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APPLY WITHIN.

"Oh, 'tis time I should talk to your mother,
Sweet Mary," says I;
"Oh, don't talk to my mother," says Mary,
Beginning to cry;
"For my mother says men are deceivers,
And never, I know, will consent;
She says girls in a hurry who marry
At leisure repent."

"Then suppose I would talk to your father,
Sweet Mary," says I;
"Oh, don't talk to my father," says Mary,
Beginning to cry;
"For my father,he loves me so dearly,
He'll never consent I should go—
If you talk to my father," says Mary,
"He'll surely say, 'No.'"

"Then how shall I get you, my jewel?
Sweet Mary," says I;
"If your father and mother's so cruel,
Most surely I'll die!"
"Oh, never say die, dear," says Mary;
"A way now to save you, I see;
Since my parents are both so contrary—
You'd better ask me."

—Samuel Lover.

THE WEAVER OF RAVELOE.

BY GEORGE ELIOT.

It was fifteen years since Silas Marner had first come to Raveloe, and at the end of fifteen years the Raveloe men said just the same things about him as at the beginning. He was subject to castlepsey and to the villagers there was something mysterious in these fits, as a fit was a stroke and it was not in the nature of a stroke to let a man stand on his hind legs like a horse between the shafts, and then walk off as soon as you can say "Gee."

So had his ways of life peculiar peculiarities; he invited no comer to step across his door-sill, and he never strolled into the village to drink a pint at the Rainbow, and he sought no man or woman, save for the purpose of his calling, or to supply himself with the necessaries of life.

He had knowledge of herbs—and charms too they thought—and perhaps he was possessed of an evil spirit, so it was partly to his vague fear that Marner was indebted for protecting him from prosecution, and still more that as linen-weaver, his handicraft made him a highly welcome settler to the rich housewifes of that district. There was only one important addition which the years brought; it was, that Master Marner had laid by a fine sight of money somewhere.

His life had reduced itself to the mere functions of weaving and hoarding. But about Christmas of that 15th year, a great change came over Marner's life, and his history became blent in a singular manner wirh the life of his neighbors.

The greatest man in Ravelow was Squire Cass. Of his two sons, Dunsey, the second, the neighbors said it was no matter what became of him, a spiteful jeering fellow, whose taste for drinking, betting and swopping might turn him out to be a sowing of something worse than wild oats.

But it would be a pity if Mr. Godfrey, the eldest, a fine, open-faced,good-natured young man, should take the same road as his brother which he seemed inclined to do of late.

Godfrey was in Dunstan's power as he had secretly married a coarse beauty whose love of drink had made her an unfit companion for any one, and he lived in fear of his father learning the dreadful secret and turning him adrift, so Dunstan made constant demand's on him for hush money. Driven to desperation by his profligate brother he had given him permission to sell his favorite horse if he would make no further demands upon him.

So Dunsey rode the horse to the races, and before he had a chance to sell, killed the horse, and went from the grounds in a drunken, penniless state.

As he was plodding home through the dark he saw a light in Marner's house. He knocked but no one answered, and in stepping in he found it vacant. Where could he be, leaving his supper a cooking and the door unfastened. It was a dark, rainy night, and perhaps he had gone out for fuel and fallen in the stone pits.

That was an interesting idea to Dunstan. If the weaver was dead who had a right to his money?" Who would know where his money was hidden? Who would know that anybody had come to take it away? He saw a place near the loom where the sand had finger marks, he darted to it, lifted the bricks and found two leathern bags. He hastened out of the house with the bags. The rain and darkness had got thicker, but he was glad of it.

Silas came soon after, and after getting warm he thought he would put his beloved guineas on the table before him, as it would be pleasant to see them as he ate his unwonted feast. For joy is the best wine, and Silas's guineas were a golden wine of that sort. The sight of the empty hole made his heart beat violently, but the belief that his gold was gone could not come at once. He had put his gold somewhere else, and then forgotten it. He turned his bed over, he looked in the brick oven.

He felt once more all around the hole. He could see every object in his cottage—and his gold was not there. He put his trembling hands to his head and gave a wild ringing scream, the cry of desolation. The cry had relieved him from the first maddening pressure.

He tottered toward his loom, and got into the seat where he worked, instinctively seeking this as the strongest assurance of reality. The idea of a thief began to present itself. He started from the loom to the door. He rushed out in the rain and made his way to the inn. There Silas told his story under frequent questioning, as the mysterious character of the robbery became evident.

The slight suspicion with which his hearers at first listened to him, gradually melted away before the convincing simplicity of his distress.

Dunsey Cass had never been heard from, and on New Year's eve Squire Cass gave a large party. That night Godfrey's wife was walking with slow uncertain steps through the snow-covered lanes of Ravelo, carrying her child in her arms.

Soon she felt numb with cold and fatigue, and then nothing but a supreme immediate longing to lie down and sleep. The complete torpor came at last; the fingers lost their tension, the arms unbent; then the little head fell away from the bosom, and the blue eyes opened wide on the cold starlight. Suddenly its eyes were caught by a bright gleaming light on the white ground; in an instant the child had slipped on all fours and held out one hand to catch the gleam. But the gleam could not be caught, and now the head was held up to see where the cunning gleam came from. It came from a very bright place; and the little one, rising on its legs on to the open door of Silas Marner's cottage, and right up to the warm hearth where Silas's coat lay on the bricks to dry. The little one squatted down on the coat, and presently the warmth had a lulling effect, and the little golden head sank down on the old coat asleep. But where was Silas Marner? He was in the cottage, but he did not see the child. He had gone to the door to look out, and put his right hand on the latch of the door to close it—but he did not close it; he was arrested by the invisible hand of catalepsy, and stood with wide but sightless eyes, holding open his door, powerless to resist either the good or evil that might enter there.

When Marner's sensibility returned he closed the door, and turning towards the hearth, where, to his blurred vision, it seemed as if there were gold on the floor in front of the hearth.

Gold!—his own gold—brought back as mysteriously as it had been taken away.

He leaned forward at last, and stretched forth his hand; but instead of the hard coin, his fingers encountered soft, warm curls. Could this be his little sister, come back to him in a dream? He had a dreamy feeling that this child was somehow a message come to him from that far-off life. But there was a cry on the hearth, and Silas fed and soothed it. He found it had on wet shoes, which suggested to him that she must have come from out doors, so he raised the child and went to the door, and the little one cried mammy. Bending forward he could just discern marks made by the little feet, and he followed their track to the furze bush, and there he found a human body, with the head sunk low in the furze, and half covered by the shaken snow. Silas knew that all the town was at the grand party at the Squire's, so he carried the little one right there in search of the doctor. The doctor, Godfrey, and a few others, go to the stone pits, and then find that the woman is past help—dead. They urged Silas to part with the child, but he presses it to him and says:

"No, no! I can't part with it. It's come to me—I've a right to keep it."

It was a bright autumn Sunday, sixteen years after Silas Warner had found his new treasure on the hearth.

The bells of the old Raveloe church were ringing the cheerful peal which told that the morning service was ended.

He called her Eppie for his sister, and that morning as they walked home together, in low murmuring tones, Eppie talked to him.

"Father, if I was to be married, ought I to be married with mother's ring?"

"Why, Eppie, have you been a-thinking on it?"

"Only this last week, father," said Eppie, ingeniously, "since Aaron talked to me about it."

"And what did he say?" said Silas.

"He said he should like to be married because he was going on four and twenty, and had got a good deal of gardening work, now Mr. Mott's given up."

"And who is it as he's wanting to marry?" said Silas with rather a sad smile.

"Why, me, to be sure, daddy," said Eppie, with dimpling laughter, kissing her father's cheek; "as if he'd wanted to marry any body else."

"And you mean to have him, do you?" said Silas.

"Yes,some time," said Eppie, "I don't know when."

"Everybody's married some time," Aaron says.

But I told him that wasn't true, for I said, "look at father—he's never been married."

"My, child," said Silas, "your father was a lone man till you was sent him."

"But you'll never be a lone man again, father," said Eppie tenderly. "That was what Aaron said."

"I could never think o' taking you away from Master Marner, Eppie; and," I said, "it'ud be no use if you did, Aaron," and he wants us all to live together, so you needn't work, and he'd be as good as a son to you. But I don't want any change. Only Aaron does want a change, and he made me cry a bit—only a bit—because he said I didn't care for him, for if I cared for him, I should want to be married, as he did."

"Eh, my blessed child," said Silas. "You are o'er young to be married. But I shall get older and helpless, and I should like to have you have somebody else besides me—somebody young and strong, as 'ud take care o' you to the end."

"Then you would like me to be married, father?"

"I'll not be the man to say no, Eppie, but will ask your godmother. She'll wish the right thing by you and her son too."

And the godmother wished it.

In draining the lands the stone pits were drained dry, and the skeleton of Dunston Cass was found and all of Silas Marner's gold, two hundred and sixty-five pounds. So Aaron and Eppie enlarged their garden and made pretty their home as they did not wish to leave the stone pits, and Eppie's own words tell the story of their united happy life.

"Oh, father, what a pretty home ours is! I think nobody could be happier than we!"

No Baby.—There lives in the country, not far from Sacramento, a worthy couple, well known and much esteemed, whose only alloy to their cup of happiness resides in the fact that thus far they have not, after some years of wedded life, been blessed by that crowning glory of matrimony—a child. Unto them no heir has been born. To the aged widowed mother of one of the parties this is equally a source of regret, and she does not hesitate to voice her disappointment. The other day, while the two ladies were visitng at a neighboring farm, one of the company indiscreetly ventured upon the subject of inquiring how many little prattlers were making home merry in the household of the visitors. "None," replied the elderly lady, "not one, and—" "Now, mother, please don't. I'm sure there's time enough," interposed the other. "Oh, I know what you'll say—" "But, mother—" "Don't but me! I know I've got no grandchild, and I ain't likely to have one either unless I have it myself." That closed the argument for that day.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President:
JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio.
For Vice-President:
CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of New York.

The Irish Republican National Convention.

The Irish National Republican Convention met in Indianapolis July 14. Two hundred and fifty delegates were present, representing Kentucky, Virginia, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin, and New York. Judge A. L. Morrison of Illinois was chosen temporary chairman,and Thomas McSheehy of Indiana temporary secretary. Judge Morrison's speech was brief and pointed. He said that business of vital importance would come before the convention, and urged the necessity of brevity in all speeches. Committees on credentials, on address and resolutions, on permanent organization, and on political information, were appointed, with instructions to report the next morning.

On reassembling the next day R. L Hunt of Missouri was elected permanent president and T. McNamara of Ohio secretary of the convention. A national executive committee was appointed consisting of one from each state and territory. Judge Morrison was chosen chairman of the committee. An address by the committee appointed the day before was presented as follows:

THE ADDRESS.

Fellow country-men: With a high sense of the necessity of placing before the world in their true light the motives which actuate us in avowing our support of and co-operation with the principles of the Republican party by a distinct organization under the title of the Irish American Republicans, we feel called upon to state briefly the reasons which prompt us thereto. For many years in this country the support of the Irish for any cause or party was sought through the channels of prejudice or affection. Instruction was out of the question, and thus an unreasoning adherence was given to the Democratic party for a period of years long numbered with the past. With the advent and rise of the Republican party in American politics a new era was reached. Intelligence, and a critical examination into the argument as to which party should receive a manly support, became the guides of political action, and the Irishman, alike with his fellow-citizens of other nationalities, no longer gave in his adherence to party action because of the leadership of those whom they had previously trusted and followed. This convention, therefore, has for its object the initiatory action which with firmness and energy, followed by promptness and industry in sustaining the cause, principles and policy of the Republican party, shall show to the world that the Irish of to-day are capable of something more than being treated as mere political slaves, that they are capable of independent and intelligent thought and action, that they are friends of that party which most truly represents that liberty, equality and equal rights, which they have only found in the land of their adoption.

The claim of the Democratic party that it is the only true friend of foreign-born citizens is not susceptible of proof, as all students of American history are well aware that during the entire administration of the Democratic party it utterly failed to compel the acknowledgment of those rights which the constitution guarantees to all who swear to support and maintain it. The infamous and despotic doctrine "once a subject always a subject" was permitted to exist as a principle of international law until the accession to power of the Republican party, when, and not until then, England was compelled to recede from that insulting assumption, and thus the adopted citizen for the first time was clothed with all the rights and guaranteed the same protection (outside the United States), as the citizen born on American soil. So also to the Republican party do we owe the enactment of that most beneficial law which has thrown open the public domain to all actual settlers, thus furnishing free and happy homes to thousands of our oppressed country-men who are fleeing from the horrors of British oppression.

You are aware, fellow countrymen, of the successful ingenuity with which the English government labored to destroy the manufacturing interests of our country, Ireland, which had grown up in the midst of our desperate and persistent struggles for freedom. You cannot have forgotten the heroic efforts made for their preservation by the great and patriotic statesmen of the last Irish parliament, under whose fostering care those industries arose to such a state of perfection as to rival the best efforts of the most skillful artisans of Europe. Nor can you forget that act of union contains among its other various principles one clause which entailed more misery and destitution on our country than all the cruelties of Elizabeth or Cromwell. That clause provides for absolute free trade between Ireland and all outside countries. Nothing more was needed to complete the fell work. Under that blighting legislation all our industries, save and except the linen trade alone, perished, never to appear again, reducing us to the condition of mere agricultural laborers, and leaving us to be the helpless victims of British rapacity and insatiable greed, compelled by such merciless laws to abandon the homes of our fathers.

We again encountered, here in America the same foe in the Democratic party, whose ceaseless and persistent attempts to engraft in our free institutions the same English free trade doctrine which wrought such disastrous results to our own country should quicken the indignation of every consistent Irishman. In marked contradistinction we invite your earnest consideration to the policy of the Republican party on this subject, showing that under its fostering care in less than a quarter of a century America has created and brought to perfection manufactures of all the products which enter into the profitable industry of a people and their consequent prosperity and happiness. Thus has the Republican party shown itself to be the champion and protector of American industry to the discomfiture of the avarice of British capitalists.

We appeal to you, fellow country-men, whose history is a long record of desperate struggles for freedom, if your proper affiliations are with a party which sustained for many years human slavery in its most degrading form, and when the Republican party, by the hands of our martyred President, struck the shackles from the limbs of the slave, wiped out the only blot on the otherwise stainless escutcheon of America, and extended the glorious principles of free lands for free men over every acre of our great republic. We ask you also whether you are prepared to turn over this government, with all its bright anticipations of the future, to the tender mercies of the very men who exerted their best ability for years to effect its destruction. The accession of the Democracy to full power in all the departments of the government, in the light of its past record of treason and rebellion cannot but be regarded as a calamity, the magnitude of which can scarcely be imagined.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following names were reported and accepted as the Irish American Republican executive committee, the vacancies to be filled hereafter. The Hon. A. L. Morrison of Chicago was chosen chairman, and D. W. Nolan of Chicago secretary.

Illinois—The Hon. A. L. Morrison, Chicago.
Indiana—Mr. W. N. Tobin, Indianapolis.
Ohio—T. E. McNamara, Cincinnati.
Iowa—D. C. Oregan, Des Moines.
Wisconsin—Wm. J. Quinn. Milwaukee.
Michigan—James Caplis, Detroit.
Nebraska—O. M. O'Brien, Omaha
Utah—Gen. Eli H. Murray, Salt Lake City.
California—P. H. Kenny, San Francisco.
New York—Thos. R Banniman, New York.
New Jersey—John C. Bailey, Jersey City.
Connecticut—Patrick O. Farrell, Hartford.
Maryland—W. O'Brien, Baltimore.
Rhode Island—Jno. C. Keegan, Providence.
Maine—J. C. Looney, Portland.
Massachusetts—E. W. Doherty, Boston.
District of Columbia—James R. O'Beirne, Washington.
Virginia—Jno. Donovan, Harrisonburg.
Kentucky—P. C. Carroll, Louisville.
Missouri—The Hon. Nicholas Ford, St. Joseph.
South Carolina—James Brennan, Charleston.
North Carolina—Thos. Keogh, Raleigh.
Tennessee—J. W. Lawless, Nashville.
Mississippi—Geo. R. McKee, Vicksburg.
Texas—Wm. Devine, San Antonio.

A Shameful History.

It is possible that the members of the Wallace committee, in the course of their investigation of Commissioner Davenport, may have learned a thing or two about the politics of this City in the glorious days of Tweed's rule which they did not fully realize before. Mr. Davenport's testimony recalls one of the most shameful chapters in a history replete with the foulest and most shocking corruption that ever disgraced a civilized community. Every intelligent New-Yorker whose memory runs back to those days of Tammany's colossal greed and dishonesty remembers well the "naturalization mill" of 1868. The facts which have been testified to before the committee, in their general scope and significance, are to them matters of common knowledge. The bulk of the dirty work of issuing fraudulent papers for Tweed's repeaters and shoulder-hitters was performed by those pre-eminent befoulers of the judicial ermine, Barnard and McCunn, of unsavory memory, but other occupants of the bench shared in it to a less degree. Men who had just landed from emigrant ships were certified to be full-fledged citizens. Old men received certificates as alien minors. Those who had never declared their intention of becoming citizens were naturalized by hundreds. Lists of fictitious names were prepared, and papers were issued to non-existent persons, credited with residence on vacant lots or at imaginary street numbers. Certificates were signed and sealed in blank and distributed at grog shops, and the mill undertook even to turn out evidences of citizenship to be disposed of in neighboring States for a consideration. Well-known criminals acted as professional witnesses, swearing to qualifications of which they either knew nothing or knew they did not exist.

