as if feeling for the ground, and ready to make roots if they were encouraged by the soil drawn up around them. What does this growth denote? Are they rudimentary roots, pushed out in anticipation of the coming wants? If so ought they not to be covered? In other words, oughtnot the growing stalks to be hilled up so high that these spikes when they shoot, shall find themselves already under ground, and have nothing to do but spread and grow? If the questions I ask are answered in the

ing to do but spread and grow? If the questions I ask are answered in the way my inquiries point, then is not the appearance of such shoots above the surface a sign of defective tillage, a tillage which leaves the plant deprived of a part of its proper mechanical support, and of its vital strength?

To these questions, Prof W. J. Beal of the Agricultural College replies through the New York Tribune as follows: These are true roots, as much so as those which begin to develop under ground. They answer a two-fold purpose. They help draw nourishment for the plant and they brace the stalk against the wind. Where a stalk leans over, most of the roots referred stalk against the wind. Where a stalk leans over, most of the roots referred to grow from the side of the stalk next to the ground. "Would it not be best to raise the earth about the hills of corn?" This can only be determined by experiments. There is a difference of opinion among good farmers. So far as I have observed, I have seen no beneficial results from the hilling of dent corn. There are many plants especial.

corn. There are many plants, especially in the tropics, which send out a plenty of aerial roots like those of Indian corn. The screw pine and the banyan tree are examples. Because the roots appear it is no evidence that soil should be heaped about the plant, nor is it a sign of defective tillage.

Harvesting Potatoes. Harvest always in cool, clear weather and when the soil is dry, that the po-tatoes may come out clean. Whether unearthed by hoe, patent digger or plow, give the outside moisture time to evaporate previous to storing. Moisevaporate previous to storing. Mois-ture is favorable to heating, which in turn induces decay, hence it is neces-sary to have the potatoes thoroughly dry, especially when a considerable quantity is to be put away in bulk. When the roots are perfectly healthy hundreds of bushels are often taken at once from the field to the place of storing without ill results attending, it is true, but the practice is not a safe one or one to be followed under any condior one to be followed under any condi-tions if the tubers show the least symp-tom of rot. In this case spread in lay-ers and exclude the light, waiting un-til cold weather to store in heaps. Avoid all handling so far es possible and do not disturb the pile after Janu-ary 1 unless necessary, as some varie-ties are inclined to sprout from that

As quick as the glance was, Col. Bill sunch?"

"Ho, ho!" he laughed quietly; "you are there, are you, old man?" he said to himself, "and trying to play off on me. I thought I would catch you."

The Colonel has left town. Some the races; others assert that he has gone to Cassadega, New York to carrefully all over, he asked: "Well, sir, what do you think of that one?"

The old man's face was placid, child-like and bland, as he replied: "That is a good filly."

"d'Filly be darned," yelled the Colonel, on't you see it's a horse?"

The old gentleman looked up with a face of child-like simplicity and remarked: "Well, I declare, it is so!"

Is that old man around there eating lunch?"

"Yes."

"Yes."

"Well, I don't want any just now."

The Colonel has left town. Some the class town of the part that he has gone to Cassadega, New York look learn the cheese buiness. One thing certain, we know he is not in town, or we would not have ventured to have written this article.—Rural Sun.

Mr. W. J. Montague, of Green, Metosta county, where he has lived for the last 25 years, has killed during that face of child-like simplicity and remarked: "Well, I declare, it is so!"

Is that old man around there eating lunch?"

"Yes."

"Yes."

"Well, I don't want any just now."

The Colonel has left town. Some the fowls may be confined there is a room or shed that can be closed, the fowls may be consedint or three inches of fine sawdust, dry earth, sifted coal ashes or clean sand. The food should be given for market. Feeding for this purpose may be begun now. When there is a room or shed that can be closed, the fowls may be confied there. The floor should be covered with two or three inches of fine sawdust, dry earth, sifted coal ashes or clean sand. The food should be given for market. Feeding for this purpose may be begun now. When there is a room or shed that can be closed, the fowls may be confied town. Some there. The floor should be covered with two or three inches of fine sawdust, and the probable given for market. Feeding for this pu

TWO CIVILIZATIONS.

American Citizens Must Now Choose Which they will Have. O., Beptember 25.

At a Republican meeting at Alliance O., September 25, the Hon. Green B Raum, Commissioner of Internal Re-

Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, made a speech from which we make the following extracts:

The continuance of the Republican party in the control of the National Govern-The prospects now are that hay will bear a fair price in the market this winter, and every shock of fodder put up now will be so much hay saved, and money made. But fodder, to be good, must be cut while the stalks and most of the blades are yet green. Heavy corn will show the fading in the husk while the blades are yet green. At this stage the grain has passed beyond the milk and is safe from shrinkage if carefully shocked. As soon as the ears are sufficiently dry to crib, every damp day should be devoted to husking corn from the shocks. After husking, the fodder is best saved by stacking the fodder on the intelligence and of its coron, and relies with unabated confidence on the intelligence and integrity of the voters of the State.

Two opposing civilizations to the publicans of the country. The Republicans of his country. The Republicans of his cou

I desire to call your attention to the fact that we have two distinct civilizations growing up in this country,—one in the free North, and the other in the slaveholding South. In Ohio, and the Northern States generally, the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence were embraced; and the princi-ples that all men are created equal, that the just powers of the Govern-ment are derived from the consent of the governed, and that equal laws should afford equal protection to all citizens, became the foundations upon citizens, became the foundations upon which society and our system of government were built. And just as these principles have grown and taken root, so have intelligence, morality, education, enterprise, and thrift prevailed. In the country stretching from Aroostook to the Golden Gate is found the highest type of civilization that has ever appeared on the tide of time; a more universal recognition of the rights of man; a public optnion better disposed to the observance and enforcement of law; a better system of schools law; a better system of schools and colleges; a more general diffusion of education and knowledge; better food, raiment, and shelter; a broader intelligence; a more enlarged inventive genius; and with greater evidences of prosperity, enterprise, and thift than occur in any other portion of the world. These are the outgrowth of the principles of liberty, equality, and justice. In the States composing this great ter-ritory a large majority of the people have embraced the political doctrines of the Republican party.

