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A GAME OF CHESS.

They strolled upon the beach so long
He missed the train, belated;
And so they played a game of chess
For pastime, while he waited.

It must have been a charming one,
For both seemed quite enraptured;
She took a Castle and a Knight,
While he the white Queen captured.

I cannot tell who lost or won,
Because it is related
Although the game was only drawn,
The players both were mated.

—Hartford Times.

MRS. BLYSTER'S ROMANCE.

Story of a Nurse and a Carpenter who Fell from a Roof.

Mrs. Sims' boarding school was a high building, and it stood on a hill. My room was in its third story, and I had often sat looking out over the city from the "sightly" windows (as Peggy, the maid, called them.) The hill was nearly conical in shape and terraced on two sides, my side being one of them. At the foot of the hill ran a broad, handsome street, and on a prominent corner of this street, in plain sight from my windows, stood a large, rambling old mansion, about which we girls had woven many a romance. We wondered who lived there. Ladies and gentlemen promenaded through its pleasant grounds; carriages rolled up to its wide gateway many times every day; professional-looking gentlemen went in and out of it. What could it be?

One day I found out. There was great excitement that day in Mrs. Sims' boarding-school. I had been feeling ill for some days. My head ached and my tongue was dry and hot. The doctor said at last that I had the scarlet fever, and must be removed at once. "Better take her home," he said; "she isn't fairly sick yet."

"Home!" groaned Mrs. Sims; "doctor, she lives in India!"

"Good gracious!" said the doctor, and he scratched his head thoughtfully. At last he said, "I have it! Here's Dr. Dolby's hospital right down here—just the place for her." So I was wrapped up and driven to "Dr. Dolby's Hospital," which proved to be nothing other than the dear, rambling, romantic old house, which, with its wildly-overgrown but delightful shrubbery, had so long been the object of our speculations.

They put me to bed in a large, quiet room. The open fire looked wonderfully pleasant. A quaint, old-fashioned tea service, with cherubs, and gillyflowers and various other incongruous designs on it in blue, sat appetizingly on the round table at my bedside. Three or four easy-chairs were mingled among the others, and in one of them, after I was nicely "tucked up" and ready to go to sleep, I beheld—yawning already, and casting wishful eyes toward her own white cot near by—my buxom nurse, Mrs. Blyster, who had been engaged expressly for me.

How fat and good-natured she looked! And how the white cot creaked when she finally sought repose!

The next morning I was worse, and for several days I tossed in delirium and pain, but by a week more the fever began to abate and Mrs. Blyster said, reassuringly:

"You hain't dead yet, miss, and what's more you hain't a goin' to be—not with Sarah Blyster to see ye!" Then good Sarah Blyster gave me a motherly kiss on my forehead, fumbled over my already painfully tucked-in bed clothing in an attempt to express still more forcibly her affectionate zeal for my welfare, and sat down with a sort of good-natured grunt at the back window.

I closed my eyes and was just about falling asleep when I was roused by a half-suppressed sob.

"What's the matter?" I said faintly. To see happy Mrs. Blyster sobbing and in tears was too much for me.

"She's dead, miss; the woman 't lives in the little house back. They're a heavin' her funeral this blessed minute."

"A friend of yours?" I was impressed almost to tears myself by Sarah Blyster's manner.

"Law, no!" said the lady, starting up and assuming her own radiant countenance again, "And what I'm a whinin' around here and givin' you the blues for I'm sure I don't know. Cheer up, Sarah Blyster, cheer up!"

I smiled faintly and soon dropped off into the nap which Mrs. Blyster's sob had interrupted.

A day or two after Mrs. Blyster was "snivolin'," as she expressed it, again by the back window. I was stronger and better now, and asked cheerfully:

"Not another funeral, I hope, Mrs. Blyster?"

"No," said that worthy lady still unable to attain her wonted serenity; but there's a boy—her boy, I s'pose—a-workin' much inside, and he—and he—he's a shakin' out her clo'es and a-foldin' 'em up, and it does seem 's if some o' the female relatives oughter be a-helpin' of em."

Surely it did. There was considerable pathos in the way of stating it, in spite of the "female relatives," which only showed that Mrs. Blyster had mingled much in scenes of woe herself and knew how they ought to be conducted.

"I wouldn't look that way," I said, soothingly; "try the other window."

"I did," said Mrs. Blyster, "but my eyes would go that way somehow—everything shows so plain from here. There was a black alpaca, as good as new. I see her out in it the very day I came here to take care of you. She took sick the very next day, I reckon, for I see her curtain was down and the doctor there, and now I think she's dead, and there's that alpaca dress a remindin' *them*!" And Mrs. Blyster sobbed again.

I had been sitting up for some time. "I'll lie down, now, Mrs. Blyster," I said, hoping to divert the good creature from her sorrowful reflections. And in arranging my bed and getting the cherubs and gillyflowers set in order for my tea she forgot the alpaca dress and its departed owner.

But only temporarily, for, two or three days after, sitting solemnly and almost tearfully again by the window, she began in the tone which people use when they are telling the "particulars."

"You jest orter see them, miss"—for I had utterly refused to glance in the direction of the grief-stricken house—"it's so touchin' like. He's a-siftin' the ashes now, miss. She done it that first day we come. She had on an old caliker—they give it to the woman next door afterward; and then she slicked up her kitchen and put on the alpaca and went out a-callin' or somethin'. She seemed to think a lot of her neighbors and they of her. I see they had a houseful at the funeral."

"Mercy!" I exclaimed, quite out of patience with Sarah Blyster's prying disposition. "You shouldn't be looking at their windows, Mrs. Blyster; it isn't polite."

"Humph!" said the good soul, with some spirit, "I ain't a-lookin' in at their windows. I see it all without lookin'; cant' help seein' they're so close and low like; and I've seen a sight o' trouble and death, and it ain't to me as it is to a giddy young thing like you," and with this "crusher" Mrs. Blyster went out to take my tray.

The next day the doctor sent her out to take a walk, and she came in radiant.

"I went by the front o' that little house, you know, where she died a fortnight ago. Jest as clean, you never see! Them two men must a' scrubbed the steps and front themselves. An' such a nice rag carpet on the front-room floor, an' the clock a tickin' on the mantel-shelf. My! it must be awful lonesome without her!" And Mrs. Blyster drew her face down dolefully.

Ah, la! Mrs. Blyster's heart was getting enlisted. The dear old house, if it was only a hospital, was not going to be without its romance after all.

"He goes to his shop every mornin'," said Mrs. Blyster, irrelevantly, as she brightened up the fire a day or two later.

"He? Who?" I asked, stupidly.

Mrs. Blyster started like a child caught at the cookies.

"I jest see that man over there," and she nodded in the direction of the back window. "I see him a splittin' some kin'lins an' then a goin' off to his work. I rayther guess he's a carpenter, but mebbe it's a mason, or mebbe it's a shoemaker."

"Sure enough!" I rejoined. "But what difference does it make to you, Mrs. Blyster?"

"Law!" said Mrs. Blyster, bridling; "you haven't no interest in your fellow-bein's. Now here's a poor man, as likely a man as I've seen this many a long day, gone and a-lost his wife—the dearest creetur to him prob'ly in the world." And Mrs. Blyster's voice choked up. "And you haven't no more sympathy with him than nothin' in the world."

There was an eloquence of reproach in this that quite alarmed me—though I feebly protested my innocence—and the subject was dropped.

Sunday, however, was the grand day for Mrs. Blyster's observations, for then the "inexpressive he"—it was a real trial to her that she did not know his name—was at home all day. She speculated on his name a great deal.

"There's a bearing about his mien," said that lady, with some sentiment, "that seems to sorter show he hain't got no common name; now I know he hain't got no name like Smith."

"I'm afraid we never shall know," I said, soberly; "I'm getting well very fast, Mrs. Blyster."

"Yes, you be!" said the good soul, giving me an affectionate hug. "Yes, you be; an' I'm glad enough, if it do put me out of a job. But likely the doctor'll get me here again."

"Oh, yes!" I said; "but what do you think that man's name is now?"

Mrs. Blyster returned to the subject with evident alacrity.

"Likely 'tain't nothin' like Perkins?" she said, interrogatively. The Perkinses were a great family, who lived near by in a grand mansion.

"You know I haven't seen him," I said, half ashamed of drawing out the dear old creature just for my own amusement. "Perhaps it might be Crippen." The Crippens lived further down the street, and, though not so aristocratic as the Perkinses, had claims to consideration.

"That just about suits him," said good Mrs Blyster, with some enthusiasm. "Mr. Crippen! That sounds like him. I declare I'm ashamed of my age, but, rainy as 'tis, I could really almost put on my gums and go out. I feel so kinder anxious to get hold of his name."

I couldn't help laughing. "Mrs. Blyster," I said, "I do hope you will know some day, and if I ever find out I'll tell you."

Something in my manner quite injured her feelings.

"I s'pose you think I'm silly," she said, in a hurt way; "but, indeed, he's a very nice man."

"I know he is, dear Mrs. Blyster," I said, penitently; "and I'm every bit in earnest; and I want you to promise to make me some of that famous toast of yours to-night. Alas! I fear I shan't have much more of it"—for I was almost well.

This cleared good Mrs. Blyster's face in a moment, and she hastened to set out the cherubs and gillyflowers and ran to get the toaster.

Two days later I was to go. The bills were paid and the carriage was ordered, and Sarah Blyster and I were sitting before the pleasant fire having a farewell chat, when suddenly in burst one of the maids.

"Mrs. Blyster," she said, in an agitated voice, "the doctor wants you right away. There's a carpenter lives back here on the little back street, and he's fell off a roof. Oh! it's awful. I saw him, and mebbe he'll get well an' mebbe he won't."

Mrs. Blyster's rosy face grew perceptibly paler and her comfortable hand felt cold as it touched mine.

"It's him, miss. Mr. Crip——" she checked herself, "but likely that ain't his name. And, miss' I do believe there's a Providence in it, and here I'm a-goin' to find out his name without havin' to put on my gums at all; but, mercy!" for she had suddenly realized that this was no time to ruminate, "I hope he ain't a-goin' to die. He ain't if good nursin' 'll a-save him! Good-bye, miss—yes, I'll call up to Simses sometimes. Bless your heart," and Mrs. Blyster was gone.

So I went back again to school. The fever had not spread, and everything was as quiet and stupid as ever. Sometimes letters came, and I spent the vacation with my mother's friends in a distant place. I forgot almost that I had ever had the scarlet fever, or had been under the care of good Mrs. Blyster. The fall term began, and Thanksgiving was close upon us when Peggy entered my room one day and handed me a card upon which was printed, "Mrs. Sarah Blyster."

Then it all came back to me, and I rushed into the reception room to give the good creature a loving embrace—which quite upset her, and made her wipe her kindly, susceptible eyes—and to ask, the first thing, "How's the carpenter that was hurt?"

Mrs. Blyster blushed violently, and said with a simper:

"You hain't a-forgot, sure's I live."

"Of course I haven't," I said warmly.

"I take a good deal of interst in my fellow-beings, in spite of your thinking I don't. How is he?"

"Law, miss, he wan't hurt so awful bad; still," raising her eyebrows and looking serious, "he was pretty sick for a while, and he broke a leetle bone in his foot, which makes him rather lame."