The facts of this shameful business, which were perfectly well-known at the time, seem now to be utterly incredible, and Mr. Davenport's revelations come like recollections of an era of corruption in some bygone age. But they were quite in keeping with the general audacity of the Tweed regime, of which so many evidences exist. The "naturalization mill" did its work without scruple or restraint as one part of a canvass based on the most unblushing fraud. Its purpose was not simply to enable thousands of foreigners to vote at Tweed's command when they had none of the qualifications of citizenship as defined in the laws of the country, but to furnish a basis for repeating and false voting Those certificates, signed in blank and filled out with fictitious names, were used by gangs of ruffians who cast their votes all over the city, while in some precincts more ballots were cast or counted than the number of their population, including women and children. That was the Presidential year in which the recorded vote of this State gave Horatio Seymour a majority of 10,000 over Gen. Grant. That majority was the result of frauds in this city whose gigantic proportions put all other achievements in the same line altogether in the shade.

And let it be remembered that it was the events of that year in this Metropolis which were the moving cause of the Federal Election laws,and the appointment, as Commissioner and Chief Supervisor, of Mr. Davenport, who had made himself familiar with the frauds of 1868 as counsel for the Union League Club in effecting their exposure. His subsequent service in preventing the use of these fraudulent naturalization papers is deserving only of commendation. The persons most guilty in the infamous business have escaped all direct penalty for their part in it. The comparatively innocent recipients of the fraudulent papers have been treated with the utmost leniency. Those entitled to naturalization have had every facility afforded them for obtaining new papers and removing all taint of fraud from the evidence of their citizenship, and very few of these who persisted in voting without legal right have been dealt with according to their deserts. And yet it is for this service that Mr. Davenport has been honored with Democratic vilification in the Congress of the United States from men who ought to have been ashamed, even in appearance, to defend the Tammany infamy of 1868. He has been represented as trying to deprive foreign citizens of their right to vote, and of using the authority of a Federal officer to give his party unjust advantages. If the Democratic party is prepared to defend the naturalization mill and the Tweed election frauds, and to condemn every effort to expose them and prevent their continuance or repetition, its opponents can well afford it. No honest party or honest man objects to them or to their thorough enforcement. Since 1863 the scene of fraudulent voting and false counting has changed, but their character is the same, and they find the same opponents and the same supporters. The Democratic organization makes many pretenses in regard to the purity of the ballot-box, but in practice it makes itself the defender of fraud, and endeavors to profit by its fruits.—*N. Y. Times.*

GEN. ARTHUR.

His Letter Accepting the Nomination to the Vice-Presidency.

The full text of Gen. Chester A. Arthur's letter accepting the nomination as Republican candidate for vice-president, was given to the press late Sunday night and is published below:

New York, July 15, 1880.

Dear Sir—I accept the position assigned me by the great party whose action you announce. This acceptance implies the approval of the principles declared by the convention, but recent usage permits me to add some expression of my own views. The right and duty to secure honesty and order in a popular election is a matter so vital that it must stand in front. The authority of the national government to preserve from fraud and force the elections at which its own officers are chosen is the chief point on which two parties are plainly and intensely opposed. The acts of congress for 10 years have, in New York and elsewhere, done much to curb the violence and wrong to which the ballot and count have been again and again subjected, sometimes despoiling great cities, sometimes stifling the voice of a whole state, often seating, not only in congress but on the bench and in the legislatures, numbers of men never chosen by the people.

The Democratic party, since gaining possession of the two houses of congress, has made these just laws the object of bitter, ceaseless assault, and despite all resistance, has hedged them with restrictions, cunningly contrived to baffle and paralyze them. This aggressive majority boldly attempted to extort from the executive his approval of the various enactments destructive of these elective laws by the revolutionary threat that a constitutional exercise of the veto power would be punished by withholding the appropriations necessary to carry on the governments, and these threats were actually carried out by refusing needed appropriations and by forcing an extra session of congress, lasting for months, and resulting in concessions to this usurping demand which are likely in many states to subject the majority to the lawless will of a minority. The ominous signs of public disapproval alone subdued this arrogant power into a sullen surrender for the time being of a part of its demands. The Republican party has strongly approved the stern refusal of its representatives to suffer the overthrow of statutes believed to be salutary and just. It has always insisted and now insists that the government of the United States of America is empowered and in duty bound to effectually protect the elections denoted by the constitution as national.

More than this, the Republican party holds as the cardinal point in its creed that the government should by every means known to the constitution protect all American citizens everywhere in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights. As a great part of its work of reconstruction the Republican party gave the ballot to the emancipated slave as his right and defense. A large increase in the numbers of members of congress and of the electoral college from former slave-holding states was the immediate result. The history of recent years abounds in evidence that in many ways and in many places, especially where their number has been great enough to endanger Democratic control, the very men by whose elevation to citizenship this increase of representation was effected have been debarred and robbed of their voice and vote. It is true that no state statute or constitution in so many words denies or abridges the exercise of their political rights but bodies employed to bar their way are no less effectual. It is a suggestive and startling thought that this increased power, derived from the enfranchisement of that race which is now denied its share in governing the country and wielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the government, is now the sole reliance to defeat a party which represented the sovereignty and nationality of the American people in the greatest crisis of our history. Republicans cherish none of the resentments which may have animated them during the actual conflict of arms. They long for a full and real reconciliation between the sections which were needlessly and lamentably at strife. They sincerely offer the hand of good will, but they ask in return a pledge of good faith. They deeply feel that the party whose career is so illustrious in great and patriotic achievement will not fulfill its destiny until peace and prosperity are established in all the land; not until liberty of thought, conscience and action and equality of opportunity shall not be merely the cold formalities of the statute, but living birthrights which the humble may confidently claim and the powerful dare not deny.

The resolution referring to the public service seems to me deserving of approval. Surely no man should be the incumbent of an office, the duties of which he is, for a cause, unfit to perform; who is lacking in the ability, fidelity, or integrity, which a proper administration of such office demands. This sentiment would doubtless meet with a general acquiescense, but opinion has been widely divided upon the wisdom and practicability of the various reformatory schemes which have been suggested and of certain proposed regulations governing the appointments to public office. The efficiency of such regulations has been distrusted mainly because they have seemed to exalt mere educational and abstract tests above general business capacity and, even special fitness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me that the rules which should be applied to the management of the public service may properly conform in the main to such as regulate the conduct of successful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable. Positions of responsibility should, so far as practicable, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints and the punishment of all official misconduct should be prompt and thorough. The views which I have long held, repeatedly declared and informally applied when called upon to act, I find embodied in the resolution which of course I approve. I will add that by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not in my judgment, escape any of his responsibility as a citizen, or lose or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute liberty to think and speak and act in political matters according to his own will and conscience; provided only that he honorably, faithfully and fully discharges all his official duties.

The resumption of specie payments, one of the fruits of Republican policy, has brought a return of abundant prosperity and the settlement of many distracting questions. The restoration of sound money, the large reduction of our public debt and the burden of interest, the high advancement of the public credit, all attest the ability and courage of the Republican party to deal with such financial problems as may hereafter demand solution. Our paper currency is now as good as gold, and silver is performing its legitimate function for the purpose of change. The principles which should govern the relations of these elements of the currency are simple and clear. There must be no deteriorated coin, no depreciated paper, and every dollar, whether of metal or paper, should stand the test of the world's fixed standard.

The value of popular education can hardly be over-stated. Although its interests must of necessity be chiefly confided to the voluntary effort and the individual action of the several States, they should be encouraged so far as the constitution permits by the generous co-operation of the national government. The interests of the whole country demand that the advantages of our common school system should be brought within the reach of every citizen, and that no revenues of the nation or of the states should be devoted to the support of sectarian schools.

Such changes should be made in the present tariff and system of taxation as will relieve any over-burdened industry or class and enable our manufacturers and artisans to compete successfully with those of other lands.

The government should aid the works of internal improvement, national in their character, and should promote the development of our water courses and harbors wherever the general interests of commerce require it.

Four years ago, as now, the nation stood at the threshold of a presidential election and the Republican party is soliciting a continuance of its ascendency founded its hope of success, not upon its promises, but upon its history. Its subsequent course has been such as to strengthen the claims which it then made to the confidence and support of the country. On the other hand considerations more urgent than have ever before existed forbid the accession of its opponents to power. Their success, if success attend them, must chiefly come from the united support of that section which sought the forcible disruption of the Union and which according to all the teachings of our past history will demand the ascending in the councils of the party to whose triumph it will have made by far the largest contribution. There is the gravest reason for the apprehension that the exhorbitant claims upon the public treasury, by no means limited to hundreds of millions, already covered by bill introduced in Congress within the past four years, would be successfully urged if the Democratic party should succeed in supplementing its present control of the national legislature by electing an executive also. There is danger in intrusting the control of the whole law making power of the government to a party which has, in almost every Southern State, repudiated obligations quite as sacred as those to which the faith of the nation now stands pledged.

I do not doubt that success awaits the Republican party, and that its triumph will assure a just, economical and patriotic administration.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. A. ARTHUR.

To the Hon. George F. Hoar, President of the Republican National Convention.

Mr. Tilden and His Party.

Mr. Tilden was politely ushered into political oblivion yesterday by the Democratic National Committee Hoping still to utilize for the party some small fragment of the pretence that Mr. Tilden was rightfully elected in 1876, the Committee saw fit to declare its "deep sensibility," in view of his refusal again to be a candidate, and its sympathy in "the retirement which he had chosen for himself." Mr. Tilden, in reply, asserted that it was "most agreeable to him" that the Democratic party could "vindicate effectually the right of the people to choose their Chief Magistrate—a right violated in 1876—and at the same time relieve him from a canvass and four years of administration." Thereupon the curtain fell, and the farce ended. No doubt these Democratic leaders imagine that they are cheating somebody in this performance. It is the fatal defect of that party that they never give the people credit for any common sense. But there is not a voter in all this land, who has sense enough to change from one party to the other, at any emergency or on any account, who does not know that the performance is a shallow fraud. Voters know that the Democratic party did not dare to nominate Mr. Tilden because he had been detected in an attempt to get the Presidency corruptly. Voters know that the apparent majorities obtained for Mr. Tilden in at least six States were obtained by means of systematic fraud, assassination, and massacre; that the same agencies are now relied upon to secure the votes of those States for his successor; and that the Democratic party was well aware that, notwithstanding all these frauds, by which freedom of voting is practically denied in many States, Mr. Tilden could not have been elected at a second trial, because he could not have carried a single Northern State. Because the people have no respect for the man or his claims; because they know that, so far from being unlawfully deprived of office, he had no right to many electoral votes which he did get, and because they understand that he tried to obtain by bribery the high office which his party had failed to gain by wholesale fraud, Mr. Tilden was discarded as unavailable.

Mr. Tilden's pretended declination was a fraud so shallow that it did not deceive even those members of the Convention who wanted to vote against him. Every one of them realized that Mr. Tilden wanted to get the nomination by that artful letter, and was very likely to get it. In consequence, the Convention stampeded, with the haste of a panic-stricken mob, to the first candidate who offered a chance of escape from Tilden and his fatal issue. Having escaped, the Democratic leaders still want to use "the old man's barrel," and he is expected to pay roundly for the salve applied to his wounds. Compliments, under such circumstances, are so palpably insincere and fraudulent that they will not help Mr. Tilden or his party. They only serve to call attention to certain obvious facts; that Mr. Tilden wanted the nomination; that his party knew that his claims were fraudulent and his political reputation too heavy a load to carry; and that it nevertheless stoops to beg pecuniary aid from the discarded candidate, which it hopes to obtain by soothing his vanity. The influence of Mr. Tilden has sufficed to control the organization of the Democratic National Committee The conduct of the campaign will be in charge of his trusted and confidential subordinates. General Hancock, who knows about as little of politics as an adult American citizen can, will be in their hands, and if they find him a pliant tool they will try to elect him. In that case, the men who caused his nomination would get punished for it if he should be successful. How much of gratitude and self-respect General Hancock possesses, Mr. Tilden's manipulation will doubtless disclose in due time. If he proves to be not a pliable tool, and if, instead of discarding the men to whom he owes his nomination, he persists in treating them as his nearest and most trusted friends, the candidate will be stabbed by the managers of his own party. The one thing certain is that the Tilden clique will not permit the election of a man who will use power to build up his enemies. Mr. Wallace, Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Kelly, General Smith, General Franklin and the rest of those who made General Hancock the candidate, may rest assured that he will never be elected unless he consents to be the pliant instrument of Gramercy Park in rewarding its friends and punishing its foes. Publicly, of course, they will scout the idea that their candidate can be so used. Privately, they have begun to watch him with much anxiety already. It is not easy to hold a man by gratitude, when his character is such he naturally fancies the most exalted honors due to his surpassing merits. General Hancock may be found to look coldly on those who expect to be rewarded for helping him to a nomination. He has lived in New York, where Mr. Tilden's influence has been greatest, and in social intercourse with men who are Mr. Tilden's followers. It would not be a strange thing if after all Mr. Kelly, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Hendricks, and the rest, should come to the conclusion that they had not helped themselves materially by putting Hancock forward. Thus Mr. Tilden, though politically dead, may yet have power enough to set his mark upon those who deafeated his well laid plans at Cincinnati.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The English Sparrow.

Owing to the two summers of remarkable abundance with an extraordinarily mild winter between, the English sparrows have multiplied wonderfully and are now found in great numbers in nearly all parts of the Lower Peninsula. They have evidently come to stay, but farmers have not fully made up their minds whether to welcome the little strangers or not. The following in the Ann Arbor *Courier* sheds a little light on their character:

As the English sparrow is becoming abundant about Ann Arbor a few statements concerning its habits may be of interest. Last September B. H. Warren, of West Chester, Pa., read a report on the examination of the stomachs of 75 of these birds. In only three cases was any insectivorous food discovered, and then only in small amounts. Since that time Mr. Warren has examined the stomachs of a large number of these birds. His examinations made at all seasons of the year, prove that the English sparrow is of little or no value as a destroyer of insect pests. On examining two of these birds taken in the suburbs of Ann Arbor, July 6, 28 kernels of wheat were found in the stomach of one and 10 in the other. No insectivorous food was found in either. What is eaten in many cases is only a fraction of what is destroyed, as many kernels of the wheat will be shaken from the head by the bird while feeding. It is said to feed upon corn, tearing open the ear while it is still green, thus causing some destruction.

I believe it is only about seven years since the introduction of these birds into West Chester. Now they are exceedingly abundant. They fill the streets continually in large flocks to the exclusion of our native birds. It has been stated by observers that the song birds which formerly were frequent visitors to the shade trees of West Chester are now less numerous and their scarcity is attributed to the abundance of the English sparrow. They are also exceedingly quarrelsome and seem to regard all other birds as intruders. Their mode of warfare is of the most cowardly kind. I have seen them attack and kill a song sparrow. They fell upon the poor bird in such numbers as to render its escape or resistance impossible. Many others have witnessed similar sights. It is firmly believed by many competent observers that as the English sparrow increases in numbers our insectivorous birds disappear from our towns and villages. In three or four years the number of these birds will have increased to such an extent as to make it an easy matter for any one to decide whether they are beneficial or injurious. They have already proven themselves not only of no value in other localities but a positive injury by driving away other birds.

A Blast against Fences.

Mr. George M. Whitaker, in his lecture on "Neglected Trifles," makes the following reference to fences: In New Hampshire the original cost of the fences is equal to twice the value of all the stock in the State, including horses, and the annual tax upon the farms for repairs of fences would nearly wipe out all the State tax in one year. The Connecticut farmers pay one million dollars annually for the maintenance of fences, and farms are offered in market for less money than would be required in building the fences which surround and divide them. With such facts in view, people in many places are beginning to see that fences are too costly, as well as frequently unnecessary, while their removal often improves the appearance of the town.

One of the pleasantest features of the landscape at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, is the entire absence of roadside fences against cultivated fields and mowing lands, and so well does the idea of dispensing with fences take hold of the farmers in the immediate vicinity of the College, that many of them are following the example set by the early founders of that institution, and are laying their own grounds open to the highway, thus adding much to the beauty of the landscape, besides saving a great bill of expense to themselves. One of the first things which the rich feel it necessary for their country homes is, that the view should extend over the landscape without the ugly interruption of a fence. This natural feeling is shared also by those who are not rich, but, like many other things which exist simply from the prejudices of habit, it has therefore been considered impossible to realize. To-day, however, by the slow process of generations, civilized men have become so imbued with a love of order and law, that the fence should disappear from the landscape as the draw bridge and moat have disappeared from the modern mansion.

