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JOB WORK,
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WOULD SHE BE MINE?

I stood by her side when the tide came in,
With its creeping kiss and its wailing moan;
I held her fast—was she mine to win?
Might I call her, in some days, my own?

I looked in the depth of her hazel eyes;
Close to our feet crept the restless sea;
In the tender tones that fond hearts prize,
I told her how fair she was to me.

I praised the grace of her queenly head,
The flashing waves sung low and sweet;
The bright eyes shone at the words I said,
While the light foam nestled about her feet.

I praised the sheen of her chestnut hair,
Never a word she said to me,
But closer she crept to my side down there,
By the restless, tossing, moaning sea.

"Could she be mine?" As I held her fast
I asked the driver; he spoke me fair;
And said, "He would sell me, first and last,
For a hundred dollars, the chestnut mare.
—Burlington Hawkeye.

THE "THIRST" DANCE.

From the Saskatchewan Herald.

During the week before last one of the greatest of the Indian festivals was celebrated here with a degree of vigour and earnestness that proved that the stoicism and powers of endurance of the untamed Indian are not so mythical as some would have us to believe. Preparations were in progress for some days, and the preliminary arrangements having been satisfactorily completed, the more serious part of the proceedings were begun on Thursday week.

The acts to be performed were partly of a penitential and partly of a propitiatory character, and every one was marked by a high degree of solemnity. The place selected was a beautiful spot on the bank of the Battle River, commanding a fine view of the Saskatchewan and of a wide extent of its fertile valley. The temple was circular in form, fifty feet in diameter, with walls six feet high, the roof springing from plates laid on posts planted in the ground at equal distaces, and meeting on a pole about thirty feet high; the roof and sides being covered with leather tents.

The first duty was to procure a centre pole. Between thirty and forty warriors, each on horseback with his squaw behind him, set out for the woods in search of one, preceded by the medicine men and chiefs "making medicine" (hideous noises) to drive away the evil spirits. When a suitable tree was found it was approached with much firing of guns and "medicine" and cut down. The horsemen then ranged themselves alongside of it, each attaching his lariat to it, and dragged it to the place it was to be set up. The raising of the pole, as every other act connected with it, was accompanied by low incantations and much noise, invoking blessings and driving away evil spirits.

The tent erected, four little pews, with walls about four feet high, were built with green boughs—two to be devoted to the men and two to the women dancers. These were mostly young people who had, when in imminent danger of their lives, vowed to perform this service out of gratitude, and to invoke the blessings of long life and prosperity upon themselves or their friends. As is usual with the Indian, every ceremony takes the form of a dance—a motion which with him is simply a jerk of the body without any motion of the feet. The peculiarity of the present ceremonial is, that the dancers must neither eat, drink, nor sleep until it is over—a length of time varying from two to four days. On this occasion it was to be for only two days.

Everything being in readiness the dancers, to the number of about twenty of each sex, took their places in their respective pews. The bucks were gorgeous in paint, which had to do duty for clothing; and some of them were got up with an ingenuity of ugliness that would put a modern montebank to blush. The squaws, on the other hand were dressed with more than ordinary taste. At ten o'clock on Thursday night the ball opened. Music was furnished by an orchestra of six drums played upon by chiefs, chief musicians, and headmen, accompanied by a wild song, bearable only for the admirable time that marked it. The dancers began with vigor, apparently careless of the fact that they had more than "an all-day's job" before them. To add to the wierdness of the scene, each dancer was provided with a whistle made from the wing bone of a goose, ornamented with feathers and pigments of all colors. With every movement of the body the dancers piped a note, making a noise like a lake full of beaver or a pond full of toads. Hour after hour the monotonous movement was kept up, with but an occasional momentary rest, at the will of the drummers. These gentry, however, had an easier time of it, for there were several relays of them, and they could go in and out at pleasure. Having got the dancers fairly started we will take a peep at some of the side shows.

The scene was varied a little from time to time as the singing was stopped long enough to let some wise man exhort the neophytes to practice (Indian) virtue, or for a warrior to recite his deeds of valor and bid his hearers emulate them.

There were also some acts of heavy tragedy performed. One man had a couple of wooden skewers thrust through the flesh on the shoulders. To these were attached the lines of a horse, which the victim had to lead around the camp until the flesh gave way. But the surgical operator miscalculated either the toughness of the Indian flesh or the strength of the horse, for it would not break. After the victim had led the horse around the camp for a couple of hours the managers concluded to let him go, and unloosed the horse.

At another time a young buck went in to win his spurs. A piece of wood was thrust through the flesh of each breast, and by these he was fastened to a couple of lariats suspended from the roof-pole. He then began to dance around the tent as far as the lines would allow him, often throwing his whole weight on the lines in his endeavors to break loose. But he was too tough, and had to be released after several hours' exercise.

Another hero had four legs put into him—two on his back and two in the back part of his arms—on which four guns were suspended. Having remained "under arms" for the greater part of the afternoon he, too, was released.

Many valuable offerings were made to propitiate the gods. Children for whom the blessings were desired were brought into the lodge to receive them; and as this is a religion from which they expect nothing for nothing, brought in horses and other valuable presents, many giving all that they had. Grown people, too, aside from the dancers, gave freely of blankets and dress pieces to secure a share of the good things they desired. In their liberality and zeal they set an example worthy of imitation by many professing Christians.

The public was also favoured by a party of Assiniboine warriors with a pantomimic illustration, or rather a sham fight, showing how they had attacked and killed three of the enemy. From the careless way in which they handled their weapons it looked as if they might at any time have a fresh corpse on which to illustrate further proceedings.

One fine looking young buck attracted a good deal of attention. Pendent from the skin of an American lion, which he were gracefully over his shoulders, were eight lariats, each representing ten horses that he had captured. He trod with the step of a king, and wore his honors with as much pride as did ever his white brother the jewel of an order of merit.

On Saturday afternoon one of the dancers "made medicine" for rain. A couple of hours after the clouds gathered, and a regular all day rain set in. This permitted the dance to be brought to a close without discredit — the Great Spirit had accepted their services. Speaking of the incident afterwards the young man said he had made the medicine too strong—it brought too much water. the dance over feast ing began, and Tere the curtain drops

An Exciting Chase.

An island of some fourteen acres comprises a part of the splendid plantation of Capt. Holman, about nine miles up the river. For several years the splendid corn crops raised on this island have been damaged by wild hogs, which have, until now, baffled the efforts of those who have sought them. Capt. Holman offered a reward for the killing of a huge hog that was supposed to be on the island, when Mr. John Bower determined to make a search with his dogs, having some of the finest bull-dogs in this section. Loading his gun heavily, and taking his dogs, he proceeded to the island and began the search. He soon discovered tracks of an enormous size, and soon his dogs had taken up the trail. He followed the dogs but a short time before he saw them engaged in a life and death conflict with the monster. Fortunately there was a deep ravine between him and the animals. The fight was terrible. The dogs were cut badly from time to time, both dogs and hog being covered with blood. While he was waiting an opportunity to shoot the hog without injuring his dogs the angry combatants rolled in a heap down into the ravine. Here the fight was kept up for a short while, when the hog died. It is supposed that he was fatally injured by the fall, on account of his great weight, which must have been nearly 400 pounds. After being cleaned the hog weighed 300 pounds. His tusks were about eight inches long and hooked at the end. This hog is thought to have been at least ten years old, having damaged the crops in that neighborhood for that length of time. Mr. Bower's dogs were terribly lacerated, but he thinks they will all recover.—*Macon (Ga.) Herald.*

We Know It Will Compensate.

We address those of our readers who contemplate visiting the State Fair as well as all who visit Detroit, to make it a point to go through the mammoth furniture warerooms of John Keck & Co., 195, 197 and 199 Woodward Ave. This firm show the finest line of Chamber, Library, Dining and Parlor Furniture to be seen in one house in Michigan, Messrs. Keck & Co. will be represented at the State Fair, but not being able to secure sufficient room and an eligable location in exhibition hall where to make an attractive display of their wares, have decided to be on hand in force at their ware rooms in order to meet and receive all who come, whether to purchase or simply to satisfy curiosity or feast their vision. This house in a very short time have become immensely popular on account of the excellent character of their goods and the remarkable low prices at which they are selling their manufactures.

A MODERN HERCULES.—Joseph Pospischill, who is now a prisoner in the Austrian fortress of Often, on conviction of highway robbery is said to be the strongest man living. One of the feats for which he was renowned was to support in the air, with his hands and teeth, a table upon which two gypsies danced, while a thire fiddled. He and one of his brothers, only less powerful than himself, were wont to bear upon their shoulders a wooden platform, shaped like a bridge, while a cart full of stones, drawn by two horses, was driven over it. The other day, when the jail in which he is confined was undergoing a visit from the municipal prison inspectors. this Hercules volunteered to give the authorities a specimen of his powers, and upon receiving their permission to do so, picked up with his teeth a heavy mahogany table, nine feet long, belonging to the Governor, and balanced it aloft for nearly a minute.

SOUND ADVICE.—The Ottawa, Canada, *Citizen*, in a paragraph headed "Don't go too far West," advises intending emigrants to go to Michigan, which is described in glowing terms as the finest State in the American Union. Its vast forests, its mineral lands, its wheat and cereals, its fruit, its inland lakes stocked with fish, are all praised as being superior to those of any other State. In conclusion, this organ controlled by the minister of Agriculture, announces that there can be obtained "the best land in the State at prices which make it easy and practicable for any one to secure a farm and home of their own. In no State can a better market be found for all the products of the soil than Michigan." All of this is literally true and well spoken, but for saying it the *Citizen* has stirred up the wrath of the Toronto *Globe* and other papers now laboring to check the tide of immigration now pouring across the border from Canada into Michigan.

A piece of wood cut from a tree is a good conductor. Let it be heated and dried, it becomes an insulator. Let it be baked to charcoal, it becomes a good conductor again. Burn it to ashes, and it becomes an insulator once more.

Prefer loss before unjust gain, for that brings grief but once, and this forever.—*Chilo*

MEASMERIC SEANCE.

The other morning while the swell barkeeper at Raldwin's was putting an extra polish on some pony glasses, a couple of strangers entered, and as they ordered drinks, one of them, a long-haired, cadaverous person, in a faded ulster, said:

"Oh, it's very easily done, I assure you."

"Easy!" exclaimed his companion, with much animation, "why, it's the most remarkable — the most astonishing thing I ever saw. What did you say you called it?"

"Mesmerism," said the long-haired man, holding the glass up to the light. "The principle was discovered by a German scientist named Mesmer, although it is unquestionably identical with the animal magnetism known to the early Greeks. Tacitus says—"

"But you don't mean to say," interrupted the other, who was making a formidable demonstration on the free lunch, "you don't mean to say, professor, that the person subjected to the influence hasn't the faintest idea of what is going on?"

"Exactly," said the professor. The person under the influence of mesmerism has no more self-consciousness than a cane bottomed chair. For illustration, do you see that man at the corner over there? He is evidently waiting for a car—big hurry to go somewhere—and yet I could bring him into this saloon in a perfectly unconscious state in less than two minutes."

"Bet you $5 you can't do it," said the other man, producing a somewhat dubious looking V.

"Y-a-a-as," added the barkeeper arranging his diamond pin in the glass, "and I'll go him twenty better he can't do it."

"Well—er—hem—gentleman I don't want to rob you—and—ahem—I'm not sure that I have that much with me," faltered the professor.

Oh! you havn't eh?" said the cocktail mixer, winking at the bystanders, who were also fumbling out their coin. "Well we'll trust you. Just fire away, and if you win you can take the pot." "Well, gentlemen, I suppose I'll have to try anyhow," and amid a series of mysterious winks from the gathering crowd of bystanders, he walked to the window and began making a series of mysterious passes in the air, with his eyes fixed on the party at the corner.

"Did you ever see such a blamed idiot?" said the barkeeeper. "Looks like a Santa Clara windmill, doesn't—hello! by jove, the fellow's coming!"

The man on the corner slowly faced the window, passed his hands across his eyes in a bewildered manner and then began walking in a curious way across the street. "It will have more effect on him as he gets closer," said the professor.

The man entered the saloon and stood still, looking straight ahead with a vacant expression.

"I'll make him ask for a drink," whispered the disciple of Mesmer. "Just stand back, gentlemen," and sure enough, the subject walked mechanically up to the bar, and asked in a hollow voice for a little old rye.

"Give it to him—humor him in everythihg," whispered the professor, and the victim solemnly swallowed the drink and then stood motionless as before.

"Now I'll make him think he's an actor," said the illustrator of will power, and immediately the other began to struut about and recite Shakespeare in a tragic voice.

"Make him bark like a dog," suggested the man who bet the $5. Whereupon the man began to imitate a terrier, and tried to bite a spectator, to the immense amusement of everybody. After that he was caused to do several things, such as crowing like a rooster, scratching a fly and pocketing the "pool" money, which lay on the counter.