"But what's his name?" I interrupted, impatiently.

"That's it," said Mrs. Blyster impressively. "Wasn't it strange enough you should a-said Crippen? I knew 'twan't no common name, and it ain't. It's Crimpton now don't that sound mostly like Crippen?"

"It does, indeed," I said, trying to look as amazed as I felt I ought to. "But how did you get along?"

"Oh," blushing again, "we got along first-rate, and that's what I come to tell you. We—that is—well, miss—I declare," and good Mrs. Blyster looked like a 15-year-old girl with her first beau, "I come a-expectin' to ask you if you would do us the honor, you havin' a-known all the circumstances from the start, to—to—"

"To what?" I cried, as interested as Mrs. Blyster herself.

"Well, if you must know—it's a pleasant room, you know, with the rag-carpet and clock a tickin', and we're goin' to be married there Thanksgivin' day. 'Tain't been a year yet, but he needs me, bein' lame, you know—and mebbe you'll come to the weddin'."

You may be sure that I went
—*Chicago Ledger*

The Questions of the Hour.

If General Hancock expects the suffrages of the people of Iowa, will he at once promptly, and without prevarication, stand up and answer the following questions? The people of the Hawkeye State demand it, the country expects it, and the general will either answer or admit by his silence or evasion that his candidature is a hollow farce:

1. Who killed Cock Robin?
2. Where were you when the light went out?
3. Have you heard "Pinafore," and if so, how many?
4. Did you and Wade Hampton and Ben Hill agree as harmoniously, in politics, eighteen years ago as you now do?
5. If not, who has changed, yourself or Ben?
6. Who made the world, Robert Ingersoll or Joseph Cook?
7. What becomes of all the pins?
8. Who was the original Garfield man?
9. Do you believe in the first term?
10. Who was the inventor of sea sickness, and do you believe in an international copyright for the protection of the same?
11. Does a tame goat out-rank eleomargarine?
12. Analyze the following sentence, and parse the first twenty-three words: Whither, O children, hast thou as much cheerfully weepest so distance that evening at sun-rise?"
13. Write in colloquial French the following exercises: "Where is the black cat of the widowed husband of my Aunt Maria's son Tom?" "No, but I have the red hen of the bald-headed uncle of my mother-in-law's fat sister Bill?"
14. Have you such a thing as a five-dollar bill about your clothes?
15. Who do you think would be a good man for a quiet little consulate somewhere on the Mediterranean coast?

P. S.—You may answer this one privately by mail, if you please.—*Hawkeye.*

Mercy Pleaded for Him.

The following allegory is related by a lawyer who was an enthusiastic admirer of the late John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, a successor of Henry Clay, as an instance illustrative of his singular power before a jury. Mr. Crittenden was engaged in defending a man who had been indicted for a capital offense. After an elaborate and powerful defense he closed his efforts as follows:

"When God in his eternal counsel conceived the thought of man's creation, he called to him the three ministers who wait constantly about his throne—Justice, Truth and Mercy—and thus addressed them: "Shall we make man?" Then said Justice, "O God, make him not, for he will trample upon thy law." Truth made answer also. "O God, make him not, for he will pollute thy sanctuaries." But Mercy, dropping upon her knees, and looking through her tears, exclaimed: "O God, make him, I will watch over him, and surround him with my care, through the dark paths which he may have to tread." Then God made man, and said to him, "Oh, man thou art the child of Mercy; go and deal lightly with thy brother."

The jury when he finished were in tears, and against evidence, and what must have been their own convictions brought in a speedy verdict of "not guilty."

The St. Gothard Tunnel.

The engineers of the St. Gothard Tunnel are stated to be in a fair way to overcome the difficulty arising from the falling in of the roof in the part known as the "windy stretch." This stretch, which is 290 metres long, and situated almost directly under the plain of Andermatt, passes through stratta composed alternately of gypsum and aluminous and calcareous schists, which absorb moisture like a sponge and swell on exposure to the atmosphere. It has given the contractors immense trouble, and has fallen in so often that it was seriously proposed a short time ago to allow it to collapse, and make a bend so as to avoid the "windy stretch" altogether. The expedient now adopted, which has so far been successful, is the rebuilding of supporting masonry in rings and solid granite. The rings are each four metres long, so that in the event of any one of them giving way the others will not thereby be affected. The building is constructed slowly and with the utmost care; no imperfect stones are allowed to be used; the masonry is perfect, and the walls of extraordinary thickness—in the parts most exposed to pressure not less than ten feet. At the beginning of June only 34 metres of the "windy stretch" required to be revaulted.

The discovery that the chief of a tribe of Canadian Indians was really a woman, has created a squaw-king among the red men.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Platform Adopted and Nominations Made at Jackson.

The Republican State Convention met in Jackson last Thursday noon and was called to order by Senator Baldwin. Congressman Horr of Saginaw was made temporary chairman and, after the appointment of the usual committees, the convention adjourned till 2 o'clock.

On reassembling after dinner a permanent organization was effected by choosing the Hon. H. M. Duffield of Detroit, chairman and Dan'l L. Crossman of Ingham, secretary.

Gen. B. M. Cutcheon from the committee on resolutions reported the following which was adopted:

THE PLATFORM.

1. The Republican party of the state of Michigan, assembled by its delegated representatives in the city of Jackson, upon the spot where the national Republican party was born, after an unbroken supremacy in the state of a quarter of a century, and in the nation of twenty years, grateful to an over ruling Providence and a loyal people for the grand achievements of the past, here declares itself now, as ever, faithful to the great principles of liberty, equality before the law, the perpetual union of the states, the supremacy of the nation, free thought, speech, press and ballot, and the inviolable sacredness of the constitutional results of the war for the Union.

2. With pride and satisfaction it challenges scrutiny of its record during the past 25 years—a record unequalled in the history of parties since the foundation of the government.

Among accomplished results we here recall the consecration of the territories to freedom; the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; the preservation of the integrity of the Union against the greatest and most cruel rebellion in history; the provision of free homesteads for free men; the emancipation of 4,000,000 slaves, the conferring of equal and political rights upon the emancipated race; the creation of a war currency never before equaled, and the restoration of that currency, by good faith and honesty, to equality with the best money in the world; the payment, with heroic fidelity, of more than two-thirds of the cost of the war; the vast reduction of the principal and interest of the public debt, and the elevation of the public credit until the nation's four per cent. bonds are eagerly sought at par; the linking of the two oceans with bonds of iron; the enactment of just and equal pension and bounty laws for the defenders of the Union and their widows and orphans; the settlement of momentous international questions by peaceable arbitration, and the elevation of the United States to the rank of a first-class nation, grand in peace and mighty in war, making a "government of the people, by the people and for the people" respected around the whole earth.

During the same period, the Democratic party has been, as a party, abjectly pro-slavery, time-serving, unpatriotic, in part treasonable, reactionary and obstructive. It prostrated the nation's credit; it undermined the bulwarks of state supremacy; it armed the rebellion; it encouraged treason; it discouraged the defense of the nation's life; opposed the draft; inaugurated bloody riots; declared for a truce with rebels in arms; pronounced the war a failure; defamed the greenback out of a share of its honest value; bitterly opposed freedom for the slave, civil rights for the freedman, and the franchise for the black citizen; denounced the constitutional amendments as "revolutionary and void;" denied freedom of speech, press and ballot in the south; by shot-guns, intimidation and tissue ballots gained control of both houses of congress; and attempted to revolutionize the government by refusing necessary supplies, and by coercion of the executive, after having failed to steal the presidency by bribery.

It is now conspiring, under pretences of repentance false upon their face, to install "the lost cause" in the capital of the nation; to reorganize the supreme court; to undo all war legislation, and to make it easy to annul the constitutional amendments and bankrupt the treasury with rebel war claims and compensation for emancipated slaves.

With this record behind us, and our face set courageously and confidently to the duties and responsibilities of the future, we do here declare:

1. That the administration of the constitution, the protection of the Union, and the enforcement of the constitutional amendments should be entrusted to their friends, and not to their enemies, who have relentlessly sought to destroy them each and all.

2. That the blight of slavery will not have been wholly eradicated until all men shall be in fact, as they are of right, equal before the law.

3. We demand for every citizen, rich and poor, white and black, north and south, the right and privilege of casting his ballot once, and but once, at each election, and of having that ballot fairly counted and returned, without terror of shot-guns, frauds of tissue ballots, or cheats of cipher dispatches.

4. We believe that the United States are a union, not a confederacy, a nation, and not a league. The constitution is a supreme law, and not a treaty between foreign powers.

5. The Union must and shall be preserved; the public faith must be maintained; the public debt must be faithfully paid; the pensions of the nation's defenders and their dependents must be sacredly guarded; the public lands preserved for actual settlers; fidelity, intelligence and efficiency enacted in the public service, without destroying the freedom of the office-holding citizen, specie resumption must be maintained; the laws for the protection of the purity of elections must be adhered to and enforced; education must be fostered; industry, economy, temperance and morality encouraged and stimulated; and the public funds strictly devoted to public and unsectarian uses.

6. In collecting revenues for the current expenses of the government and the payment of the public debt, imposts should be so arranged as to relieve from taxation as far as practicable the necessities of the poor, and at the same time to afford incidental protection to American labor from competition with the ill-paid labor of other lands.

7. The Republican party has ever been the friend of the laboring class.

It has abolished the competition of slave labor.

It enacted the homestead law; placed on the statute book "the eight hour law," and framed beneficient measures for the protection of immigrants.

It recognizes the fact that the great mass of our people must ever belong to the laboring class; and while it denounces all agrarianism and communism, and will hold sacred all right of property and contract, it will make the rights and interests of the great laboring class the object of its jealous care.

8. Resolved, That the ticket for State officers this day nominated is confidentaly commended to the electors of Michigan as one eminently worthy of their support.

9. The Republicans of Michigan recognize in James Abram Garfield, our nominee for President, the patriot volunteer soldier; the wise and experienced statesman, the profound political economist, and the pure and noble man; and in Chester A. Arthur a patriotic jurist and statesman worthy of the great empire state, and to be associated in honor with our great leader. And without reference to our original choice, we now pledge ourselves to work earnestly and unceasingly from now until November to secure their election.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The naming of Candidates for Governor being in order, Mr. J. C. Waterbury of Sanilac nominated the Hon. John T. Rich of Lapeer; Mr. Horr nominated the Hon. David H. Jerome of Saginaw; Mr. C. F. Watkins of Kent nominated the Hon. F. B. Stockbridge of Kalamazoo; William Livingston of Wayne nominated the Hon. Thos. W. Palmer of Detroit; Mr. French of Calhoun nominated the Hon. Chas. T. Gorman of Marshall; and the Hon. E. P. Allen of Washtenaw nominated Mr. Rice A. Beal of Ann Arbor. Mr. Jerome was declared the choice of the convention, receiving on the last ballot 318 votes to 238 for Mr. Rich.

The nomination of lieutenant Governor being in order, L. W. Heath of Kent proposed Moreau S. Crosby of Kent in behalf of the whole fifth district. Oakland county proposed P. Dean Warner. The nomination of Mr. Crosby was seconded by the first, fourth and eight districts, and by many separate counties, after which Mr. Warner's name was withdrawn by Oakland county, and Mr. Crosby was elected by acclamation.