A Long Pedigree.—Not far from Chefoo, a port in the north of China, there is at this moment living a gentleman who can most indisputably trace back his ancestry to 549 years before Christ. He is the surviving lineal descendant of Confucius, and, as such, enjoys the only hereditary dukedom outside the royal family in the empire. Without inquiring further as to Chinese antiquity, it must, I think, be admitted that a country which boasts a duke whose family goes back for 2,429 years (and Confucius himself came of a good old family, beginning, I suppose, about the time of Noah) cannot exactly be looked upon as upstart. The oldest English nobleman's family known cannot show a direct male descent of 800 years; though Welshmen, I believe, preserve pedigrees from Adam.—*Temple Bar.*

Scurvy leg in poultry is a disease caused by a gathering of infinitesimal parasites, which come imperceptibly at first in the crevices between the edges of the leg scales, and which rapidly increase, piling upon themselves and forming apparently grayish white warts or rough bunches; there are millions of them in one bunch. Kerosene oil will destroy them and remove the bunches.

If the soul be happily disposed everything becomes capable of affording entertainment, and distress will almost want a name.—*Goldsmith.*

LOWELL JOURNAL.
JAS. W. HINE, EDITOR.
Lowell, Michigan, August 4, 1880.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of N. Y.

Republican Legislative Ticket.

For State Senator, 25th Dist.—HENRY C. RUSSELL.
For Representative, 2d Dist.—CHARLES W. GARFIELD.

Republican County Ticket.

Sheriff—ISAAC F. LAMOREAUX.
Clerk—FRED S. CLARK.
Register of Deeds—LOOMIS K. BISHOP.
Treasurer—JOHN A. S. VERDIER.
Judge of Probate—CYRUS E. PERKINS.
Prosecuting Attorney—FRED A. MAYNARD.
Circuit Court Commissioners—JAMES B. WILLSON, PETER O. VOORHEIS.
Coroners—DANIEL A. LAUBENSTEIN, DEWITT C. BURCH.
Surveyor—DORR SKEELS.

Editorial Comment.

Hancock's letter of acceptance is short and thin.

Where *is* that Hancock boom?—*Post and Tribune.* Well, here's the hay stack but blamed if we can find the needle.

Mr. English's letter of acceptance is twice as lone as that of Hancock. The burden of his song is "give us the offices."

The difference between the Solid South of 1860 and the Solid South of 1880 is—twenty years. We never gig an inch when it comes to mathematics.

Ex-Gov. Austin Blair of Michigan has left the Democratic party and joined the Garfield and Arthur army. He couldn't go with the Solid South in 1860 and he can't in 1880.

Mr. English evidently thinks he is a bigger man than Hancock. He has a good deal more to say and feels that he is the proper man to say it. He is afraid Hancock will open his mouth only to get his foot in it.

Even Gov. Blackburn defends Garfield. In a speech at Orchard Springs, Ky., the other day he said Garfield's defamers "were not worthy to undo the latches of his shoes." Blackburn defends Garfield's good name because he knows he is a pure man.

Gen. Grant's order to the "Boys in Blue" to "fall in" for the support of Garfield and Arthur, doesn't sound much like 'alf and 'alf talk. He says "the best interests of the country demand the election of the ticket headed by Garfield and Arthur," and he proposes to fight it out on that line.

The steadiness of a currency depends upon the breadth of its base.—*Greenback Item.* Ah, but that isn't all, it must rest on a solid foundation. You would pattern after the man that builded upon the sand and not upon the rock.

Who can see any difference between the aims of the old parties?—*Lansing Sentinel (Greenback).*

We can. The *aims* of the old parties are the same now as they were in 1861-5. Maybe you didn't see any difference then, but we did. There was a big difference.

The greenback papers just now are going for Sam Cary rough shod. Not because Cary told them that this would be a bankrupt country in less than 90 days after resumption, but because Cary is shouting for Hancock and the rebel brigadiers. They go back on him because he is a "traitor," not because he is a liar.

Still they come. The Independent People's Labor Convention, consisting of delegates from fifteen states, was held at Sharon, Pa., last Wednesday, for the purpose of selecting candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The result of the ballot was in favor of Garfield for President, the vote standing Garfield 125, Hancock 74, Weaver 26. The nomination of Gen. Garfield was then made unanimous, after which Gen. Arthur was nominated for Vice President by acclamation. One very noticeable result of the ballot was this: Garfield not only received every vote from his own state but he also received every vote from Mr. English's own state—Indiana. Guess the Independent People's Labor party don't take much stock in the Democratic ticket this fall. It looks that way. Next.

Do You See the Rat?

The Ionia National strongly opposes coalition with the Democrats, and proposes to fight the scheme to the bitter end. It prods Hancock and English and the Democratic party with its sharpest stick and yet, the National last week published a card from one J. H. West, a Democrat of Ensley, appealing to the Democrats of Michigan to vote to a man for Weaver this fall because, Mr. West says:

"We know we cannot carry the State for Hancock, and by voting for Weaver and the Greenback ticket in this State we can take the electoral vote out of the Republican hands thereby *enhancing Hancock's chances of election.* If every true Democrat does this then we will surely elect our National ticket, perhaps some of you would rather have fusion, but that will never do, as it will drive the Greenback Republicans over to their old party as it did at the spring election of 1879. The only chance we have is to vote the Greenback ticket, and defeat the Republicans in this State. I have been a Democrat all my life and worked every card to defeat the Republicans from path master up to President, and this is the first time we have had a chance to lay them out in twenty-six years. Then let us adopt this plan and rout them root and branch. From an old Jefferson and Jackson Democrat."

Now here is the point we make on the National. Mr. West's sole object is to "*enhance Hancock's chances of election.*" The National heads the card with these suggestive words—"*A Sensible Democrat!*" Ah, Mr. National, after all your nice talk to the greenback party, to stand firm in opposing coalition, to remain faithful to the greenback cause first, last and all the time, here we find you endorsing a scheme proposed by an old line Democrat to "*enhance Hancock's chances of election.*" Dear brother, you will have to get more meal if you think to hide that rat. If you desire to "enhance Hancock's chances of election" your readers will probably go into the enhancing business on their own hook and *some* of them will be very likely to *enhance* for Garfield and Arthur. You ought to have had more meal or a smaller rat, that time, my dear.

When Charles Dana went into the New York Sun he was worth $6,000. Now he thinks nothing of paying that sum for a horse; has a French *chef* in his kitchen, and spends money unlimitedly.

The Republican County Convention.

The Republican County Convention was held at the Circuit Court rooms in Grand Rapids, on Wednesday, July 28, at 11 o'clock before dinner, and was called to order by Hon. C. W. Watkins, chairman of the county committee.

Col. P. V. Fox was made temporary chairman and E. B. Lapham, of Algoma, was chosen scribe.

Four months ago a friend offered to bet ten dollars that Mr. R. C. Sessions of Gaines would "move that a committee of three on credentials be appointed"—(at the coming convention)—and would have won the bet, but found no takers; —the committee consisted of R. C. Sessions, W. W. Johnson, F. D. Adams. On motion of Capt. J. L. Smith of Plainfield, a man never known to miss a train or turn up at the wrong time in the right place, or wait for a cow to come along to be milked, made a motion that a committee of five on "order of business" be appointed and it was done free of charge. Capt. Smith, T. D. Gilbert, Don. J. Leathers, T. I. Daniels and A. W. Norton, filed out of the room to arrange the order and were gone over 18 seconds.

On motion of Dr. J. B. Griswold, a committee of five on permanent organization was constructed of W. M. Robinson, A. G. Chase, Norton Fitch, S. B. Scranton, L. M. Sellers.

Four tellers were appointed at the same salary paid last year.

A committee of three on resolutions was appointed, and Dr. C. W. Prindle, Mr. John Porter and Dr. J. B. Griswold were the men designated to lose their dinner and make ready to report.

The convention then took a recess until 1:30, and the streets to the hotels were paved with buttons. Candidates set up the ice water with a—"here's to Dr. Tanner." Their friends gathered in knots and discussed the situation and the universal conclusion was reached that the man who was about to strike Billy Patterson was on deck.

After dinner the convention went to its work on a full stomach. A few lean and hungry democrats from the city crowded up in front and stood leaning over the bar railing, evidently from force of habit. How hungry they looked—and, oh, how dry! It was a sad sight. Here a city democrat picking his teeth with a corkscrew, another feeling in his vest pocket for cloves, and so forth and so on, all standing up in front as bold as Gen. Hancock, with order No. 40 in one side pocket and a canteen of corn juice in the other. One whispers to another—"Why in blank can't we get out a big crowd like this at *our* convention?" and the other said—"just wait, Pete, till the gravel train comes in."

The temporary organization was made permanent, and the committee on credentials reported 96 delegates present, every ward and township being fully represented. In accordance with the order of business adopted the nomination of a candidate for State Senator came first. After two informal ballots a formal ballot was taken, resulting in the nomination of Mr. H. C. Russell of Cedar Springs, the vote standing H. C. Russell 47; John Porter, 31; A. B. Cheney, 7. Made unanimous.

Cyrus E. Perkins was renominated for Judge of Probate, receiving every vote cast.

Isaac Lamoreaux, of Grand Rapids, was nominated for sheriff on the sixth ballot.

F. A. Maynard, of Grand Rapids, was nominated for prosecuting attorney on the first ballot.

Fred S. Clark was renominated for county clerk on the first ballot.

James B. Willson was nominated for circuit court commissioner on second ballot.

Peter O. Voorheis was nominated for second circuit court commissioner on second ballot.

L. K. Bishop was renominated for register of deeds on third ballot.

J. A. S. Verdier was renominated for county treasurer by acclamation, without opposition.

Dr. D. A. Laubenstein and Dr. D. W. C. Burch were nominated for coroners.

Dorr Skeels was nominated for county surveyor by acclamation.

The convention took a recess to allow the several districts to agree upon delegates to the state and congressional conventions. On reassembling, the districts reported the following nominations, which were ratified in the most approved manner:

First district—Delegates to the state convention: Messrs. Chas. G. Granger, N. A. Earle, Wm. M. Robinson, J. B. Griswold, Alpha Child, Don J. Leathers, Wm. Jones, J. T. Elliot, C. W. Watkins, Geo. G. Steketee, P. V. Fox, E. F. Harrington and C. E. Belknap.

Delegates to the congressional convention: John DeGraaf, Gen. B. Pierce, J. C. Darragh, F. Loettgert, H. M. Reynolds, H. J. Felker, C. W. Prindle, Geo. W. Gray, Moses Taggart, E. F. Fox, A. B. Watson, F. W. Peck, C. G. Brinsmaid and J. W. Holcomb.

Second district Delegates to the state convention:

Messrs. R. C. Sessons, of Gaines; W. P. Carl, of Ada; Byron McNeal, of Byron; W. T. Adams, of Paris; J. W. Hine, Lowell; Adam B. Sherk, of Caledonia.

Delegates to the congressional convention:

Messrs. A. N. Norton, of Wyoming; Foster Kelly, of Gaines; E. Herd, of Paris; W. W. Johnson, of Grand Rapids; Otis White of Vergennes; E. L. Briggs, of Grand Rapids; H. G. Holt, of Cascade.

Third district Delegates to the state convention:

Messrs. C. S. Kidder, of Nelson; C. F. Sears, of Algoma; J. L. Smith, of Plainfield; D. C. Lyle, of Solon; E. Manly, of Walker; A. B. Cheney, of Sparta; S. B. Scranton, of Grattan.

Delegates to the congressional convention: N. F. Slawson, of Solon; C. M. Mann, of Courtland; John Berridge, of Nelson; Horton Fitch, of Alpine; L. M. Sellers, of Solon; W. R. Davis, of Oakfield; N. McMillan, of Algoma.

Gen. L. W. Heath, of Grand Rapids, was elected delegate at large.

The delegates were granted power of substitution.

The following resolutions were read by chairman Prindle and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Republicans of Kent county in convention assembled, that in the contest now entered upon for county officers, for State officers, for members of Legislature, for members of Congress, and for President and Vice President, we recognize a necessity rarely presented for the full employment of the entire energies and resources of the Republican party to the end that the people may secure, as the results of next November's election, a continuance of that honesty, efficiency and patriotic purpose that has for twenty years past characterized the Republican party's administration of public trusts, from the country office to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation.

Resolved, That in this campaign of vast importance and incalculable influences on the welfare of our people and their institutions, we invite the co-operation of all earnest, thinking citizens, sincerely devoted to the public good, referring to the policy and acts of the Republican party for twenty years past, in war and in peace, as guaranty for the sacredness of these high trusts.

Resolved, That we affirm our hearty gratification with, and our enthusiastic support of the principles enunciated by the National Republican Convention, and its nomination of James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur for President and Vice President of the United States, and that each and every member of this Convention pledges his personal and public influence to accomplish their election by a full and untrammeled expression of the will of the people through the ballot box.

Resolved, That the Hon. James A. Garfield presents, in his personal and political history, a man pre-eminently endowed with every element and attribute of statesmanship essential to the peaceful and successful administration of the country, from whose reputation, in the eyes of the people, all aspersions of falsehood and malignity fall off like drops of water from a smooth statue; and that his liberal and enlarged views upon every public question, whether tariff, commerce, or agricultural, and his devotion at all times to the right of man, entitles him to the heartfelt and laborious support of every member of the Republican party, and of every ardent lover of his country.

Hon. T. D. Gilbert offered a resolution in favor of Stockbridge for Governor. The convention manifested a disposition not to instruct the delegates and the resolution was withdrawn. As a rule delegations that go uninstructed wield far more influence in conventions than those that are trammelled with instructions.

Representative Convention.

The Republican representative convention for the second district of this county was held at Grand Rapids on Wednesday, July 28. M. M. Perry, chairman of the district committee, called the convention to order at 12, m. Mr. Sauisbury Mason of Wyoming was elected chairman and Geo. H. Godfrey of Vergennes, secretary. Mr. H. G. Holt moved that a committee on credentials, consisting of Messrs. L. S. Scranton, of Paris, Robert Hunter, Jr., of Lowell, and Joseph Blake, of Wyoming, be appointed. Carried.

The committee reported the delegates entitled to seats in the convention.

The convention proceeded to ballot for a representative, the following names having been presented as candidates: Messrs. Charles W. Garfield, of Paris; Adam B. Sherk, of Caledonia, and Edgar R. Johnson, of Cascade.

The first informal ballot resulted as follows: Total number of votes cast, 33, of which C. W. Garfield received 13; A. B. Sherk, 12; E. R. Johnson, 7; W. W. Johnson, 1.

The second informal ballot resulted—C. W. Garfield, 13; A. B. Sherk, 13; E. R. Johnson, 7. Total, 33.

On the third informal ballot C. W. Garfield received 15; A. B. Sherk, 16; E. R. Johnson, 3—one too many.

The convention then proceeded to a formal ballot, which resulted: Total number votes cast, 33, of which C. W. Garfield received 17; A. B. Sherk, 16.

The nomination of Mr. C. W. Garfield was made unanimous.

Messrs. H. G. Holt, Robert Hunter, Jr., and M. W. Bates were appointed a district committee for the ensuing two years.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

A Few Remarks Well Meant.

Personally considered the Republican county ticket is a strong one. The nominees are men well and favorably known in the county. They will make a thorough canvass and vigorous fight and the Republicans of Kent should and will put forth their best efforts to give them the victory and, to use a favorite Democratic expression, "if elected they will be inaugurated!"

We can say more for the personal merits of the nominees, however, than for the wisdom of the convention in turning a deaf ear to the well put arguments of some of the delegates relative to a proper distribution of the county nominations. That the convention made a mistake in huddling all (or nearly all) the nominations in the city, we are fully convinced. Far more zeal than wisdom was displayed in the manipulation of things that brought about this result. To entirely ignore the claims of the townships in convention and then depend on those townships to roll up the majorities necessary to assure success to the ticket, is not exactly in accordance with the divine idea that gave birth to the Golden Rule. We do not say this because of any soreness in Lowell, for Lowell will do her duty in this campaign and has no sore spots to be licked; we say it because we think it ought to be said "for the benefit of the order."

Six townships out of the 24 presented worthy candidates for nomination on the county ticket. They were all shelved. A cramp of magnanimity at last seized the convention, however, and the nomination of second coroner was given to Algoma, an office, carefully and judiciously managed, that will net the incumbent, perhaps, $2.50 a year. Never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, has isolation rendered such an unimportant office so conspicuous. It will make the future historian of this county sweat, just to think of it.

We hope and trust, however, that the Republicans of the various towns will not permit their present grievances to prevent them from giving the ticket their cordial and undivided support. We do not ask them to forget the mistake made by the convention; we ask them to remember it, and to see to it that the same mistake does not occur again. We ask this for the good of the party in this county. The success of the ticket is paramount to all other questions and the Republicans cannot afford to jeopardize the success of their ticket by repeating such mistakes. Did we not know whereof we speak we would not speak.