"Make him think he keeps the bar," put in the professor's friend, and the subject walked promptly around behind the counter, turned up his sleeves and compounded a cocktail, put the money in the drawer and counting out the change with great deliberation.

"Now," said the professor, "we will make him put the contents of the drawer in his own pocket, then restore him to consciousness and accuse him of having stolen the money."

Everybody said that it would be a first-rate joke, and then the five-dollar man thought it would be better to let him walk outside and arrest him on the street—his astonishment would be all the greater, he said.

The man solemnly cleaned out the till, walked from behind the counter and out the door. As soon as he struck the pavement, however, he darted down Powell street at a three-minute clip.

"Dear me," shouted the professor, "I must have been thinking about running, somehow. Come on, Mr. Smoothy, and help us to catch him," and the soul subduer and his friend dashed off in pursuit.

They are all still waiting at the Baldwin for the return of the trio, who must have divv'd about $55 apiece, and the detectives think they are liable to wait for a long time. The barkeeper says he wishes he may be blank blanked to everlasting blankation while Manager Tom Masuire, who is out $8 on the mesmeric proposition, says he's shalf a mind to have the whole thing dramatized for the fall season.—*San Francisco Post.*

MRS. FREMONT.—A lady whose name has long been identified with movements having in view the improvement of her sex, is Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont. For years she has been the companion and adviser of her husband. A correspondent of Louisville Courier Journal describes her as she appears in later life: "Mrs. Fremont is still a remarkable looking woman. She is stout in figure, and her gray hair is abundant. She has a kind, benevolent expression, and is a fluent talker. Her style of dress is quite unique. It consists of a skirt made out of a camel's-hair shawl, which was once magnificent; a black cashmere polonaise is worn with this Oriental skirt. Mrs. Fremont is the constant companion of her husband, acting as friend, private secretary, and counsellor. She has a masculine mind for the details of business, and has more than once straightened out the general's affairs."

Good nature shows virtue in the fairest light, takes off, in some measure, from the deformity of vice, and makes even folly and impertinence supportable,—*Addison.*

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

Address to the Country by the Republican State Committee.

Record of the Most Shameless Frauds and Violence.

The Republican State Committee of Alabama has issued a long and able address to the country, setting forth the means and methods by which the Democrats of that State have bulldozed and counted out the colored Republicans, and counted themselves into offices which they now hold, but to which they were not elected. It is a bit of history which should make every fair-minded American blush for shame. After narrating at length the changes in the election laws, the committee continues:

A few instances, not intended as an enumeration but as simple examples of that which occurred all over the State at the election of the second of the present month, will show that the spirit which actuated the Legislature and the Governor in the passage of these iniquitous election laws, is alive and active in all classes of the Democratic party, and that there is no division in that party upon the proposition that the negro shall not be permitted to have a voice in the government of the country where he lives, although a brief examination of the late Democratic caucus returns will show that he is largely used to swell the basis of representation.

It should be premised that a majority of the Republican county officers who have been elected at previous elections have been forced from their positions by a law which required them to find bondsmen within the limits of their own county—a law which was designed for no other purpose than that which it accomplished. No good reason can be given why officers should not be permitted to make their bonds, in whole or in part, anywhere within the limits of the State, except that by confining them to as small an area as possible such of them as were Republicans would, in some localities, be subjected to the mercy of a class of property-holders who are hostile to them and inimical to their retention in office. It happened that in all the large Republican counties during and preceding the present election a majority of the board of officers charged by law with the duty of appointing election managers were Democrats—usually the only officers remaining to the Republicans being the Probate Judges, who, by reason of their tenure of office being longer than the other officers, and perhaps because of their judicial character, have been able to resist Democratic efforts of displacement more successfully than the others.

It is a singular fact, upon any other hypothesis than that of an understood determination to disregard the rights of Republican voters, that in all cases the voice of the Republican minority on those boards was ignored; and although the law—by some mishap—provided that the election managers should be taken from both political parties, the persons who were recommended by the Republicans were, with some immaterial exceptions, ignored and passed by, and men for whose appointment they had not asked—and who, if favorable to them, were utterly incompetent—were appointed to guard their interests. Such was the case in Montgomery, Autauga, Lowndes, Wilcox, Madison and all other counties similarly situated. In Lowndes the Democratic Sheriff and Clerk met without notifying the Republican Probate Judge, and made appointments to suit themselves. After they had completed their work, they notified the Probate Judge that he could agree to it or not, as he pleased, but that it should stand as the action of the Board. This shameless and disgraceful action of the county officers foreshadowed very plainly what was to follow on election day.

AT M'GEHEE'S SWITCH.

At McGehee's Switch, in Montgomery County, the Republicans polled 672 votes by actual count, the Republican voters receiving their tickets from one man, giving him their names and going straight from him to the polling-place, holding their ticket in view to enable him to see that they deposited the same ticket they had received. These precautions were adopted in order that the number of Republican votes polled there on that day might be fixed and ascertained beyond all doubt, because at the election in that precinct for member of Congress two years before their votes had been returned as cast for the Democratic candidate. It is instructive to interject here, parenthetically, that B. E. McGehee, one of the Democratic inspectors at the former election, and who is at present under indictment in the United States Circuit Court for "stuffing" the ballot-box on that occasion, was one of the persons chosen as a guardian of the people's ballots at this box at this election.

After the election had progressed, without one threatening incident, to its close, at 5 o'clock, the Republican inspector, a colored man, demanded that the votes should be immediately counted, as the law directed, but could not persuade the other inspectors to join him in the count, first one excuse and then another being offered for the delay. About 6 o'clock a military company from Montgomery, the "Grays," under command of Colonel Jones, commanding the 21 Alabama Militia, appeared upon the grounds, supported by an armed posse of about thirty citizens from Montgomery. The cause of the delay then became apparent. The wretches who were housed inside, contemplating the villainy they were about to perpetrate, became afraid of the indignation and wrath of the large number of colored men who were quietly waiting on the ground to hear the result of the election announced, and had sent a report to the city that they were threatened by the colored men and that there was danger of a collision. The Governor of the State had thereupon issued his mandate, and mustered his bayonets and dispatched them with all speed to the assistance of his threatened compatriots. The soldiers took up their station and the count proceeded.

The details of the farce enacted here have been before published. After counting 116 Republican and 59 Democratic votes, the candle was accidentally extinguished, the ballot box disappeared from the table, reappeared, the candle was relighted, the box discovered to be full of tickets, where it had before been only partially full by reason of the diminution caused by those already counted, and large numbers of Republican ballots were scattered all over the room, where before there had been none. The colored inspector, inexperienced though he was, could not mistake the meaning of all this, and timid as he was inexperienced, he yet raised his voice in protest. This was the point to which it been desired to bring him. The other inspectors and the clerks pretended to be indignant at an "imputation upon their integrity," and resented the same with language of such force, accompanied by demonstrations of such character, that the guilty individual made haste to join his friends outside. After being somewhat reassured by them he attempted to again enter the polling place, and resume his duties as inspector, but was met by the statement, that as he had voluntarily abandoned his post he could not resume it. The inspectors then proceeded to the count and made a return giving the Republican 162 votes and the Democrats 540 votes.

There are two singular circumstances in connection with the election at this point, which should be marked down. The first is that, of the first 175 votes taken from the box while the Republican inspector was there, 116 were Republican votes, while of the 500 votes taken from the box after the Republican inspector had abandoned his duty, only 16 were Republican votes. The second is, how 162 colored men were enabled to terrorize 540 Democrats, white and black at that place, and put them in such deadly fright that they required a military company, uniformed and armed with bayonets, to assist them in collecting the votes of the freemen who voted there on that day.

AT KENDALL'S BEAT.

At Kendall's Beat, in Montgomery County, at which place a list of names of Republican voters was kept for the same purpose as at McGehee's, 544 Republican votes and 65 Democratic votes were deposited. At this place the Democratic inspectors, relying on the ignorance and timidity of the old colored man acting as the Republican inspector, who was also partially blind, proceeded, with slight efforts at concealment, to substitute Democratic for Republican ballots, but were not enabled to make as complete a revolution as in the other beat, because the old colored man developed an amount of intelligence and decision of character which prevented. The Republican majority of 475 was reduced, however, to 46, the only majority allowed anywhere in the whole county at this election, and even this majority was not allowed us by the Board of Supervisors who compared the returns and tabulated the same, but was thrown out because more votes were returned than appeared on the poll-lists. The inspectors had got things mixed.

AT ROBINSON'S CROSS ROADS.

At Robinson's Cross Roads, Montgomery County, a record of the Republican votes was kept by M. Dillard, one of the oldest and best citizens of that precinct, and it showed that 581 Republicans votes were polled. The Democratic vote at the outside limits did not exceed 50. The only disturbance during the day occured about 3 o'clock, and it was between colored men, one of whom was wounded by a pistol shot. The polls were kept open until 5 o'clock as by law required, and voting continued until the close. The colored man who acted as inspector then proposed to proceed with the count, but was informed by the other inspectors that they did not propose to count, that the disturbance at the polls at 3 o'clock had invalidated the election. They then closed up the polling place, carried off the box containing the ballots, and from that time to this no information has been received in any official quarter as to the votes at this box.

AT PORTER'S BEAT.

The same thing occurred at Porter's Beat, where the vote was about 400 Republican to 50 Democratic, but at that precinct there was not one incident of a threatening character upon which to ground an excuse for not counting. Why they were not counted is not known. We only know that the inspectors, after receiving votes all day, have utterly failed to make any return whatever, and by their arbitrary and unlawful omission have disfranchised about five hundred voters. Why the monotony was varied at this beat, and the Republican majority only suppressed instead of being transposed, is perhaps accounted for by the fact that the Republicans remembering their experience in the former elections, when they had been counted out, determined to remain at the polls en masse until their votes had been declared. This fact, aided by sundry remarks which were made during the day and night, that the Republicans only wanted a fair count and that they would have that, appears to have had a salutary effect on the minds of the inspectors, and they did not feel it safe to close the building and go away with the ballot-box, in the presence of the crowd outside, without giving it a pacifying assurance. The statement was accordingly made to them publicly that the votes as counted showed the Republicans to have 350 majority. Nevertheless, they were suppressed all the time.

AT OLD ELAM.

At "Old Elam" the list of votes as kept showed that 446 Republican votes had been polled to 16 Democratic. The count proceeded at this place until 200 Republican votes and 5 Democratic votes had been counted. At this juncture the candle expired, and it appeared that no other could be procured. It was accordingly proposed to Charles Pope, the colored inspector, who had been selected for the position because of his ignorance and stupidity, that all the votes be sent to town in lieu of a return, which proposition Pope accepted. This proceeding vitiated everything, because, under the law, the inspectors are required to make the count immediately, and it is upon their return, and not by a count of votes, that the Board of Supervisors declares the result. To make the thing safe, however, and to make the inquiry resulting from their action irreparable, the votes as cast and all the loose papers and trash in the room, with several hundred ballots of both parties, which had not been voted were dumped indiscriminately in a bag, and sent to the Sheriff's office as the return from Elam.

AT UNION ACADEMY AND DOOLEY'S.

At Union Academy and Dooley's, where the Republican votes exceeded the Democratic, the latter have been returned as having majorities. The features of the counts in those beats do not differ materially from those related as to the other beats, except that the inspectors, instead of transporting the Republican and Democratic votes, as was done elsewhere, appear to have attempted to extend the Democratic vote beyond the Republican vote without diminishing the latter. They did not bear in mind the late census returns, however, and have returned more votes from their precincts than those returns show there are male citizens over twenty-one years of age.

IN THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY.

In the City of Montgomery, where it was not supposed any attempt would be made to falsify the count, the precautions to ascertain our vote were not taken, as in the country precincts, and the Republican majority of 1,400 in 1876, and of about the same number in 1878, was this time transposed into a Democratic majority of about 900. There are still some indicia extant. The intelligent white Republicans who had been offered by the Republicans as inspectors at the city boxes, had been rejected for colored men who could neither read nor write, or who, it was supposed, would be pliant in the hands of their associates. The Democrats became aware before election day that a mistake had been made as to one of these appointees, who was a smart and resolute colored man. On the morning of election the latter presented himself at the voting-place to assume his duties half an hour before the time fixed by law for opening the polls. He was refused entrance into the room on the pretext that he arrived too late, and that the election officers had already met, organized and filled his place. The Republicans in the city had no candidates for Justice of the Peace and Constable. Many of them picked some name no one else would be likely to think of and voted it for one or the other of these offices. It is noticeable that not one of the persons so voted for is returned as receiving a single vote.