Secretary of State Jenney, State Treasurer Pritchard, Auditor General Latimer, and Commissioner of the State Land Office Neasmith were renominated by acclamation.

The following were proposed for attorney general: Jacob J. Van Riper of Berrien, Edward Cahill of Ingham, Shubael F. White of Mason, Rienzi Loud of Calhoun, Edwin J. March of Hillsdale, W. K. Gibson of Jackson, and Edwin Baxter of Grand Haven. Mr. Cahill was nominated on the fourth ballot, receiving 507 votes to 223 for March.

The present Superintendent of Public Instruction, C. A. Gower, and the State Board of Education, Edgar Rexford, were renominated by acclamation.

The ticket was completed by the nomination of the following presidential electors.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
Charles B. Peck, Samuel L. Stephenson.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.
First—Edward H. Butler.
Second—Charles T. Mitchell.
Third—David R. Cook.
Fourth—Charles Duncombe.
Fifth—Aaron B. Turner.
Sixth—Ira P. Bingham.
Seventh—Watson Beach.
Eighth—William H. Potter.
Ninth—Samuel A. Browne.

SECRETARY SCHURZ.

Extracts from his Great Speech at Indianapolis.

The following is that part of Secretary Schurz's speech in which he discusses the qualifications of a President and Gen. Hancock's total lack of civil training:

It must not be forgotten that this Government is no longer the simple machinery it was in the early days of the Republic. The buoyant age of America is over. The interests the Government has to deal with are no longer those of a small number of agricultural communities, with here and there a commercial town. They are the interests of nearly fifty millions of people spread over an immense surface, with occupations, pursuits and industries of endless variety and great magnitude; large cities with elements of population scarcely known here in the early days, and all these producing aspirations and interests so pushing, powerful and complicated in their nature, and so constantly appealing to the Government rightfully and wrongfully, that the requirements of statesmanship demanded in this age are far different from those which sufficed a century ago.

It is believed by many that it is an easy task to perform the duties of the President of the United States—that the only thing he has to do is to form a programme of policy which he desires to carry out, and to call good and experienced men into his Cabinet to attend to the detail of the business, with its intricate complications. The experience I have gathered from personal observation, not only as a member of the legislative body, but also of the Cabinet, has convinced me that this is a great mistake. I speak from experience when I say that most of the good things that have been done under this Administration, whatever merit the respective Cabinet ministers may deserve for them, are no less due to the clear-headed and faithful support, frequently called the "amiable obstinacy," with which President Hayes stood behind them by warding off the opposition. It is for such reasons of inestimable benefit to an Administration that the President himself should have had the experience of active work in legislative bodies, and especially in the Congress of the United States. It will require in a President a high degree of that intuitive genius with which but very few men in a century are endowed to make his Administration successful without that experience.

Now put, for the sake of argument, in that most trying position, General Hancock or any man trained exclusively in the walks of army life, of which he is so conspicuous an ornament—I mean a man not endowed with that intuitive genius which I have spoken of, and which even his most ardent friends, as I understand, do not claim for General Hancock. What has there been in the school of his past life to fit him for it? As a boy he was accepted by the Government as a cadet at West Point, and that was his college and university. I have high respect for that military school. Every branch of military science is taught there, I have no doubt, with knowledge, skill and success. The principles of military honor and the great law of command and obedience are inculcated as the guiding stars of the future life of the student. The affairs of ordinary human existence outside of the military profession, and the problems it has to deal with, are necessarily treated as matters of only secondary moment. I have heard it said an hundred times, by men who had spent the best part of their lives in the regular army, and then were thrown upon their own resources to make a living in ordinary pursuits, that their army life had unfitted them for the every-day tasks of society. They found themselves, in a multitude of cases, utterly bewildered by the competition they had to run with those who had been trained in civil pursuits. How is it possible to assume that men who have spent the best part of their lives, who have grown old in that exclusive atmosphere, should show particular fitness for the most complex and confusing of all duties, the highest civil office in the land?

It may be said, therefore, without exaggeration, that in an hundred cases to one, by taking an an old regular army officer, who has never been anything else, and putting him into the highest and most difficult political position, you may spoil an excellent General in making a poor President. There he is, with an honest intention to do right and to serve his country. Problems of financial policy suddenly rise up before him—questions of revenue, of commercial policy, not in the way of general maxims and vague principles, but in the mysterious shape of practical problems to be applied to a given state of circumstances; questions of party politics, where the interests of the public and of the party are curiously mixed together in bewildering confusion. The man at the head of affairs means to do right; let us assume his cabinet officers mean the same. But now a host of Senators, Representatives, prominent political leaders from all parts of the country swarm in upon him. Having never had any practical contact with the workings of financial or commercial systems, having stood aloof from the intricacies of political management, the man at the head of the Government is the objective point of all their efforts. They have all contributed to his election and success; they are all entitled to his regard; he has heard of them all as prominent men entitled to respect; he has considered them all as men entitled to credit; and now he discovers that their opinions clash and that their aims are different and contradictory. Scores of them beseeching him with their urgency to make him believe that the cabinet minister he trusts, by the things he attempts to carry out, is injuring the party upon whose permanence the life, or at least the welfare, of the Republic depends. And when he has gone through this for weeks and months, and his head begins to swim in the confusing contests of interests and ambitions entirely new to him and he feels himself in many things he has done or left undone under a pressure giving him no rest of mind, a helpless tool of foreign wills instead of being the director of things, he will then conclude that the repulse of the fiercest onset at the battle of Gettysburg and the taking of the angle of intrenchments in the Wilderness, glorious feats of arms, were after all very simple things compared with this.

The picture I have drawn is one which every man of experience in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in politics placed in the Presidential chair, even under ordinary and favorable circumstances. But what is likely to happen to such a man elevated to the Presidency with such a motley host upon his back as the Democratic party is to-day?

The party as now constituted is indeed a wonderful mixture of elements. Thus we find there the hardest of hard-money men hand in hand with the wildest of inflationists, the freest of free traders and the stiffest of protectionists; we find them in their platforms declaring for the restoration of specie payments to satisfy one part, and the repeal of the Resumption Law in the same sentence to satisfy the other part of the organization. We find men who would scorn the idea of faithlessness to our National obligations in the closest alliance and cooperation with those who repudiated their debts in their own States, and who would not hesitate a moment to repudiate the debts of the Republic. We find men sincerely desirous of cultivating among the Southern people the heartiest sentiments of loyalty to the Republic and respect for the rights of all, irrespective of color, and by their side men who still think that their own rights are permitted to oppress the rights of others. And it must not be forgotten that upon these different elements the official declarations of platforms have not the least effect. While the party in its National Conventions declares for specie payments, that does not hinder a moment Democratic Congressmen from opposing resumption in Congress, or the Democrats of Ohio from nominating their inflation leader, General Ewing, or the Democrats in Indiana from nominating the fiat-money man, Landers, for the Governorship of those States; nor does it prevent the Democrats in many of the Western and Southern States from pursuing their greenback agitation as lustily as before.

While they declare for an observance of our National obligations, that does not hinder the Democrats in many of the Southern States from going on in their work of local repudiation, and declaring that local repudiation is so good a thing that it ought to be made general. But all these factions, these incongruous elements, are held together by one great impulse—that is, the appetite for public plunder, which the exclusion from power for twenty years has stimulated to a degree of keenness scarcely ever seen before. Now consider that, if General Hancock ever can be elected, it must be a very hearty cooperation of all these elements—the Greenback Democrat in Ohio, Maine and Indiana and the West and South, with the hard money men in New York, New Jersey and other States; the protectionists in one quarter and the free-traders in another; the war Democrats in the North and the reactionary elements elsewhere; and to all these elements together General Hancock, if successful at all, will owe his success; and all those elements, if the successful party is to be maintained in its strength and continued in power, must be satisfied in order to hold them together. That will be the situation and such the problem which the soldier, to whom political science and management so far have been a sealed book, will have to solve.

Let us see now what, in view of all this, we have a right to expect from a Democratic victory. Is it the maintenance of our political faith? While there are prominent opponents of repudiation in the Democratic party, it is a notorious fact that all the elements hostile to the constitutional discharge of our national obligations have also gathered under the same banner. Nearly all, if not all the states that have repudiated or speak of repudiating their own debts are Democratic states, with heavy Democratic majorities, furnishing Democratic electoral votes and congressmen. Who will tell me that it is certain they will be more conscientious with regard to the national debt than they showed themselves with regard to their own? Have we a right to expect a sound financial policy? While there are many good, sound money men in the Democratic party, it is equally well known that the Democratic party has irresistibly attracted to its fold a very large majority of the Greenbackers, inflationists and fiat-money men. It has, indeed, in its national platforms of late declared for sound money; but in 1876, while it pronounced for resumption it demanded at the same time the repeal of the resumption law. I ask what would have become of resumption had the resumption law been repealed? But while this speaking of sound money in their national platforms is it not equally true in a large number of the states the most prominent inflationists are put forward for the highest honors followed by the masses of their party? So Gen. Ewing in Ohio, so Gen. Butler in Massachusetts, so Mr. Landers in Indiana; while in Maine Democrats and Greenbackers fuse in cordial embrace, and while in many of the western and most of the southern states the Democrats almost en masse represent unsound financial ideas. Is it not true that, to the very last, resumption was opposed in congress by Democratic congressmen? Why, when Gen. Hancock was nominated the attraction for the Greenbackers seemed to be so strong that the venerable Peter Cooper and General Sam Cary of Ohio were among the first to pay their devotions and wish him success.

Now, can anybody foretell what will happen in these respects in case of a Democratic victory? In fact, we do not know whether the advocates of the public faith or the repudiationists, whether the hard money men or the inflationists are the strongest element in the Democratic party throughout the country, and which of those elements will control its policy. I appeal to you, business men, am I going too

LOWELL JOURNAL.
JAS. W. HINE, EDITOR.
Lowell, Michigan, August 11, 1880.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of N. Y.

Electoral Ticket.

At large—CHARLES B. PECK, SAMUEL M. SYE.
DISTRICTS.
1. Edward F. Butler.
2. Charles T. Mitchell.
3. David B. Cook.
4. Jacob Vandenburgh.
5. Aaron B. Turner.
6. Ira P. Bingham.
7. Watson Beach.
8. William H. Potter.
9. Samuel A. Denton.

State Ticket.

For Governor,
DAVID H. JEROME.
For Lieutenant Governor—
NORMAN S. CROSBY.
For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM JENNEY.
For State Treasurer—
BENJAMIN D. PRITCHARD.
For Auditor General,
W. DEVINE LATIMER.
Five Commissioners of Railroads and Office—
CORNELIUS A. MCGRATH.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
CORNELIUS J. O. GOLDEN.
For Attorney General,
JOSEPH W. VAN RIPER.
For Member of the State Board of Education—
FISCAR RETFORD.

Congressional Ticket.

HI.—EDWARD E. LACEY.
VII.—JAMES A. MCPHERSON.
IX.—OLIVER L. SPAULDING.
VIII.—ROSWELL G. HORR.
II.—A. S. HUBBELL.

Republican Legislative Ticket.