One of the most painful and distressing diseases to which the flesh is heir is Piles. DR. BOSANKO'S PILE REMEDY has been tried, tested and proved to be an infallible remedy for the cure of all kinds of Piles. Price 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. 48y1

QUERY—did you see Eclectric oil hand in another col? 17y1

FROM NEW YORK TRIBUNE.
New York Tribune, New York, May 17, 1876.
DR. M. M. FENNER, Fredonia, N. Y.
Dear Sir:—Please send me two more bottles of your Blood and Liver remedy and Nerve Tonic. My wife has been taking it and thinks it has done her good. Yours Truly,
C. A. TRACY.

Dr. Fenner's Improved Cough Honey will relieve any cough in one hour.
Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief cures any pain, as toothache, Neuralgia, Colic or Headache in 5 to 30 minutes, and readily relieves Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Diarrhœa, etc.
Dr. Fenner's St. Vitus Dance Specific, One bottle always cures. For sale by J. Q. Look Lowell, Mich.

Kendall's Spavin Cure—try it and be convinced. For man or beast. Read advertisement.

Health Is Wealth.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment; a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse or over-indulgence, which lead to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box or six for five dollars, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Address JOHN C. WEST & Co., Sole Proprietors, Chicago, Ill. Sold by J. C. West, sole authorized agent for Lowell. Frizell & Co., Wholesale Agents Detroit, Mich.

LIFE OF ZACH. CHANDLER
Agents Wanted. R. D. S. TYLER & Co., Detroit 48w8

"Foster" KID GLOVES
(PATENTED JUNE 13TH, 1876.)
FOR SALE BY N. B. BLAIN.
The Best Glove in the Market

MORTGAGE SALE—Whereas default having been made in the payment and conditions of a certain Mortgage dated May 10th, 1871, executed by Matilda Ryder to Francis King, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Kent County, Michigan, on the 6th day of June, 1871, at 8 o'clock a.m., in Liber 38 of mortgages on page 123. Said mortgage was assigned February 3d, 1873 by said Francis King to Harvey A. Rice, which assignment was recorded in said office November 8th, 1879 at 11¼ o'clock, a. m. in Liber 81 of mortgages on page 367. Said mortgage was again assigned November 8th, 1879 by Harvey A. Rice to John McWilliams, which second assignment was recorded in said office November 18th, 1879 at 8 o'clock a. m., in Liber 81 of mortgages on page 370. Upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice, of principal and interest the sum of two hundred and forty-five dollars and thirty-six cents ($245.36) besides an attorney fee of $25, provided in case of foreclosure, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same. Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, to satisfy the amount due thereon with interest and costs of foreclosure, and such sale will be made at Public Auction to the highest bidder, **October 28th, 1880** at ten o'clock a. m., at the front (western) door of Court Block (so called) in the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the County of Kent. Said premises being described as follows, to-wit: Lots number three (3) and four (4) of block eighteen (18) of Richards and Wickham's Addition to the village of Lowell in the County of Kent and state of Michigan.
Dated July 30th, A. D. 1880.
6w13 JOHN McWILLIAMS, Assignee.
MILTON M. PERRY, Attorney for Assignee.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONERS ON CLAIMS.—State of Michigan, County of Kent,—ss. Probate court for said county.
Estate of Francis Coppens, deceased.
The undersigned having been appointed by the Hon. Cyrus E. Perkins, Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate, and six months from the twenty-sixth day of June, A. D. 1880, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate, to all persons having claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.
Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on Wednesday the eighth day of September, A. D. 1880, and on Friday the twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., of each day, at the dwelling house of William P. Perrin, in the township of Bowne, in said county, to receive and examine such claims.
Dated July the twenty-third, A. D. 1880.
WM. P. PERRIN,
JAMES C. JOHNSON,
Commissioners.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, county of Kent, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Kent, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Grand Rapids, on Thursday, the twenty-second day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty.
Present—Cyrus E. Perkins, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of David S. Wooster, deceased.
On reading and filing the final account duly verified of Benjamin E. Burt and William P. Perrin, executors of the last will and testament of said deceased.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the seventeenth day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the examination and allowance of said account and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said executors give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account and the examination thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Lowell JOURNAL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Kent three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
(A true copy.) CYRUS E. PERKINS, Judge of Probate.
ADOLPH B. MASON, Register. 5w3

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, county of Kent, ss. At a session of the Probate court for the county of Kent, holden at the Probate office, in the city of Grand Rapids, on Tuesday the sixth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty.
Present—Cyrus E. Perkins, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of John Scott, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Margaret Scott praying for license and authority to mortgage certain real estate therein described and for reasons therein set forth.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the second day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all others persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Lowell JOURNAL a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Kent three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
(A true copy.) CYRUS E. PERKINS, Judge of Probate.
ADOLPH B. MASON, Register. 3w3

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
In the matter of the estate of Berthena Slayton, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 12th day of August, A. D., 1880, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house on the land hereafter described in the township of Grattan in the county of Kent in the state of Michigan, pursuant to license and authority granted to me on the fourteenth day of June A. D. 1880 by the Probate Court of Kent county, Michigan, all of the estate, right, title and interest of the said deceased of, in and to the real estate situated and being in the county of Kent in the state of Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit: The west fractional one-half of south-west fractional one-fourth, the west three-fourths (¾) of south-east quarter of south-west quarter and west one-fourth of north-west quarter of south-east quarter. All of said descriptions being on section fourteen and all lying in the town of Grattan, Kent County, Michigan.
Dated June 25th, A. D., 1880.
1w4 MILTON M. PERRY, Administrator.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, County of Kent,—ss. At a session of the Probate court for the county of Kent holden at the Probate office in the city of Grand Rapids, on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty.
Present—Cyrus E. Perkins Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Joseph Smith, deceased.
On reading and filing the final account of duly verified of Stephen Johnson and James C. Johnson, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased.
Thereupon it is ordered that Monday the twenty-third day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the examination and allowance of said account and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden at the Probate office in the city of Grand Rapids in said county and show cause if any there be why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered that said Executors give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said account and the examination thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Lowell JOURNAL a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Kent 3 successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
(A true copy) CYRUS E. PERKINS, Judge of Probate.
ADOLPH B. MASON, Register. 6w3

LOWELL NATIONAL BANK.
Of LOWELL, MICHIGAN.

CAPITAL,	$50 000.
SURPLUS,	$10 000.

DIRECTORS:

C. T. WOODING,	E. J. BOOTH,
C. G. STONE,	C. R. HINE,
N. A. STONE,	M. N. HINE,
A. S. STANNARD,	EDWARD BRADFIELD,
JAS. W. HINE.	

C. T. WOODING, PRES. E. J. BOOTH, V. PRES.
E. A. SUNDERLIN, CASHIER. M. N. HINE, ASS'T CASHIER.

BOOM ! BOOM !

Detroit and Grand Rapids undersold in Furniture.

THE
Lowell Furniture Factory,

turns out the best goods for the least money of any house on the D. G. H. & Railroad.

WE STAND BY THIS ASSERTION!

We have just put on the market an immense stock of Furniture of all kinds; the largest and the best invoice of mattresses, couches and camp chairs ever seen in Lowell.

We are now manufacturing elegant black walnut marble top bedroom sets which will be sold very cheap. A fine lot of children's carriages just received, also a large invoice of clocks, silverware &c, the best in the market.

Our store is now filled with the most desirable goods and we guarantee to supply the wants of the public to their entire satisfaction.

Remember we sell for Cash only, and can therefore give lower prices than any house that sells goods on time.

N. B.—Always on hand, the best and most complete line of undertakers goods in town. Hearse furnished free of charge.

Store and Salesroom in Bank Block, Lowell. Factory south of Grand River, near depot.

KOPF & HILL, Proprietors.

$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 pills, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeiters and imitators. The genuine manufactured only by John C. West & Co., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St. Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a three cent stamp. J. C. West, Agt., Lowell.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

FROM REV. E. P. GRANGER,
Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District:
ST ALBANS, Vt., Jan. 29, 1880.
GENTS.—In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ringbone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found. Respectfully yours,
P. N. GRANGER.

PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL.
STOUGHTON, Mass., March 16, 1880.
GENTS:—In justice to you and myself I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with Kendall's Spavin Cure, one very large one; don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large one off and two for the small one. The horse is entirely well, no bunch to be seen, and not at all stiff. This is a wonderful medicine.
Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sure in its effects, mild in its action, as it does not blister, yet is penetrating and powerful to reach any deep-seated pain or remove any bony growth or other enlargement, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints and limbs, or rheumatism in man, or any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild, yet certain in its effects. Send address for illustrated circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
2yr1

SIMEON HUNT, HENRY B. DAVIS
HUNT & DAVIS,
ABSTRACT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.
UNDER CITY NATIONAL BANK.
GRAND RAPIDS MICH

[Edward M. Adams, Circuit Court Commissioner, McReynolds Block.]

CHANCERY SALE.—State of Michigan—The circuit court for the county of Kent in Chancery.
Sabrina E. Lobdell, executrix of the last Will and Testament of David M. Miller, deceased, Complainant.
vs.
Jared Sprague, Savilla Sprague and David O. Ball, Defendants.
In pursuance of a decree made in said cause on March twenty-sixth 1880, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder on August fifth, 1880 at ten o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House of said county [to-wit: Court block so called,] in the city of Grand Rapids in said county all of the south half of village lots numbered two and three in block numbered thirty-six of Abel Avery's Plat of the village of Lowell in the county of Kent and state of Michigan.
McReynolds Block, Grand Rapids, June 18, 1880.
EDWARD M. ADAMS,
Circuit Court Commissioner, Kent County, Michigan.
Milton M. Perry, Complainant's Solicitor.

C. G. STONE & CO.,
Have Just Received a New, Fine line of
LADIES MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
Consisting of
EMBROIDERED CHEMISE, DRAWERS, SKIRTS AND NIGHT-DRESSES,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
☞ Ladies should not fail to examine Our Stock.

DETROIT MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE AND SPINNEY
A. B. SPINNEY, M. D. PROPRIETOR
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Health Journal Sent Free.

BUSINESS COLLEGE AT GRAND RAPIDS.
And Practical Training School is No. 1.
☞ College Journal free on application. Address C. G. SWENSBURG Principal

STATE OF MICHIGAN—Seventeenth Judicial Circuit in chancery. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Kent, in chancery, at the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1880.
JULIA A. BENNETT, Complainant,
vs.
JONAS M. BENNETT, Defendant.
In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file that the defendant, Jonas M. Bennett, is a non-resident of the State of Michigan, but that he resides in the State of Colorado. Therefore, on motion of Lewis & Son, Solicitors for said complainant, it is ordered that the appearance of said defendant be entered in this cause within three months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance he cause his answer to the complainant's Bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's Solicitors within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said Bill and notice of this order, And in default thereof said Bill be taken as confessed by said defendant. And it is further ordered that within twenty days herefrom the complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the Lowell JOURNAL, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county weekly, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six successive weeks, or that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.
D. E. CORBITT, Circuit Court Commissioner, Kent County, Mich.
LEWIS & SON, Solicitors for Complainant.
June 29th, 1880.
ATTEST: A true and compared copy of an original order of publication on file in this office.
FRED S. CLARK, Register in Chancery.

Gunther's Chicago Mead
The Great Health Beverage,
On draught at West's Drug Store. Soda Water and Choice Cigars, &c.
J. C. West, Druggist & Stationer.

Notice to Builders.

I hereby wish to notify through the public press all who are contemplating building this season, that I now have on hand a full supply of seasoned lumber at the very low prices seen in the following price list. All who are designing to build will find it to their interest to call upon us and examine our qualities of lumber before purchasing elsewhere. Reduction made on bills.
Very truly yours, J. D. STERNS.
Mill ¼ mile south of Smyrna.

PRICE LIST.

Bill Stuff—Common,	$ 8	per M.
Fencing— "	8	"
" —Culls,	5 to 6	"
Stocks—8 in, 10 in, 12 in,	8 to 10	"
Finishing—according to quality,	20 to 25	"
Flooring—Dressed and matched,	14 to 16	"
Siding—Beveled,	10 to 20	"
Siding—Drop,	16 & up.	"
Ceiling—Dressed and beaded,	16	"
Ship Culls—Ruff and dressed,	5 & 6	"
Lath,	$2.75	per M feet.

One dollar extra for every 2 feet in length of bill stuff above 16 feet. J. M. STERNS.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER
Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.
It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.
It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.
The State Assayer and Chemist of Mass. and leading Physicians endorse and recommend it as a great triumph in medicine.
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS
will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.
PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

LOWELL MARKETS.

Corrected on Tuesday of each week by JOHN GILES & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

Butter, fresh	12
Beans per bu	70c @ 1,00
Bran per ton	$15.00
Cheese per lb	12½
Calf skins, dry	12c.
" " green	9c @ 10c.
Eggs pr doz, fresh	8
Flour pr cwt	$2.75
Hay pr ton	$8.00
Hides, dry	9c @ 10c.
" green	& 7 c.
Lard pr lb	@ 8c
Oats pr bu	40c.
Tallow pr lb	5c.
Sheep pelts	10 to 75.
Wheat ext white old 90, new 85.	
CloverSeed	4.50
Timothy seed	3.00.
Honey white cap	12
Do extracted	12 c.
Corn,	50c per bush.
Red Top per bu.	$1.25
Blue Grass "	1,25
Green Peas per bu.	1,00
" unwashed per lb.	25
New Potatoes	30
Raspberries, red, per bu.	$2,00
" bl'k "	2,00
Whortle berries per qt.	8
String Beans per bu.	75
Blackberries per qt.	8c.
Cabbage per head	5 to 7c.
Apples per bushel	10 to 25c.
Peaches	$1.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL
INDUCEMENT!
AND
Prices Reduced!
AT THE
BOSTON STORE!

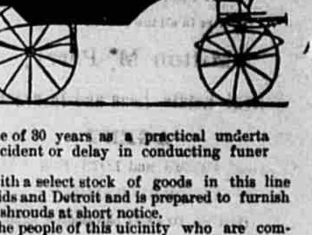
All Wool Bunting 20c.
Handsome Lawns 8c.
Double fold Maumee Cloth 25c.
Parasols from 10c. up.

Don't buy your goods until you learn our Reduced Prices.

BOSTON STORE,
Lowell, Mich.

JOHN KOPF. ORTON HILL.
UNDERTAKING.

We keep two Hearses and reliable horses and drivers which are furnished



FREE TO OUR PATRONS.

Mr. John Kopf has had an experience of 30 years as a practical undertaker and in that time has not met with any accident or delay in conducting funerals to which he gives his personal attention.
He has just returned from the city with a select stock of goods in this line which is unrivaled outside of Grand Rapids and Detroit and is prepared to furnish promptly all sizes of coffins, caskets, and shrouds at short notice.
We extend a cordial invitation to the people of this vicinity who are compelled to use these articles to call and examine our stock.

Kopf & Hill, Bank Block

THIS CUT REPRESENTS THE KALAMAZOO SPRING TOOTH HARROW.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Whoever buys, sells or uses Spring tooth Harrows or Cultivators other than those manufactured by D. C. and H. C. Reed & Co. and D. Waterbury & Co., of Kalamazoo, are liable to prosecution for infringement of patent.
That all may act informedly in the matter we quote from the Garver Patent, No. 95,458, dated, Oct. 5th, 1869, and Reissue No. 8,142, dated Mar. 26th, 1878, now owned by H. C. and D. C. Reed & Co. of Kalamazoo, Mich.
"The size and shape of the teeth may be varied considerably without departing from the principle of my invention, which contemplates broadly, a Harrow or Cultivator, provided with teeth fastened at one end to the frame, but so formed between the point of attachment to the frame and the point of contact with the ground, that it will spring or yield so as to pass over lumps or obstacles without injury to the tooth itself and without disturbing the operation of the other teeth of the Harrow."

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

Suits have been commenced in the U. S. Court against four parties for infringing this patent and will be prosecuted as rapidly as consistent with the best interests of the plaintiff.
This is no bull-dozing advertisement, but simply a friendly notice to parties who contemplate purchasing or dealing in Spring tooth Harrows and Cultivators. We have a variety of styles and sizes suitable to all kinds and conditions of soil, doing good work among stumps, stones, sods, roots, and superior to all other cultivators.
VANE & BARRINGER, Gen'l Agent, Ionia.
For sale by ATKINS & ADAMS, Lowell.

Subscribe for the Journal during the Campaign.

LOWELL JOURNAL.
LOWELL, MICH.
A Live Paper in a Live Town.

Detroit, G'd Haven & Milwaukee RAILROAD
THE OLD RELIABLE ROUTE TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.
TRAINS LEAVE LOWELL GOING EAST:

Steamboat Express,	7 30 A. M.
Through Mail,	11 30 A. M.
Evening Express,	5 24 P. M.
Mixed to Owosso,	1 50 P. M.
Through Freight,	6 10 P. M.