In Green County the Republican candidate for Probate Judge was elected by over 2,000 majority; but besides the same frauds committed as enumerated above, the office of the Sheriff was broken into and a box with 420 Republican majority stolen, and then the Democratic candidate was declared elected by 27 majority.

It would be possible to give a detailed account of the frauds which occurred throughout the State at this election which would occupy the entire space of a daily newspaper, but it would be a mere repetition of what has already been given. It is sufficient to say that in all cases where it was possible Republican majorities have been deliberately counted for the Democracy, or they have been nullified and destroyed by the action of the very men who were appointed to receive, record and preserve them.

To-day Alabama is Republican by 20,000 majority if the votes which are put in the ballot-boxes were honestly counted. The foregoing facts, which are vouched for as true by men who were on the ground in each case—in some cases vouched for by affidavits—when considered in connection with the provisions of the election law, and with the action of the officers under that law, establish beyond all doubt the purpose of the entire Democratic party, of Alabama at least, to ignore, disregard and nullify the late constitutional amendments by disfranchising the entire colored population of the State. The action of the entire community in engaging in, accepting or justifying frauds of the character which have been detailed, cannot be ascribed to depravity, because a whole community cannot be morally depraved. The truth is that the people are as much opposed to negro suffrage now as they ever were, and while professedly accepting the Constitutional amendment, do not regard it an offense morally to take advantage of the timidity and ignorance of the negro to nullify his vote. It is only upon this theory that participation of otherwise honorable men in these frauds, or acceptance of the results of the frauds by men of this character can be accounted for. While this view may lessen the turpitude of the acts committed before their own consciences, it does not lessen the fear and distrust which the people of the Nation should feel at the domination of the country by people who can bring themselves to so feel and act.

The Prospects in New York.

Letters which we have received from various parts of the State in regard to the prospects of the campaign show a remarkable concurrence in regard to the general aspects of the canvass. There seems to be no doubt that the Republican Party is everywhere heartily united in support of the national ticket, regardless of any local causes of difference in the past or of varying preferences before the nominations were made. Not only that, but those "liberals" and independents who have been more or less alienated since 1872 have returned to the ranks and are among the most earnest workers. This counts for much more than can be shown by any enumeration of this class, for it indicates satisfaction and consequent activity in an element which gave expression to its discontent more by keeping still and refraining from voting than by proclaiming its grievances and voting with the Democrats. There are no important indications of open dissention in the Democratic ranks likely to affect materially the national ticket, but there is a feeling of dissatisfaction here and there, growing out of the Tilden-Kelly feud and local causes of difference. Some who supported the Tammany pretentions do not accept with entire meekness the contemptuous treatment they have latterly received, and the most ardent believers in Tilden's statesmanship are not altogether overjoyed with a substitute whose claims in the same direction are simply ridiculous. With some of these, Hancock's military service in the Union cause is rather against him than in his favor, There is a striking unanimity among our scattered correspondents in regard to the Republicans, soldiers or otherwise, who were to support Hancock. They are unable to discover them. Here and there one is to be found who is reputed to have taken this stand, but the number is greatly exceeded by that of the Democrats who announce their intention of voting for Garfield and Arthur.

There are two classes which promise a significant addition to Republicon strength. These are the young men who are just coming up to the exercise of the rights of citizenship, and the conservative business men of the State. The former class is largely free from the influences and traditions of the past, and disposed to base their action on the requirements of the present. The old considerations growing out of sectional controversies have not the same weight with them as with those whose memories run further back, and who retain lively impressions or the struggles of the past, but they sympathize with the idea of nationality and with the progressive spirit of the Republican Party. They understand the difference between the civilization of the North, with its freedom of discussion and of political action its free and honest elections, and its equality of citizens under the protection of law and the semi-barbarism which still dominates the South, breaking up political meetings, smothering the expression of opinion by violence or social ostracism, and carrying elections by shameless fraud. They have no hesitation as to their preference between these two forms of society, or as to which should exercise a controlling influence over the national Administration. They are for the predominance of a free and progressive civilization first and foremost, and then for the party which gives the best promise of enlightened treatment of the practical questions of policy which still await solution.

The sentiment of conservative business men is to have no small influence upon the Presidential election this year, especially in the State of New York, where commercial and financial interests play so important a part. These men, we may be sure, are not for a change for the sake of change, nor in favor of taking any perilous risks which may lead to a disturbance in the business world. Through a hard and painful experience we have reached a prosperous condition once more. There are well-founded apprehensions that it may not last unless there is a firm and steady maintenance of sound financial and commercial policy on the part of the Government. The progress that has been made, so far as it has been affected by Governmental action, is due to Republican administration and an approximation to sound principles and right methods. With a continuance of that administration, there is every reason for the belief that we shall hold what has been gained and make a further advance in the same direction. On this business confidence and success depend. The attitude and conduct of the Democratic Party in opposing what has been done and threatening to undo it are altogether disquieting. Our commercial classes, with their characteristic sagacity and their subjection to motives of enlightened self-interest, are not likely to give their aid to a change so full of peril and menace as a transfer of the Administration to the Democratic Party at this critical time. Hence, it does not surprise us to learn that Democrats who have important business interests in different parts of the State are disposed to withhold support from their own party, or even to carry it over to the other side, where greater promise of security is to be found. The same consideration operates upon the minds of the industrial classes to no slight extent. They are now doing well, and the future looks promising, and it is not a good time to recommend a change to them when they know not with what disaster it may be fraught.

To sum up the prospects in the Empire State, which is likely to have the deciding voice in the coming election: There is every reason to believe that there will be a very full vote; the Republican party is united, and will exhibit its whole strength; the liberals, independents, and discontented of the past, whose general sympathies were with the party, are now heartily co-operating with it in active work; and there is a more or less vague and uncertain element in the Democracy from which votes are likely to drift away to the other side or quietly remain out of the ballot-box. Four years ago the Democratic candidate was a prominent citizen of this State, who had genuine pretensions to statesmanship and a fresh record as a reformer, both capable of being plausibly magnified and highly colored, and there was no special fear that he would be the tool of a sectional party. He drew much support in the peculiar condition of affairs at that time which did not belong to his party. Now the conditions are all changed as to the candidate and his relations with his own party and as to the general feeling among the people. It is never wise to make predictions, but the coldest kind of calculation gives the Republicans ground for a high degree of confidence in their ability to choose the Presidential Electors of this State in November. They need only to work earnestly, unitedly, and hopefully, and they appear to have begun with this purpose.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Nullifiers and Revolutionists.

The Democratic newspapers do not seriously deny that the colored people are disfranchised in the Southern States, where they are so numerous as to render their votes important. The fact is historical that the Southern blacks emancipated by the war and enfranchised according to the Constitution, have been terrorized out of their electoral rights, and that this has been done by massacres as bloody as ever disgraced Turkish provinces. This fact cannot be successfully denied. It is as plain as any other in the records of the country. The northern Democrats sympathize with the system of assass

LOWELL JOURNAL.
JAS. W. HINE, EDITOR.
Lowell, Michigan, September 9, 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 H. PECK, SAMUEL M. SMITH.
DISTRICTS.
1. Charles E. Mitchell.
2. David H. Cook.
3. Charles Duncombe.
4. Aaron B. Turner.
5. Ira P. Bingham.
6. Ira Mills Ludington.
7. William H. Foster.
8. Samuel A. Brown.

State Ticket.

For Governor,
DAVID H. JEROME.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
JEREMIAH C. CROSBY.
For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM JENNEY.
For State Treasurer,
BENJAMIN D. PRITCHARD.
For Auditor General,
JOHN ENTWISTLE.
For Commissioner of the State Land Office—
JAMES M. WIANSHIP.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
ALEXANDER ANDERSON.
For Attorney General,
JACOB J. VAN HIPER.
For Member of the State Board of Education—
EGBERT REXFORD.

Congressional Ticket.

II.—EDWIN WALLTON.
III.—EDWARD S. LACEY.
IV.—JULIUS C. BURROWS.
V.—GEORGE W. WEBBER.
VI.—ROLLIN C. SHERWOOD.
VII.—OMAR D. CONGER.
VIII.—HOWELL G. HOPE.
IX.—JAY A. HUBBELL.

Republican Legislative Ticket.

For State Senator, 25th Dist.
HERVEY C. RUSSELL.
For Representative, 1st Dist.
CHARLES W. GARFIELD.
For Representative, 2d District.
HIRAM T. LAMBERLEE.

Republican County Ticket.

Sheriff—ISAAC P. LANGSDALE.
Clerk—JAMES M. SHAW.
Register of Deeds—LORENZO K. GROW.
Treasurer—JOHN A. B. VERDIER.
Judge of Probate—CYRUS E. PERRINS.
Prosecuting Attorney—FRED A. MAYNARD.
Circuit Court Commissioners—JAMES WILLIAMS, CHRISTIAN J. CARTER, LYCURGUS CONVERSE.
Coroners—HENRY C. BURKE, HENRY C. BURKE.
Surveyor—DORR SKEELS.

THE ISSUE OF 1880 CLEARLY DEFINED.

Wade Hampton to Virginia Democracy.

"Consider what Lee and Stonewall Jackson would do were they alive. These are the same principles for which they fought for four years! Remember the men who poured 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."—[WADE HAMPTON'S APPEAL TO VIRGINIA DEMOCRACY, JULY 26, 1880.

Editorial Comment.

Maine election next Monday. Fusion will get a black eye.

Arkansas counted in 60,000 democratic majority Monday.

Gen. Beauregard, who fired on Fort Sumter, will vote for Hancock.

There wasn't a Republican in the whole rebel army. Every rebel soldier was a democrat. Chew this thought fine.

The democrats have ceased talking about "saving the bloody shirt." Somebody must have told them who put the blood on the shirt.

Hon. Myron Harris of Ottawa county, died Sept. 1. Four years ago he was the demo-greenback candidate for congress in this district.

Just after Ben. Butler went to Maine there was a stampede from the opposition to the Republican party. Hurry Ben off to Indiana d. q.

Now we never really believed that Ben. Butler stole those spoons; but there isn't a democratic paper in this country but what has made the charge against him.

A democratic exchange heads an editorial "Organizing for Success." Most democratic editorials abound in 'em. But they seldom suggest figures that don't lie.

No wonder that Democrats are found danning their party's record. But they can't begin to do the thing justice when they see how thoroughly and efficiently its record damns the party.

Will the time ever come when a crippled Union soldier will be ashamed to tell how and where he lost his leg? He wasn't fighting "for the same principles for which Lee and Stonewall Jackson fought" when he lost it.

Just put it down in your note book that Bob Toombs swears that "if Hancock is elected he will run things to suit the old boys of the South or the boys will run the machine themselves." This is just what Bob said and Bob generally means what he says.

Col. Mosmore has gone to Indiana to speak for Hancock. Well, Col, keep your nose clean. And don't let them that you left the Republicans because they didn't send you to Congress. In fact, better keep to yourself what you know about yourself, politically. It were wisdom to do so, you know.

The Grand Rapids Democrat empties a column or so of bucket slush on Carter's letter, without attempting to answer a single point in that letter. Democrats are disgusted at the idiotic drivelings in that paper, while Republicans are only amused as they would be to see any other jackass imitating a higher development of the animal kind.

Next Monday, Sept. 13, Maine elects State officers and congressmen. The defeat of the Democratic-Greenback fusion may be put down as certain. The Republican greenbacks of Maine say that the Democratic greenbackers are working for Hancock and the Solid South and enough of them the R. Co. will vote the Republican ticket to defeat the Democratic scheme in that State.

His exceedingly sensitive royal highness whose gigantic intellect is daily reflected in the editorial columns of the Grand Rapids Democrat, has read Garfield's open letter. It apparently had a damaging effect upon his royal highness. If he is done raving will the neighbors be kind enough to carry him out on a chip—provided there is enough left of him to require as large a vehicle?

The Detroit Post and Tribune is the ablest edited political paper in the west, and this isn't an item of news to a great many intelligent readers, either. It not only hits the nail square on the head every time but it drives it clear through and clinches it with the same blow. Very unlike the Grand Rapids Democrat which has been trying all summer to drive spikes with a tack hammer.

Another From Carreth!

He Shakes Up Democracy's Pinnacled Record.

AND PROVES THAT RECORD TO BE VERY SHAKY.

He Also Asks a Few Historical Questions.

MIDDLEVILLE, MICH., }
Sept. 3d, 1880. }

MARTIN N. HINE, ESQ.,
LOWELL, MICH.

My Dear Sir.—I have just read your reply in the JOURNAL to my letter of August 16th. You mourn the want of elegant diction and grace of language so elaborate as to prove your apology utterly groundless. I certainly do not desire a newspaper controversy, nor am I ambitious for the "last word."