For State Senator, 25th Dist.—
HENRY C. RUSSELL.
For Representative, 3d Dist.—
CHARLES W. GARFIELD.

Republican County Ticket.

Sheriff—ISAAC F. LAMOREAUX.
Clerk—FREDS CLARKE, Jr.
Register of Deeds—LOUREN K. BISHOP.
Treasurer—JOHN A. VESDER.
Judge of Probate—CYRUS E. PERKINS.
Prosecuting Attorney—ALBERT C. BARNARD.
Circuit Court Commissioner—JAMES S. WILLIAMS.
Commissioner—PETER O. VOORHEES.
Coroners—DANIEL A. LAUBENSTEIN, DEWITT C. BURCH.
Surveyor—JOHN GEIGER.

Republican Congressional Convention.

A Republican Convention of the Fifth Congressional District, to nominate a candidate for the office of Representative in Congress, and for the transaction of such other business as may be before the Convention, will be held at Lowell, Mich., o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, the 30th day of August, 1880. By resolution the Republican electors in county in the district will be entitled to one delegate at large, and one delegate for each of the townships as shown by the last Gubernatorial vote, as follows:

At Large—E. Fitzhugh, Ionia; L. Lent, Muskegon; A. Davis, Ionia—Total 3.

Ionia—E. G. Holmes, Kent Co., Chairman. Berlin—J. Bennett, Allegan Co.
R. R. Barrett, Ionia Co.
R. H. Ward, Ionia Co.
H. H. Hoag, Muskegon Co.
Congressional Committee—
Grand Rapids, July 12, 1880.

Editorial Comment.

A Solid South calls for a Solid North. If Tilden has a heart it must be very sad.

Every Republican was a Unionist and has got it yet.

Every Democrat wasn't a secessionist but every secessionist was a Democrat.

"Let us pray"—remarks a Democratic exchange. The editor of that paper prefers better than he knows.

We accept the results of the war—until after election.—*Solid South.* P. S.—You think we're darn fools—*S. S.*

The spirit of Zach Chandler comes near enough to suggest that things be called by their right names this fall.

"Lincoln's hirelings" are making it rather lively for the Democrats in Indiana. Hoosier bar'l tender, Mr. English?

As to the tariff question—*(entre nous)* blamed if I haven't forgot what Jerry Black did say about that.—*Gen. Hancock.*

As Gen. Hancock objects to controlling votes with bayonets the Mississippi Democracy will not trade his shotgun for a bayonet.

Yes, Hancock was at Gettysburg and after that the Democrats got together and declared the war a failure. Whose it up to Gettysburg!

The Democrats of the first district have nominated Wm. C. Maybury for congress. The Republicans May congratulate himself without ceremony.

Gen. Weaver has been south and is fully convinced now that the half has not been told concerning Democratic bulldozing. It seems to surprise him.

The Democrats thought by nominating Hancock they could galvanize the old concern into a respectable appearance; but the stuff rubs off just as easy.

My opinion on the finance question is that I can save more money if elected President than I can where I am. I hold very lucid views on this question.—*H. S. Hancock.*

Gen. McClellan commands a Hancock squad. Good joke on Hancock. Little Mac will get his squad up to the polls about three months after election, if he don't interrupted.

If Wade Hampton will deliver the speech in Michigan that he delivered in Staunton, Va., a few days since, this State will give Garfield 40,000 majority without taking off a coat.

After reading Wade Hampton's recent speech in Virginia, a greenback friend remarked—"Same darned old snake, be thunder!" For brevity, comprehensiveness and firmness of expression our green back friend takes the cake.

The report of the Republican State Convention is on the first page of the JOURNAL. The resolutions are well worth reading. They are worth reading several times. Look them over carefully and have all your neighbors read them.

Alabama's 75,000 democratic majority inspires Gen. Weaver to remark that he doesn't regard that state as absolutely sure for him in November. Alabama was one of six states he had been counting on. How vain are all things here below, brother Weaver.

The Hastings Banner says that John Carveth of Middleville, until recently a straight out-and-out Democrat, will work and vote for Garfield. If the Democrats continue to come over to the Republicans for the next three months as they have been coming for the last six weeks, the Democratic party will stay a good many recruits to fill up their ranks in November.

The State Ticket.

The Republican State Ticket is before the people. The convention that made it has no apologies to make. It is a clean ticket, a strong ticket and a winning ticket. The only question as to the point of the canvass is—how large will be the majority? Republicans, if you say the word, we will make it a straight 30,000 this time. Begin the boom.

The Georgia Watermelon.

Purely in the interest of science we would ask Dr. Tanner broke his fast with a Georgia watermelon? Why, we say, a *Georgia* watermelon? Are we to understand from this that Georgia is the only state in the Union capable of producing watermelons as is water melons?" For forty days and forty nights the undertakers have manifested more interest in Dr. Tanner's fast than have the scientists, but now the scientists are coming to the front and if the fact shall be established that the Georgia watermelon is *the* watermelon of all watermelons, then Dr. Tanner will not have fasted in vain. We trust the efficacy of the Georgia watermelon may be proved and that it may win such a reputation throughout the length and breadth of this broad land as shall ground to Georgia's eternal good and glory. Watermelon has thought it is, though, that Georgia didn't begin years ago to raise less hell and more watermelon.

Elect. Gov. Crosby.

The JOURNAL being the first paper in the state to bring out the Hon. M. S. Crosby of Grand Rapids as a candidate for Lieut. Governor, naturally does its full share of rejoicing over that gentleman's nomination for that office. The JOURNAL, however, was careful not to throw anything in the way to hinder the nomination of any of the candidates from western Michigan for the first place on the ticket, and it was well understood that Mr. Crosby was a candidate only in the event that the first place went east. That this was very likely to be the case the JOURNAL believed weeks ago, and therefore prepared to look out for the next best thing. Mr. Crosby's popularity throughout the state brought him ready support from all sections and his nomination by acclamation was a compliment gratefully appreciated by himself and his home friends. He will return the compliment by proving himself to be one of the best presiding officers that ever sat in the chair of the Michigan senate.

Wade Hampton is Talking Now.

Wade Hampton made a speech in Staunton, Va., a few days ago, and after recapitulating the history of the Lost Cause closed his address as follows: "CONSIDER WHAT LEE AND JACKSON [STONEWALL] WOULD DO WERE THEY ALIVE. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS! REMEMBER THE MEN WHO FOUGHT FORTH THEIR LIFE BLOOD ON VIRGINIA'S SOIL, AND DO NOT ABANDON THEM NOW! REMEMBER THAT UPON YOUR VOTE DEPENDS THE SUCCESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET!"

This speech was published in the Staunton Virginian, July 29, and was loudly applauded by the immense throng of Democrats present when delivered. We hope our northern Democrats will procure a few thousand copies of it for a campaign document. Wade Hampton was the man who received the most applause at the Cincinnati convention. Northern Democrats lent their boot heels cheerfully, gladly, enthusiastically in those grand demonstrations of applause for Wade Hampton; now let them lend their ears to what he utters and repeat his speeches to northern audiences. Fight is right on our side, gentlemen. He who is not *for* Wade Hampton is *against* him and vice *versa*.

The Greenback County Convention.

The greenback county convention was held in Grand Rapids last Saturday. It was held for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions.

Hon. W. F. Whitney of Byron was temporary chairman and H. Weeks of Lowell secretary.

Messrs. J. W. Hayard, Geo. Hemsley and J. C. Pain were appointed committee on credentials, and reported full delegations from most of the towns and wards.

The following were elected delegates to the Greenback State convention which is in session at Lansing today:

First District—J. L. Cutiss, P. S. Hubert, J. R. Guilford, W. A. Berkey, W. H. Andrews, J. H. Courtney, J. W. Hayward, W. H. H. Walker, Crawford Angell, John M. Harris, J. B. Haney, George L. Dean.

Second District—J. C. Train of Lowell, E. A. Buttrington of Wyoming, J. E. Philips of Paris, Wm. F. Whitney of Byron, Benj. F. Woodward of Gaines, L. B. Chappell of Ada.

Third District—Joseph Kiss of Tyrone, Freeman Addis of Oakfield, Nelson Graham of Courtland, Henry Hogadone of Walker, Benjamin Fairchilds of Solon, Lyman Murray of Sparta.

Delegates-at-Large—Hon. Henry S. Smith of Grand Rapids.

The delegates were authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur in their ranks.

The following were chosen as delegates to the greenback congressional convention:

First District—Arthur Wood, L. T. Kinney, Alfred Putnam, W. B. Weston, Wm. Ball, Amos Kemble, W. K. Wheeler, W. H. Powers, W. P. Innes, L. V. Moulton, Cornelius Fox, D. P. Hoyt, Jas. M. Ball.

Second District—Lysander T. Beckwith of Grand Rapids, James Cox of Paris, E. A. Burlingame of Wyoming, Lewis A. Solomon of Gaines, James Fox of Vergennes, Ambrose Lansereaux of Lowell.—William Pullen of Lowell.

Third District—Geo. Snyder of Tyrone, E. Graham of Walker, Jackson Coon of Algoma, T. J. Sheridan of Nelson, M. B. Hine of Cannon, H. D. Plumb of Plainfield, Nelson Graham of Courtland.

Delegates-at-Large—C. C. Comstock of Grand Rapids, A. M. Elsworth of Lowell, J. E. Nash of Sparta.

A committee of five on Resolutions was appointed and consisted of Messrs. E. A. Burlingame, M. B. Hine, Crawford Angell, J. W. Hayward and Henry F. McCormick. The duties of the committee were not very arduous. They did not even resolve. Resolutions were a failure. They did not even resolve to demand the immediate repeal of the resumption act. They did not even resolve that Sam Cary was a true prophet when he went abroad over the land declaring that this would be a bankrupt nation 90 days after resumption. The committee on resolutions wisely refrained from resolving to adhere to the former declarations of the greenback party. In fact, the only resolution they reported was one resolving that the delegates should go uninstructed. This resolution was adopted. Perhaps the reason why the committee on resolutions did not submit a platform for adoption was because they couldn't find anything to make a platform of. We certainly believe this must have been the reason. The question of *how* much *money* was not even brought up. Not a word was said about the starving millions. Not a word about resumption and the terrible disaster (?) that followed. Not a word expressing faith in or adherence to the declaration of any of the principles laid down four years ago. They might have most truthfully said this, however—that every prediction of that party since its birth had been proven false and that every promise and pledge of the Republican party has been fulfilled, and that to-day under a Republican administration the country is in a far more prosperous condition than ever before since the war. They might have truthfully said that the Republican party has made the greenback dollar equal to the gold dollar and brought the credit of the nation up to the highest standard ever reached. But the committee presented no platform, no declaration of principles, no endorsement of former ideas and no new ideas. What was the committee on resolutions appointed for? Surely the convention made a mistake in not leaving it off entirely. Had no such committee been appointed the absence of a platform would not have been made so suggestively conspicuous.

How long will it take the greenbackers to find out that there is really no excuse for the existence of their party, anyway?

Journal Gleanings.

Darlington county, S. C., is the largest cotton-producing county in the United States.

Hail is not an unmitigated evil. At Lafayette, Ind., the other day it killed 100 sparrows.

American residents in London propose erecting an Episcopal church at a cost of $75,000.