GOING WEST:

Saturday Night Mixed,	9 15 A. M.
Through Freight,	1 45 A. M.
Night Express,	5 20 A. M.
Through Mail,	4 47 P. M.
Mixed,	12 20 P. M.
Steamboat Express,	11 10 P. M.

☞ Through tickets to all principal points East, for sale at the Company's office, Lowell.
Ladies and Smoking Cars on all day trains.
Pullman Sleeping cars on all night trains.
F. O. TAFT, Lowell Agent. W. H. FIRTH, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Detroit.

Lowell Post-Office.
MAILS CLOSE
For D. G. H. & M. East, 11 A. M.; 4:45 P. M.
For D. G. H. & M. West, 4:20 P. M.; 8:30 P. M.
For Fallassburgh, Alton Grant and Grattan 7:00 A. M.
For West Campbell, Clarksville, Campbell, Carleton Center, Hastings, North Irving, Fillmore, Freeport, Bowne and Alto, 7 o'clock A. M.
For Keene, mail closes every Friday at 3 P. M.
Post-office hours from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Open from 12 to 1 o'clock on Sundays.
JAS. W. HINE, P. M.

A. O. U. W.
Regular meetings of Lowell Lodge No. 38, first and third Fridays of each month. Quarterly meetings third Friday evenings of the months of March, June, September and December.
THEO. B. CARTER, Rec. E. W. DODGE, M. W.

JOHN M. MATHEWSON. JOSEPH WURZBURG.
MATHEWSON & WURZBURG,
LAWYERS,
OFFICE IN TRAIN'S BLOCK,
Lowell, Michigan.

RENWICK & WALKER,
ATTORNEYS and SOLICITORS
INSURANCE WRITTEN,
MONEY LOANED.
Over National Bank,
Lowell, Michigan.

GEO. W. ROUSE Practical Horse Shoer, Broadway, west of Union Block, west side, Sign of Big horse shoe.

RICKERT & ROBERTSON, Dental Surgeons. Rooms over Scott's Hardware Store. Work warranted.

H. N. TAYLOR, Iron Founder, Manufacturer and Dealer in Agricultural Implements. Cor. Jackson and Avery Streets.

PROF. L. P. REDINGTON, Practical Tuner and Repairer of Pianos and Organs. Having had twenty-five years experience. Satisfaction is guaranteed. Orders may be left at Ionia or Lowell.

Home and Vicinity.

Rev. Busser is in Illinois, Mrs. Busser is at Saranac.

Eternal vigilance is the price of watermelons!

Miss Phœbe Fairchild is visiting her Lowell friends.

Grattan and Freeport letters came too late for last week.

Miss S. Wilkinson of Chicago, is visiting Miss Belle Malcolm of this village.

Mrs. Dr. Ellis of Detroit, is visiting Mrs. R. W. Graham, of this village.

Mrs. Daniel Driscoll of Montcalm Co., has been a visiting her Lowell sister, Mrs. W. J. Medler.

Rev. N. Bray of this village will preach at the Congregational church next Sunday morning.

F. S. Cable, representing the establishment of A. S. Barnes & Co., Chicago, was in town yesterday.

The Cedar Springs Clipper gets the Kent County tax sales this year. Which will give Sellers a good send off.

The wheat crop has gone democratic in some localities around here. Other localities report the yield very good.

About 20 Sir Knights from Ionia, came here yesterday to drill with the Lowell Sir Knights. Hicks' Band did good music for them.

Last Saturday Mr. John Robertson of this village received a telegram calling him to Wisconsin to see his oldest son who was dangerously ill.

N. A. Stone and family returned from the east on the 27th ult. They visited the seashore, Boston, Quebec and various other points of interest.

Lowell's candidate for Register of Deeds was not made the nominee of the convention. But he isn't feeling very badly about it. His name is Stalwart.

Nearly $90 worth of tickets were sold at this place for the M. E. excursion last Thursday. Those who were fortunate enough to go reported a splendid time.

King, Quick & King are doing a good paying business. Serves them right—they had a big job on their hands and waded through it bravely. Pluck wins.

M. E. social at J. D. Husted's Friday night. Conveyances free from Potter House for all who have none of their own. Peaches and cream will be served.

The Star Clothing House, Grand Rapids, uses the electric light and the three Brush lamps of 2000 candle power each make the inside of this popular establishment as light as day.

Reports are in circulation denying the statement recently published in various papers relative to the hanging of Jimmy Olcott, at Leadville. It is claimed that letters have been received stating that Olcott is still alive. Who knows positively about this?

Joseph Sayles, big, fat, jolly Joe, formerly of Lowell, has been renominated for Judge of Probate of Osceola county. Of course he will be elected. Let Joseph sit down on the Democratic party and that party will find itself flattened at the polls.

Mr. P. J. Jersey, of Belding, the first prize Cornetist of Michigan, is stopping with Hicks' Lowell Band. He gave some very fine music last evening, and all that heard him were very highly pleased. We are informed that he will accompany our band to Chicago, Aug. 17th.

Mr. John M. Mathewson's fine team became frightened and ran away near the upper Grand river bridge Monday night and one of the horses broke a leg and had to be shot. The team was a very valuable one and the loss is a sad one indeed. The buggy was badly wrecked.

If the columns of the JOURNAL look a little neglected this week don't be severe. Monday morning we received word that there were dangerous counterfeit $100 bills in circulation and you can just bet we felt a little nervous that day and next, looking over Saturday's receipts at this office. Dear reader, if you value peace of mind, don't be an editor.

COMPLIMENTARY.—An Ionia lawyer says that the handsomest "brief" he ever saw was one recently printed at the office of the Lowell JOURNAL. The attorney for whom it was printed also says that it was far ahead of anything he saw in the Supreme court room at Lansing, and that the other attorneys present agreed with him. It *was* a good job but, bless you, we are turning out such work every day. Medals hanging all over this office for turning out the finest job printing in this part of the country.

South Boston News.

The Council was well attended considering the amount of work Grangers have to perform this season of the year. Some Granges were well represented while others were not represented at all. The next council will be held at Keene Grange Hall on Friday, Aug. 20, 1880, and the subject of wheat, its culture and the best varieties to sow will be discussed. Let every Grange be represented.

The Sabbath school picnic will be held to-morrow at Mr. Mr. Clark's grove, near the parsonage.

There is some talk about organizing a Garfield and Arthur Club. A move in the right direction.

Mrs. White of Hartford, Conn., is visiting at her uncle's, C. L. Parsons.
COR.

Vergennes Visitor.

Some Vergennesites went to Muskegon Thursday with the crowd.

Miss C. Collar has had several guests, college friends.

Miss A. Austin of Austin, Ill., and Mrs. M. M. Crosby of Grand Rapids have been the guests of Mrs. G. W. Crosby.

Mrs. Dean, our school teacher has, resigned and Miss Dora Vandeusen will finish the term.

Miss Mary Walker is engaged to teach in the Bailey district.

The funeral services of Alexander Anderson were held at the M. E. church on Saturday.

Mrs. S. Soules and Morgan Lyon are on the sick list.

The reports concerning diphtheria in our town are slightly exaggerated. Two children have died and a few others are sick but in a fair way to recover.—COR.

Cannon Reports.

Old Mrs. Hartwell, better known as "Aunt Anna," is visiting at her grand son's, Mr. Martin Tuttle, in the town of Plainfield. She lives with her youngest child, Mr. Charles Hartwell, of Cannonsburgh. She has had fifteen great grandchildren, (four of whom are dead) and is nearly 82 years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Patrick are housekeeping in the west part of M. A. Patrick's house, it having been built for the use of two families. They look very cozy.

Mrs. A. E. Hartwell and Mrs. M. B. Hine intend to go to Morley next Saturday to visit at Mr. Ira Purdy's.

Dr. C. L. Chamberlain reports considerable sickness. Diphtheria especially assumes a very malignant form. It is mostly in the south part of Grattan.
COR.

Fallassburg News.

A great deal of sickness in our midst.

Miss E. J. Richmond has gone back to Trufant.

John Sherard is very low with typhoid fever; his recovery is doubtful.

The forty acre farm where Wm. Richardson lives has been sold lately for $1,400.

Mr. L. Phillips has so far recovered that he is able to be about again.

News from Albion.—Prof. Mills and wife are joint proprietors of a bouncing boy.

We are glad to learn that B. L. Sayles who has been dangerously sick is much better.

Frank Benson and George Madison have moved their household goods to Fox's Mills, and will board the hands that are repairing the mill.

Mrs. J. B. Miller who was called to Kansas on account of the sickness of her daughter, Mrs. John Tate, has returned and reports Mrs. Tate much improved in health.

Mrs. Thomas Cornell and daughter-in-law have been visiting during the past week at her brother's, Mr. C. W. Beckwith.
FRANK.

Freeport and Vicinity.

Frank Deming, our linden merchant, is building up a fine trade.

The hum of the threshing machine is heard from all directions.

Wheat does not pan out as well as expected, by far.

Daniel Sinclair has been appointed Highway Commissioner in Bowne, in place of A. C. Clemens, resigned.

Georgie Miller, six years old, came near drowning in the mill-pond recently. He fell in from the dam, went over the waste weir, falling a distance of nine feet, and then on down the stream. When rescued he was nearly exhausted. A few minutes more and there would have been one less boy to fool around the mill-pond.

Rev. A. N. McConoughy preached at the Congregational church last Sunday morning and evening; his discourses evinced close thought and thorough culture. It is hoped that the society may secure his services as pastor.

The Republicans have reorganized their club by electing Job Cheesebrough, president; E. Bergy and A. C. Clemens, vice presidents; George Reuter, secretary; John G. Nagler, treasurer. Speeches were made by George Bowers and Marshall Cook, the new editor of the Hastings Banner.

Grattan Gatherings.

The Grattan sabbath school held a picnic in Scranton's grove last Friday.

Mrs. Rose Matice started for Iowa last Thursday to join her husband in that state.

Wheat, so far as yet threshed here, is only yielding from ten to twelve bushels per acre.

Two births the past week: A son to Mrs. S. Matice and a daughter to Mrs. Martin Cusack.

Mrs. Rose Mattice, who has been visiting Lowell friends, intends starting for Iowa in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Smith, formerly of Grattan, returned from Dakota to to Greenville last Saturday.

Mrs. A. Clemens and Mrs. H. Clemens, both living in the same house, are very sick with intermittent fever.

Mr. N. Ross who had a finger taken off in a mill at Pine Lake, has been brought home quite sick. Mrs. Ross is still quite feeble.

The Grattan delegates to the Republican county convention, held Wednesday, were Messrs. S. B. Scranton, O. I. Watkins and H. Miller.

Diphtheria is very bad in south Grattan. It is feared there have been more deaths from this disease as the bell at the Catholic church tolled Sunday afternoon.

A very beautiful horse—"Lord Aberdeen"—imported from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, passed through Grattan the other day. His color is dapple brown, heighth 16 1-2 hands, weight 1800 lbs.

Bertie, oldest son of H. Lessiter, was surprised with a large gathering of young people last Thursday, it being his nineteenth birthday. About seventy were present, and all seemed to enjoy themselves. Among the guests we were pleased to notice were Mr. Frank Alger and the Misses Robinsons from near Lowell, Mr. D. R. Alger's family and A. R. Weeks' young people. A number of fine gifts were presented.

A few days since a widow known as Mrs. Weaver, who made herself very conspicuous here last winter, was introduced to Mr. Sparks, and learning that he was engaged to, and corresponding with, a lady in Indianapolis, Ind., she took a letter from the Grattan P. O. from this lady to Mr. Sparks, opened and destroyed its contents, and inserted the following in its place, which is an exact copy:

"INDIANAPOLIS, July 6, '80.
MR. SPARKS.—I have been thinking this matter over I think that it would bee better for us not to think enny more of each other after this onley as friends I had rather you would not write to me at all, my reasons ar best known to my self. TONY."

A glance showed Mr. S. that the letter had been tampered with, and as Mrs. W's. curiosity led her to seek his presence every day, she became an object of suspicion, and with a little help he confronted her just as she was writing a letter to the Indianapolis lady, purporting to come from Sparks. I leave the readers of the JOURNAL to imagine the denouement; suffice it to say, Mrs. Weaver left our town the next morning and hasn't been heard from since. MAUD.

The County Ticket.

The Republican county ticket is before the people and the candidates are popular and strong. They will lead an aggressive fight and most of them know how to do valiant service in campaign work. The personal popularity of most of the candidates will draw a good many votes from the opposition.

Hurrah for Garfield.

The nomination of Charles W. Garfield by the Republicans of this district, as a candidate for Representative in the State Legislature, is a good one. Mr. Garfield has a state reputation and his influence at Lansing will be felt. We say "*will be felt*" because we regard his election as sure. Hurrah for Garfield!—two of 'em.

For State Senator.

Mr. Henry C. Russell, the Republican nominee for State Senator, is a prominent business man of Cedar Springs. He is a man of broad and liberal views, sound judgment and exceedingly popular among all classes. On returning to his home after the nomination he was given a grand ovation by the citizens of the northern townships, many democrats joining the happy throng. His good qualifications not only commend him to the people but render him a most suitable candidate for the high and honorable position of State Senator.

What Lowell Wants.

While Lowell has not for the past few years done much to increase its population it has done much in the way of public improvements and the property valuation of the place has been materially increased. Several new brick blocks have been erected in the business portion of our village, two new school houses have been built, a shingle mill and one new church added and many other marked improvements made within the last few years. Our growth is substantial and our future as a business town is bright. What we most need now are more factories and workshops. With our splendid water power Lowell offers advantages seldom found in towns of this size. Let the improvements go on and let inducements be held out to capital to invest here, where patience and perseverance have seldom failed to bring reward.

The Game of "We."

It is a new game. And a nice game. And a cunnin' game. We have seen it played. It is played fine. Which makes it a fine game. It goes thusly: A greenbacker, with antecedents decidedly Democratic, smilingly, softly, purringly approaches a greenbacker who was a Republican before he joined the new party. Says the D. G. (which interpreted means Democratic-Greenbacker) to the R. G. (Republican Greenbacker) "things looked mixed, don't they?" "Rather," says the R. G. Then the D. G. humbles himself to the ground, picks up a split shingle and proceeds to whittle. "Looks badly mixed"—continues the D. G.,—"no hope for us this fall." Then the R. G. winks one eye at his nose and waits. "Well," asks the D. G. "what shall *we* do?" *We* don't want to lose our votes, of course." "Of course," repeats the R. G. "*We* can't do anything for Weaver and we can't vote for Garfield—now what shall *we* do?" The R. G. winks his other eye at his nose and waits. "I think," says the D. G. "that the best thing *we* can do is to go for Hancock, brother B." The R. G. winks both eyes at his nose and says—"do, hey?" And then the D. G. whispers soft, seductive words into the ear of the R. G. and the Democrat across the way who invented the game of "we" looks out from behind the window shutter and chuckles. "We," continues the D. G. "can get to the front, there," and then more soft and seductive words. * * * They part with a mutual nod and the R. G. an hour later comes up into the JOURNAL office and tells us all about the game of "We," and says *we* who used to vote the Republican ticket can't be seduced now into voting the Democratic ticket, and if this little game of "*We*" is the game to play you may just put "*we*" down for Garfield and Arthur." Several R. G.'s have told us of this new game of "We" and they want every R. G. to be prepared for it. And so we will just say, whenever a D. G. begins to coo around an R. G., *a la* Charley Morse, for instance, the R. G. will please wink one eye at his nose and wait a little and presently he will see how the game of "We" is played. It's a new game. And a nice game. And a cunnin' game. And its the game of "We."

LOWELL GARFIELD & ARTHUR CLUB.

200 Members Already Enrolled.

A Call to Organize.

The following petition and pledge has been circulated and received two hundred signatures.

To the Township Republican Committee of Lowell Township:

We the undersigned hereby agree to become and do become members of the Garfield and Arthur club of the township of Lowell, and we request you to call a meeting of said club in the village of Lowell at your earliest convenience to organize and elect officers.

In accordance with the above request we hereby call a meeting of the members of the Garfield and Arthur club of the township of Lowell and of all other residents and voters of Lowell township who are in sympathy with the Republican party and its principles, to be held at Music Hall, in the village of Lowell, at 8 o'clock, Friday evening, Aug. 13th, to organize and elect officers and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

A full attendance is requested.
M. M. PERRY,
N. B. BLAIN,
M. H. WALKER,
Township Republican Com.

That Challenge Accepted.

In reply to the challenge of Mr. Hourigan I would say: I told Mr. Hourigan that I did not think there was a man in Lowell that could give me twenty miles in a 24 hours "go-as-you-please" match. I hardly thought he would challenge me, but if he means business and will give me the odds of 20 miles, for $50 a side, the winner to receive door money (after all the expenses are paid,) he can meet me at the LOWELL JOURNAL office, Tuesday evening, August 10th, to deposit money, choose judges, etc. The match to commence Friday evening, Aug. 13th, 9 o'clock p. m., and close Saturday evening at 9 o'clock p. m. Match to take place at Train's Hall.
CHARLEY FOX.