I can not, however, refrain from noticing a few of your statements. You concede the great benefits to the country of resumption, and admit the "excellence of our present monetary system." For this commendable frankness you have my thanks. But when you say "the Democratic party has never opposed resumption, but placed itself so on record," I am decidedly astonished. You certainly have not forgotten the fact that a Democratic House actually passed a bill to repeal the resumption clause of the Resumption Act; and you must certainly remember that the Greenbackers and soft money men in power the country hailed the measure with the wildest expressions of delight; that the honest money advocates accepted it as a severe and telling thrust at resumption.

How could resumption ever take place till the secretary of the treasury was authorized to pay coin for government notes on demand? He could not begin until authorized by the mandate of congress. It is futile to claim that those who supported the repeal of the resumption-day clause of the Resumption Act were in favor of resumption. *It was the very gist of the Act*, without which resumption would never have begun, much less been accomplished.

You demand of me a report for the rights of *"Sovereign and Independent States"* and not permit you to deny their authority to place your party "on record." The Democratic platform of Indiana, adopted April 19th, 1876, condemned the resumption act, and declared that it "should stand once for repealed without any condition whatever." The Democratic platform of Ohio, adopted May 17th, 1876, demanded "The immediate and unconditional repeal of the Republican Resumption law." The sixth clause of the platform adopted by the Democratic of Pennsylvania the same year, declared "That the statute for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879, *is impossible to execute*. It is a deliberate proclamation that at that date the *United States will go into bankruptcy*. It demanded the repeal of the act forthwith. These instances of hostility might be greatly multiplied, but they ought to suffice.

Can it be possible that these deliberate acts give your party no record? Is it possible that they do not denote opposition to resumption? To the candid mind, it seems to me, they show not only the rankest opposition, but in the light of subsequent events the most unpardonable ignorance. Our national banks are a part of that excellent monetary system of which you speak in admiring terms. I agree with you that it is the best system of banking ever devised by a government for its people. It is due to that you have never read the laborel efforts of that great apostle of modern Democracy—A. G. Thurman—for the overthrow of this system of banking; and that you are not aware that nine-tenths of the Democratic politicians of the middle and western states applauded and echoed what he said!

It is true that most of the intelligent business men in the Democratic party are now and long have been in hearty sympathy with the Republicans on these questions.

The excellence of our monetary system and sagacity and shrewdness with which our financial affairs are managed have attracted the attention and won the admiration of the enlightened world. The opposition of the Democratic party to resumption has been overwhelmed by its marvelous success. The general revival of business which followed it, and still continues to bless our people, has practically silenced the voice of crazy financial reformers, hushed the loud rail of the "Kearneyism" into whispering murmurs, and literally driven from the present contest all questions relative to finance save the one of record, which it is important to keep in view.

You assail the present administration with characteristic bitterness. Have you no word of praise for those grand achievements by which there has been paid more than 900 millions of dollars of our national debt and the annual interest charge reduced nearly one-half in 4 years? Samuel J. Tilden, in his letter of acceptance of the nomination given him by the Democratic Convention at St. Louis, said: "Of the public debt there remained and eighty-five millions bear interest at six per cent. in gold and seven hundred and twelve millions at five per cent. in gold. The average interest is 5.58-100 per cent. A financial policy which should secure the highest credit wisely availed of, ought gradually to obtain a reduction of one per cent on most of the loans."

Tilden thought a wise financial policy might gradually to secure a reduction of one per cent on *most of the loans*. If this is his idea of a wise financial policy, in what terms would he characterize a policy that in less than four years from the time he wrote *obtained a reduction of twenty per cent. on all of the most favored debt*, and only waits the maturity of the remaining portion to complete a reduction of 136-100 per cent on every dollar of our indebtedness. Supplement this with the fact that the principal of our debt is now being paid at the rate of ten millions a month and it shows how utterly incompetent even the "Sage of Graceland" was to measure the capabilities of an administration you so bitterly condemn. Can it be possible, in view of these things that the free, intelligent north will consent to a change in the administration of our national affairs? I am strange you to point to a solitary measure of the last Democratic Congress as that has even pretended to aid in bringing about the present healthy condition of our country.

When or where you traveled in the south I am unable to comprehend.

That fraud and violence have been and still are practiced in the south to prevent a free ballot and an honest count, is as well established in the history of this country as the shocking crueities of Andersonville or the surrender of Lee.

If, who to-day denies the existence of these frauds and outrages, would surprise no one a few years hence by disputing the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. But if from what you have seen and read you believe all is serene and harmonious in the south, it would be the supremest folly for me to attempt to convince you to the contrary. Do you really believe Chisholm and his daughter murdered, or was he shot for that effect a mere political *ensnad?*

Please give me the date and particulars of the trial and conviction of the issue murderer in cold blood of Captain Dixon in Yazoo.

Tell us something about the indignant uprising of the people of the south over the shooting and killing by armed mobs of the revenue officers of the United States while in the active discharge of duty. This would be excellent reading.

Do not fail to enlighten us as to the peaceable objects and purposes of such armed organizations in the south as the Ku Klux, White League, Rifle Clubs, &c., &c.

Is it not a little surprising that those "hazy negroes," "blood sucking vampires" and "ribevish blacks," of whom you so flippantly speak should raise more cotton and other products of the soil while voting in a moral and industrial depravity induced by the license of sudden freedom" than when the "benign influences of slavery" shed their cheering rays over that once "sunny land of happy laughing slaves?"

To some there may be no wrong in stealing the votes of "hazy negroes." There may be those who discover no violence in scourging and shooting men whom you describe as "vampires, sucking the life blood from the country."

From this standpoint I can comprehend your happy observations in the south.

Truly yours,
JOHN CARVETH.

The Ionia Standard asks—"Is it safe to vote for Webber?" The court thinks it is.

We are all waiting with open mouths. —*Ionia Standard.* There, we thought we smell cloves.

Vermont goes Republican by about 25,000 majority. A gain of 5,000 to the Republicans since 1878.

Wonder if Sam Clay will have as much trouble about getting his pay of the Democrats as he had two years ago about getting it of the Greenbackers? It would be too bad to have Sam sell his convictions (?) again and get swindled out of his pay.

The democratic papers are making much ado over the fact that ex-rebels Longstreet and Mosby are now Republicans and in high favor with the Republican party, and want to know what that means, etc. It means that at least two ex-rebels out of the tens of thousands that professed to accept the result of the war, have proven their sincerity by their acts. That is just what it means. Will the democratic papers please name two more ex-rebels who have betrayed any unmistakable sign of their sincerity in their re-alliance to the Union?

By the Way.

By the way, if there is to be a "new rebellion," which would be the fitter President to deal with it? General Hancock, who served through the war, or the "hero of Chickamauga," who, having left the army in the middle of the war, undertook to "improve the army," by dismissing General Hancock from it? —*N. Y. World.*

By the way, if there is to be a new rebellion, which would be the fitter *party* to deal with it? The party that inaugurated the first rebellion or the party that put it down? Answer soon.

Why Is It So?

The Richmond Dispatch (Dem.) says "Wade Hampton was indiscreet to deny that his speech had been correctly reported." The Dispatch may be surprised to learn that a few northern democrats think he was indiscreet to make such a speech in the first place. The kind of campaign speeches and documents that fire the southern democratic heart are not just the speeches and documents the democrats of the north desire to peddle. Why is it so? *Why is it so?* WHY IS IT SO?

Judge Black Speaks Again.

Judge Black is a very black democrat and yet he is white enough to repeat his assertion that Gen. Garfield has always kept his hands clean of any crooked transaction. In an interview Aug. 30, he said this to a New York reporter and emphatically declared that his intimate knowledge of Gen. Garfield's private and public acts fully warranted his belief and confidence in Garfield's purity of character and honesty of purpose. Judge Black further said: "Intellectually Gen. Garfield is the strongest man, and, morally, the equal of any man in his party." Thurman and other leading democrats who have been associated with Garfield have repeatedly declared him innocent of the charges preferred against him. But the whipper-snappers who get your dollars a week for running democratic slander mills keep right on lying just the same.

To Greenback Republicans.

Greenback Republicans, what do you think of the situation now? Are you not fully convinced by this time that the great struggle of this campaign lies between the two old parties, and that all democratic schemes for fusion with your party are schemes only to restore to power the Democratic party and the Solid South? And again, are you willing to be duped into enhancing the success of the Democratic party by casting your vote for Weaver, who cannot possibly gain one electoral vote? If you prefer Garfield and Republican success to Hancock and Democratic success is it not your duty to come out squarely for the Republican ticket at once? Democratic greenbackers are slyly falling over to vote for Hancock and the Solid South. Will you allow them to pull the wool over your eyes by falling greenbackism and *voting Democracy?* We think not, after you have given the matter due thought. In this connection read the following letter from Hon. E. H. Gove, chairman of the Greenback State Central Committee of Maine, who sees where the party is drifting:

HOUSEPORT, ME., August 26, 1880.
Gentlemen of the Greenback State Committee.

I hereby surrender my membership of your organization and withdraw. Hereafter I shall act with the Republican party. No one can more sincerely regret the necessity that compels this step. The original end sought through a new party—our currency reform: its present aim is "to beat the Republican party." The first name called thousands out; the second issue sends them back. Against the will and calm judgment of true men, the persistent and tireless Democracy have dragged the Greenback party into this false position. I find it no longer South I am unable to comprehend. Its ruses, AS SOW DIRECTED, ARE ONE WITH THE "SOLID SOUTH," A FACTOR IN THE STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRATIC SUPREMACY. Of this party Solon Chase says: "They now stand upon the hardest kind of a hard money platform, and the hourbrut in the south, where they have their own way, is a disgrace to the civilization of any country." A "solid south" is the boast of the northern Democrats; it should be their shame and confusion. It is not a community of ideas, begotten of an enlightened public sentiment, but of fear, the unity of terrorism, cemented in blood. Now we are united by fusion with this criminal and dangerous south. The young, the pure blood of the Greenback party is to be transfused into the frame of this dying desperado. I can see nothing of advancement to Greenback principles in this alliance, so fraught with national peril. I believe that the interest and the good of the country are best served by the defeat of the Democratic party. That I may contribute to that end in the most immediate and direct manner, I go to the Republican party.

I am yours,
E. H. GOVE, Chairman.

LOWELL NATIONAL BANK.
Of LOWELL, MICHIGAN.
CAPITAL, . . . $50 000.
SURPLUS, . . . $10 000.
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E. A. SUNDERLIN, CASHIER. M. N. HINE, ASS'T CASHIER.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF THE *Western Michigan* AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY,
AT GRAND RAPIDS.
Sept. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 & 35, 1880.
On the well known, beautiful and spacious Fair Grounds adjacent to the city.
A half mile track and track have no superior in the State.
The buildings include Art Hall, a fine structure, Pomological Hall, Manufacturers Hall, Mechanics Hall Agricultural Hall, Poultry Hall, Carriage Hall, &c.
Admission Reduced: Tickets, 25 cents; Children under 16 years, 15 cts.
Railroads give half fare, and transport freight free. Competition will be open to the world. Very liberal premiums are offered upon stock and every product of the soil.
Programme of every day attractive, and the whole instructive. Send to Secretary for 130 page premium list.
Entry Applications for space, or for information relative to premiums, can be made to the Secretary.
JAMES COX, SEC'Y. GEO. W. THAYER, PRES'T.
Grand Rapids. Grand Rapids.
Grand Rapids, Aug. 19, 1880.

Health Is Wealth.
Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse or over-indulgence, which lead to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. Price, $1 a box, or six boxes for $5, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received for six boxes, accompanied with $5, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Address, JAMES C. WEAR & CO., Sole Proprietors, Chicago, Ill. Sold by A. W. Stevens, acknowledged agent for Lowell. Fritzel & Co. Wholesale Agents Detroit, Mich.