Mrs. Van Cott, it is reported, has left the revivalist field, with her nervous system broken down.

It is estimated that the money paid for Texas cattle during the past five years amounts to $180,000,000.

Snow fell on the highest mountain of the Catskills, in Ulster county, N. Y., Thursday morning, July 29.

Richmond, Va., shipped to Brazil during the year ending June 30, 102,949 bales of flour, valued at $1,158,384.

Congress will have to do something to replace the negroes who have left Louisiana as exodusters, the planters of that state are importing Spanish laborers.

A Cuban family at one of the Saratoga hotels has a weekly board bill of $450. This is for six adults, three children, two maids, coachman and valet.

Type is being made of toughened glass and they are said to wear well in the case, to handle easily, and to give a good impression without cutting the paper.

Twenty-five dollars are offered for a specimen of the three-cent stamps issued from the postoffice at Madison, Fla., in 1861 and 1862 for the Southern Confederacy.

Havana is just now afflicted with the yellow fever and small-pox. During the week ending July 31, 51 persons died from the former disease and 13 from the latter.

From January 1, 1880, to Friday noon July 30, there had arrived in New York 206,470 immigrants, which is far beyond the number in any corresponding period in other years.

In and about Kansas, Illinois, in Ellsworth county, the crops this year have been so unusually abundant that farmers cannot find room to hold them in a grand public jollification.

No less than four persons at different places met their death last week while actually asleep on the rails. The man who can be such a fool as to choose that pillow loses little by being killed.

Charlie Moody of Suncook, N. H., 10 years old, "awakened the other night by a huge rat gnawing his ear. Like young Hercules, he strangled it and quietly went to sleep again without a word to mamma.

The frigate L'Original sunk in 90 feet of water before Quebec 134 years ago. Lately she was broken up with dynamite, other means of moving her having failed. Her wood was as sound as ever, but her iron was rusted completely away.

The manufacture of paper brick is said to be carried on extensively in the west, and especially in California, where the best fibrous material is provided. The quality of the bricks render them well adapted for building purposes. The Chinese make the soles of their shoes of paper similarly prepared!

A gentleman of Trenton, N. J., who was a colonel of a Michigan regiment during the late war, has kept an involuntary fast for the past 20 days. For twenty months he took a little nourishment through a tube, but his disease has become aggravated that he has partaken of no nourishment for the past 20 days beyond what has been afforded by holding a piece of ice in his mouth.

The Wheat Crop.

Fears have been entertained that the frequent rains which fell in various portions of the state during the last part of June and the first part of July would injure the quality and reduce the quantity of wheat that could be safely garnered. These fears are, however, happily dissipated by the reports which we present elsewhere. Careful inquiries have been made in every wheat growing county in the state, and the replies so far as received are generally favorable. In a few places the crop was seriously damaged, but in more than half the places reporting the yield is up to last year's average, and in some it largely exceeds that. It is generally believed that farmers will have much more than average per acre for the whole state will equal that of last year, and that the quality will be nearly as good. As the acreage greatly exceeds that of last year the exportable product of good wheat will doubtless be larger than ever before in the history of the state.—*Post and Tribune.*

Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil
WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD
The Doctor's Testimony.
A. S. Russel, of Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y., says: The wonderful success of Thomas' Electric Oil in all cases of acute and chronic inflammation, catarrh, bronchitis, lame back, etc., make the demand for it very great.
The Druggist's Testimony.
Columbus, O., Feb. 5th, 1880
Messrs. Foster, Milburn & Co.:
Regarding the sale of Thomas' Electric Oil, we are gratified in being able to inform you that after one week the agency, three months ago, for the sale and introduction of Electric Oil, our very large sales proves conclusively to our minds: this remedy has extraordinary merits as witnessed by the unprecedented sale. We anticipate a large increase in the sale, as its virtues become more generally known. R. Joyce & Son,
Dealers in Drugs and Surgical instruments.
Sold By Hunt & Hunter.
Go to your druggist for Mrs. Freeman's New Natural Dyes. For brightness and durability of color they are unequaled. Colors 15c. per package.

Five Hundred Thousand Strong.
In the past few years there has been more than 500,000 bottles of Shiloh's Cure sold. Out of the vast number of people who have used it, more than 3,000 cases of Consumption have been cured. All Coughs, Croup, Asthma and Bronchitis, yield at once, hence it is that everybody speaks in its praise. To those who have not used it, let us say, if you have a Cough, or your child has Croup, and you value life don't fail to try it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Hunt & Hunter.

SOLD UNDER A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

That scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, boils, pimples, ulcers and all humors of the skin can be permanently cured by the use of Parmelee's Great Blood Purifier. These diseases arise from an impure and disordered state of the blood. If after a fair trial has been given, no relief has been experienced, return the empty bottle and we will refund the money. Price $1 per bottle; sample bottles 15c. Sold by HUNT & HUNTER.

A Strange People.
Do you know there are strange people in our community, we say strange because they seem to prefer to suffer and pass their days miserably, made so by Dyspepsia and Liver complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and General Debility, when Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Hunt & Hunter.

Health is Wealth.
Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Neural Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Premature Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by Indiscretion, Over-work, or other causes, which lead to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar's 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 written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Address JOHN GREGG & CO., Sole Agents, Detroit, Mich. Sold by J. C. Weber, Schoolcraft; Jacob Lowell, Fristoe & Co., Wholesale Agents Detroit, Mich.

LIFE OF ZACH. CHANDLER
Agents Wanted. R. D. B. Tyler & Co., Detroit

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 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 Matilda Smith deceased.
On reading and filing the petition of Sarah Smith of John Smith, son of said deceased, praying amongst other things that administration of said estate may be granted to John McConnell or some other proper person.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the sixth day of September 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 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 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,
ANGER B. MANN, Judge of Probate.
Register. 5w4

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
In the matter of the estate of Berniston Slayton, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 26th day of August, A. D. 1880, at the house in the forenoon, all the dwelling house and 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 by the Probate court for the county of Grand Rapids, in said county, and state aforesaid, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1880, the real estate of said deceased, to wit: Lot one (1) in block three (3) south of the old village of Lowell, Michigan, all of the estate, right, title and interest of the said deceased of, in and to the real estate situated and lying in the county of Kent in the state of Michigan, to wit: Commencing at the south-west corner of said lot, thence north one south-west fraction; one-fourth, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter, the west three fourths (¾) of south-east quarter of south-west quarter, the west three fourths (¾) of the south-west quarter of south-east quarter, all of section fifteen (15) in township one (1) north, range one (1) west, containing in the town of Grattan, Kent County, Michigan.
Dated June 18th, A. D. 1880.
MILTON M. FRYE,
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 Jeremiah Smith, executor of the estate of said Joseph Smith, deceased, and the report of the Executors 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 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 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,
ANGER B. MANN, Judge of Probate.
Register. 5w4

LOWELL NATIONAL BANK.
OF LOWELL, MICHIGAN.
CAPITAL, $50 000.
SURPLUS, $10 000.
DIRECTORS:
C. T. WOODBRO, E. J. BOOTH,
C. G. STONE, C. R. HINE,
N. A. STONE, M. N. HINE,
A. S. STANSARD, EDWARD BRADFIELD.
JAS. W. HINE,
C. T. WOODBRO, PRES. E. J. BOOTH, V. PRES.
E. A. SUNSDELL, 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, sitwarare &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 can not cure with Weatherwax's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar coated, 25 pills in a box. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists, or send for a three cent stamp. J. C. West, Agt., Lowell.

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 & SURGICAL INSTITUTE
SPINNEY BLD.
AT DETROIT MICH.
Health Journal Sent Free.
BUSINESS COLLEGE AT GRAND RAPIDS.
And Practical Business Training School in No. 1.
☞ College Journal free on application. Address C. G. SWENSBURG Principal

STATE OF MICHIGAN—Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, County of Kent—In Chancery. In the Circuit Court for the county of Kent, holden at the Court House, in the city of Grand Rapids, on Thursday, the twenty-second day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty.
JULIA A. BENNETT, Complainant,
vs.
JORAM S. BENNETT, Defendant.
In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file that the defendant, Joram S. Bennett, is a non-resident of the state of Michigan, but that he resides in the state of Illinois, on motion of Jacob Jones, solicitor 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 solicitor, within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof that said bill be taken pro confesso. And it is further ordered that within twenty days from the entry of this order the complainant cause the substance of her bill of complaint to be published in the Lowell JOURNAL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Kent, once in each week for six successive weeks, or she shall within twenty days after the service on her of a copy of said order, cause a copy of said bill of complaint to be personally served on said defendant at least twenty days before the time prescribed for his appearance. D. R. CORBITT,
Circuit Court Commissioner.
Lewis & Sou,
Complainant's Solicitors for Complainant. 5w4

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 am now ready to furnish the season's lumber at the very low prices seen in my advertisement. I will also take pleasure in showing my stock to any who may call upon me and examine our qualities of lumber before purchasing elsewhere. Yours respectfully,
Very truly yours, J. D. STEVENS.
Mill by the Bridge, Lowell, Mich.

PRICE LIST.

Flooring—Common	8 per M.
Fencing—Culls	5 50 " "
Blocks—8 10 in. 12 in.	8 50 10 "
Boards—Common, culls, quality	10 00 "
Boards—Dressed and matched,	12 00 "
Siding—Beveled	10 50 30 "
Siding—Common	16 2 50 "
Ceiling—Dressed and beaded,	16 " "
Lath—Culls—Half and dressed	2 50 " "
Lath	$3.75 per 5 Ft.

One dollar extra for every 4 feet in length of J. W. STEVENS.