CIVILIZATION OF THE SOUTH. Turning to the Southern States, it will be observed that, whenever a man of Southern birth sincerely embraces the doctrines of the Declaration of In-dependence, he unites with the Repub-lican party. In respect to the civiliparty. In respect to the civilization of those States, the leading fact to be recognized was Slavery. Upon this great crime was built society, realigion, politics, and the State. This institution became the embodiment of a denial of the great truths of the Declaration of Independence. Freedom of speech and of the press was unknown. No one was permitted to question the divine right of Slavery. The slaveholders were a privileged class, governing the South, and claiming perfect control of the Nation. The slaves were denied education by law, and the poor whites were deprived of it by the exclusiveness of the schools. The human degradation and oppression inseparable from Slavery sapped the very foundation of public morality: ion inseparable from Slavery sapped the very foundation of public morality; while the intellectual inertia resulting from a system of servile labor forbade from a system of servile labor forbade details. It is within the bounds of

from a system of servile labor forbade all development of ingenuity, enterprise, or thrift.

This was the condition of things before the War, and the War came as a conflict between these two great ideas and systems. Slavery was destroyed; but the opinions and habits of the people, deep-rooted by a growth of 200 years under the baleful influence of Slavery, remained the same. As a slave, the negro was deprived of his rights, was held in subjection and compelled by force to perform the tasks imposed upon him by his master. The bowle-knife, the revolver, the bloodhound were ready to reinforce the lash at a suggestion of resistance. As a freedman, the negro is despoiled of his wages, denied the protection of the laws, and deprived of the rights of free assemblage, free speech, and a free ballot, by the same means by which he was cowed into subjection as a slave.

The civilization of the South was

All varieties of potatoes are better for an absence of change in temperature, especially if the change be great and includes prolonged exposure to the burning rays of the sun at the time of unearthing. Some farmers to prevent handling, also to get the crop in a cool dark place as soon as possible, put the potatoes after a few hours' exposure to the air in barrels taken to the field and headed there.

To obviate loss by shrinkage in dry-thaileding root or store thandling root or store thandling root of store than the desired than the potatoes after a few hours' exposure to the air in barrels taken to the field and headed there.

To obviate loss by shrinkage in dry-thaileding root or store thandling root or store thandling root or store than the potatoes after a few hours' exposure to the air in barrels taken to the field and headed there.

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To obviate loss by shrinkage in dry-thailed in the potatoes after a few hours' exposure to the was so the air in barrels taken to the field and headed there.

To obviate loss by shrinkage in dry-thailed in the potatoes after a few hours' exposure to the whites; and that he had no proper volce in making or enforcing the laws by which he was to be governed. The beam of the North, the Democrate of the North will be able to cast all their votes; and they believe to cast all their vo with the civilization of the North, the behaves of building root or store houses, some farmers continue to bury their potatoes in the field, in an excavation in the north side of a hill or in a porous soil. When dry they are lightly covered with earth and protected from rain, which last is readily effected by a thatch of straw. After this no further attention is bestowed until the beginning of severe cold weather, when the roots call for an effectual shield from frost as well as rain. If stored on level ground Allen recommends that a place be excavated for their reception from one to two feet in depth, four or five feet in width and of any length required. The potatoes are then ridged up like the roof of a house, and thatched and covered. A ditch lower than the base ought to encircle the heap when the soil consists of clay, from which an outlet conducts away all the water, as any left upon the tubers would produce decay.—N. Y. World. the War. They have again thrust it upon the attention of the country in both Houses of Congress, and by the public speeches and letters of all the leading men of the Democratic party, including Jefferson Davis. And I call the attention of the people of Ohio to the fact that all the Democratic lead-ers of the North, including Gens Esc. ers of the North, including Gens, Ewing and Rice, are the sturdy allies of the Democracy of the South in their attacks upon the public peace and the settlements of the War.

WHICH SHALL BULE?

North or of the South shall prevail. The question is, whether we shall have a peaceful, well-ordered Government, founded upon the will of the people, as expressed by a majority of the electors of the country, after free discussion, and by a free ballot and an honest count; or whether the Democratic party of the South, calling itself "the people," by the denial of the rights of free speech and free assemblage, by the prostitution of the ballot, and by the introduction of fraud, intimidation, and murder as political timidation, and murder as political factors in the affairs of this country, shall, with their allies of the North, shall, with their allies of the North, leap into the seat of power from the neck of down-trodden Freedom, and maintain undisputed sway. Questions of finance, of gold, silver, and currency, "pale their ineffectual fires" in the presence of this great and all-pervading question. Will men standidly by, discussing the merits of a greenback dollar, while they are being robbed of their birthright as freemen?

North or of the South shall prevail

PURITY OF ELECTIONS. You may think that the right of suffrage is secure in Ohio, however much it may be invaded in South Car olina, in Mississippi, or in Louisiana. In this you are mistaken; for, under our system of National government, due force and effect can only be given to the honest ballot of one State by re-quiring that the ballots of all other States shall be honest. The ascen-dency of the ideas of a political organ-ization depends upon a free expression of the sentiments of that party through the ballot-box in all portions of the country; and, if they are deprived of their rights in a number of States, the inevitable result will be, that a minor-

ity party will control.