The Popular Book of the Day.

About once in a generation appears a book that is at once and universally accepted as a marked element in the life and literature of the world. Such a work, at the close of the seventeenth century, was Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," one of the best known books of human origin. In our own more fertile age, Walter Scott's "Waverley" first burst the bonds of stilted fiction and created *the historical novel;* about thirty years later Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" aroused the world with indignation over the wrongs of a race, and inaugurated *the novel with a purpose.* And now, thirty years later, appears another book, "A FOOL'S ERRAND BY ONE OF THE FOOLS," which has seized upon the popular heart and run through edition after edition, as fast as it could be printed.

The present edition of this remarkable book is an enlargement partly in the tale itself, which the author has revised very carefully and supplied with some new matter, but especially in the addition of Part II., containing thirteen intensely interesting chapters, which give a concise review of recent events at the South, including an account of the rise, extent, purpose, methods, disguises, secret oaths, and mysterious deeds of the redoubtable Ku-Klux Klan; *all fully authenticated* from sworn documents never before grouped for the general public.

The engravings have been designed by competent artists from original models. "The Invisible Empire" is in every respect and "honest book." It gives 524 pages, in clear, legible type, compact and full, containing more matter than many a book selling at double the price. F. D. Eddy of Lowell is agent and orders may be left at the Post-office.

Journal Jottings.

Adrian has over 100 manufacturing establishments.

A tug sank in Muskegon Lake last Friday. No lives lost.

The propeller Cleveland was burned on Saginaw Bay last Thursday.

Muskegon will present Mr. David McLaughlin as a candidate for congress.

G. M. Tabor has retired from the Ionia National. Tabor lays down the Faber.

A cigar maker was run over by the cars near Schoolcraft Friday and cut in two. Supposed suicide.

Detroit Democrats are troubled. They don't agree as to the best man to put up for congress in the first district.

The Adventists will hold a camp meeting at Alma, Gratiot county, beginning to-morrow and closing Aug. 10.

Postmaster Wagner of Windsor, is said to have absconded with a Detroit woman, leaving the postal account a good deal short.

J. R. Hathaway's hardware store, Howard City, was burglarized last Wednesday night $100 worth. Burglars captured Thursday.

The Ottawa county Republican convention instructed the delegates to the congressional convention to vote for Hon. Geo. A. Farr.

A Grand Rapids man pounded a chromo peddler and was fined $23 for it. On this basis, a man that pounds an oil painting peddler would be fined about $23,000,000.

Dr. Slade, the great spirit medium, made a good many Lansing eyes bug out pretty big with astonishment. And now some are asking—"ef they beant sperits what be they?" Dr. Slade would be a good political manipulator. He makes up a "slate" that gets 'em all.

Hooker A. DeLand, of Grand Rapids, has applied for a divorce from his wife, Sara, the beautiful singer. Sara is the charmer scandal mixed up with Rev. Dr. Thompson at Berlin. Her husband was foreman of the Grand Rapids Democrat. The nub of the situation is this. Sara went abroad, moved in higher circles than when at home, was courted, flattered, admired, befuddled; felt that she had outgrown her husband, and when she came home refused to live with him as his wife. Hooker had contributed all his spare earnings to her musical education and was proud of her. She was ashamed of him, probably, because he was poor and not as high-toned as a duke. Hooker ought to have his little divorce, and Sara ought to pay back the money he squandered on her.

Died.

In Lowell, Friday, July 30, 1880, FLORA STOWELL, aged 1 year and 7 months.

In Lowell, Sunday, Aug. 1, 1880, ALLIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Wheeler, in the 4th year of her age.

In Vergennes, Friday, July 30, 1880, ALEXANDER ANDERSON, aged 62 years and 5 days.

In Pewamo, Mich., Friday, July 30, 1880, Mrs. MARTHA DAWSON, wife of J. H. Dawson, formerly of Lowell. Deceased was in her 47th year.

In Grattan, July 28, 1880, ANNA, daughter of Michael Malone, in her 8th year.

In Grattan, Sunday, Aug. 1, 1880, JIMMIE, son of James Hurley, aged 2 years and 3 months.

In Centreville, Kansas, May 14, 1880, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. G. H. Smith, Mr. ALPHEUS HATCH, formerly of Lowell, Mich., aged 69 years.

Common Council.

Lowell, Mich., Aug. 2d, 1880.
Regular meeting of the Common Council.
Present full board.
Previous minutes read and approved.
R. W. Graham, chairman of the special drain committee, reported in favor of a drain on Washington street and also that it would require about 150 rods of tiling at a cost of $2 per rod.
On motion the report was accepted and on further motion the petition was laid on the table.
On motion the petition for opening Brush street was laid on the table—also the petitions for repairs on Hudson St., and for laying out a street in continuation of Maple St.
A petition was received signed by C. T. Wooding and 27 others praying for a cross-walk in front of the post-office building and the same was referred to Street Committee.
The following bills were presented, approved by the Finance Com., and ordered paid from the proper fund:

J. C. West	fire fund	14.99,
Mrs A. C. Deane	"	8.20,
O. F. Kellogg	"	3.00,
M. Jacobson & Co.	"	17.06,
R. Marshall (pay roll) st. fund		27.05,
R. Marshall	general "	9.00,
A. F. Denny	fire "	6.00,
O. M. Coats	general "	8.00,

The Street Com. reported settlement with Carr & Davis for building two bridges across Flat river at $1568.00.
On motion the sum of $10.00 was voted to Carr & Davis for extra work in filling on south side of bridge St.
On motion it was resolved that a tax of 5-8 per cent be spread on the aggregate valuation of the village of Lowell, for the year 1880, for the street fund and a like tax of 1-8 per cent for the fire fund.
On motion Board adjourned.
JAMES H. WEEKS, Recorder.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post office at Lowell, Kent County Mich, August 4, 1880.
Ladies List.—Miss Matie Barckley, Miss Annie Locher, Mrs. Julia A. Simons, Miss Alma M. White.
Gents List.—P. J. Devine, C. J. Hosteddler, W. M. Mayo, George Musken, Loren Pitcher, Wm. Ring, A. Y. Smith, Freeman Young.
Persons calling for these letters will please say "ADVERTISED" and give the date of this notice.
JAS. W. HINE, P. M.

Journal Gleanings.

Bret Harte is writing a novel of English country life.

A gentleman will never insult any one, and a loafer cannot.

Vanderbilt is still in Paris buying pictures by the square yard.

Webb Hayes is going into the mercantile business in Toledo.

Secretary Evarts has taken his son Prescott, a youth of 19, as his private secretary.

Artemas Ward's mother is still living in Waterford, Me., a bright, busy, humorous old lady of 70.

William R. Cunningham, one of the original abolitionists, died Monday at Lafayette, Ind.

Mr. Bancroft has been 55 years on his History of the United States. Expects to finish it this year.

John Morrissey valued his estate at $150,000. It pans out not enough to pay his creditors, and leaves his wife penniless.

The highest percentage of municipal growth shown by the census is that of Denver—650 per cent since the last census.

A country newspaper rendered Lawrence Barrett's congratulatory telegram to Garfield—"Glamis thou art and Cawdor thou shalt be"—"Clams thou art and chowder thou shalt be."

The best liniment for human flesh is Kendall's Spavin Cure. See Ad.

Buy no other but the Jamestown Alpacas. For sale by J. M. Weatherwax.

Our druggists have at last been able to secure a partial supply of Electric Bitters. This is the remedy that is producing such a sensation throughout the country. The demand for these Bitters is unprecedented, many dealers being unable to procure them at all. Their wonderful and rapid curative qualities in removing diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys, as well as the low price (50 cents), seem to take like wildfire.—[Ex.

Get your dress goods of J. M. Weatherwax.

A Mother's Grief.

The pride of a mother, the life and joy of a home, and her children, hence her grief when sickness enters and takes them away. Take warning then, that you are running a terrible risk, if they have a Cough, Croup or Whooping Cough, which lead to Consumption, if you do not attend to it at once. Shiloh's Consumption Cure is guaranteed to cure them. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $100. For Lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. Sold by Hunt & Hunter.

The Jamestown alpacas are all warranted fast colors. For sale by Weatherwax.

Wallace's Tonic Bitters have stood the test for years, thousands testify to their healing qualities. Try them and be cured. For Sale by J. C. West, Lowell. 45m6

The Jamestown alpacas are the most durable goods worn. For sale by Weatherwax.

No family can remain long in ill health where they use Electric Bitters. They are a staunch and reliable family medicine, and are saving the lives of hundreds daily, as well as enormous doctor bills. If you are ailing, and feeling as though a spell of sickness was before you, procure a bottle of Electric Bitters at once, and see with what surprising rapidity you will be restored to perfect health. For sale by Hunt & Hunter, at 50 cents per bottle.

Dr. Casper recommends Kendall's Spavin Cure in the highest terms and thousands of eminent physicians do the same.

The Jamestown Alpacas are the most popular goods worn. For sale by Weatherwax.

FASTEST TIME, 2-11.

No horse has ever made fast enough time but what it will be liable to be beaten sometime, for Kendall's Spavin Cure is sure to limber up the joints and leave thousands of spavined horses as sound and limber as a colt, and it has been used with such remarkable results for every kind of blemish or lameness on beast or man, that every person owning a horse with stiff joints or any blemish, should use it. Read advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure.

The Best I Ever Knew Of.

J. G. Starkey, a prominent and influential citizen of Iowa City, says: "I have had the Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for several years, and have used every remedy I could hear of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your Shiloh's Vitalizer advertised in our paper, and was persuaded to try it. I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me. It is certainly the best remedy I ever knew of." Price 75 cts. Sold by Hunt & Hunter.

The acid Blood is the primary cause and sustaining dower of Rheumatism. Where there is Alkali there can be no Rheumatism. The "DR. BOSANKO RHEUMATIC CURE," is a chemically prepared Alkaline, neutralizing the acidity and removing chronic inflammation by absorption. It is not claimed that the cure is a panacea for a long catalogue of diseases, like many others, but for Rheumarism and Lame Back alone it is a sovereign remedy. Price 75 cents. Sold by all druggists. 48y1

WHAT YOU CAN'T DO.

You can't do a nice job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law-suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article with a sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should attempt it in such a *condition* when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little of Parmelee's Dyspepsia Compound. It is a great regulating tonic. Relief guaranteed or money refunded. Sample bottle 15 cents; large size $1.00. Sold by HUNT & HUNTER.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

Is the result of using Hamilton's Oriental Balm, warranted to be harmless. The most elegant and delicate preparation for the skin ever invented. Removes tan, pimples, freckles and all blemishes of the cuticle and leaves the skin smooth and beautiful. Price 50 cents. Sold by HUNT & HUNTER.

THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH, AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.

If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for Hamilton's German Bitters will cure you. If you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, German Bitters will revive you. If you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or strengthening, German Bitters is what you need. If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady and your faculties waning, Hamilton's German Bitters will give you new life and vigor. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by HUNT & HUNTER.

DANDELION.

Who does not know this harmless little plant which, which with its bright green leaves and golden colored flowers, adorns our grass-plots and pasture grounds! Dr. White's Dandelion Alterative is prepared from dandelion root, in combination with other valuable root, barks and herbs, and is a safe and certain specific for biliousness, kidney diseases, rheumatism and constipation of the bowels, and as a blood purifier and renovator it is positively unequaled, removing pimples and sallowness, producing a clear complexion. Pint bottles only one dollar, and every bottle warranted. For sale by J. Q. LOOK and HUNT & HUNTER.

PARMELEE'S GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases, such as salt-rheum, ringworm, boils, carbuncles, sores and pimples. Try the Purifier and cure all these ailments. If we did not believe it to be the greatest Blood Purifier extant, we should hesitate before offering it to you under a *positive guarantee,* as we do. Sample bottle 15 cents; large size $1.00. Sold by HUNT & HUNTER.

Hair cloth sets, elegant bedroom and parlor furniture, book cases, &c., at Kopf & Langs', cheap.

The Jamestown alpacas are the best Dress Goods ever produced for the price. They are superior in quality and finish to any other goods in the market and will stand twice the wear and never fade or change colors, they can be washed and look as bright as ever. For sale by J. M. Weatherwax.

Farm for Sale.

Farm 103 acres, situated one mile east of Lowell. Well watered, good house and out-buildings, and under good cultivation. For terms enquire or address the undersigned. SIMON HELMOR.
1m1 Lowell, Mich.

Go to Kopf & Langs' for all kinds of Furniture.

Nijne Novgorod Fair the great market of the eastern world has been held at this junction of the Volga and Oka rivers in Russia, every summer for hundreds of years. Here the nations of Europe and Asia meet with their products for trade. Cossack, Chinese, Turk, and Persian meet the German and the Greek with every variety of merchandise that mankind employs, from sapphires to grindstones, tea, opium, fur, food, tools and fabrics, and last but not least, medicines. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s celebrated remedies from America were displayed in an elegant Bazaar, where the doctor himself might be seen. They are known and taken on the steppes of Asia as well as the prairies of the west, and are an effectual antidote for the diseases that prevail in the yaourts of the north as well as the huts and cabins of the western continent.—Lincoln (Ill.) Times.

Notice.

To all whom this may concern: Whereas my wife, Almira Chaterdon, has left me without any just or equitable cause, this is therefore to notify and forbid any person trusting or harboring her on my account as I do not propose to pay any debts of her contracting.
3w3 GEORGE CHATERDON.
Lowell, July 7th, 1880.

SEWING MACHINES.

White, New Home, and Royal St. John. Three of the latest and best machines in the market. NONE BETTER. All with the latest improvements. Sold cheap for cash at Chas. Althen's Clothing house, Lowell.

Beautiful Chromos at Kopf & Langs'.

Everything in the furniture line at bottom prices at Kopf & Lang's.

Needles for all sewing machines best made at Althen's, corner store, Train's block.

Don't buy furniture until you have examined our stock and prices.
KOPF & LANGS.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that payment has been stopped on a certain note of $1,000 made Dec. 31, 1879 by Charles T. Wooding and Martin N. Hine, payable six months from date at the Lowell National Bank; said note having been lost from my possession. S. G. HOGAN.
Lowell, Mich., June 29, 1880.

HERE WE ARE!
FURNITURE STORE ON THE BRIDGE

We would respectfully announce to the people of Lowell and vicinity that we have the largest stock of

FURNITURE

Ever kept in town consisting of **Book Cases, Bedroom and Parlor Setts, Wood and Marble Top Center Tables, Extension and Drop leaf Tables.**
Also a large assortment of **Chromos, Looking Glasses,** And everything that is kept in a first-class Furniture store. Every article warranted. We will not be undersold by anyone.

Undertaking a Specialty.

We have now on hand the latest styles of Cloth and Oval Caskets also Coffins, Shrouds, Habbits, and everything in the undertaking line. Mr. Langs is well known as the best undertaker in town. He has had the experience of keeping bodies for a number of days in hot weather and has never failed to give good satisfaction in attending funerals. We have the best hearse in town and use our own team with a good driver Free of Charge to all our patrons. Parties having to buy any goods in our line of business will do well to call and examine our goods and get our prices before buying elsewhere.
KOPF & LANGS.

MORE New Goods!
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
ANOTHER
LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW GOODS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

We bought our GOODS since the decline, which enables us to Sell Below those who loaded up at high prices.

OUR STOCK OF
LAWNS
IS THE BEST IN THE PLACE.
OUR
PRINTS
Are always Complete and Carefully Selected.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO SKIP OUR
Glove & Hose Stock.

We are Headquarters for CORSETS,

WE KEEP

I have worn this Corset three days, and every bone over the Hips is broken. I have worn the Flexible Hip Corset three months, and every bone is still perfect.

THE ADJUSTABLE
Flexible HIP CORSET.

This Corset is warranted not to break over the hips. It is made adjustable so that it can be fitted perfectly to every form. It has a double steel, and is made throughout of superior materials. It is the BEST CORSET in the world.
If you will call on us we will please you.

COLLAR & WEEKES

GROCERIES!
GROCERIES!
GROCERIES!

JOHN GILES & CO.,
Lowell, - Mich.

BEST PLACE IN TOWN TO BUY GROCERIES

HALLO!

There Stranger,

STOP A-BIT.

Have you Heard of the
BIG SLAUGHTER
Being made at the store of
J. M. WEATHERWAX
It is Perfectly
ASTONISHING!
They are selling all
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
CONSISTING OF
Dress Goods,
Lawns, Gloves,
Hosiery, Parasols,
Fans, Boots & Shoes,
Wool Hats

At Less Than
WHOLESALE PRICES,

To make room for their Fall Purchase.

NOW IS THE TIME
To Secure a
BARGAIN

Best Lawns at 12 1-2 cts. per yard,
Summer Dress Goods 8 & 10 per yd.
A Large lot of Prints at 6ct " "
Corsets from 25ct to $1,25 each,
Nice Embroidered Hose for ladies at 25 cents per pair.