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 Saturday the thirty-first day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty.
Present, CYRUS E. PERRINS, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Peter Morley, deceased.
Proving and filing the petition duly verified of James N. Morley, praying that the will of said deceased, copying already of other things that the instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate and that the executor therein and therein named, or some other suitable person, may be appointed executor of said Lowell, sole executors in said will named.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the twenty-seventh day of September next at 10 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 said 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 circulated in said county of Kent, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.
CYRUS E. PERRINS,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
AMORAL B. MASON, Register. 1w3

YOUNG MEN
GO TO
Grand Rapids Business College Practical Training School
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS. 42

St. Mary's Academy,
MONROE, MICH.
Board and Tuition per year, $100.
For further particulars apply for prospectus.
Address MOTHER SUPERIOR.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred dollars (the sum of $200) on the 1st day of May, 1877, and the mortgage hereinafter mentioned, executed by Matilda Hyder to Francis King, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Kent County, Michigan, on the 8th day of June, 1877, in Liber 80 of Mortgages, on page 28. Said mortgage was assigned February 27, 1879 by said Francis King to Harvey A. Block, which assignment was recorded in said office November 8th, 1879 at 11 o'clock, a. m., in Liber 87 of Mortgages, on page 28. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and forty-five dollars and thirty-six cents ($245.36) besides an attorney fee of $25, provided in case of foreclosure, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the said sum of money, or any part thereof. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power therein described, to satisfy the said mortgage with interest and costs of foreclosure, and said sum will be made at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 25th day of September, 1880 at ten o'clock a. m., at the front (western) door of Court House (so called) in the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the County of Kent, the premises described in said mortgage, viz: Lots numbered thirty (30) and four (4) of block eighteen (18) of Richards and Wickham's Addition to Ionia, now part of the City of Grand Rapids and State of Michigan.
Dated July 26, A. D. 1880.
MILTON N. PERRY, HARVEY A. BLOCK, Assignees.
Aug. 26. 4w

Notice to Builders.
I hereby wish to notify through the public journals that I contemplate building next season, that I now have on hand a full supply of stone—Sandstone—at the very low prices with the following prices but. All who are designing to build will find it to their interest to call upon me and examine our quality of timber before contracting elsewhere. Sandstone Delivered at Lowell, Ionia, Portland, Grand Rapids, &c. J. D. STEENS.
Mill 1/4 mile south of Smyrna.

PRICE LIST.

Bill Stuff—Common	$8 per M.
Fencing—Culls	5 to 6 "
Stock—14 ft. 10 ft. 12 in.	12 to 14 "
Flooring—according to quality	20 to 25 "
Siding—Dressed and matched	14 to 16 "
Siding—Beveled	16 to 20 "
Ceiling—Dressed	16 to 20 "
Ceiling—Rough	10 to 12 "
Ship Culls—Ruff and dressed	5 to 6 "
Lath	$2.75 per M.

One dollar extra for every 2 feet in length of any stuff above 16 feet. J. D. STEENS.

DETROIT MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE
DR. A. B. SPINNEY, M.D. PROPRIETOR
OFFICE 204 WOODWARD AVE. DETROIT MICH.
Health Journal Sent Free.

LOWELL MARKETS.

Corrected on Tuesday of each week.

Butter, fresh	16
Beans per bu	70c @ 90.
Bran per ton	$12.00
Cheese per lb	12
Calf skins, dry	15c.
" " green	8c @ 10c.
Eggs per doz. fresh	18
Flour per cwt	$3.75
Hay per ton	$8.00
Hides, dry	8c @ 10c.
" green	6 7 c.
Lard per lb	6 8c
Oats per bu	30c.
Potatoes per bu	25c.
Sheep pelts	10 to 75.
Wheat red white	old 90, new 82.
Cloverseed	4.60
Timothy seed	3.00.
Honey white cap	12
Do extracted	12 c.
Corn	50c per bush.
Red Top per bu	$1.25
Blue Grass "	1.25
New Potatoes	25
Cabbage per head	5c
Apples per bushel	10 to 25c.
Peaches	50 to $1.00.

THE OLD RELIABLE IS COMING.
Lowell, Mich., Monday, Sept. 13, '80.
The Biggest Show Ever in Northern Michigan.
Burr Robbins' Great American AND GERMAN ALLIED SHOWS.
Immense Royal Menagerie, Triple Circus, Museum, Caravan & Oriental Pagent.
A Trialty of Princely Splendor and Grandeur!
A Monster Zoological, Equestrian and Circassian Exposition of Living Wonders, embracing specimens of every known
Living Wild Animal, Beast, Bird and Reptile!
Inanimate Natural Curiosity and Marvelous Nonlescript! In Conjunction with an Array of Astonishing Attractions! A Cavalcard of Trained Horses, Educated Canines and Trick Ponies, Sagacious Elephants and Performing Wild Animals, the most conspicuous being the
SAVAGE MAN-EATING HYNEAS, FEROCIOUS LIONS AND TIGERS!
All exhibited Free of Charge in the Large, forming a Grand School of Brute Learning, Stimulative, Instructive and Entertaining.
The following is a condensed list of a few of the Pre-eminent Features: Royal Tycoon Japanese Troupe. The Minature Canine Circus Leapers and Tumblers. Dog Clowns, Educated Monkeys, Only Performing Sheep in the World, Champion Male and Female Equestrian Bareback Riders, Jugglers, Equilibrist, Four Great Clowns, Terrible Riders, Marvelous Wizards, The Modern Pompeii Ballet Troupe, Aerial Gymnastic Artists, Ladies in Armor, Equestrian Troupe of pleasing performances, preceded by an Allegorical Double Ring Entree, in which will appear richly comparisoned Horses, Knights and Cavaliers, Ladies in Armor, Equestries, War Elephants, Camels and Dromedaries, Forming a spectacular Scene of Arenic Grandeur.
Grand Triple Allied Circus!
A Brilliant, Exciting and Chaste Ring performance, Equestrian and Calthenic exercises, Feats of Strength, Grace and Agility, sufficiently diversified to satiate the most exacting critic. Remember—the gratuitous features serve only as an Abridged Index to the Grand and Worthy Combination of Attraction exhibited under the many tents. Ask for different books, programmes, etc.
RAIN OR SHINE, SHOW ALL THE SAME!
READ, REMEMBER, WATCH AND WITNESS!
LOWELL, MICH., MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 1880.
NOTICE—This show does not permit nor countenance gambling nor liquor-selling about the show grounds. A Special United States Detective is employed for the protection of visitors.
The Grand Parade and Free Exhibition at 10 a. m. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m. Performance 1 hour later. One Ticket admits to Entire Show.
ADMISSION, 50 CTS., CHILDREN UNDER 9 YEARS, 25 CTS.
Don't forget the Day nor Date—Monday September 13th
BABY LIONS.
JOHN KOPF. ORTON HILL.
UNDERTAKING.
We keep two Hearses and reliable horses and drivers which are furnished
FREE
TO OUR PATRONS.
AND
Prices Reduced!
Mr. John Kopf has been an experience of 30 years as a practical undertaker and in that time has earned the confidence of delay in conducting funerals to which he gives his personal attention.
He has just returned from the city with a select stock of caskets, coffins, robes, etc., which is unrivaled in Grand Rapids and Detroit and is prepared to furnish promptly all sizes of coffins, caskets, and shrouds at short notice.
We extend a cordial invitation to the people of this vicinity who are compelled to use these articles to call and examine our stock.
Kopf & Hill, Bank Block
AT THE
BOSTON STORE!
All Wool Bunting 20c.
Handsome Lawns 8c.
Double fold Maumee Cloth 25c.
Parasols from 10c. up.
Don't buy your goods until you learn our Reduced Prices.
BOSTON STORE,
Lowell, Mich.
WM. H. HUNT & CRAIG, ABSTRACT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE, UNDER CITY NATIONAL BANK. GRAND RAPIDS MICH
BUSINESS COLLEGE AT GRAND RAPIDS. And Practical Training School is No. 1. 127 Page Journal free on application. Address C. G. SWENSBURG' Principal
HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER
Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING HAIR TO YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.
It supplies the natural food and color to hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and make hair grow upon the hair, prevents its breaking and falling out and thus AVERT BALDNESS.
It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a hair dressing it is hard to dislodge, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It contains no dye, stain, sweet and healthy.
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
THE MOST RELIABLE REMEDY ever discovered, as it contains its effects and does not blister, blind or destroy hair.
PRESCOTTON, MICH., August 26, 1880.
GENTS.—In reply to your inquiry I have had my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory. I have used it on a Percheron Stallion for the Spavin, and succeeded with it cured a horse of lameness caused by spavin. Also used it on a valuable horse of mine and I turned him out for a few weeks when he was lame and he came up sound. I think it must be great to have such a remedy for the stiffness and stiffness was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and with less than one-third the cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found. Respectfully yours, JOHN PARKER.
PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL.
BRYANSTON, MAS., MICH., Mar. 8, 1880.
GENTS:—In your Kendall's Spavin Cure I have found a remedy for my horses that I have received two bone spavins with Kendall's Spavin Cure, one very large, one the size of a walnut. Both lameness had been there. I have owned the horse eight years and have used considerable money for remedies, but the Spavin Cure is the only one that the horse is entirely well, no bunch to be seen, and not at all stiff. Yours respectfully, CHAS. P. YARKER.
Kendall's Spavin Cure is sure in its effects, equal in its action and does not blister, yet is penetrating and powerful to reach any deep-seated pain or remove any bony growth. Cures two to twenty lameness, such as spavin, splints, curbs, callous, sweeny, strains, lameness, stiffness, and all diseases of the joints and limbs, or rheumatism in man, or any purpose for which a liniment is used in man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild, yet certain, safe, and powerful, and is the most universally effective; which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unequalled success in our knowledge. Price, $1 per bottle.
Six bottles for $5. All druggists have it on sale or can get it for you, or will send to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS
Will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.
PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

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

Detroit, Gd Haven & Milwaukee RAILROAD
THE OLD RELIABLE ROUTE TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.
TRAINS LEAVE LOWELL GOING EAST:
Steamboat Express . . . 7 30 a m
Through Freight . . . 11 00 a m
Mixed Express . . . 3 45 p m
Through Express . . . 7 00 p m
Through Freight . . . 8 10 p m
GOING WEST:
Saturday Night Mixed, . . . 9 15 a. m
Through Freight, . . . 4 45 a. m
Night Express, . . . 3 00 a m
Through Mail, . . . 1 45 p m
Mixed, . . . 11 00 p m
Steamboat Express, . . . 7 00 p m
☞ Through tickets to all principal points East, West, North and South, can be obtained at the Ladies and Smoking Cars on all day trains. Pullman Sleeping cars on all night trains.
F. C. TAYLOR, W. H. FIRTH,
Lowell Agent. Gen. Pass. Agt., Detroit.

Lowell Post-Office.
MAIL CLOSE
For D. G. H. & M. East, 11 a. m.; 4:45 p. m.
For D. L. & N. West, 10 a. m.; 4:45 p. m.
For Ionia, Saranac, Lake Odessa and Grand Rapids, 10 a. m.; 4:45 p. m.
For Alpine, Plainfield, Coopersville, Nunica, Conklin, Grand Haven, North Irving, Fillmore, Allegan and Douglas, 4:45 p. m.
For Kenna, mail closes every Friday at 5 p. m.
Office open from 7 o'clock a. m. to 7 p. m. Open from 10 to 1 o'clock on Sundays.
JAS. W. HINE, P. M.

A. O. U. W.
Regular meetings of Lowell Lodge No. 96, first and third Tuesday of each month. Special meeting third Friday evening of the months of January, June, September and December.
J. W. DODGE, M. W.
THOS. B. CARTER, Rec.

JOHN S. MATHEWSON. JOSEPH WERKMAN.
MATHEWSON & WURZBURG,
LAWYERS,
OFFICE IN TRASK'S BLOCK.
Lowell, Michigan.

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

G. W. ROUSE Practical Horse Shoer, Grossman, Ionia County, Mich. Work warranted.

H. T. ROBERTSON, Dental Surgeon. Rooms over Scott's Hardware Store, Lowell, Mich.

H. T. TAYLOR, Iron Founder, Manufacturer and Dealer in Agricultural Implements. Corner Jackson and Hyer Streets.

PROF. L. P. REDINGTON, Practical Teacher of Music and Teacher of Piano and Organ. Setting twenty-five years experience. Satisfactory references. Organ may be left at home or Lowell.

Home and Vicinity.

Fusion doesn't always fuse.

Since "Old Prob." died the weather has been very reckless.

The rear end of the late log drive passed Lowell last Saturday.

Mrs. Joe Sayles, of Evart, is visiting friends in Lowell and Vergennes.

The fall term of school opened on Monday and the opening was auspicious.

The Congregational church in this vil. lage is closed and likely to remain so for sometime.

Fellow citizens, give us street lamps and let your light so shine that he who runs may see.

Capt. E. P. Allen will address a Republican meeting at Music Hall, Thursday evening, Sept. 30. Don't forget.

Freddie Elder Crowell preached at the Lowell M. E. church Sunday evening. He is a very forcible speaker.

Mr. Bray, of Addison, brother of Rev. M. Bray of this village, filled the M. E. pulpit very acceptably last Sunday morning.

The "Hoy Orator," aged 18, spoke to a small audience at Train's Hall, Saturday evening. He is a fine orator for a boy.

The "Lowell Fair Store" on West Water street, Philip Goodin proprietor, is now in full blast. See advertisement in JOURNAL.

S. E. Hall, of South Lowell, last week threshed from 34 acres, six hundred and five bushels of wheat, of the Clawson variety.

Now if Mac Shaw would only sell his elephant to Burr Robins' show next Monday, he would be happy, and only sorry that he didn't sell it before.

John Wingler has sold his stock of groceries in the McGee block to A. G. Sinclair and C. W. Johnson. The new firm is in possession.