The Democratic party in Congress have recently set themselves up as the defenders of the purity of elections; and have made a great outcry against the use of troops, Supervisors, and Deputy-Marshals to keep the peace at the polls. They have undertaken to show that the Republican party is the enemy of fair elections; and that the legislation providing for some sort of supervision, through United States of-licers, at elections where Presidential Electors or Members of Congress are voted for, are simply the contrivance f a corrupt party, by violence and It is always pleasant to believe that our public men are candid in their po-sitious and statements; but in this case it is too great a tax upon our credulity to suppose that any of the honorable Senators and Representa-tives who declaim so valiantly against he use of troops, or Deputy-Marshal:

the use of troops, or Deputy-Marshals and Supervisors, suppose for one moment that the army and officers of the United States are a menace to the freedom of elections.

It is a truth beyond controversy that no qualified elector since the close of the Rebellion has ever been turned away from the polls or deprived of his vote by soldiers; and it is equally well known that whenever iz equally well known that, wherever troops have been quartered near poll-ing-places, it has been to prevent qualified voters from being deprived of their rights by force and violence.

SOUTHERN FRAUDS, INTIMIDATION AND MURDER The charges of intimidation and fraud at elections against the Republi-can party come with a poor grace from the Democracy, who owe their majori-ties in both Houses of Congress to or-ganized fraud, intimidation and murder. The record of the crimes of the Democratic party in the Southern States since 1865 is enough to make the blood run cold. The whippings, the blood run cold. The winppings, murders, assassinations and massacres perpetrated by them during this period, for political purposes, show a degree of cruelty and treachery never excelled by the most savage races. The deliberately-planned official massacre at the Mechanics' Institute, New Orleans in July 1863; the hutcheries in

aside and distinct with honor to mee this great issue. The wrongs of the Republicans of the South cry aloud for redress. They have claims upon us, not only as Republicans, but as American citizens. American citizens.

The Principal Cities of India.

British India has 44 cities counting 50,000 inhabitants and upwards, the most populous being—Calcutta, 829, 429; Bombay, 644,405; Madras, 397, 552; Lucknow, 284,779; Benares, 175, wiffelt SHALL RULE?
We must understand that the Democratic party, North and South, are deeply in earnest, and that they have forced this conflict of ideas upon the country again, and the great question is, whether the civilization of the Rangoon, 68,745.





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BEST PLACE IN TOWN

TO BUY

The Best Stock of

EVER PUT ON SALE H. A. YOUNG

GROCERIES.

Formerly of the firm of McCarty &

Bought at very Low GROCERIES,

nd Everything Found in a

FIRST CLASS GROCERY.

I pay the highest market price for all kinds of

FARMERS PRODUCE

never better supplied with telegraphic CLOTHS & SUITINGS I have soured no pains in selecting will endeavor to give satisfaction to all

CALL AND SEE US!

who will give me their patronage.

MUSIC HALL BLOCK

THE EVENING NEWS. J.M Weatherwax. West store, Lowell Mich

The Central Michigan Fair commenced at Lansing Monday morning. The weather was all that one could wish, and up to Monday evening there had been four thousand entries. The counties comprising this society, of which Hon. O. M. Barnes is President, and Ben. B. Bakes Beeretary, are Calhoun, Clinton, Eaton, Gratiot, Ingham, Ionia, Jackson, Livingston, Montealm and Shiawassee.

tieo. W. Cass and Thomas A. Scott, trustees of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad land grant, have filed a bill in the United States court of Grand Rapids alto restrain the sale by

of the Grand Rapus and the United States court of Grand Rapids to restrain the sale by Auditor General Latimer of lands belonging to that grant in Charlevoix, Wexford and Kalkaska counties for unpaid township and highway taxes, on the ground that the township officers, acting as "rings," issue and distribute orders on the highway fund in excess of the means to pay, they incurring debts beyond the limit allowed by the State law for highway nurnoses.

John Lutz, a young man employed in the mill of Ruddock, Palmeter & Co., at Manistee while attempting to run a belt on Tuesday morning while the machinery was in motion was caught in the shafting and instantly killed. His body was horribly mangled.

A body was found on the beach at Rock-rood Tuesday, having on low shoes, light-col-ired stockings, blue overalls and blue over-hirt. An inquest was held by D. Larabell. A son of Geo. Winterhalter, of Sebewaing, was drowned Monday in the river at that blee.

The Rev. E. E. Bayliss, the evangelist miss-ing from Shiawassee county, has turned up in Canada. He and the woman Phoenix crossed the river at St. Clair.

of diminished acreage. Prices are conse-quently going up. \$2 per pound now, or from \$50 to \$60 per acre of product.

Wednesday 27 vessels cleared from Bay City leaded with ten million teet of lumber, which would bring in thirty-five thousand dollars in freight money. Several million feet more were probably shipped at Baginaw, making the largest day's shipment of lumber ever known on the river.

largest day's shipment of lumber ever knows on the river.

Mrs. Stearn mother of Mathew Stearn, of Campbell, Ionis county, is 101 years old, and has made a practice of working in the harvest-held ea h year for the past fifty years, and this year raked and bound four dozen bundles. Her son, with whom she lives, is over seventy years old.

The expense of the Agricultural College for the year ending September 39, 1878, were \$58,598, and their receipts \$881 more. The inventory of buildings, farm, stock, etc., foots \$267,617. The students' labor during the year amounted to \$5,099. The college has received from the congressional land grant \$25,673.37.