Al Goods sold at the same
DISCOUNT
For the next
SIXTY DAYS.

A Full Line of Black and Colored
CASHMERES
At Popular Prices, and Fringes
To match all Shades in stock.

Come early and secure a Good Bargain while the stock is Complete.

Thanking my customers for past favors and hoping to merit a share of your patronage
I am Respectfully
J. M. WEATHERWAX.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The official returns of the census supervisors give Boston a population of 363,565, an increase of 71,066 in ten years.

A decided shock of earthquake was felt at Ottawa at 2 o'clock Thursday morning, accompanied by a loud rumbling noise.

Hon. E. B. Washburne sailed for Europe on Saturday. His visit is solely for his health. He will return in October.

On Thursday evening Dr. Tanner's fast remained unbroken. Despite the drizzling rain and muggy weather, he averred that the air was fresher than it had been from the start. He did not take the usual evening ride, but remained in the hall conversing with his attendants and taking short naps. He retired at 10 o'clock. An examination made by physicians showed the following result: Pulse 72, temperature 99, respiration 16, and weight 131½.

The statement prepared at the treasury department shows that the total decrease of the annual interest charge on the public debt from August 31, 1865, to July 1, 1877, was $57,817,654, and to July 1, 1880, $71,343,716. The public debt, less cash in the treasury, August 31, 1865, was $2,756,431,571.

The Mormons celebrated their first entrance into the Salt Lake valley, 33 years ago Saturday, with the usual elaborateness. Good order prevailed and the discipline of an army was everywhere apparent. A procession embracing 10 brass military bands, representing "sentiments and ideas," agricultural and horticultural products, trades, industries and manufactures, was an hour in passing and was witnessed by from 10,000 to 20,000 spectators.

The official census of the second district of Kansas, comprising the 50 western counties, gives a population of over 335,000, an increase of 275,000 since 1870. The census of the entire state will probably show a population of 1,000,000.

The Milwaukee industrial exposition association have accepted a plan for a building that will cover Rink square, and cost about $200,000. The main hall and annexes will afford room for 20,000 people, and the design contemplates a permanent museum, aquarium, art gallery and greenhouse.

The English bark W. R. Woods has arrived at quarantine in Mobile with yellow fever. The second mate is very ill. Everyone on baard has been down except three men. Two died.

Dr. M. F. Williams of Mechanicsburg, Miss., was assassinated while riding home Saturday night. His horse reached home riderless, and, search being made, the doctor's body was found. A negro was arrested on suspicion and has since confessed his guilt. He says he was paid to kill the doctor.

The colored Baptist camp meeting at Danville, 10 miles south of Hillsboro, Ohio, was the scene on Friday and Sunday afternoons of a bloody fight. On Friday a party of drunken roughs went to the camp about 10 o'clock, and began an attack with pistols, clubs and stones. They were repulsed, and Wm. Deckman, one of their number, shot through the abdomen. Sunday afternoon a party, said to number 200, again attacked the camp, and a most desperate fight followed, ending in breaking up the meeting. It is thought that some of the colored people were killed, but they dispersed so rapidly that the facts could not be gathered. No arrests have been made.

Three or four men entered the Middleton, Conn., savings bank during the absence at dinner of some of the officials, on Tuesday, and engaging the clerks in conversation, an accomplice robbed the vault of $8,500.

Last Thursday's steamers for New York port had on board $800,000 in gold. This makes the total on the way $1,600,000.

The population of Columbus, Ohio, by the late census is 51,644.

A site has been selected in Central park New York, for the Egyptian obelisk.

Besides $8,500 in cash stolen from the Middleton, Conn., savings bank, Tuesday, over $20,000 in good bonds, and $40,000 in State of South Carolina bonds, to individuals who had deposited them in the vault.

A hail storm passed over the vicinity of Stevens Point, Wis., on Monday. The ground was covered to the depth of several inches with hail stones of enormous size, killing fowls, thousands of prairie chickens, and sheep. Shingles were torn from several roofs, and over 100 farms cleaned entirely of hay and grain. The storm covered a strip four miles wide, ten long, and sweeping every green thing before it, and not a bushel of grain can be saved. The damage is estimated at $75,000.

The investigation into the burning of the steamer Seawanhaka near New York June 28, by which 35 lives were lost, closed on Friday. The jury say: We find that said disaster was caused by the bursting or collapsing of one of the tubes in the starboard boiler, whereby the flames were driven under the grate bars into the fire room, thereby igniting the woodwork, causing the destruction of the boat. We further find that the boiler had been duly inspected by the United States government inspectors in March last, and that said boat was provided with all the appurtenances required by law; and the jury further believe that the loss of life in this disaster would not have been so great had the crew been disciplined and exercised in preparation of cases of panic through fire or any other cause. In conclusion the jury would strongly recommend, to avoid the recurrence of similar disasters, that the ceiling and walls, as well as the doors of the fire rooms of all steamboats, should be encased in metal, a suitable distance from the woodwork.

A man named Hooflan, who formerly resided in the Bender's neighborhood in Kansas, and who knew the old man personally, was admitted to the prisoner's presense at Fremont, Neb., on Friday and identified the man as actually old man Bender. He was not positive as to the woman. The woman claims that Mrs. Bender died in 1876. The whereabouts of Kate and John Bender, Jr., has been disclosed and the officers are en route to capture them.

The census of Arizona gives a population of 41,580, including 1,600 Chinese and 4,545 Indians, but excluding the reservation and Pueblo Indians, not taken in the census.

The fire which broke out at noon Thursday in the planing mill of J. F. Dewitt, on the north side of the creek in Buffalo, proved to be one of the most disastrous which has occurred in that section for a number of years, and the most rapid and damaging in its extent, covering an area of a quarter of a mile in length and 500 feet in width, burning and destroying property to the extent of $225,000, on which there was an insurance of $195,000.

Thursday night a party of 15 disguised men, 20 miles from Atlanta, Ga., went to the home of Joe Thompson, colored, dragged him out, beat him and his wife fearfully, fatally shot his son, and killed his daughter. There is great indignation throughout the country, and the citizens' meeting at Jonesboro denounced the killing and offered $500 reward for the murderers. Four arrests have been made. Thompson says he recognized as the leader of the gang John Gray, whom he recently prosecuted and had convicted for assault and battery.

A dispatch from Mount Washington, N. H., says that snow commenced falling on the summit there a little before noon Thursday and continued most of the time until 2 o'clock.

John H. Clementshaw was convicted of perjury Thursday morning in the superior court at San Francisco. He is the witness who swore so strongly that Charles De Young fired a shot at I. M. Kalloch.

S. M. Branscom, of Jacksonville, Fla., was on Thursday committed to the tombs in New York on a charge of forgery to the amount or $137,000 of the sanitary improvement bonds of Jacksonville, Fla.

FOREIGN.

Greece has decided to mobilize her army.

The Porte has repeated its order to the Albanians to evacuate the positions they hold at Tusi.

A report is current that the Turcomans have captured and beheaded Gen. Skobeloff.

A large party of Jesuits expelled from France have taken an establishment at Aberdare, South Wales.

The 125 batallions of Turkish regular troops in Europe have been increased by the increase of each batallion to 800 men.

There was 61 deaths from yellow fever in Havana for the week ending Saturday last.

Sothern, the actor, is very ill. He has relinquished all engagements for the year. His physicians prescribe absolute repose.

The British admiral, Sir F. Seymour, will command the combined squadron in the naval demonstration against Turkey.

Dr. Tanner was reported to be in improved spirits Tuesday, and none of Monday's unfavorable symptoms were manifested. From midnight until noon he drank only half a pint of water. He entered confidently upon the 30th day of the fast. He took his usual drive at 6, returning at 8, having filled his demijohn at the well. He retired at 8:45. His pulse was 84, temperature 98, respiration 14, weight 130 pounds.

Ole Bull is ill and obliged to cancel his Swedish engagements.

Bismarck is not expected at Berlin again before Christmas.

A dispatch from Simla on Wednesday says: "Gen. Burrows has been severely defeated by Ayoob Khan, sustaining great loss. His forces were dispersed and compelled to fly, being pursued three miles. They are now straggling back to Candahar in driblets. Two guns were lost." Gen. Burrow's brigade numbered between 2,000 and 3,000 men. The army under Ayoob Khan was stronger than expected, consisting of 12,000 men and 36 guns, well served. Gen. Phayre has been ordered to concentrate his force and advance to Candahar immediately to support Gen. Primrose. His line of communication with the rear will be strengthened by the Bombay and Bengal troops, who have been ordered to march immediately.

A dispatch from London Friday evening says: The troop ships at Portsmouth are being prepared with the utmost vigor, and hundreds of men are working overtime. It is understood that arrangements have been made for the dispatch of 4,000 or 5,000 troops to Afghanistan from England, within a few days, and that the military authorities are prepared to supply from England, within the next fortnight, 12,000 troops of all arms. The admiralty has signified to the war department its readiness to provide transportation for 20,000 men within three weeks.

A Dublin correspondent states that the improved condition of Ireland and the prospects of abundant crops have caused the relief committees to prepare to dissolve. There is little doubt, he says, that the money on hand will be enough to meet all pressing demands.

A military paper says that the number of Turkish troops stationed on the Greek frontier is 24,000 foot, 1,440 horse and 218 cannon ready for active service.

DETROIT MARKETS

FLOUR—City pastry brands........5 10@5 25
State brands..............4 75@5 10
Seconds.........3 75@4 25
Minnesota patents..........7 00@7 50
Low grades............3 00@3 25
Rye.........................4 50@4 75
WHEAT—Extra white..........0 95@1 02
No. 1 white..........0 95@1 02
Amber..........0 90@0 98
BARLEY—$1 45@1 60 per 100 lbs
CORN—40@43c per bush.
OATS—32@36c per bu.
RYE—75@80c per bush
APPLES—$1 25@$1 50 per bbl.
BLACKBERRIES—Wild, $2 00 per bu; Lawtons, $3 per bu.
BEANS—Unpicked 80c@$1 10 per bush, picked $1 30@1 40.
BEESWAX—20 @ 25 per pound.
BUTTER—Prime quality, 14@17. Medium 10@12cts.
CHEESE—9@10c per lb.
DRIED APPLES—7 cts. per lb;
EGGS—Fresh 10 cts.
FISH—Whitefish, $6 00 per half barrel; trout, $4 00 per half bbl.
HAY—Baled, $15@16.
HIDES—Green, 6@7 per lb.; cured, 8@8½ c; sheep-skins 75@2 50; green calf, 12c; cured, 13@14c; dry 22 @ 25 c; horse hides, $1 00@1 50 each.
HONEY—Strained, 10@12c per lb. Comb, 13 @ 15 cts.
ONIONS—$3 75 per bbl.
PEARS—Bartletts, $1 50 per ¾ bu. crate; common, $2 00 per bu.
PEACHES—90@$1 00 cts per box.; 60@75c per basket.
POTATOES—40@45c. per bu.; $1 75 per bbl.
PROVISIONS—Pork mess $1425@$14 50; Lard, 7@8; hams, 10@10¾; shoulders, 6@6¼c; bacon, 9c; extra mess beef, $9 00 @10 50 per bbl. dried beef, 12c.
SALT—Fine, $1 10 per bbl; coarse, $1 50.
SEED—Clover, $4 50@4 60 per bu.
TOMATOES—75c per bu.
TALLOW—5c per pound.
WHORTLEBERRIES—$1 50 per stand,
WATERMELLONS—$16@20 per 100.
WOOL—Boston market—Ohio and Pennsylvania 45@50c; Wisconsin and Michigan, extra, 41@46c; pulled, 42@48c. unwashed combing, 34@38.
WOOD—Hickory, delivered, $5.25 @ 6.00 per cord; beech and maple, $4 50 @ 5 50; soft $3 50.

DETROIT STOCK MARKETS.

The following shows the receipts of live stock at the Michigan Central railroad stockyards for the week ending Saturday, July 24: Cattle, 3,276 head; hogs, 14,685; sheep, 694.

CATTLE—The receipts were more liberal for this market, but prices obtained the previous week were not sustained. Buyers held off and sales were slow and tedious, with a yielding to the sluggish condition of the market. Choice butchers' stock, averaging 1,100 and 1,200 lbs, sold at $3.50@4; lighter quality, but nice fat cattle for butchers' stock, averaging 800 and 900 lbs, brought $2.75@3.25; stockers, $2.50@2.75. Indiana cattle for this market took precedence in sales. A stock-grower from Ohio had at the market for shipment home 135 head of native steers which he gathered throughout the state.

HOGS—There were few local offerings in this line, all the consignments having been billed through to eastern points. A fine quality of butchers' hogs would bring a trifle over $4.25.

SHEEP—The Market was better supplied. Sales were brisk and prices firm. Lots averaging 90 lbs, brought $3.70, and lighter weights, averaging 80 lbs, brought $3.50. The purchases were for home consumption.

The State Grange Festival.

As already announced a harvest festival of the Patrons of Husbandry under the auspices of the State Grange will be held at Lansing August 12. Large posters containing full programme of exercises have been widely distributed, and preparations are being made for one of the largest gatherings of the kind ever held in Michigan. A procession of Granges, who come with their own conveyances will be formed at 9:30 A. M. opposite the Grange store, North Lansing. The procession will be headed by the Lansing Knights Templar Band. It is expected that all excursion trains will run onto the side track of the Chicago & Port Huron Road near Fair Grounds where the meeting will take place. Every Patron is requested to bring his regalia, and each Grange its banner. Besides the band, excellent singing will be provided by members of the Order. The singing will be led by H. G. Holt' Master of Kent County Grange. After the basket lunch, which each Grange provides for itself, the speaking, interspersed with music, will begin at the grand stand at 1 o'clock P. M. in the following order:

Music.
Prayer by S. Steele, Chaplain State Grange.
Music.
Address of welcome by Prof. W. J. Beal, of the Agricultural College.
Response by Hon. J. J. Woodman, Master of the State and National Granges.
Music.
Address by Hon. J. H. Brigham, Master of Ohio State Grange.
Music.
Short addresses by Prof. L. Whitney, Lecturer of the State Grange; Hon. T. F. Moore and Hon. C. E. Mickley, of Lenawee; Hon. J. W. Childs, of Washtenaw; Hon. C. G. Luce, of Branch County.
Music.

The Mormons are still pegging away at their new temple. It is now twenty years since it was commenced; $4,000,000 has been expended, and it is one-fourth completed. The building is being constructed of Utah granite, and when finished will be the finest church edifice, if not the finest building of any kind, in America. It will require $28,000,000 to complete the temple.

DISASTER.

The Steam Yacht Mamie Sunk Near Wyandotte.

Seventeen Persons Drowned or Scalded to to Death.

Fuller details of the disaster show that none of those reported missing and who, it was supposed, might have swam ashore or been picked up by other boats, had escaped. On the contrary the list of the lost was increased to 16. A young man named John Greusel, son of Joseph Greusel, a letter carrier who lives at 101 Baker street, was among the lost. He was a student at the Jesuit College.

The tug Coleman went down from Detroit Friday morning with a large number of parents and friends of the drowned boys, in the hope of finding the wreck of the Mamie and recovering the bodies. About 5 o'clock in the evening they returned, having been unsuccessful. All day sail boats, row boats, steam tugs and craft of every description were at the scene of the disaster. The citizens of Ecorse, Wyandotte, Grosse Isle and all along the Canadian shore turned out in force to add their efforts in the hope of finding some of the bodies. But all were unsuccessful, not even the location of the wrecked Mamie being found. The fact that none of the bodies were recovered adds force to the theory that many of the unfortunate were either scalded to death or drowned before escaping from the cabin of the boat.

The Garland was built at the Detroit Dry-dock Company's ship yard and was launched early in the spring. She was provided with two life boats, 863 cork life preservers and about 200 wooden floats. She was licensed to carry 900 passengers, and, at the time of the collision, had on board about 1,200.

The Mamie carried two life boats, had fifteen or twenty life preservers and was well manned and conditioned. Capt. W. Hoffman is 27 years of age, has been reared a sailor, having had the papers of a sailing master during the past three years. He says he saw the Garland coming down the river dead ahead of him, and apparently at full speed, and when she was about 400 feet away he gave one blast of his whistle, as a signal that he would pass to the right. The Garland answered immediately with one blast, to show that she would pass on the opposite side. Both boats ported, and for a few seconds it seemed as though they would pass each other all right. Suddenly, however, the Garland came about, and showing both her side lights, came directly toward the Mamie. Capt. Hoffman then put his wheel hard a' port, but it was too late; the Garland bore down on the Mamie, striking her on the port side forward of the pilot house, about twelve feet from the bow. As though recoiling from the blow, the Garland slid off from the Mamie and away from her fifteen or twenty feet. Then recovering herself, she struck the Mamie again. Capt. Hoffman left his pilot-house and jumped for the Garland, but missed his hold. He was caught and pulled aboard, however.