The Spiritualists and Liberals of Rockford and vicinity will hold their next quarterly meeting in that village, Sept. 11 & 12. Everybody invited.

Duck hunting is not so good up Maple river as it was a week ago. The gentry from Lowell sportsman, all of whom have returned from a few days' shooting up that way.

The M. E. church of this village, having found in Mr. Bray one of the best pastors the church has ever had, would be highly pleased to have him returned by the conference to his present flock.

The greenback convention for the second representative district of this county was held at Grand Rapids last Wednesday afternoon. Wm. P. Whitney of Byron was nominated for representative.

Mr. & Mrs. J. C West of this village and L. D. Bundeltin of Pewamo returned from their visit to the Lake Michigan and Denny, in company with several other sportsmen, had acres of fun shooting prairie chickens.

Robert Bourzutschky of Grand Rapids, formerly a resident of Lowell, broke a leg in a barn raising, while engaged, as in Grand Rapids last December and has used the city for $30,000 damages. He proposes to find out if corporations ever earn any souls.

Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, the well known physician and lecturer is in town. He has delivered two very interesting and instructive lectures here already, at Train's Hall. He announces elsewhere in a card his specialties, which he treats with great success.

Sam'l Parsons, seven years ago station agent at this place, was in town on Monday. He now resides in Kansas and has been taking his bride on a tour. Sam is pleasantly situated in Hamilton county and reports crops in the important lines of railroad in Canada.

William Marshall, charged with forgery, particulars of which were given in last week's JOURNAL, was brought before Justice Hunter last Thursday and the suit was noble prosd. Marshall paying $84.27 costs. Marshall, however, will have to turn over a new leaf or come to grief sooner or later.

The $125 prize watch drawing will take place at Train's Hall Saturday, Sept. 18, at 2 p. m., the manner of drawing to be decided by the ticket holders. The funds are to be applied on the purchase of an organ for the Catholic church.

Ex-Gov. Blair and Capt. Allen made rousing speeches at the Republican meeting in Grand Rapids, Friday night. The true inwardness of the Democratic panic was exposed to the full view of the large audience and that is enough to make Republican votes anywhere in Michigan.

The Ionia county Republican ticket is as follows: Judge of probate Wm. H. Woodworth; sheriff, Wm. Toan; clerk, Henry F. Taylor; treasurer, Josiah E. Just; register, James W. Loomis; prosecuting attorney, F. D. M. Davis; circuit court commissioners, C. B. Wardle, Royal A. Hawley.

The Lompoc (Cal.) Record contains a notice of the death of Abram Collar of that place, a former well known resident of this village. He died Aug. 13, of cancer, and was a great sufferer for a year. He leaves a wife and three daughters and one son. The Record says that during his delirious moments he imagined himself a boy and was constantly arranging to make an early start home. The Record spea

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the Hartford races on Friday, St. Julien is reported to have reduced his record from 2.11½ to 2.11¼, the best time on record.

Wednesday night near Cochran, Ga., four young white men, disguised, went to a negro cabin, broke down the door and fired into the cabin. The occupant, John Brown, seized his gun, fired both barrels and killed two brothers named Dykes. The tops of their heads were blown off. The negro made his escape. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

The tow-barge Saginaw, of Detroit, lumber laden, from Bay City for Tonawanda, N. Y., waterlogged in Lake Erie, off Port Stanley, Ont., about 3 o'clock Thursday morning, and had to be abandoned. In company with the barges Commodore, Peck and Gould, she was being towed by the tug Sumner. The Saginaw was the last barge of the tow, and had her bow torn out, being left with the bare deck. On board were Capt. J. A. Bunting, steward A. J. Coudo and a crew of four men. They were picked up by a Milwaukee schooner after floating on the deck load for 15 hours.

A thief took a team of horses and wagon containing 40 bushels of wheat from Jacob Munks' barn at Amboy, Hillsdale county, Mich., and sold the wheat at Angola, Ind., Friday, and skipped.

The steamer Silesia, from Europe Saturday morning, brought $1,425,000 in German marks and French francs.

On account of low water in the Connecticut river all the manufacturers of Holyoke have signed an agreement not to run nights until there are rains.

A report was received at Los Pinos, Col., on Saturday that Chief Ouray was dead. It is thought that his death will complicate matters and may delay the settlement of the Ute question at least a year later.

The complete census returns for Wyoming territory shows a total population of 21,900. The census of 1870 showed 9,278.

The population of Kansas is given at 996,300.

At a picnic Saturday at Shannandale, Charlton county, Mo., two negroes had a quarrel and one shot the other dead. Shortly after Pat O'Brien, constable, attempted to arrest the murderer, but he resisted and swore that no man could arrest him or take his pistol, whereupon O'Brien killed him with a gun.

Thomas Scott and Mrs. Heffner, walking on a track near Mount Carbon, Pa., Monday, were killed by the fast express.

The treasury department estimates that about $4,000,000 of foreign gold will arrive at New York each week until the first of November. The treasury department has directed that $20,000,000 in gold coin in the New York sub-treasury be placed to the credit of the superintendent of the assay office of that city, to pay for foreign bullion as it arrives.

A boiler weighing 1,000 pounds, in the National oil works on Canal street, Cleveland, exploded Monday afternoon and was blown 500 yards, in its flight breaking two large telegraph poles and demolishing the Factory street bridge over the canal. Two men and a boy were injured. Engineer William Welch probably fatally.

Two young sons of Nathan Whitaker, of near Alaska, Ind., were instantly killed by lightning Monday afternoon, also a third son of Mr. Whitaker and a son of Henry Lewis were perhaps fatally injured. The boys had sought shelter under a tree which was struck.

President Hayes and wife and Gen. Garfield and wife arrived at Cleveland Tuesday afternoon and went on to Canton, O., to be present at the grand soldiers' reunion there Wednesday.

The coinage at the Philadelphia mint during August is valued at two million four hundred and six thousand eight hundred dollars; ninety-six thousand four hundred eagles, sixty-three thousand two hundred half eagles, one million one hundred thousand silver dollars, and the remainder cents.

Comptroller Kelly's annual statement shows a decrease of the debt of New York city the past year of three million four hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars.

A dispatch from Col. Meacham, of the commission, dated Los Pinos, 28th, states that the crisis in the affairs has passed. Seventy Utes compahgre and White River head men and 6 refs placed their hands under the direction of the agent. They have accepted Sapovonaric as chief, have agreed to preserve Ouray's property intact, and to proceed immediately to the ratification and enrollment.

Extensive preparations are making for the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland in Toledo, September 23 and 24. A committee of prominent citizens will visit Galena to request Gen. Grant's attendance, and representations from the several posts of Ohio have been ordered to convene at Toledo on the 23d for consultation. Arrangements have been made with railroads for half fare.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, LL. D., President of the Union Theological Seminary of New York, died Tuesday morning.

The Norfolk Knitting and Cotton Manufacturing Company's factory, at Norfolk, Va., was burned. Loss partly covered by fifty thousand dollars insurance.

Up to noon Tuesday the entries in all the departments of the Ohio fair were about four thousand. The display of sheep and hogs was larger than ever before. All departments were well filled.

Gen. McClellan was welcomed at the reunion of the New Hampshire veterans at Weir, N. H., Wednesday, and made a brief speech. About twenty-five thousand persons were present.

A Victoria dispatch says that the bark Maloy, eight days from Onalaska, brings no tidings of the Jeanette, and says that at Onalaska she is given up for lost on account of the severity of last winter.

The hoisting works of the Quinn mine, Silver City, took fire Monday night. An explosion of giant powder destroyed the works. Watchman Victor Laundry was killed.

Courtney and Riley have made a match to row, within thirty days, three miles with a turn. Courtney puts up five hundred to Riley's three hundred and fifty dollars. Each has deposited one hundred dollars.

The customs receipts for August were nineteen million six hundred thousand dollars, against seventeen million dollars in July.

Thomas McDonald, aged about 28 years, a farmer, living near Commercial Point, Pickaway county, O., was taken from his house Tuesday night by a mob and hung to a tree near his residence. McDonald came from Kentucky some years ago and married into a highly respectable family owning a large farm. He has for a long time been regarded as a desperado, quarrelsome and vindictive.

The amount of coinage executed at the United States mints during August was valued at six million eight hundred and forty-nine thousand eight hundred dollars, of which two million two hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars are standard dollars.

President and Mrs. Hayes and sons Richard and Rutherford, Gen. Sherman and daughter, and Gen. McCook, of Sherman's staff, arrived at Burlington, Ia., on Thursday by special train for Omaha. It is the expectation to visit Salt Lake, California, Virginia City, and to go by the overland route to Oregon and Washington Territory, and return by ocean steamer to San Francisco, the whole distance consuming about sixty days.

The Southern Utes signed the agreement Thursday. When fully consummated the commission will proceed to the enumeration of the Indians, the payment of money and location of lands.

The Ohio State Fair at Columbus closed Friday, with an attendance of about 12,000 persons. The fair was a great success, both as an exhibition and pecuniarily, and will leave a handsome balance in the treasury of the State Board of Agriculture. The Northern Ohio Fair opened at Cleveland Monday.

A coal train on the Central Railroad of New Jersey broke a coupling Friday morning coming down the mountain. Forty cars or more scattered their coal along two tracks. Many cars were badly broken and through freight trains delayed. A brakeman was seriously injured.

A special dispatch from St. Augustine, Fla., says: There is very little doubt that the steamer City of Vera Cruz, of the Mexican line, which sailed from New York August 25 for Havana and Vera Cruz, went down in the recent hurricane, which has already strewn our coast with wrecks. The vessel had about 27 passengers. All the wreckage which has come ashore near St. Augustine shows that the steamer went ashore on or foundered just off the Florida coast on Monday night or Tuesday morning, during a heavy storm and all on board perished.

Fifty cases of small pox are reported in Troy, N. Y., Friday night. Two deaths had occurred and another patient was dying. Much uneasiness was felt.

Judge Hiller, of the Indianapolis Criminal Court, has overruled motions for new trials in the cases of Mrs. Brown and Joseph Wade, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Brown's husband, and sentenced them to be hanged on October 27.

FOREIGN.

Gen. Roberts will have 1,400 men to hurl against Ayoob Khan's myriads, provided he can combine with the garrison of Khelat and Candahar.

Germany has definitely abandoned the intention to acquire and colonize the Samoan Islands.

Since the beginning of the year there have been 140 duels in France.

The first arrival from the Dundee whaling fleet reports the season at Dixon's Straits very successful. Thirteen steamers had taken, up to the 15th of August, 165 whales, producing about 1,000 tubs of oil.

Mr. Gladstone left Plymouth on board the steamer Grantully Castle Saturday and arrived in Dublin on Sunday morning. Although no announcement to that effect has been authorized there is no doubt that his visit to Ireland at the present time has quite as much to do with the state of the country as with the state of his health.

The Cork Constitution says that the government has received trustworthy information of a proposed Fenian raid on the Ballion College powder mills. The men in the mills are alleged to be implicated in the plot to blow up the mills.

The vote by which the House of Commons passed the Irish Constabulary bill Monday night was one hundred to twenty-nine; government's majority, seventy-six. Two Englishmen, Joseph Cowen, member for Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Chas. Bradlaugh, member for Northampton, both Radicals, voted in the minority. About twenty Conservatives supported the government.

A Vienna dispatch says: On the return of the King of Greece to Athens the Greek navy will be placed on a war footing.

A report comes from Upper Gatineau that over one hundred deaths have occurred among the Indians from small-pox. Several bands are divided up into small parties and are traveling north, leaving the dead unburied.

A wooden bridge over the River Ebro, near Logrono, Spain, fell Thursday while a battalion of troops was crossing. One captain, three lieutenants and seventy-four men were drowned.

A Valparaiso dispatch says Chili proposes to annex Bolivia and retain Tarapaca until Peru pays the indemnity.

The steamer Hardwick, from Odessa for Bristol, with barley, shifted her cargo and foundered. All on board lost except one fireman.

An official dispatch from Quettah, dated Friday says: Gen. Roberts attacked and dispersed Ayoob Khan's force and captured twenty-seven guns. The Cabulese have retreated up the Organd Ab Valley.

Col Jung of the French War Office, has challenged Ivan De Woestyne, a writer for the Gaulois, for accusing him of selling military information to the Russians.

It is reported that a preliminary treaty of peace has been signed at Lima, and the following are its principal articles: Peru surrenders the monitors Manocapac and Atahualpa, razes the fortifications of Callao, surrenders all the artillery of Callao, engages to not augment the navy for twenty years, and will reimburse to Chili the cost of the war. Chili engages to pay half of the exterior debt of Peru.

DETROIT STOCK MARKETS.