Towner to the creditors of the Rev.W. H. H. Murray was held at Guilford, Conn. Tuesday, and Alfred G. Hall appointed trustes. Senator O. H. Platt, who appeared for two parties that had endored Murray's netes, said the was of the opinion that Murray's assets would have paid all creditors had be been given time and they been prudwnly managed. A for at Keokuk Monday destroyed the St. Louis, Ecokuk and Northwestern Railway apple to incendiary.

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Tommy Kidd, a life man at the State Prison Tommy Kidd, a life man at the State Prison, has gone quite extensively into the bird-raising business. He has a number of very fine canaries, ail of which, except the younger ones, are good singers. From the fact of his being a life man, the State makes no provision for means to enable him to procure reading matter and other luxuries, and he sells his birds at one dollar each to accomplish this end.

The Tascola County fair grounds at Watronsville were visited by a tornado Priday evening which did great damage to the buildings and articles on exhibition. A boiler full of hot water was blown from a stove in the eating tent and seriously scalded a number of women standing near it.

Harvey Park, a well-known and highly es-

Harvey Park, a well-known and highly es-teemed pioneer of Oakland county, died Fri-day night at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Willard W. McConnell, of Pontiac, aged

The Catholic church at Marquette was purned Saturday. Loss \$12,000, insured for

\$4,000.

The Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette railroad company have decided to commence
work at the Marquette end of the route as
well as at the Mackinac end. The profiles and
specifications are being prepared, and the company will soon be in a situation to invite proposals from would-be contractors. The present expectation is that 40 miles at each end of
the roid will be in operation by the lat of June
next. agement.
At the United States sub-treasury on Wednesday all payments of interest on the 4 per cent, loan were made in gold coin. Gold was also given in payment of all currency obligations on account of the accumulated gold in the vaults.

THE ADRIAN DISASTER. During the progress of the Lenawee county fair at Adrian on Thursday, the grand stand gave way while about 2,000 people were seated upon it and a large crowd in the spaces beneath. It gave way first in the center, then the front fell outward to the track and the back fell in the opposite direction into the river. Six persons were killed and their bodies covered with debris. Their names were hack fell in the opposite direction into the river. Six persons were killed and their bodies covered with debris. Their names were: M.j. M. Merck, a German; Mr. John Hubbard of Jasper; a boy named Hyde, about 12 years old; a boy named Mosher, about the same age; David Plumadore of Petersburg, Monroe county, aged 18; Wm. Mulzer aged about 12. About 150 others were found to be more or less injured, some of them fatally. The calamity was followed by a scene of indescribable excitement and confusion. Prof. Macleau of the University, Prof. Wyman of the Detroit medical college and aundry other eminent surgeons were telegraphed for. Supt. Cartis of the Lake Shore road telegraphed at once proffering aid.

The loss of life by the Adrian calamity on

where we are now entrenching ourselves as fast as possible. Thornburg was instantly killed during the retreat. Capt. Payne was wounded in two places slightly. Lieut. Paddock and Captain Grimes are also painfully but not dangerously wounded. The enlisted men and wagon master McKinstry were killed, and at least 25 men and teamsters wounded.

Up to Wednesday night no tidings were received of the whereabouts of Prof. Wise and his companion, Gen. Burr, who left St. Louis in a balloon on Sunday, and the opinion is growing very strong that they have met the ame fate as Donaldson and Greenwood who ascended from Chicago two or three years ago.

The following is a list of those at White

The caunty jail now has 40 inmates,
Although Bradford Smith's resignation of
the position of State agent for the care of juvenile offenders far Wayne county was made
to take effect September 30, he has promised
the Governor not to withdraw from the work
until his successor has been selected.

and Larned street fronts.

The next annual meeting of the American Microscopic Society will be held in Detroit some time in August.

The examination of the notorious "Mother Curtis" for the murder of Ella Lasoder, who was found dead in a house on Macomb street, owned by the defendant, in February, 1878 was begun at the police court Tuesday. The testimony showed that "Mother Curtis" had the dead girl sent to the house where she was found, and evidence was given by her niece and brother-in-law to the effect that she made certain statements to them in regard to disposing of the body without notifying the authorities. The examination was continued Wednesday and Thursday.

Judge Crofoe of Detroit is dangerously ill

feared that he may not recover.

There were 194 interments in the cometeries of the city in the month of September, including 17 still-bors children.

The next friennial conclave of the grand chapter of the United States, Royal Arch Masons, is to be held in Detroit next July.

The annual meeting of the Wayne county

fall.

The number of new cases of yellow fever reported at Memphis during last week was 68, whites 33, colored 35, total number to Baturday, 1,337, total number of deaths from yellow fever for the week (inside the city), 29; total deaths to date, 403.

Mrs. Martha Baldwin, of New Haven, Conn., has poisoned her imbecile and widowed sister, Mrs. Dickerman, and then poisoned herself. Both will probably die.

he recorder's court.

The Detroit illustrated paper, the Public Spirit, has been rechristened the Detroit Graphic, and is now under the control of that clever caricaturist, Pat Reilly. Francis Wyatt Truscott has been elected nayor of London.

Fire Mirahal Duniap says there were erected hat year 500 new buildings and additions, the estimated cest of which was \$882,789, all within the city limits, and he estimates the cost of the new buildings and additions this year a \$1300,000.

ciation for forfeits, the president refused to

Henry A. Hall, the well-known rubber man-ufacturer of Boston, committed suicide at Bridgewater Tuesday afternoon, cutting his threat in a bath-tub.

The governor of Pennsylvania has appointed Henry Green of Eaton indge of the supreme ourt, in place of Warren J. Woodward, de-cased.