The dragging of the river in search of the wreck, began Friday and though prosecuted by several vessels with the aid of divers and improved apparatus, all under the direction of Harbor Master Moore, no progress was made till Monday. Two boats, the ten-oared barge of the Wyandotte boat club, in charge of Justice Jones of that place, and a row-boat in which were Mr. A. C. Longton and Mr. Cosmer Kuhns, while dragging from a small boat caught their grapnel on a portion of the wreck, and brought it to the surface. The Dahlka soon after arrived and took part of the wreck in tow. It was taken to the shore at Wyandotte, and pulled up high and dry on the bank. It proved to be a part of the pilot-house, and had the word "Mamie" in gilt letters inscribed on it. Attached to it was the smoke stack of the vessel. A large number of life-preservers were found under this portion of the pilot-house, as well as the vessel's charts. The life preservers belonged to the Mamie, and it was probable their presence which made the detached portion rise when loosened from the bottom by the grapnels.

The first body recovered was that of Mary Hahn, which was found floating in the river and taken to Wyandotte. The main part of the wreck was discovered by the two tugs Pacific and River Queen which were dragging for it under the direction of Capt. Westcott. James E. Quinn, the well known submarine diver, went down and soon returned, bringing the body of Thomas Kelly. The boy's face was covered with patches which those qualified to judge pronounced scalds. The face was badly swollen and apparently bruised. Mr. Quinn reported finding it close to the wreck on the up-stream side. This occurred at about 20 minutes past 6 Monday evening. Black clouds were rapidly overspreading the sky and it soon began to grow dark. The wreck was sunk in 40 feet of water, in the very center of the channel, where the current was strong. The work of thoroughly examining the wreck was accordingly postponed until Tuesday.

Before the boats left for Detroit the captain of the schooner Champion, bound up, reported that the tug Gladiator, which had shortly before passed down with a long raft in tow, had caught one of the bodies in her tow line and was carrying it down. The tug River Queen, which was in waiting near by, was promptly dispatched to overtake the Gladiator and recover the body. The tug before overtaking the raft met the sloop yacht Fly, which had been down the river on the lookout a large part of the day. This had picked up the body entangled in the raft and was bringing it to Detroit The River Queen took it in tow. On the way two other bodies were picked up floating in the water and placed on the after deck of the boat. About 9:30 she reached Grummond's dock, Detroit, and the three bodies were indentified as Andrew Doran, John Donovan and one of the two Cuddy boys drowned. The anguish-stricken fathers had the remains taken as soon as possible, placed in coffins and conveyed away.

The search for the lost bodies was continued, Tuesday, with fair success. None were found in or near the wreck, though it had been quite generally supposed that a number had been scalded to death in the cabin and were still there. But little progress was made in exploring the wreck, owing to the rapidity of the current. It was found lying with the broken side down, and the cabin windows were too small to admit a diver to enter with his diving apparatus.

The Grace Grummond, on her return to Detroit, brought three bodies, those of John Howe, son of Patrick Howe, 359 Abbott street; John Kelly, organ blower of Trinity church, and the younger of the two Cuddy boys, whose brother's body was found Monday. Later in the day the tug Pacific brought up the bodies of John Cosgrove and David Barry, the one found at the head of Grosse Isle and the other near the Alexander house dock, both floating.

Frank Nolan's body came to the surface some distance below the wreck about 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, and was identified by his brother, who had been constantly in attendance during the search. The Grace McMillan came up Tuesday evening with the body of Lizzie Murphy, who was found floating in the river below.

The body of Thomas McLogan was brought up by the noon train from Grosse Isle, near which place it was found floating. At Wyandotte it was recognized by the boy's father and brought on to Detroit.

The body of James Toomey, son of Daniel Toomey, of 113 Labrosse street, arrived on the Pacific Tuesday evening This was found in the lake below Pt. Mouille, about 11 o'clock by Andrew Hackett, keeper of the Bois Blanc lighthouse in the American channel. It was found near swan Creek.

The body of John Greusel, son of Joseph Greusel, 101 Baker street arrived on the Riverside Tuesday evening.

A telegram was received from lighthouse keeper Hackett Tuesday evening saying that the body of another boy had been found out in the lake. Undoubtedly this is that of Joseph Monaghan, son of Ann Monaghan, a widow lady living at 224 High street west The only body now unheard from is that of the wife of the engineer of the Mamie, Fred Martin.

Official investigation by the local board of directors into the causes of the collision was begun in the office of the United States circuit court Tuesday Morning. The board consists of inspector P. E. Saunders and steamboat hulls inspector Huge Coyne. The owners of the Garland are represented by Messrs. Speed and Canfield, and the owners of the Mamie by Mr. Swan, of the firms of Wisnor and Speed, Moore, Canfield & Warner and Maynard & Swan respectively. Assistant District Attorney Finney conducts the examination on the part of the inspectors. The investigation will occupy several days.

The memorial service at Trinity church on Tuesday, to which most of the lost belonged, was largely attended and of a most impressive character. In the main aisle about 10 feet from the altar, was erected a catafalque about 9 feet in height and 12 feet in length. It was built up in four tiers which were draped in black velvet with a broad border of white satin overhanging each tier. The four posts supporting the corners were draped in white satin, and on the apex of each was a black plume. On the summit of the catafalque was a black draped casket covered with a velvet pall and on either side below rested eight coffins, two being of black walnut, while the remaining ones were white, with gilt trimmings, there being 17 in all. The funeral discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Riley, and large members of the Roman Catholic clergy from the city and from abroad were present. Some 2,800 people were in the church, and nearly as many more outside.

The body of Mrs. Martin, wife of the engineer of the Mamie, was recovered from the wreck on Wednesday. She had evidently been instantly killed at the time of the collision, the timber being crushed in on the bunk where she lay asleep. The body found Tuesday at Bois Blanc light proved to be that of James Toomey. The body of Joseph Monaghan had not been recovered up to Wednesday evening.

The funeral of those recovered Tuesday took place Wednesday at Mt. Elliott cemetery. The procession was one of the largest ever seen in the city, containing thirteen hearses and between 200 and 300 carriages. The streets and avenues through which it passed were lined with people and thousands gathered at the cemetery.

The National Balance Sheet.

When a farmer sells more than he has to buy, he is laying up something for a "rainy day." So with a nation, when it exports more produce or manufactured goods than it has to import, it is adding to its aggregate wealth and, according to the usual standards is prosperous. This is the condition patriotic citizens of all political parties wish our country to be in, and we are sure all must feel great satisfaction in the fact that for the past year the great account of the United States with foreign nations shows at the close a handsome balance in our favor. The official figures are given as follows:

The excess of exports over imports for the 12 months ended June 30 are $167,908,359. During the year just closed both the value of imports of merchandise into and the value of exports of merchandise from, the United States were larger than during any preceding year in the history of the country. The value of the exports of merchandise for the year ended June 30, 1880, exceeded the value of exports of merchandise during the preceding year about $125,000,000, or 18 per cent., and the value of imports of merchandise during the year ended June 30, 1880, exceeded the value of such imports during the preceding year about $222,000,000, or 50 per cent. The increase in the value of imports of merchandise exceeded the increase in the value of exports nearly $97,000,000. The rapid growth of the foreign commerce of the country is strikingly exhibited by the fact that the value of imports and exports of merchandise during the fiscal year just closed amounted to $1,503,679,489, being about 81 per cent. greater than the value of imports and exports of 1870, and nearly 119 per cent. greater than the value of imports and exports of 1860. The exports of coin and bullion during the year ended June 30, 1880, were about $7,800,000 less than during the preceding fiscal years, and the imports of coin and bullion during the year ended June 30, 1880, exceeded the imports during the preceding fiscal year about $72,600,000. During the year just closed for the first time since 1861, the imports of coin and bullion exceeded the exports of the same.

A SCOTCH HAMMER.—A correspondent writes of an amusing incident which occurred at Oneonta some months ago, and says that he knows all the persons referred to, and can vouch for the truth of it: "A carpenter and joiner in Oneonta about a year ago said to his fellow-workmen: 'As soon as I get a chance, I am going to send over home to Scotland and get a claw-hammer as is a hammer, one that I can work with; I can't get a decent hammer in America.' About this time a friend of his was going back to the 'auld sod,' and he commissioned him to go to the best hardware store in Glasgow and get him a carpenter's claw-hammer, the best he could find, regardless of cost. In due time the friend returned, bringing the desired tool. The party gathered around him, including some of his fellow-workmen, and he proceeded to open the package, in the mean time making the remark: 'I'll show you something to make your eyes water,' as the friend had assured him that he had brought him the kind of hammer used by the best workmen in Glasgow. He affectionately unwound the wraps, and as he took the tool and handed it over to his friends he said: 'There, look at that.' One of his friends did so, and read the trade-mark on the hammer. 'Made at Norwich, N. Y., U. S.' There was no more bragging about Scotch hammers."—*Albany Argus.*

Life, as we call it, is nothing but the edge of the boundless ocean of existence.—*O. W. Holmes.*

Points in Poultry Keeping.

At the late meeting of the Lancaster (Penn.) Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Dr. C. A. Greene read the following essay upon the subject of poultry raising:

For forty years, with occasional interruptions, it has been my fortune, as boy and man, to care for poultry, and some experience I have gathered during these years I propose now to make public for all who are interested in the matter, and for convenience sake I will arrange the facts under different heads.

Hens, if properly kept, are a source of profit and comfort to the owner.

The eggs can be increased in size and richness by proper feeding of the fowls.

They require a variety of food, and get excessively tired of one kind.

The egg contains almost all the constituents of the human body, and hence the hen must have a variety of food to construct it.

The hens cease laying when improperly fed, or when in a diseased condition.

They require a warm, clean, properly ventilated house for winter months.

If by neglect vermin infect the bird roost and house, they should at once be removed, as they are deleterious to the health of these friends of man.

The droppings of hens should be occasionally removed. They should not be allowed to accumulate. The floors should be covered with loam or sand.

As hens require a deal of water, drinking only a small quantity at a time, it should be supplied abundantly, and kept clean and fresh.

As they require and must have carbonate and phosphate of lime for their shells, it must be given them in unstinted quantities, and in the most convenient manner for them to pick and swallow into their crops. These requirements will be found in old plastering, broken oyster shell, and best of all fresh bones, with some of the gristle and meat attached. It should be cut up on a log with a hatchet every day; the strife made by the fowls to get at it when offered them, will plainly prove to you that they like and need it. The instinct of the hen in summer, with a proper range, will teach it what and where to collect the variety of food required. In winter when housed, man must supply it to them.

As hens have no teeth, and drop their food into their crops unmasticated, in order to digest it, they must have access to stones and gravel, which being swallowed, take the place of teeth in their stomach, hence they must have a liberal supply of gravel. The application of sulphur sprinkled upon the fowls while roosting or otherwise, with a pepper-box, will destroy vermin. Coal-oil applied to their roosts in small quantities will also kill parasites. Two or three drops of whale-oil dropped occasionally on the back of a hen or any other bird, will kill lice.

The nests must occasionally be renewed and kept clean. Straw is better than hay. Tobacco stems covered with straw is an excellent prevention of insect breeding, especially when they are sitting.

When clucking and not needed for mothers, the quickest way to stop their chicken-raising desire is to put them in boxes or cages without anything to lay upon except the boards.

A few fowls in separate pens are much more profitable and more easily kept healthy than in large numbers.

They require and must have in winter green food, such as grass, turnips, beets or cabbage leaves.

Corn and wheat middlings, corn unground, oats, bread, and other slops from the house should all be fed, changing as often as twice a week.

Hens should be killed when three years old, as they lay less eggs every year after the third, and they naturally become diseased, and are not so good eating when older.

Value of Swamp Muck.

Some time ago we remarked that an acre of swamp much of good quality, three feet deep, was actually worth $25,000. No doubt such a statement is surprising. So was the statement of Dr. Lawes, of England, that a ton of bran fed to cows returned more than its cost in manure. Swamp muck, free from sand, contains two per cent. or forty pounds of nitrogen in a ton. Nitrogen is worth in the market twenty-five cents per pound, so that a ton of swamp muck is acttally worth $10 for the nitrogen in it. All that is needed is to work up the muck, so as to make the nitrogen available. An acre of swamp muck three feet deep contains 2,500 tons, and would require eight months to draw it out, at ten loads a day. Few persons realize the value of the fertilizing elements of common waste matters which lie under their feet, and the innumerable tons of matter that may be available for fertilizing purposes, and that much of the idle and neglected materials represent a vast amount of wealth.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—Here are two anecdotes that recently drifted past on the stream of chit-chat at a dinner party. An American gentleman, while taking a walk in London one day, chanced to behold in a grocer's window an immense pile of hams stamped with the name and address of a dealer in Chicago, while overhead hung a placard inscribed: "Best Canadian hams—1 shilling 6 pence per pound." The proprietor of the establishment chanced to come to the door and the gentleman called his attention to the incongruity of selling Chicago hams as a Canadian product. "Ah, yes, yes!" exclaimed the grocer with an air of conviction, "Chicano is one of the United States. I had forgotten that." Next comes the story of an illiterate dame who possessed a very fine gallery of pictures, including specimens of the old masters as well as of the modern school. She was one day engaged in showing off her art treasures to a visitor, seasoning her discourse with small facts relative to the artists whose works she possessed. "Now, that picture," she said, pointing to a large mythological scene, "that's by Rubens. He's dead."—*Paris Letter.*

A REMARKABLE REMEDY.—A French journal says that the new Ruhmkorff "coil" has been applied with complete success in the destruction of the phylloxera in the roots of the grapevines, near Marseilles. A current of electricity by means of a copper wire, is applied directly to the roots, and it not only destroys the insects, but the eggs. It is estimated, too, that it can be done rapidly at little expense. The French government has offered $20,000 for a remedy for this pest, and the belief is that Ruhmkorff will receive it. He assuredly ought to do so if his discovery or invention—whichever it may be—is a remedy. The depredations of the phylloxera have been far more extensive and ruinous than would be supposed by those who are not familiar with the nature and effects of this pest. In fact, the loss to the wine-growers has reached to very nearly and in many instances more than one-half the value of the entire crop, and this amounts to millions of dollars.

The body oppressed by excesses bears down the mind and depresses to the earth any portion of the divine spirit we had been endowed with.—*Horace.*

OILING AXLES.—The efficiency of lathes, scroll saws, sewing machines, and even watches, often depends upon the judgment and care used in selecting a lubricator, and this choice is frequently ill made. Common kerosene oil is too often injudiciously used in place of a thicker or more bland oil, because the heat produced by friction rapidly vaporizes the oil and leaves the journal dry. Crude petroleum for the same reason is only fitted for very slowly revolving journals, such as water wheels. For very heavy machinery, or for gearing, tallow and black lead rubbed up together is the best lubricant, and is also the best for wagon and carriage axles during the hot weather. For light running machinery sperm oil is the best; good olive oil that has not become rancid and acid is perhaps the second best, and for winter use lard oil is excellent, but is rather too drying to be a first-class lubricant. Castor oil is better for axles in the winter, and black lead with it is a help at any time.—*Young Scientist.*

LARGE CHERRIES.—A Californian was visiting at Boston once, and some fine cherries—rather early ones—were placed upon the table. The Bostonian plumed himself upon this, and said: "These are fine cherries." "Well," assented the Californian, "they are pretty tidy cherries, I must say." The other said: "You haven't cherries like these in California;" but for a time he could elicit no answer. Presently, he returned to the charge. "You haven't cherries like these in California. Now, what would you pay for such cherries as these?" "Well," said the Californian, "if you must know that, it just depends. In California, if you take a whole cherry, you get them cheaper."

MUSIC.—They had been to the opera and heard the finest singing by the leading talent. They went home to hear the Baby's wild solo until it was quieted with a dose of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, which at once removed the Flatulence.

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Some people would rather be humbugged than to get "value received" for their money. Hence it is that such persons run after this and that pretended cure for catarrh, forgetting that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is so positive in its effects, that its former proprietor advertised it for years throughout the United States under a positive guarantee, offering $500 reward for an incurable case and was never called upon to pay this reward except in two cases. This remedy has acquired such a fame that a branch office has been established in London, England, to supply the foreign demand for it. Sold by druggists at 50 cents.

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OF ITS CONDITION

On the First Day of July, 1880

Gross Assets,	$556,329 68
Subscribed Capital,	350,000 00
Cash Capital,	250,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in banks	$ 23,867 85
City, County and U. S. Bonds	36,635 00
First Mortgages on Real Estate	397,503 44
Real Estate, cash value	66,418 19
Loans on collateral and accrued interest	17,361 91
Due from Agents and others	14,543 31
	$556,329 68

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted and not due	$ 2,358 96
Reins. on outstanding risks	57,167 45
Capital Stock	250,000 00
Net Surplus	246,803 4[illegible]
	$556,329 68

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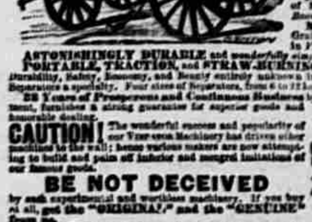
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