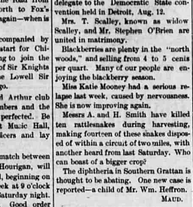
THE BEST REMEDY
FOR
Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.
In diseases of the pulmonary organs, such as are not relievable or curable, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and so compounded and combined as to the confidence of the public and the medical profession, as to be the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, acute and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of the township of Berlin, in said county, to relieve and examine such claims.
Dated July 26 A. D. 1880.
JAMES C. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

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 Jeremiah Smith, executor of the estate of said Joseph Smith, deceased, and the report of the Executors 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 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 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,
ANGER B. MANN, Judge of Probate.
Register. 5w4

THE BEST REMEDY
FOR
Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.
In diseases of the pulmonary organs, such as are not relievable or curable, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and so compounded and combined as to the confidence of the public and the medical profession, as to be the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, acute and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of the township of Berlin, in said county, to relieve and examine such claims.
Dated July 26 A. D. 1880.
JAMES C. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
THE Best Successful Remedy ever discovered, and it contain its effects and does not blister. Read proofs of its success.
FROM REV. R. P. GRANGER,
President of the St. Albans Institute.
St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20, 1880.
Gentlemen—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure very satisfactorily indeed. Twice I have had tumors on the inside of the hind legs, and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by the tumors. Formerly I have been loath to use it, because I have found in a few weeks when it became better, but which, after using a few weeks more, would return worse than before. The trouble was forming. I procured a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and the tumors disappeared so that he is not lame, neither can the tumors be found. Respectfully, R. P. GRANGER.
PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL.
Stockbridge, Mass. March 8, 1880.
Gents—In justice to you and myself I think I ought to let you know that I have used two cans of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, one for a lame horse that I bought, and the other on a horse I have owned the better part of the last two years. He was so lame that he could not walk a mile without a halt. I thought I would try your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and I have used it according to your directions, and the lameness has gone entirely. I shall be ready to recommend your Kendall's Spavin Cure to all who need it. Yours respectfully, CYRUS E. PERKINS.
Kendall's Spavin Cure is sure in its effects, and does not blister. Kendall's Spavin Cure will cure all curbs, splints, and all kinds of spavins and all pain or remove any bony growth or enlargement, such as Ringbone, Bone Spavin, Curb, Splint, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints, or any tumor or enlargement of any description, or any place where a blemish is used in man or beast. It is now known to be the best remedy ever discovered, acting mildly but surely, and yet it is the most powerful remedy for all such troubles. Its success is unprecedented, and its virtues are wonderful. No remedy has ever met with such unequaled success to cure lameness, for such it is will in man.
Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it if they choose to do so for any address, on receipt of price, by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
SIMON BIRT, HENRY S. DAVIS
HUNT & DAVIS,
ABSTRACT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.
UNDER CITY NATIONAL BANK.
GRAND RAPIDS MICH
"A Doctor" in the House
GLOVES
PATENTED JUNE 22ND, 1880.
FOR SALE BY
N. B. BLAIN.
The Best Glove in the Market

SPECIAL
INDUCEMENT!
AND
AT THE
BOSTON STORE
Prices Reduced!
All Wool Bunting 20c.
Handsome Lawns 8c.
Double fold Maumee Cloth 25c.
Parasols for Children, 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 has had much experience with any accident or delay in conducting funeral to which he gives his personal attention.
He has just received from the city with a select stock of goods to the trade 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.
Call and examine goods and prices. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly attended to.
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. Hood & Co. and J. W. 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. 65,495, dated, Oct. 5th, 1869, and Reissue No. 4,148, dated Mar. 26th, 1870:
"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 in the frame, but informed 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 prevent injury to the teeth or other tools of the Harrow."
A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.
Suits have been commenced in the U. S. Court against four parties for infringement of this patent and will be prosecuted as rapidly as consistent with the best interests of the plaintiff.
This is no bill-doing advertisement, but simply a friendly notice to parties who contemplate purchasing Harrows or 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 & BARBIGER, Gen'l Agent, Lowell, Mich.
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:

Mixed Express,	10 00 a. m.
Through Mail,	11 30 a. m.
Through Freight,	1 30 p. m.
Mixed to Detroit,	3 30 p. m.
Through Express,	7 00 p. m.

GOING WEST:

Saturday Night Mixed,	9 15 a. m.
Through Freight,	4 45 a. m.
Through Mail,	11 00 a. m.
Through Express,	4 47 p. m.
Mixed,	10 30 p. m.
Steamboat Express,	3 00 a. m.

☞ Through tickets to all principal points East. For sale at the Company's office, Lowell.
Ladies and Smoking Cars on all day trains.
Passengers taking cars on the 10 00 a. m. train will pay $1 to Ionia.
F. O. TAFT, W. H. FIRTH,
Lowell Agent. Gen. Pass. Ag't, Detroit.

Lowell Post-Office.

MAILS CLOSE

For D. G. H. & M. East,	1 45 p. m.
For D. G. H. & M. West,	4 00 p. m. 8 00 a. m.
For Ionia, Saranac & Smith's Creek,	4 00 p. m.
For Vergennes,	4 00 p. m.

☞ Sundays—Office open one hour after the arrival of the Eastern mail.
Office open from 7 to 8 o'clock on Sundays.
Office open from 7 to 8 o'clock on Sundays.
A. O. U. W.
Regular meetings of Lowell Lodge No. 39, first and third Tuesday of each month. Quarterly meetings third Friday evenings of the months of January, April, July, and October.
J. E. W. DODGE, M. W.
THOS. D. CARTER, Rec.

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

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

GEO. W. ROUSE Practical Horse Shoer, Cor. Main and Hudson streets, Lowell, Mich.

LUCIAN ROBERTSON, Dental Surgeon. Rooms over Scott's Hardware Store, Lowell, Mich.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Princess Louise and Prince Leopold sailed from Quebec Saturday for England.

William T. Reynolds, a former president of the Indianapolis and Lafayette railroad, and until recently president of the Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, died Saturday evening.

Saturday evening two Long Beach railroad trains were in collision and John Walcott, engineer of one train was killed. His brother was the engineer of the other train in the collision. Conductor Daniel Allen had his ribs broken and is injured internally. Brakeman Wm. McDonough received a bad scalp wound. John Egan and wife, of New York, were injured, Mrs. Egan receiving a bad wound in the face. Mr. Egan had his shoulder dislocated. Several women on the train were badly bruised and cut.

The coinage at the mints during July was $4,276,500.

Mrs. John G. Saxe, wife of the distinguished poet, died at her home in Brooklyn Saturday night of bronchitis. She was 60 years old, and a native of Bridport, Vt.

The coffer-dam at the shaft of the Hudson river tunnel to recover the bodies of the men buried beneath the fallen ruins of the connecting chamber has proved unsuccessful. It was found that after the dam had been excavated to a depth of about 15 feet water rose in the enclosure and entered in such volume that the rotary pump and syphon were found inadequate to carry it away.

Col. Bodine, captain of the American rifle team in Ireland, had all his baggage seized by the custom officers at New York Monday, a quantity of dutiable goods having been discovered in his gun case. The traps of another member of the team are also reported seized, and for the same cause.

At 1 o'clock Wednesday morning Dr. Tanner was peacefully sleeping, being well wrapped up in blankets on account of chilliness in the atmosphere following Tuesday's storm. Four medical gentlemen were closely watching the sleeping faster.

Major Walsh of the northwestern mounted police says that out of Sitting Bull's original band of 560 lodges only 200 remain, others having quietly gone into the different Sioux agencies. Sitting Bull himself is anxious for peace.

The United States consul at Port Sarnia says the business depression in Canada would seem to result in the exodus of some of its best citizens. The emigrants who crossed over, at that point alone, during the year ending June 30, 1880, and who declared their intention of becoming permanent residents of the United States, numbered 77,079.

During the progress of a fire in a mattress factory in Philadelphia Tuesday evening Elizabeth Oglesby and Emma Barnes leaped from a third-story window to the ground, the former sustaining injuries which will prove fatal. Miss Barnes escaped with a few bruises.

Commissioner Raum officially informs the Secretary of the Treasury that during the past fiscal year $123,971,916 of internal revenue taxes have been collected and the entire sum paid into the treasury. During the past four years the total amount of taxes received by the collectors of internal revenue was $467,080,-858, and the entire sum has been paid into the treasury.

At 6:30 p. m. Wednesday, Dr. Tanner had a warm foot bath to relieve his congestion of the stomach and half an hour after went to sleep. He awoke at 7 very irritable, and vomited water tinged with bile, after this he took an alcoholic vapor bath and was rubbed dry and put to bed. He said he felt weaker, and not quite so well. He had another vomiting attack about 10 o'clock, but at midnight was quietly sleeping.

The Medical Herald for August contains a circular letter addressed by Secretary Evarts to all powers owning ports likely to be infested with yellow fever, cholera, or any contagious diseases, asking for an international sanitary conference with a view of establishing an international system of notification as to the actual sanitary condition of ports and places. The powers are requested to send authorized representatives to a conference in Washington city on the first day of January, 1881.

Goldsmith Maid's oldest colt kille herself Tuesday night at Trenton, N. J., by trying to jump a fence. She fractured her shoulder blade. H. N. Smith, the owner, had refused an offer of $20,-000 for her some time ago.

The Kansas express train on the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific road ran through an open switch at Clark station, eight miles from Moberly, Mo., Wednesday morning, and the mail and baggage cars were ditched. Wm. Titman, the fireman, was killed; Frank Benville, engineer, dangerously scalded about the head and body, and a brother of his, who was riding on the engine, was also seriously scalded.

About 500 men employed in shoe manufacturing in Chicago are on strike for higher wages. The employers say convict labor and profits would not justify increased wages.

The treasury department on Thursday purchased 258,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the San Francisco, New Orleans and Philadelphia mints.

The President has appointed H. J. Crouch of Pennsylvania consul at St. Helena, and G. W. Rosevelt, of Pennsylvania consul at Mantanzas.

The secretary of state of Illinois has licensed the Metropolitan elevated railway company of Chicago. It has a capital stock of $5,000,000.

Special agent Sawyer, who has been revising the census returns of St. Louis for some time past, told a reporter Tuesday morning that his labors would be completed in a few days, and that the population of St. Louis would be about 340,000.

The freight-house of the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad, situated on the bank of the river in East St. Louis, together with 2,000 feet of platform, track, etc., some 50 cars, most of them laden with general merchandise, burned Thursday evening. The loss of the railroad property and freight in cars is roughly estimated at $100,000. The value of the merchandise in the freight houses is not known.

Dr. Huber, one of the watchers of Dr. Tanner, has received from Dr. A. W. Hammond a communication in answer to one he had sent requesting that physician's opinion of the fast. Dr. Hammond gave it as his opinion that the watch had been honorably conducted, and Dr. Tanner had faithfully abstained from all food but water, and succeeded better than he thought he could. But his fast has shown the inability of the human system to abstain from water.

FOREIGN.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the latest news from Tashkend does not indicate that any very urgent preparations are making by China on the Kaskgar side. Ten thousand regulars are expected to occupy Kuldja.

Mr. Gladstone was taken quite ill on Sunday and great anxiety was felt for his condition.

In the House of Lords Monday evening the Earl of Kimberley announced that Sir Battle Frere had been recalled from the governorship of the Cape of Good Hope.

The London Times of Monday has the following from Candahar, dated August 2: "On the morning of July 27 Gen. Burrows engaged Ayoob Khan's force of 12,-000 men and 20 guns 50 miles beyond Candahar. After four hours' severe fighting Gen. Burrows was repulsed and forced to retreat to Candahar. The British loss was 20 officers, 400 Europeans and 800 natives killed and missing, most of the losses occurring in the retreat. Three horse artillery guns were abandoned. Preparations are making for a siege in Candahar."

Six thousand iron miners in Lanarkshire, Scotland, have agreed to strike for an advance of a shilling a day.

The late disorders at Mazatlan, Mexico, were serious. A regular battle was to be fought at Villa Union between 500 pronunciados with four cannons, with Gen. Vamirez at their head, and 250 government troops under command of Col. Reyers. The killed on both sides numbered 100. The rebels retired, leaving two of their cannons.

A Bombay correspondent telegraphs: The retirement of the British forces from Cabul will follow the departure of Gen. Roberts with his commander, for Candahar. It is not considered expedient to prolong the occupation in face of heavy expenditure, and possibly fresh complication.

Mr. Gladstone is slowly recovering.

The Russian government has decided to construct ten clippers, five of which will be built under contract with Mr. Baker, American, in the United States, and the remaining five in England and Germany.

A dispatch from Athens announces that England has notified Greece that she withdraws her former request to maintain inactivity. In consequence of the notice, an order for mobilizing the Greek army has been issued.