Moore of Crab Orenard shot Cel. M. Louis Clark, jr., president of the Louisville jockey clab, at the Galt house in Louisville Monday evening. It is not thought that Col. Clark's wound is fatal. The trouble had its origin at the jockey club ground Monday afternoon. Moore had two horses entered for the first race, but as be was indebted to the club asso-

POLITICAL.

Twenty-eight western railroads show, for the eight months ending August 31, gross earnings amounting to \$63,347,814, an aggregate increase of \$1,45,402, or 1.57 per cent, over last year. POLITICAL.

The Republican state convention of Nebraka assembled at Omsha Wednesday night,
and was called to order by the Hon. James A.
Davis, chairman of the State central committee. M. L. Harwood was made chairman.
The Hon. J. M. Thurston placed in nomination
for supreme judge Gen. Amasa Cobb, the
present incumbent. Ou motion the nomination was made by acclamation. The nominations for two regents of the state university resulted in the selection of Col. John L. Carson

FOREIGN.

A Vienna dispatch says that the Emperor of lussia is suffering from mental fatigue, and laily getting worse.

The rinderpest is raging in Russian Polance, with great virulence, and further precaution have been taken to yrevent its introduction into Germany.

The Astley belt, which was deposited at Tif-fany's, is in suit by some of Weston's credit-ors. Rowell will institute legal proceedings have been taken to yrevent its introduction into Germany.

Advices from Vienna announce the suspen-sion of Schild & Co., a large firm of drapers. Labilities five hundred thousand florins. Sev-eral Paris and Lyons houses are among the conditions. ors. Inswer with institute legal proceedings for its recovery.

The American literary bureau states that the friends of Mr. James Bedpath have not heard of or from him since he disappeared from New York city some time ago.

Chas. F. Tiffany, convicted of bigamy, Lawrenceburg, Ind., and awaiting transportation to the penitentiary at Jeffersonville, where he was to be confined for three years, committed suicide at Choinnati Wednesday morning by hanging himself with a linen towel fastened to one of the bars of his cell.

The prisoners in the county isil at Bath. N Sieber & Jerobek, cotton merchants, Vienns have failed. Liabilities two hundred thousan

orins. This failure affects parties in Man-nester and Liverpool.

chester and Liverpool.

It is stated that 11.851 persons were incarcerated in the central prison at Moscow during the summer, 10.477 of whom were condemned to exile in Biberia.

The banks in Spain and Havana have advanced nearly five million dollars for military
expenses in Cubs. A dispatch from Madrid
announces that the government has sent four
thousand men to Cubs to relieve those already
there, and forty-five hundred more will go
this month.

to one of the bars of his cell.

The prisoners in the county jail at Bath, N Y, three wayenne pepper in the eyes of the turnkey when he opened the door Wednesday, and four escaped. One was captured by a female servant in the prison. The sheriff s wife seized Jim O Laughlin, a notorious desperade, but was choked off. He was chased across the river and shot on the opposite bank. He then surrendered. A third was captured by a boy armed with a revolver.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the his month.

Coning to unfavorable reports of the labor
carket in America, the North Wales slate
carrymen's union have declined to give furconvecuniary assistance to members desiring At a meeting of the board of directors of the Vulcan iron and steel works in St. Louis Wed-nesday morning, Wm. P. Shinn, iron manufac-turer of Pittaburgh, was elected vice-president and general manager of the company, and the works, which have been idle about two years, will resume operations at once under his man-agement. to cull rate.

The dis "rbances in East Boumelia are becoming a guardla war. There is a gang of 500 well armed discharged soldiers in the mountainous districts of the west.

Jerome Napoleon.

It is reported that the Chilians before evacuating Calama, sacked and burned the place. The Chilians have made raids into Bolivia, beyond Conchs Blancas, destroying commissary and ordinance supplies, and seiring horses and carta. It is reported that Pern has suspended payments from the treasury and prohibited the exportation of silver. the vanits.

The steamship Gellert arrived at New York from Europe Wednesday and brought gold bullion to the amount of 7.633,000 frames and 202.000 reichmarks. The United States assay office paid out that day \$639,127 in specie. The steamship Bothnia, from Europe, brought four hundred and forty thousand dollars in gold.

Bonner's Horses.

four hundred and forty thousand dollars in gold.

Merck, a German; Mr. John Habbari of Jasper; a boy named Mosher, about the same age; David Plumadore of Petersburg, Monroe county, aged 18; Wm. Muizer aged about 12.

About 150 others were found to be more or less injured, some of them fatality. The calmity was followed by a scene of indescribable excitement and confusion. Prof. Maelean of the University. Prof. Wyman of the Detroit medical college and sundry other eminent surgeons were telegraphed for. Supt. Curtis of the Lake Shore road telegraphed at once proffering aid.

The loas of life by the Adrian calamity on Thursday was greater than his reported. The following were added to the list Friday: Matthew Johnson, a Dane, whose home is at Actica, Ohio, and who worked for a Dover farmer named Clemerson, died Thursday night. Achiel Henderson, 70 years of age, Plumb River, Jo Davis county, Ill., died during Friday night. Henry Hart died at 5 o'clock Friday night. Henry Hart died at 5 o'clock Friday in the decrease in the was not acknown of the wagen train, beyond all save Pocahontas.

Electricity as a Motive Power.