The following were the receipts of live stock at the Michigan Central stock yards for the week ending August 28: Cattle, 3,106; hogs, 15,423; sheep, 254.

CATTLE—There was quiet market, with prices weak and unsatisfactory. Butchers' stocks sold at close prices, leaving small margins for drovers. Michigan cattle for butchers' stock brought $2.75@3.25, and averaged 900 and 1,100 lbs. Feeders' sold at $2.30@2.60; mixed lots at $2.25@2.50; bulls at $2@2.50

HOGS—The market was well supplied and active. Prices of former market were maintained. Shippers filled out a number of carloads for eastern markets. Butchers' weights brought $4.50 and $4.75; store hogs, $4@4.25.

SHEEP—The offerings were few. Since the decline in prices very few operators have engaged in buying up sheep for market. The few lots in market were closed out at $3 25@3.50.

Michigan Fairs.

The following are the localities and the dates of the principal fairs to be held in Michigan this fall:

State Fair	Detroit	Sept. 13-17.
Western Michigan	Grand Rapids	Sept. 20-25.
Central Michigan	Lansing	Sept. 27 Oct. 1.
Eastern Michigan	Ypsilanti	Sept. 21-24.
Allegan	Plainwell	Oct. 2-6
Armada	Armada	Oct. 6.
Brighton	Brighton	Oct. 5-8.
Bay	Bay City	Sept. 24 Oct. 1.
Branch	Bronson	Sept. 23-24.
Branch	Coldwater	Sept. 21-24.
Calhoun	Marshall	Oct. 4-7.
Cass	Cassopolis	Sept. 22-24.
Cheboygan	Cheboygan	Oct. 4-5.
Eaton	Charlotte	Sept. 21-23.
Genesee	Flint	Sept. 28 Oct. 1.
Grand Traverse	Traverse City	Sept. 28 Oct. 1.
Gratiot	Ithaca	Sept. 21-24.
Hillsdale	Hillsdale	Sept. 27 Oct. 1.
Huron	Bad Axe	Oct. 7-8.
Ingham	Mason	Sept. 22-24.
Jackson	Jackson	Oct. 4-8.
Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo	Sept. 28 Oct. 1.
Lenawee	Adrian	Sept. 28 Oct. 1.
Livingston	Howell	Sept. 21-24.
Macomb	Mt. Clemens	Sept. 29 Oct. 1.
Manistee	Bear Lake	Sept. 28-30.
Mason	Ludington	Sept. 21-23.
Mecosta	Big Rapids	Sept. 26-30.
Midland	Midland	Oct. 6-8.
Newaygo	Newaygo	Sept. 29 Oct. 2.
Oakland	Pontiac	Sept. 28 Oct. 1.
Ottawa	Hart	Sept. 28 Oct. 1.
Osceola	Evart	Sept. 28-30.
Sanilac	Lexington	Sept. 26-30.
Saginaw	East Saginaw	Sept. 21-24.
Shiawassee	Owosso	Sept. 21-23.
Tuscola	Watrousville	Sept. 29 Oct. 1.
Van Buren	Paw Paw	Oct. 5-8
Washtenaw	Ann Arbor	Sept. 28 Oct. 1.
Wexford	Sherman	Sept. 30 Oct. 2.
Union	Owosso	Sept. 28-30.
Volinia Farmers' Club	Volinia	Oct. 4-5.

CURATIVE USES OF CHARCOAL.—The value of charcoal for other purposes than fuel is hardly understood by the public. When laid flat, while cold, on a burn, it causes the pain to abate immediately; by leaving it on for an hour the burn seems almost healed when the wound is superficial. Tainted meat, surrounded with it, is sweetened. Strewn over heaps of decomposed pelts or evendead animals, charcoal prevents any unpleasant odor. Foul water is purified by it. It is a great disinfectant, and sweetens offensive air if placed in shallow trays around apartments. It is so very porous that it absorbs and condenses gases rapidly. One cubic inch of fresh charcoal will absorb nearly 100 inches of gaseous ammonia. Charcoal forms an excellent poultice for malignant wounds and sores. In cases of what is called proud flesh it is invaluable. It gives no disagreeable odor, corrodes no metal, hurts no texture, injures no color, is a simple and safe sweetener and disenfectant. A teaspoonful of charcoal in half a glass of water often relieves a sick headache. It absorbs the gases and relieves the distended stomach, pressing against the nerves which extend from the stomach to the head.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.*

NATURAL SILVER PLATING.—A curious instance of natural silver-plating is reported from the Lord of Lorne Mine, of the American Flat section, Nevada. The sides next to the veins and the hanging walls of the ledge are covered with a thin coating of natural plating of pure silver as smooth as glass. The vein itself is narrow, and is being prospected by means of a tunnel. The superintendent says this peculiar feature of the inclosing walls is observable so far as the tunnel has followed the ledge. The ore of the vein itself is of a soft, easily-worked nature, showing considerable chloride as well as sulphurets, yet not giving very high assays. The filmy deposit of silver on the walls was evidently condensed and forcibly deposited there under immense pressure, as it has a smooth, burnished appearance.

DUSTERS—In a letter to the *Independent* Mrs. P. T. Barnum discourses upon dust in the house, and says: What is more absurd, useless, and uncleanly than the feather-dusters universally brandished by our housemaids? A soft cloth passed lightly over any surface removes every particle of dust, and leaves that smoothness which is so pleasant to eyes and touch; and, the cloth being washed, that dust, at least, is forever got rid of. But flourish a bunch of feathers over the same surface, and the dust is only stirred up, dislodged momentarily, to settle again in the same place. Feather-dusters are an abomination also for their tendency to break and drop all over the house, so that you can track the wielder by the broken feathers.

MARINE DISASTER.

The Steamer Marine City Burned on Lake Huron.

A Large Number of Passengers Reported Missing.

The People's line steamer, Marine City, with a large load of passengers, bound down, burned to the waters edge about 4:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon off Alcona, on Lake Huron. The following particulars of the terrible disaster are gathered from dispatches, to the Detroit daily papers. It appears that the Marine City left the dock at Alcona about 4 P. M., and was about a 20 minutes run when the alarm of fire was given. The first dispatches say she had on board about 160 passengers and crew, and that the crew numbered about 40. Three of the crew were known to have been drowned. The saved numbered, as near as could be learned, about 150, leaving about 30 not accounted for and probably lost.

Mr. J. N. Jones of Alpena, a passenger on the Marine City at the time of the disaster, says: "I was standing at the engine room door on the port side talking with another gentleman when he smelt smoke. We looked into the fire door and saw the fire flames in the starboard bunkers, among the wood and coal. We called the attention of the fireman and engineer to the same, and efforts were at once made to get a stream of water on the fire. The hose was promptly got out. I then went up into the cabin. As I opened the cabin door I found it full of smoke and immediately gave the alarm that the boat was on fire. The most intense excitement prevailed and a regular panic ensued. The passengers jumped into the water long before there was any need of doing so. The officers and the crew behaved nobly with the single exception of the second engineer, who acted like an insane man. Boats were lowered as soon as possible and filled at once."

The tug Vulcan was in sight at the time and came to the rescue as fast as possible, but before she could get there many had become panic stricken and jumped overboard. The boat of the life saving Sturgeon point station, together with the boats of the Marine City and Vulcan and a number from the shore, picked up all who could be rescued after their arrival.

Capt. Van Lew of the tug Grayling makes the following statement: "I was engaged towing a raft out of the Black river when I first saw the flames around the smokestack of the Marine City. The waves were then running as high the smokestack and the steamer was out about three miles from Alcona. I let go my raft immediately and went to the rescue. When I reached her she had been on fire about 45 minutes. The Vulcan had been alongside and taken all the passengers off the wreck. I picked up five women and six men. Four of the women had life-preservers. One man died before reaching the shore. I ran alongside the Vulcan and took off all I could carry and landed them at Alcona and went back. Capt. Hackett landed a second load. The Vulcan was coming up the lake from Tawas, and was first alongside the Marine City, and did splendidly, taking off all the passengers that were left, and was badly scorched, and one side black and charred. When I reached the wreck the lake was full of floating furniture, baggage, etc., and I should judge there were from 25 to 30 people in the water. The small boats picked up the very last life preserver. The life-saving crew at Sturgeon point reached the wreck within about 30 minutes after the fire broke out. The wind was from the northeast, blowing fresh, and quite a sea was running. The people at Alcona did everything possible for the passengers. When I left the wreck was still burning. The upper works were all burned off to the water's edge. She drifted ashore about half way between Alcona and Sturgeon point, broadside to the beach."

The citizens of Alpena held an impromptu meeting Sunday evening and organized for the purpose of caring for and assisting the passengers who were rescued. They were taken on by the Metropolis at Alcona and were brought to Alpena. Rooms were secured at the Fletcher house and everything possible was done to make them comfortable. Three bodies had been picked up by the life-saving crew, and they were searching for others when the Metropolis left the scene of the disaster.

The first dispatches gave the following as among the missing: Richard Sholts, head waiter; James Griffin, head cook; Frank Emmett, musician; Guy McEvoy, Toledo; Dr. Pomeroy, Ottawa, O.; Miss Jennie Musser, Alcona; —— Watson, Detroit; body of an Irishman, name unknown, boarded the steamer at Point St. Ignace, bound for Detroit. Two bodies were recovered Sunday evening and were in the possession of the life-saving crew at Sturgeon Point. On one was found a cuff supposed to have been marked "Watson." The other body had not been identified.

The Marine City was one of the best known side-wheel steamers on the lakes. She was built in 1866 at Marine City by P. P. Lester, and rated as B1 in the Inland Lloyds. Her value as estimated by the underwriters was $20,800. Capt. W. E. Warriner, one of her owners, says she was worth at least $30,000. She was insured for $15,000. She was in command of Capt. Wm. E. Comer and made weekly trips from Toledo to Cheboygan and Mackinac, leaving Detroit every Tuesday at 8 p. m. She left Mackinac, on the down trip, at 2 p. m. each Friday, arriving at Detroit Monday morning, then making the trip to Toledo and returning. She was in good condition and largely patronized during the lake passenger season.

The officers of the Marine City were: Captain, Wm. E. Comer; First Mate, William Smith; Second Mate, Luke Downey; Engineer, Robert McCure; Steward, John McKinlock; Expressman, Robert McClure, 2d; Clerk, Chas. A. McIntosh; Porter, George Shields. McKinlock, the steward, was not aboard, being confined to his house, in Detroit, by sickness. Passengers give Capt. Comer much credit for coolness and good management. He was the last one to leave the burning wreck.

The body taken by the Sturgeon Point life-saving crew mentioned above has been identified as that of Martin T. Wattson, of Detroit. He was 25 years of age, and his home was in Thetford, Ont. He was a graduate of the Ontario college of pharmacy, of '78, and for the past two years was chief clerk at Lillibridge's drug store, corner of Woodward and Alexandrine avenues, Detroit.

CAPTAIN COMER'S STATEMENT.

Capt. Comer of the steamer Marine City, who arrived at Alpena on Monday, makes the following statement relative to the burning of that vessel: We left Alcona about 3.30, with the first mate in charge. I had laid down and was asleep, when about 3.50 o'clock I was awakened by mate Smith, who rushed into my room saying the boat was on fire. I jumped up and ran into the cabin, and saw the flames around the smoke stack nearly three feet high above the cabin floor. I went out on the promenade deck and asked the mate if the steam blowers were on. He replied: "I don't know." I ordered him below to turn them on full head, if possible, and then went on the hurricane deck and got a stream of water from that deck onto the flames, and placed the same in charge of the second mate. I then learned that Mate Smith had got a stream of water on the flames from the main deck on the discovery of the fire, and before I was called. He had the pony engine at work, and then got a force at work on the hurricane deck with the buckets, 27 in number. At first the water seemed to quell the flames, but they immediately broke through the skylight on the deck, about seven feet forward of the stack, which spread almost instantly across the boat. The whole boat seemed afire amidships. I was then satisfied that we could not subdue the flames or save the boat, and therefore ordered the mate to lower the boats and life rafts.

They were only able to launch two boats, the fire being so hot that it drove the men from the life rafts and the two other boats before they could be launched. All communication with the after part of the boat was cut off, and a general panic ensued. I saw some or the crew and passengers getting ready to jump into the lake, and ordered all to remain on board, but some did not obey me. I then made an effort to stop the engine, but the bell-ropes had burned and the engineer was driven from the engine room. I could not stop the wheels and the wind was blowing quite fresh from the east, and striking us on the port bow, driving the flames aft where the main part of the passengers were. I ordered the wheel hard-a-port, bringing the boat's stern to the wind. Then, as the wind drove the flames forward, I ordered the wheel hard a-starboard to bring the boat up to the wind. Before she swung up to the wind she would not mind the helm and the wheels-man reported that she had no connection with the helm. The boat then lay broadside to the wind, slowly working her wheels and drifting toward the beach. Twenty-one passengers and a crew got into one of the boats which had been launched and 16 into the other boats. I assisted the passengers in getting things to support them in the water in case of necessity.