A Vienna dispatch says that the heavy rains during the last five days have caused terrible havoc in Silesia. Teplitz, Bohemia, is completely submerged. The damage over a large tract of land is incalculable. A fearful panic prevails in the flooded districts, and numerous casualties have occurred.

DETROIT MARKETS.

FLOUR—City pastry brands	5 00@5 25
State brands	4 75@5 10
Seconds	3 75@4 25
Minnesota patents	7 00@8 00
Low grades	3 00@3 50
Rye	4 50@4 75
WHEAT—Extra white	0 95@0 99
No. 1 white	0 95@0 98
Amber	0 90@0 95
BARLEY—1 50@$1 55 per 100 lbs.	
CORN—40@42c per bush.	
OATS—30@34c. per bu.	
RYE—60@65c per bush.	
APPLES—$1 25@$1 75 per bbl.	
BLACKBERRIES—wild, $2 00 per bu; Lawtons, $3 per bu.	
BEESWAX—20 @25 per pound.	
BUTTER—Prime quality, 14@17. Medium 12@14cts.	
BEANS—Unpicked, 80c@1 10 per bush. Picked, $1 85@1 40.	
CHEESE—9@10c per lb.	
DRIED APPLES—7cts per lb.	
EGGS—Fresh 10c.	
HAY—Baled, $15@16; loose, $12@$14.	
HIDES—Green, 6@7c per lb.; cured, 8@8½c; sheep-shins 75@$2 50; green calf, 12c; cured, 13@14c; dry 20@25c; horse hides, $1 00@$1 50 each.	
HONEY—Strained, 10@12c per lb. Comb, 13@15cts	
ONIONS—$3 75 per bbl.	
PEACHES—$1 00@$2 00 per bu. box.; 40@50 per basket.	
PEARS—Bartletts, $1 50 per ½ bu. crate; common, $1 50 per bu.	
POTATOES—40@45c per bu.; $1 50 per bbl.	
PROVISIONS—Pork mess, $15 25@16 50; Lard 7@8; hams, 10@11; shoulders, 6@5½c; bacon, 9c; extra mess beef, $19 00@19 50 per bbl. dried beef, 13c.	
SEED—Clover, $4 50@$4 60 per bu.	
TOMATOES—75c per bu.	
SALT—Fine $1 20 per bbl; coarse, $1 50.	
TALLOW—5c per pound.	
WHORTLEBERRIES—$1 50 per bu.	
WATERMELLONS—$16@20 per 100.	
WOOD—Hickory, delivered $5 25@6 00 per cord; beech and maple $4 50@5 50; soft, $3 50.	
WOOL—Boston market—Ohio and Pennsylvania, 45@47c; Wisconsin and Michigan extra, 41@47c; pulled, 42@44c; combing, 41@53c.	

DETROIT STOCK MARKETS.

The receipts of live stock at the Michigan Central yards on Saturday were cattle, 4,543; hogs, 11,462; sheep, 922. The increase in the receipts of cattle from week to week has operated in bringing about a dull market. Shippers had the market all to themselves, fixing the prices by which they felt confident of a margin on the sales in eastern markets. From the sales of Saturday's market the following quotations are made: Prime butchers' stock, averaging 1,200 and 1,500 lbs, $3 75@4.25; nice fat butchers' stock, averaging 800 and 900 lbs, $2.50@3; light cattle of indifferent quality, $2@2.50. Lots were generally sold out in selected bunches to fill complements for shipping.

A few carloads of hogs reached the market last week for local offerings, and these were briskly purchased by shippers. They brought $4.50 and were a choice quality. A small lot of pigs averaging 107 lbs. sold at $4.30.

Sales of sheep were active under prices of the previous week. The best quality in market sold at $3.50@3.60.

The Benders.

A man and a woman, who are supposed to be John Bender and his daughter Kate, the notorious Kansas murderers, whom the police of the country have been hunting for over seven years, are now lodged in jail at Fremont, Dodge county, in Nebraska. At Richland Station, just west of Schuyler, their actions and some conversation overheard between them led to a suspicion of their identity, and information of their whereabouts was conveyed to Sheriff Gregg of Dodge county, who found and arrested them. After being lodged in jail they were watched by persons concealed from them, and the old man was heard to say that he knew if he came back toward Kansas he would be hanged. The woman was afterward removed from the cell in which the two were at first confined, and the old man was told that she had been sent to Kansas in advance of him. He said at first that he only passed one night at Bender's house, near Cherryvale. His name, he said, was McGregor. On the night when the Benders left Kansas, he saw them put two children in a hole in the garden and cover them with dirt. On the same night they killed a man who stopped at the house for entertainment. When closely cross-examined the prisoner admitted that he had stopped with the Benders for six weeks, and explained his presence there by saying he had stopped on his way east from Fort Lincoln. He said that during his six weeks' stay at Bender's house he saw six people murdered there. One entire family was killed, two children being buried alive in the garden.

Mrs. Bender has made a confession of all the horrible murders committed on John Bender's farm during 1872 and 1873. She was a widow when she married McGregor, alias Bender, who was a widower with four children. They migrated from Missouri to Labette county, Kansas, where, under the leadership of Kate, old John's daughter, the murders and robberies began. Mrs. Bender declares that she had no personal hand in these crimes. The first man killed by them was a man named Brown. Very soon after the first murder two strangers were killed. The woman was asked whether she remembered about a whole family being killed. She said "Yes, I do; there was a man and wife and two little girls who drove up to the house one afternoon and wanted to spend the night. That night while the man and his wife were at supper they were dropped through the holes. Kate and the old man were below. The man fought pretty hard, but they fixed him. Next day the two children were buried alive. Old John took one and Kate the other. They hollered awful, but finally stopped, and Kate came in and said that the damned brats were all right now." Soon after this, according to the woman's story, they became frightened and joined the Cherokees or Choctaw nation. Many further details were obtained from this woman, and if these are not the original Benders the fact can easily be established.

The Electoral College.

As the Presidential election approaches it may be of interest to everybody to know just how many electoral votes each State is entitled to. The following is the present apportionment in a form convenient for reference:

Alabama	10	Missouri	15
Arkansas	6	Nebraska	3
California	6	Nevada	3
Colorado	3	New Hampshire	5
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	9
Delaware	3	New York	35
Florida	4	North Carolina	10
Georgia	11	Ohio	22
Illinois	21	Oregon	3
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	29
Iowa	11	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	5	South Carolina	7
Kentucky	12	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	8	Texas	8
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Maryland	8	Virginia	11
Massachusetts	13	West Virginia	5
Michigan	11	Wisconsin	10
Minnesota	5		
Mississippi	8	Total	369

The Resonator.

Under the above name Signor Alberto B. Bach has recently devised and introduced in London a very simple and apparently very effective appliance for increasing the volume and power of the human voice when singing, and a lecture on the subject was lately delivered at the Royal Academy of Music, the use of the resonator being illustrated by Signor Bach himself during a concert which followed the lecture. In the course of his lecture Signor Bach described the machinism of the vocal organs, and explained the modes in which their power could best be developed, and among other points he directed attention to the office performed by the hard portion of the palate, this acting as a kind of sounding board when the mouth is open for singing. It is for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the palate in this respect that the "resonator" has been designed.

The instrument consists of a gold plate fitted to the roof of the mouth, close above the upper teeth—much in the same way as the gold palate of a set of artificial teeth—the plate having attached to it another gold plate which is convex downwards in both directions. A hollow sounding board—if we may call it so—is thus formed, which has a remarkable effect on the volume of sound producible by the person wearing the instrument. The resonator appears to have no prejudical effect upon the distinctness of articulation, and Signor Bach states that it can be used without the slightest inconvenience after a moderate amount of practice. Of course, as Signor Bach remarks, the resonator will not give a good voice to any one who does not already possess one, nor will it eradicate any faults in singing, but properly used it is reported to have a remarkable effect in increasing the power of the sound which a singer can produce, and this without deteriorating its quality or increasing the effort required.

A Clever Trick.

The *Japan Mail* describes a clever trick which was being exhibited by a native juggler at Joshida-bashi. The performance takes place in a small room about twenty-six feet long by twelve feet wide, half being alotted to the spectators, who are admitted on the payment of the moderate fee of two cents. The "properties" consist of a deal table and a sword, etc. After the usual soul-stirring flourish on a drum and samisen, the man binds the woman's head in a cloth, and she then kneels down close to the table, and sideways to the spectators. The man then draws the sword, makes a violent blow at the woman's head, she falls forward, arms extended and limbs twitching. He then, having first wiped the sword on a gory-looking piece of rag, takes up (apparently) the woman's head, wrapped in the cloth, and places it on the table. To all appearance it is a human head, the eyelids and features having a convulsive motion; presently the eyes open in a dreamy sort of a way, and, to the accompaniment of the everlasting samisen, the head sings a mournful song. A curtain is interposed between the audience and the performers, and when again drawn back the woman is disclosed quietly seated alonside the man. When it is recollected that this all takes place within about three feet from the spectator, and that the "properties" are of the simplest description, some idea may be formed of the excellence of a performance which has excited attention.

Select Sayings.

The only disadvantage of an honest heart is credulity.—*Sir Philip Sydney.*

True virtue is like precious odors—sweeter the more incensed and crushed.—*Bacon.*

We promise according to our hopes, but perform according to our fears.—*Rochefoucauld.*

I wish it was customary to publish the causes of marriage as it is of deaths.—*Ik Marvel.*

No man is born wise; but wisdom and virtue require a tutor; though we can easily learn to be vicious without a master.—*Seneca.*

There is a paradox in pride—it makes some men ridiculous, but prevents others from becoming so.—*Colton.*

Labor is one of the great elements of society—the great substantial interest on which we all stand.—*Daniel Webster.*

He that blows the coals in quarrels he has nothing to do with has no right to complain if the sparks fly in his face.—*Franklin.*

Death-bed repentance is burning the candle of life in the service of the devil, then blowing the snuff in the face of heaven.—*Lorenzo Dow.*

Critics are sentinels in the grand army of letters, stationed at the corners of newspapers and reviews, to challenge every new author.—*Longfellow.*

WEDDED LILIPUTIANS.—Germany can boast of having produced probably the smallest married couple that ever stood before an altar, in the persons of a miniature "Marquis" and "Marchioness," who have for some time past been exhibited on the Place du Theatre at Odessa. The "Marquis," a native of Keil, is 30 years old, and weighs only nineteen pounds, while his escort, a young lady, born in Neumunster some two and twenty years ago, just turns the scale at thirteen pounds. A certain pleasant thread of romance runs through the story of the circumstances that led to their union. Although they are both German born wonders, leased by their parents to traveling showmen at an early age, they never happened to meet at the fairs and Kermessen of their native land; but, a year ago, the "Marquis" being on exhibition at Moscow, while Fraulein Lilli was starring at St. Petersburg, they became aware of one another's existence through reading the newspaper notices of their respective characteristics, and entered into a correspondence, which soon led to a rendezvous, and ultimately to their marriage. Now they take their professional rounds together, and are saving up their earnings with the object of retiring into private life in the Fatherland.

The oldest yew tree in England, which is situated in Cowhurst churchyard, was mentioned by Aubry in the reign of Charles I., as then measuring ten yards in circumference at a height of five feet from the ground. It is said on the authority of De Candolle, to be 1,450 years old. Its present girth is about thirty-three feet.