At a recent meeting of the British Association, Prof. W. E. Ayrton delivered a lecture on the above subject, and interesting illustrations were given including machinery, in motion, driven by power derived from a distance. The lecturer said: Various calculations by power derived from a distance. The lecturer said: Various calculations had been made as to the relative cost of lighting by burning coal to work dynamo machines for producing electric currents, and it seemed to be pretty certain that if a large amount of light be required in one place, the electric light was at least twenty times as cheap as coal. Sir William Thompson, the eminent electrician, went so far as to say that it might be made 133 times as cheap. And certainly that there was a great saving in expense in electric lighting was seen from the actual result obtained at the Albert Hall, London, which was an example, and perhaps the only example, in connection with electric light electric light expenses. London, which was an example, and perhaps the only example, in connection with electric lighting, where the science of putting a brilliant light high up had been allowed to ride over the precedent of putting a number of feeble glimmers all over a building. The actual cost, including labor of men, allowance for wear and tear of machingers are the second or the contract of the cont

with the following officers: President, Ost.

R. W. Anderson, One Hundred and Twentysecond Ohio infantry, Cambridge, O.; Secretary, Licut. R. C. Knagas, Sevente Michigan
infantry, Shebeygan, Wis.; Tressurer, Col. A.

R. Street, Fitty-first ladiana, Indianapolis.

Arrears of pensions claims to the amount of
\$20,734,507 have been settled up to October 1.

The average amount of arrears in each case
settled was \$545. Whole number of cases
settled was \$555. Whole number of cases
nettled to arrears whose cases have
not been settled. Lighting streets by electric
that there are still shout \$6,000 or 7,000 pensioners entitled to arrears whose cases have
not been settled.

On Friday last the city government of Exnavville, Indiana, dissolved in order to escaps
are execution of \$65,000 recently rendered
against it in favor of a New Jersey savings
bank. There is great speculation as to what
the outcome will be, but neither the existing
order of things nothing can be done with the
claims.

About \$600 cabinet-makers met at their ball
in Cinennati Eriday morning. Two firms
sent communications announcing that they
would pay the advance. A committee of 21
appointed to wait upon non-striking workmen
Saturday until they joined the movement.

The steamship Main for Europe brought
\$1,002,800 in gold coin.

Charles Burnham the Eric lawyer who shot
himself September 1, died Friday. The bullet penetrated his brain and could not be extracated. He was rational most of the time
until about a week ago.

Two carpenters, John Krause, aged \$56, and
William Clark, aged \$64, were drowned near the
four mile bridge near Cleveland, Friday morning while attempting to cross the river on a
raft.

King's powder mill, near South Lebanon,
Ohio, exploded Friday afternoon. Henry Simmonds, Charles Meyers and Joseph Pastors
were instantly killed. The explosion was the
result of carelessness of employes.

Gold to the amount of

was another saving of about £300,000 a year; or, altogether, the annual saving that might be produced in this town alone, by substituting electricity for coal, would be something like the large sum of £400,000.

Last year, two French engineers, MM. Chretien and Felix, at Sermaize (Marne), actually plowed fields by electricity, the electric current being produced by two dynamo-electric machines of a form invented by M. Gramme. These machines were usually worked with a steam engine at some convenient place three or four tender skins will not bear hard rub-bing, we recommend a little finely powdered white starch or fuller's-earth; and where there is soreness of the skin in the little fat creases of the body from inattention, a slight dusting of pulverized nutmeg added to the starch, and rubbed softly or sprinkled on with the fingers, will soon heal it.

And now, for the comfort of those whose hydrophobic proclivities preju-dice them against water and washing, we will add a word or two on the few rare exceptions when a cold bath is some convenient place three or four hundred yards away in an adjoining road, and the electro-motors were also two Gramme machines, one on each side of the field, with their coils re-volving of course backwards. Through one of these the electric current was

sent alternately, so that motion was given to one or other of two large windlasses, one on each of the wagons containing the electro-motors. In this way the plow, which could be used going in either direction, was first pulled across the field, making a furrow and then back again, making another parallel furrow.

Great Gains in Grain.

Carl Schurz strived at Muskogue, Indian Territory, on Tuesday to attend the fair there. President Hayes and General Sherman were present and made speeches at the Indiana State Fair at Indianapolis on Thursday.

Gen. Grant and party visited the Yosemitt on Thursday and remained till Monday.

Gen. Grant and party visited the Yosemitt on Thursday and remained till Monday.

Cetewayo has arrived at Cape Town, and been conducted to the exatle.

Capt. Robert Chyrles Clipperton, the present British consul at Nantes, has been appointed consul for Great British consul at Nantes, has been appointed consul for Great British in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconain, to reside in Philadelphia.

Assistant Postmaster General Tyner and the party arrived at Laramic City Friday morning. They had been on an excursion into the Ute contry and much anxiety was felt for their safety.

It is estimated that six countries in Europe will this year be compelled to buy three hundred million bushels of wheat and that France and England and will cost the rone milliard of francs, or a fifth of the sum of her famous ransom. In France, England, Italy, Spain, the low countries and Switzerland the harvest is bad—not merely for wheat or cerein special generally, but for crops of all kinds—so that those countries will not only have to buy, but will have less than common to buy with. It is taken for granted that speculation will carry the price of all this grain to an important point beyond that at which it ordinar-point beyond that the common sense to use sarry after-glow It is estimated that six countries common to buy with. It is taken for granted that speculation will carry the price of all this grain to an important point beyond that at which it ordinarily rules, though we scarcely see how it can carry it to the point estimated for France by French economists; but if it reaches; hat point the several countries named will together pay about six hundred million dollars for food to foreign countries—an enormous burden on their resources, and one likely to stir to the last extremity the latent discontents of the people. More than half of that sum will come to this countries on the lower Danube, India, Hungary and Egypt will divide the rest between them. Our country could supply more than half this deficiency, for our crops are the most abundant ever known, and could supply if at prices that would undersell the warld; but the speculator must make more than the farmer, and he will run the figures up. The operations this year will tend to greatly stimulate the cultivation of wheat lands, and there is an unsettled district in northern Texas, which, it is believed, could supply alone as much as Europe needs this year. In this year's experiences will be seen one of the great results of the rapid commercial communication that rules in the world. All the west of Europe would be afflicted with famine this winter if this were not an age of telegraphs and steamships and the systematic interchange of information.—N.Y. Herald,

not an age of telegraphs and steamship and the systematic interchange of in formation.—N.Y. Herald,

Gypsies.