When I first came on deck I saw the tug Vulcan out in the lake, going up nearly abreast of us. She at once came to the rescue, and I encouraged the passengers to remain aboard until the tug got to us. The wheelsman remained at his post until driven away by the flames. The Vulcan came alongside and took off those forward, and before reaching us lowered her boat to pick up those in the water.

I was the last one to leave the forward part of the boat, at which time the flames were bursting through the deck well up forward. The Vulcan then worked aft and got as near the wreck as possible. I manned a small boat and rescued the balance of those on the wreck aft.

The life-saving crew of Sturgeon Point reached us soon after the Vulcan and did noble work in picking up and rescuing those in the water. The tug Grayling came up soon after and did great service in picking up those in the water. After all were taken off, the wreck continued to burn rapidly and drifted into the shore. She struck the bottom about 200 feet from the beach and two miles south of Alcona. As near as I can tell she had about one hundred and fifteen passengers on board at the time. The crew numbered 34 persons. From the best information I could gather only eight were missing. Of these three belonged to the crew and five were passengers.

ARRIVAL OF SURVIVORS.

A special train, bringing the passengers and crew of the Marine City, to the number of 86, arrived at Detroit from Bay City at 12.40 Tuesday morning. Passengers on the boat living at points above Alcona went up on the St. Paul. This includes those belonging at Alpena, Cheboygan, Point St. Ignace, Rogers City, etc. Those living south of Bay City, except five Toledo ladies, came on the train. One of them, Mrs. McElroy, remained at Alcona waiting the arrival of her husband from Toledo, and tidings of her son Guy McElroy. The other four Toledo ladies staid at Bay City. The statements of the survivors so far as published do not add much to what is given above. So far as known Tuesday morning the list of drowned only numbered nine.

Silkworm Culture.

About 60,000 silk worms are at work on the farm of Frank Graff, in Birmingham, Delaware county, Pa., and right lively, too, some of them being almost done and straw-colored cocoons are piling up thick and fast. The worms are being supervised by a Miss Hamilton, living at Mr. Graff's and she flatters herself that for her first attempt she is doing remarkably well. She bought the eggs, and after they had hatched, at which time they are as fine as a hair, and have to be lifted about with a camel's-hair brush, immediately proceeded to feed them mulberry leaves. Their growth is very rapid, and in six weeks' time they are full size, being nearly three inches long. They are perfectly ravenous in their appetite, and it is no small job to find enough food for them, and the country for miles around was scoured in search of mulberry trees, which, as is well known, are not numerous in that vicinity. When the whole mass would begin their feast on the leaves the noise made by them sounded like rain falling on the roof. While feeding, the worm is of a light green color, and is soft as velvet to the touch. Along the body are nine small breathing holes. The insects, as would be imagined from their eating powers, have strong serrated jaws, which soon eat through a leaf.

Some of the worms have escaped from their mistress and gotten up on the roof of the barn and are there spinning away at their cocoons. The silk while in the worm is a gum which is exuded in two strand. These unite and form one thread of silk. The worm in starting its cocoon first makes an outer covering of floss silk, within which they spin the silk, bending the head and body up and down and crossing to every side, entirely surrounding the body, as a protection against the wind and cold. Thus, in making a covering for itself, this insect makes the covering for thousands of gayly-attired women of all ages and in every clime. The cocoon made, the worm passes into a chrysalis, state, and comes forth a moth fly to lay eggs and then die. Thus does the race continue. The silk-grower, however, if he wants the eggs, allows the worm to go through all these stages; but, if he wants the silk, he "chokes" the worms while in the chrysalis state, for if it is allowed to eat its way out, the thread is broken and valueless. The chrysalis is "choked," or in other words killed, by heating it over a fire or throwing it into boiling water. The labor attending this silk industry is not a light one, and whether there is any money in it remains to be seen. Mrs Fogg, at Kennett Square, Chester county, is also raising silkworms, but only has about 3000 of them.—*Philadelphia Press.*

KITCHEN FLOORS.—If you have a painted floor, keep soap and soap-suds from it, for it spoils the brightness of the paint, makes it soft, and then it peels off leaving the floor looking

Profits out of Human Weakness.

It is not only among lawyers that a certain class is found who induce quarrelsome or avaricious people to go into lawsuits by telling them they are right and must seek redress by law. They do this only for the purpose of obtaining their professional fees, in place of giving them the honest advice to settle amicably, by mutual agreement, as in nine cases out of ten would be far better.

We find the same class of men among doctors, who, when people mention some slight ailment, make them believe that they are sick, or soon will be very sick if they do not take a certain course of medical treatment which they will prescribe. They do this also for the purpose of obtaining a professional fee, in place of giving them the honest advice to fast for one or two days, to take rest, and to stop drinking and smoking, if they are addicted to these vices. In nine cases out of ten this would be far better.

The lawyer of this class makes the client believe that he has been wronged, and the doctor makes the patient believe that he is very sick. They all have their own profit in view, and play upon human weakness, which, in some individuals, consists in combativeness, in others in imaginary weakness of body, and again, in others, in conceit about their mental accomplishments.

There is no profession in which men can make money out of it by telling people about their weakness of mind. The only mental weakness of which people sometimes complain is defective memory, but they will never complain about defective judgment or defective common sense. This agrees perfectly with what a German physician has lately argued in an essay, that insanity is a blessing, as the insane live in an ideal sphere, which usually is far happier than the reality in the world of trouble through which they have passed and which made them insane. But the fools outside the asylums, which largely outnumber those in confinement, are happy also, while the sensible people have all the cares. How far it is right to attempt the cure of the insane is another question. The German physician referred to considers it an act of unkindness, if not cruelty, to restore the happy lunatics in asylums again to this world of troublesome realities, while we consider the cure of the lunatics out of the asylums an impossibility. Already Solomon had found this out when he said: "Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him."—*Scientific American.*

A Submarine Discovery.

The officers of the coast survey announce the discovery of a submarine plateau under the Gulf Stream off Charlston, the existence of which had not been suspected, but which must exert an important influence on the Gulf Stream temperature and also on the climate of our Southern seaboard. In running a line of deep-sea dredging off Charleston, Commander Bartlett was recently surprised to find in the axes of the great stream depths of from 233 to 450 fathoms only, where it was thought they would range from 600 to 1000 fathoms. This "swell of land" rising from the Atlantic bottom was found stretching eastward 150 miles between the parallels of 32 and 32½ degrees, at the north eastern terminus of which the depth of water suddenly increased from about 450 to 1386 fathoms.

The submerged ridge projecting from the Carolina coast must obviously serve as a fender or bar to deflect from our Southern seaboard the underflow of arctic water coming from Newfoundland, and by forcing the glacial stream far to the eastward, it thus allows the great "river in the sea" to retain its tropical heat, unreduced by commixture with the polar undercurrent, all the way from the Gulf to Charleston. This inference from the recent coast survey soundings is confirmed by the temperatures of the Gulf Stream on the Admiralty chart, which shows a decided cooling of the stream after it passes north of Charleston, and also, what is more remarkable, that in September (when the ocean is at its warmest (the stream is warmer between Charleston and the Florida Channel than it is even in the Gulf itself. The peculiar topography of the Atlantic bottom off the Carolina coast, it would seem, explains also the fact, which haslately excited much surprise, that the immense June flow of ice-bearing water from Newfoundland made no impression on the temperature of the Southern seaboard. The summer of 1875, like that of 1880, opened with an exceptionally large number icebergs moving off the coast southward; but, contrary to popular opinion, these ice masses and the swollen polar stream that bore them had no effect in lowering the air temperatures from Nantucket to Florida. Could the icy water have surged up against the shore, a different result would have been felt.

When you go to Detroit to attend the State Fair, take home with you a dress pattern from the popular Dry Goods house of L. A. Smith & Co., 105 Woodward avenue, and save a part of your money by so doing. Black and colored cashmeres. Black and colored camel's hairs. Black and colored silks. Black and colored momie cloths. Elegant lines of brocaded silks and Persian novelties for combination suits. The leading shades for the season are Navies, Prunes, Heliotropes, Myrtles Plums, Browns, Gendarms, etc. If unable to come yourself, decide on what you want and send by a friend.

All goods exchanged or money refunded, if the goods do not suit you when you get home. L. A. Smith & CO., 105 Woodward ave., DETROIT.

P. S. Samples sent by mail on application.

SEVERE LAWS.—Terribly severe were the laws of a hundred year ago, and they yield no uncertain testimony of the inhumanity of the age. Prisoners were whipped both publicly and in private without the weaker sex receiving any favor. Burning in the hand was still resorted to, and a terrible example of the injustice of the pillory is recorded, where a man named Read was so fearfully abused by the mob that he died upon the spot. No wonder that the people were callous and hardened! We read some sad items of news in 1880, but we are not shocked by such paragraphs as this:—"On January 10, the following malefactors were executed at Tyburn: Hugh Mulvey, John Whiley, and John Woodmore, for stealing two silk gowns, two pair of stays, and other things; John Howell, for stealing silk handkerchiefs and other goods; and William Kent, for robbing one of His Majesty's messengers of his watch and money. They behaved exceedingly penitent, wept much, and were terribly agitated and shocked at their approaching dissolution. These unfortunate youths were all very young, the eldest not exceeding twenty-three years of age."—*Excelsior.*

SOMEWHAT DRY.—Jesse Greening tells a story of the dry weather in 1833. He says: "Wall, sir, they hed'nt been a drop o' rain since th' 16th o' April, an' then 'twere the 4th o' August, an' all th' water that were left in the Del'ware were lyin' into pools. 'F course all th' fish what was in th' river to thet time was crowded into these holes, an' they were chuck full o' perch an' pickrel an' catfishes an' sich, an' bimeby, as the water kept a-gittin' lower and lower, some o' th' fish got crowded clean out o' th' water by th' fish under 'em; an', sir, I hope I may drop in m' tracks if on sev'ral occasions I didn't see th' fish crawl up on th' big rocks in th' river early in the evenin', jest so as to get th' moisture from th' dew when't fell. Yes, sir, thet's the gospel truth, an' fer over a dozen nights I've sot on shore an' act'lly counted as high 's a million fish, as thin 's shadders, a crawlin' up on th' rocks to git th' coolin' evenin' breeze, an' to catch th' dew as 't fell. Now, I know most on ye'll think I'm a-stretchin' that story a little, an' ye, some'n ye, may feel sorter del'cate 'bout expressin' yer opinion 'bout 't, but I swow thet's the truth, fer, I never lied, bein' like George Washington, an' I'm toc ol' to commence lyin' now, bein' nigh onto sevty-two year ol'."

Let your will lead whither necessity would drive, and you will always preserve your liberty.—*Locke.*

(Jackson Patriot.)

A Reminiscence of 1874.

In 1874 Dr. Jacob Meyer, St. Louis, Mich., gave the following opinion: The Hamburg Drops deserve to be recommended. I have prescribed them for irregularities of the liver, disorders of the stomach and diseases originating from these disturbances, and have observed the most satisfactory results. The Drops also cure constipation in a short time.

The average human life is thirty-one years.

[Detroit Western Home Journal.]

St. Jacobs Oil is an excellent medicine. Have used it in our household with great benefit.

Under the direction of a competent chemist the fatty matters contained in the soapsuds from Paris laundries are collected, and employed in the manufacture of fine toilet soaps.

Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is in good demand, everybody speaks well of it.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

wept because there were no more worlds to conquer, but the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines who have found it necessary to establish a branch of the World's Dispensary at London, England, in order to supply from that great commercial emporium these remedial blessings to foreign countries, where they are largely in demand, do not share the great conqueror's sentiments, as their conquests are of disease and have made happy not only the conqueror but the people who employ them. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all blood and skin diseases, scrofulous affections, swellings and internal soreness. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the little giant catharitic; Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—woman's tonic and nervine—Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed, the great remedy for colds and all bowel affections as diarrhea, dysentery and flux. World's Dispensary Medical Association, proprietors Buffalo, N. Y.

Is it possible for malaria to exist in the human frame with Reed's Gilt-Edge Tonic? Scientific men answer—it is not.

If you have pimples, boils, saltrheum, rough skin, &c., try "Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sold by all druggists.

AN ONLY DAUGHTER

CURED OF CONSUMPTION, when death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. JAMES was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of consumption, and now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expense. This herb also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in 24 hours. Address, CHATSIOS & Co., 1037 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper.

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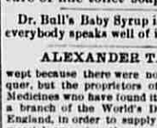

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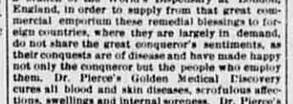

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