"There!" said Vogle, the other evening, as he entered the room, "that job's done, and now for a good, lazy summer." Of course all wanted to know what the "job" was. "Oh, it is nothing," he said, "only my diary, you know. I've just finished writing it up till next November."

Berks, Pa., claims the largest chest nut tree in the country. It is growing on the farm belonging to the estate of Solomon Merkel in Rockland township, and measures thirty-eight feet four inches in circumference; the lowest limbs are fifteen feet in circumference at the base.

THE FARM.

The Apple Orchard.

We have a large crop of apples in this part of the state, and generally in the northwest, though I hear some reports of light crops of winter apples. My Ben. Davis and Willow have a good crop. The Early Harvest had a good medium crop, which is more than they have had for five years. Red June is a good bearer, but too small to sell, first-rate for children. Two trees are enough for a family and two Sweet Junes, for I like a sweet baked apple. Next comes the Oldenberg, a tree that is thrifty, healthy, hardy, and bears very young, and continues to bear every year, a large red-striped, good market cooking apple. My Red Junes are about full alternate years; but only two-thirds of them are large enough to take to market at all. I sold my Oldenbergs early while they were green, and hard, to ship. If ripe apples are shipped off any distance in the warm weather, they get soft and commence decay before they can be sold. I got forty cents a bushel for Oldenbergs, while it is difficult to get twenty-five for Red Junes, for the market demands a large apple.

Now what I am coming at is my hobby—Some trees are more profitable than others. Let us figure a little in this business. The Red June bears three bushels once in two years, two for market, fifty cents. Oldenberg, three bushels each year, six bushels forty cents—$2.40. In this part of our state (and no doubt it is so in all the northwest), the Red June is a more profitable tree than the average of varieties. I have learned that seven-eights of the varieties, that we nurserymen sold fifteen to twenty years ago, and the farmers set in their orchards, have proved less profitable than the Red June. If we compare the White Winter Pearmain with the Ben Davis, we find as wide a difference—while the profit of the former will be barely enough to pay ground rent, the latter will be $100 net profit per acre. This is my experience. Some young trees of White Winter Pearmain do very well for a few years.

We have one important part to learn yet; that is whether the Ben Davis will continue to be healthy and productive for many years. We have old trees (twenty or thirty years), of the Willow Twig, bearing and proving very profitable. The Jonathan, a delicious early winter apple, a few trees of that or Grimes' Golden should be in every orchard for family use. But do not attempt to raise any of these choice good apples for town market, until the market will pay the cost of them. Fifteen years ago I set Ben Davis, Jonathan, and Grimes' Golden. So far, the Ben Davis produced ten bushels to either of the other one. Will not the time soon come when the market will refuse to buy such apples as Ben Davis but prefer to pay a fair price for such as Jonathan and Grimes' Golden? We live in hope that among some of the new varieties being presented to us from year to year, we shall soon get a quality equal to the Jonathans, and as productive as Ben Davis. The Wealthy bids fair for this, but its season is late fall and early winter.—*Snel Foster in Iowa Homestead.*

Drainage.

And now while fretting over the disagreeable work of poling hay out of wet meadows, or stumbling among the bogs, ankle deep in water, scratching together a small crop of very poor fodder, why not consider whether it would not be better to dig a few drains for removing the water, and then get the land into English grass. While at work, twenty-five years ago, draining a bog swamp at Pine Hedge Farm, a neighbor put in a remonstrance on the ground that the farm was then cutting no more bog hay than every farmer ought to have; but as two or three tons of English hay per acre, was considered worth rather more than a half ton of poor water grass, the work of reclamation went on. Popular ideas about draining wet lands have been greatly modified since that day, but even now, one need scarcely step off from his own farm to find lands that would be greatly improved by draining. We still continue to cultivate our dry plains and gravelly knolls, losing the crops in such a season as the present, when there is plenty of better land only waiting to have its surplus water removed.

In some localities, hill lands are rich and moist, but over a large portion of New England the very best lands to cultivate, especially for grass, are the swales, where small streams keep the surface a little too wet, the greater part of the year. August is an excellent month for beginning a job of draining; the springs are usually low and there is more leisure for such work than earlier in the season. Very often nothing is needed but a single ditch through the middle, or one at each border where the springs burst out, to carry the water all off, and leave the whole swale dry enough to cart upon. In sandy neighborhoods it may then pay to haul on a thin coating of sand to level up and make a smooth surface, after which a dressing of manure and a suitable quantity of grass seed harrowed in, will change the old swale into good English mowing. But sometimes it will pay better to plow and seed on the inverted furrows, or perhaps to cultivate for ordinary farm crops a year or two, till the sod becomes thoroughly rotted.

Where swales have a perceptible fall, no skilled engineer will be needed for laying out the work, as the ditches can be commenced at the lowest point, and be carried back with just enough grade to allow the water to flow. Such work can be taken up and left at any time when other things need doing more, and by keeping at it whenever there is a leisure day or hour, quite a job at draining can be done every fall, without interfering with the regular work of the farm, and with very little expense that will ever be felt. Very few farmers have quite enough regular farm work to keep themselves and men constantly employed, and a ditch to dig economizes time almost as well as does "grandmother's knitting."—*N. E. Farmer.*

Cucumbers.

The seedmen's annuals put down Long Green cucumber as a good late variety, excellent for pickles. I am almost ready to conclude that it is a good early variety. My first planting this year was of the White Spine, which is reckoned an early cucumber. Yet some of the Improved Long Green which I planted fully four weeks later, and chiefly for pickles, were in blossom almost as soon as the others, and will be ready for the table nearly as early. They are all in open ground, and, so far as I know, have had a very prolific variety, yielding with anequally good chance. The Long Green me many more pickles per plant than any early sort. It is not, however, quite so good for the table because of its few seeds. The White Spine is very seedy, which may perhaps be one reason why it is not so prolific. I suppose that with cucumbers, as with other fruits, seed production is what most exhausts the vigor of the plant. Our early cucumbers we allow to grow until the seeds are fully formed, while the later plantings are picked close when very small, for pickling. For a third planting I have put in a few hills of Green Prolific, which on rich soil kept moist, and the vines closely picked, will yield an immense crop of pickles. I do not make "hills," planting rather below the general surface and gradually drawing the earth around so far as to leave a hollow around the plants. Then if rain packs the soil too closely bring a little more soil around the plants, keeping the surface loose. If the vines begin to dry up I dig a deep hole a few inches from the stems, fill it with water till the soil around is thoroughly saturated, then when the water is settled out of sight, I draw in dry soil till I have filled the hollow. This is better than any number of sprinklings, which really do as much harm as good. —*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Lincoln Sheep.

The Lincoln breed of sheep, one of the oldest and largest of the long-wooled species, was produced on the rich fens and alluvial lands of Lincolnshire, England, and some of the adjoining counties. The old Lincoln sheep, of which very few now remain, are destitute of horns and are of coarse form. Their fleeces weigh from ten to twelve pounds, and that of the wethers not unfrequently have reached sixteen pounds. But when Bakewell had produced the improved Leicester, others were induced to try the improvement on the Lincolns, which proved most successful. The form was greatly modified, and now the Lincolns are as symmetrical a breed of sheep as any we are acquainted with, while at the same time it is the largest. The improved breed is much smaller, however, than the old one, and the staple is shorter, though longer than either the Leicester or Cotswold, and has a finer fibre.

The improved breed fattens much more readily than the old ones. It has been the leading object with the breeders of animals for food to insure early maturity. This principle has been applied, not only to sheep, but also to cattle and swine. The Lincolns do not mature as soon as the Leicesters, but they arrive at a much greater weight, the wethers weighing from 200 to 300 pounds when dressed. They make better mothers than Leicesters and produce heavier lambs. A few years ago Messers Walcott & Campbell, of York Mills, near Utica, N. Y. had a very superior flock of this breed, which were subsequently sent to Illinois, the pastures of that State being better adapted for feeding it than even some of the rich pastures of New York; but these gentlemen, assisted by A. L. Woodruff, distributed a large number of rams among the farmers of that vicinity, who crossed them with the Merinos and have produced excellent flocks of grade combing wool. The influence of these rams have not been confined to the immediate neighborhood of Utica, but the grades from them may be found in the vicinity of Syracuse, and at Homer and Courtland, and some of the best cross-bred wool of this kind we have seen at Baldinsville, near Syracuse. Not long ago, they had found their way to Lockport; of late there has been several importations of this breed to Canada.

But we should bear in mind that this breed comes from low, marshy pastures, and would be poorly adapted to our dry hill pastures. The Cotswolds come from the hills of Gloucestershire, which are highly cultivated; but they are better adapted to our hills than the Lincolns, though the latter make excellent crosses with the Merino. Wherever they are introduced into the Eastern States they will require extra feed in the pasture, in fact, a practical system in soiling. On visiting York Mills, we found they were feeding the ewes which had lambs with clover, and some of these ewes had udders like Jersey heifers. The wool on these sheep is sometimes so long that it reaches the ground, and consequently mud balls frequently collect at the ends of the staple. Crossed with the Merino, they will make excellent mutton for exportation. That from the pure breed would be well adapted to the English taste for fat mutton.—*Canadian Farmer.*

A MARVEL OF ENGINEERING.—The railway between Very Cruz and the city of Mexico—two hundred and sixty five miles—is a very marvel of engineering, and save that at Callao, in Peru, surpasses anything in iron roads yet constructed. It ascends seven thousand six hundred feet—four thousand seven hundred feet in twenty miles. It passes from hot to temperate, and from the latter to the cold country. It spans ravines, scales precipices, and plunges through the bowels of mountains below; then up into the clouds it goes, and, in the teeth of almost insurmountable difficulties, skims gracefully past the shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe into the city of Mexico. As Senor Gonzalez informed me, to construct this line took thirty-six years, forty presidents, and one emperor.—*Catholic World.*

[Holly (Mich.) Register.]

The wife of Rev. A. A. Allen had been afflicted with rheumatism for the past six years; she tried St. Jacobs Oil one evening, which relieved her of all pain, and she rested in peace for the night. One bottle cured her.

A two-story well is a curiosity in the town of Erin, Chemung County, N. Y. The two parts are one above the other, and separated by ten or twelve feet of hard-pan. Water can be pumped from either well, and the lower well pumped dry while the upper has an inexhaustible supply.

[Cincinnati Irish Citizen.]

Mr. D. O'Callahan, of 171 Sycamore street, is another grateful witness to the infallible power of St. Jacobs Oil, which he tells us has made a new man of him.

We utterly mistake in our culture when we make our religion unamiable or our amiableness undevout. The majestic and the lowly, the solemn and the gay, are to meet in humanity,—to meet and mutually to relieve, soften and exalt each other.—*Dewey.*

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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 83
City, County and U. S. Bonds	36,655 00
First Mortgages on Real Estate	397,569 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 05
Capital Stock	250,000 00
Net Surplus	246,803 67
	$556,329 68

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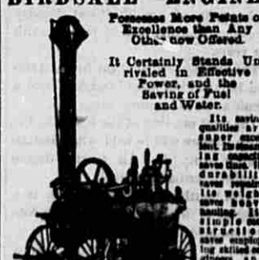

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