Wandering bands of gypsies are still found in parts of Europe, and even in so well settled and strictly governed a country as Germany. They travel with their women, children, horses, and baggage, and are sometimes numerous and strong enough to overawe the farmers, and even bid defiance to the village constabulary. Nominally they are in Germany accorded permission to stop for a limited time in the neighborhood of the hamlets which they meet on their erratic course, but in reality they often stop as long as they please, with or without permission, while their horses graze on the farm lands, and game and poultry mysteriously disappear from the vicinity. A newspaper correspondent, writing from Kostheim. near Mayence, gives an amusing account of the audacity of a band of these European tramps who encamped near that place, made havoc with the adjacent crops and fields, defied the measures of the burgomaster and did not move until the military reserve of the village had been called out, even then not retreat-

THE HOUSEHOLD.

It is wrong to eat without an appe-tite, for it shows there is no gastric juice in the stomach, and that nature does not need food; and not needing it, there being no juice to receive and act upon it, it remains there to putrefy, the very thought of which should be sufficient to deter any man from eat-ing without an appetite for the re-mainder of his life. If a tonic is taken to whet the appetite, it is a mistaken mainder of his life. If a tonic is taken to whet the appetite, it is a mistaken course, for its only result is to cause one to eat more, when already an amount has been eaten beyond what the gastric juice is able to prepare. The object to be attained is a larger supply of food; and whatever fails to accomplish that desirable object fails to have any efficiency toward the cure of dyspeptic diseases. The formation of gastric juices is directly proportioned to the wear and tear of the system, which they are to be the means of supplying, and this wear and tear can only take place as the result of exercise. The efficient remedy for dyspepsia is work—out-of-door work—beneficial and successful in direct proportion as it is agreeable, interesting portion as it is agreeable, interesting and profitable,—Dr. Hall.

From Harper's Weekly.

Your bath partly filled with warm (not hot) water, you proceed to the soap-scrubbing course—and remember that it is not sufficient to smear yourself with lather, but each crevice and crany must be conscientiously "holystoned" with your loofah; this being accompisshed, which is a very speedy affair when you are once used to it, pour into your bath a large quantity of cold water, and them with a fresh clean sponge thoroughly and effectually rinse every vestige of soap from your person, and, like a dripping water-dog, jump out on a strong rough towel, which should have been previously spread on the floor, and enveloping yourself in another large bath towel, proceed to dry yourself. In this there is a great art also. Some only half do it, and jump into their clothes quite damp, which is very injurious, leaving the crevices and crannies full of moistdamp, which is very injurtous, leaving the crevices and crannies full of moist-ure. With young children and people with fine and delicate skins, this often results in a soreness, which becomes painful and troublesome, therefore the paintii and troublesome, therefore the urgent necessity of conscientiously drying each crevice and cramp aforesaid. This is soon accomplished, and like a good house-maid, who knows where dust and dirt most easily congregate, you quickly find out where the the water, or even moisture lodges longest.

longest.
In the case of little children, for whom soft towels are best, and whose tender skins will not bear hard rub-

rare exceptions when a cold bath is not advisable. Certainly not when followed by no warm glow; neither when followed by a rush of blood to the head—in both of which cases tepid the head—in both of which cases tepid or warm water should be substituted. There live many men (and women too) "with souls so dead" that they will go into a cold bath, or send their children when they have some feverish or eruptive complaint. The danger of this should be obvious—that the disease receives a most violent check, and the person's life is even threatened.

If, however, you persist in the use of cold water in cold weather for yourself or children, succeeded by no nec-

and rinses away the soap more effect-ually than the other. In choosing one that you wish to be serviceable and wear, look for as white and wooly a wear, look for as white and wooly a one as you can find, with just a few, perhaps only two or three, large holes; this, if a sand sponge, and thoroughly deprived of sand, you will find both soft and tough—desirable qualities. The rock sponges, which are not so common, and very tough, never have sand in them.

made havoc with the adjacent crops and fields, defied the measures of the burgomaster and did not move until the military reserve of the village had been called out, even then not retreating without making a show of battle, and evidently giving way only to superior force.

A Massachusetts man recently offered a school prize for the best essay on "Honesty." Of the twenty-three responses received, a large proportion proved to have been stolen, and one, a poem, was stolen entire.

Is much soda, and then rinse, rinse in many waters till your sponge is restored to you clean, yellow, and sweet.

Avoid what many people do—putting their wet sponges out of the winself of which they with wet, exposed to the evaporation of air and sunshine which both combine to rot them. A commom sponge basket is the best receptacle.

In the case of washing wounds, you can not be too extravagant with sponges; the same piece should never be used twice, however well washed,

But Beware of Vile Imitations!

but always burned, for the very water but always burned, for the very water is poisoned by the rinsings of the wound, and minute particles of poisonous matter adhere to the tiny passages of the sponge's interior, which can not always find their way out again, especially in the case of the Turkeys.

The French rivals of our American plateglass manufacturers are being driven out of our market.

In former years it was a common occurrance to find 50 per cent, of the field hands in Louisians, Mississippi and Alabams struck down with Bwamp Fever, Chills and Fever or Dumb Ague, just during the busiest time of Summer. Now, we are glad to hear that the planters succed in enring every case of the disease in a few days by Dr. F. Wilhoft's Anti-Perio lie and Fever and Ague Tonic, which is sold by all Druggists through the country.

Physicians say there is no remedy for Consumption, and possibly, in some cases the assertion may be correct. We know however of many caree made by Dr. Buil's Cough Syrup and will guarantee possitive relief to the sufferer in every instance.

Ladden.—Do you want a blooming complexion? If so send one dollar to address given below and you will receive something which will give you such a complexion. Address M. Boyd, box 161 Ridgeway, Lenawee Co., Mich.

WEATHER PROBELLYIES.—Cold, with high wind and rain. Exposure to this weather is sure to produce colds and kidney diseases; and the best remedy we know of is Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. Always keep in the house, and you will be on the safe side.

"A beautiful ace is a joy forever."
The ladies of Baltimore Cincinnat and
Louisville have always be medebrated for
their beauty, and the hig set medical authority has long since decided that their
clear and lovely complexions are attributed
to PURE RICH BLOOD, as they never
receit to he upual committee the very heat Whosping cough, croup, and colds are alone cured by "Dr. Bellers' Cough Syrup," which is dsily working miracles. Price 25 cents. WE WANT AGENTS to sell Custom Tess families. Garden Tes Co., Chicago, Ill.

DETROIT MARKETS

BUTTER—Frime quarter 12:00 per 1b; half skim,3@5 cts.

CHESSE—8@10c per 1b; half skim,3@5 cts.

APPLES—9E 25@84 80 per bbl.

DRIED APPLES—5@665c per 1b,

DRIED PEACHES—12@15c.

CHAPES.— Concords 3@4 per 1b. ewa e 6@ Grapes — Concords 3@4 per lb. 6wa e 6@
7 ets.
Hors.—25 c @30per lb.
E60s—Fresh 12@15c.
HAT—28 00@12 00 per ton; baled \$12.@\$13
HOXXX—12@14c. per lb.
ONIONS—Michigan \$2@2 30. per bbl.
PLUMS—\$2 25@2 50 per \$5 bu.
PRACHES—1 25 @1 75per bv.
PRACHES—1 00@1 25 per \$5 bu. box.
SHERHAY CARA ATPLES.—\$1 00@1 25 per br
CARRAGES—\$3 50@4 25 per 100.
TOMATORS—60@00 c per bu.
POTATORS—61 20@1 50 per bbl.
Bales from atore 35 @ 45o. per bush.
WATEMBLONS—\$8.215 per 100.
NUTIEGO MILIONS—\$4 50 per 100.
NUTIEGO MILIONS—\$4 50 per 100.
WINTER BEGASHES—\$1 00 per doz.
POULTRY—Live Spring chickens, 35 c per pair;
fowls, 50@55c per pair.
PROTISIONS—Pork Mess, \$10 @12 50; Lard,
6@55; idmoked Hams, \$@10c, Shoulders, \$6@65; idmoked Hams, \$@10c, stra MesBecf, \$10 00@10 50 per bbl, dried beef 11@21 c.

SALE—Saginaw, \$1 18@1 20 per bbl; Onordas,
\$\$\$ \$10.281 20.21 22.

Ball—Saginaw, \$1 18@1 23 per bbl; Osondag \$1 20@1 22; Wood—Hickory, \$5 per cord; maple, \$5 beech and maple \$4 00@4 50; soft, \$2 75.

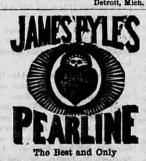
Detroit Stock Market.

The receipts of live stock at the Michgan Central Yards last week were: Cattle, 785; hogs, 20,763; sheep, 3,723. The cattle market was dull and prices for all descriptions of stock were not well sustained. Sales were as follows. 9 stockers, av 800 lbs, at \$3 per cwt; 15 mixed butchers, av 857 lbs, at \$2 80 per cwt; 3 butchering, cattle, av 853 lbs, at \$2 80 per cwt; 2 butchering, cattle, av 853 lbs, at \$2 80 per cwt; 3 butchering, cattle, av 853 lbs, at \$2 80 per cwt; 3 butchering, cattle, av 853 lbs, at \$2 80 per cwt; 3 butchering, cattle, av 853 lbs, at \$2 80 per cwt; 3 butchering, cattle, av 853 lbs, at \$2 80 per cwt; 3 butchering, cattle, av 853 lbs, at \$2 80 per cwt; 3 butchering, cattle, av 853 lbs, at \$2 80 per cwt; 3 butchering, cattle, av 853 lbs, at \$2 80 per cwt.

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DREADFUL AS IT IS, Ingram's Ague Pills.

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It souther and heals the membrane of the lungs diamed and possoned by the disease, and reme-es the night sweats, and tightness across the test, which accommand.

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Its cleansing properties remove all impurities that hinder the formation of healthy flesh, and the work of cure goes on to completion with most WONDERFUL RAPIDITY. Let no family be without a box of it is the house.

Ask for Henry's Carbolic Salve, and take no other.

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to PURE RICH BLOOD, as they never resort to the usual cosmestics, the very best of which are dangerous. If little Black Pimples, Blotches or any of the skin diseases appear they never attempt to cover up by using Face Powders but take at case the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, ROSL-DALIS. It is a sure cure for Scrofulr, Ulcers and all skin diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood One bottle will convince you of its great warft. For sale by all druggrists.

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