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THE SEXTON.

Nigh to a grave that was newly made
Leaned a sexton old on his earth-worn spade;
His work was done and he paused to wait
The funeral train at the open gate.
A relic of by-gone days was he,
And his locks were gray as the foamy sea;
And these words came from his lips so thin;
"I gather them in—I gather them in—
Gather—gather—I gather them in.

"I gather them in; for man and boy,
Year after year of grief and joy.
I've builded the houses that lie around
In every nook of this burial-ground.
Mother and daughter, father and son,
Come to my solitude one by one!
But come they stranger or come they kin,
I gather them in—I gather them in.

"Many are with me, yet I'm alone;
I'm King of the Dead, and I make my throne
On a monument slab of marble cold—
My sceptre of rule is the spade I hold.
Come they from cottage, or come they from hall,
Mankind are my subjects—all—all—all!
May they loiter in pleasure, or toilfully spin,
I gather them in—I gather them in.

"I gather them in, and their final rest
Is here, down here, in the earth's dark breast!"
And the sexton ceased as the funeral-train
Wound mutely over that solemn plain;
And I said to myself, When time is told,
A mightier voice than that sexton's old
Will be heard o'er the last trump's dreadful din:
"I gather them in—I gather them in;
Gather—gather—gather them in!"
—Park Benjamin.

A Dicker in Horse-Flesh.

"I've come all the way in from home to git a little law," said a man with a horsewhip under his arm, blue overalls in his boots, and a gray, stubby beard on his face, as he entered the Allen House reading-room lately, where a number of the boys were talking politics. "Mebbe some o' you fellers kin give me the correct thing without me dickerin' with a lawyer." The speaker was a well-known farmer of the southern part of the county. He and his son Jim are noted for their sharpness at a bargain and a readiness to trade horses, cows, wagons, farms, or anything that belongs to them, at any and all times a customer may present himself. Jim lives on a farm a mile from the old man's.

"Ye see, boys," continued the speaker, "my boy Jim had a bay mare that he traded a yearlin' bull and a cross-teethed harrow fur. She was a good critter an' no mistake. I wanted that mare the wust kind, an' made Jim a heap o' good offers for her, but he wouldn't bite. Last Wednesday he come to my house kind o' careless like, and sot down on the front stoop. I was a choppin' kindlin' wood for mornin'. Jim sot there a lookin'up an' down the road whistlin' the 'Sweet By-an-By' kind o' to hisself. When I carried in my kindlin' I sot down on the stoop by him.

"'Jim,' sez I, 'you better let your old father have that bay mare o' yourn,' sez I.

"Jim had just started the second verse o' the 'Sweet By-an'-By,' but he whistled her all the way through afore he answered me.

"'I ben a thinkin' o' lettin' you have the mare, pap,' sez he, 'seein's you got yer heart sot on her so,' sez he, 'pervidin' we'kin git up a dicker,' sez he.

"Jim had been goin' to camp-meetin, pooty steady for a week back, and I heerd he was gettin' serious. He hadn't been whistlin' nothin' but hymn tunes for two or three days, an' when he come round so nice on the mare question, I made up my mind that me an' the old woman would see him jinin' the mourners 'fore long.

"'Jim,' I sez 'I kin stand eighty dollars fur the mare,' sez I.

"Jim looked up the road and hummed a verse of 'Come ye sinners, poor an' needy.' Then he sez:

"'Pap,' sez he, 'I know I orter to let you have that mare fur them figures,' sez he, 'but you know I've refused double that for her,' sez he. An' so he had, boys, sure.

"'Jim, sez I, again, 'I think I could raise the eighty about twenty more, makin' a hundred, sez I; 'but that's all I kin do'. 'Bemember Jim,' sez I, 'that I'm yer father, an' I'm gettin' old, an' my heart's sot on that mare,' sez I.

"'Plunged in a gulf o' dark despair,' hummed Jim, lookin' plumb up to the sky. I guess he got away with two verses afore he said anything to me, an' I didn't interrupt his singin'. Then he sez:

"'Pap," sez he, "I'll tell you what I'll do. Give me a hundred dollars,' sez he, 'an' throw in them two Berkshire pigs, an' the mare is yours,' sez he, jest as she is.'

"'A bargain,' sez I. 'The pigs is yours,' an' I'll be down after the mare to-morrow,' sez I.

"I counted out the hundred an' give it to him. He druv the pigs home with him. They was worth fifteen dollars apiece, easy, I could hear Jim whistlin' 'Hold the Fort' till he got half a mile away.

"'Jemima,' I sez to the old woman, 'Jemima,' sez I, 'I never thought Jim'd git pious, did you? But I've got the bay mare,' sez I; 'an' what the old boy Jim was thinkin' of I can't see. She's wuth two hundred an' fifty any day in the week,' sez I.

"Well, next mornin' early I went down to Jim's to git the mare. Jim had gone to town. I seed his wife.

"'I've bought the bay mare, Nancy,' I sez.

"'Yes, I know you have,' sez Nancy, grinnin' all over her face.

"'Where is she?' I sez.

"'She's down in the stone lot,' sez Nancy, grinnin' more'n ever.

"'I thought it was funny that the mare should be down in the stone lot, but I went down to find her. Boys, I found her. She was layn' behind a big stone heap, deader'n a door-nail, I went back to the house.

"'Why, Nancy,' sez I, 'the bay mare's dead!'

"'O, yes,' sez Nancy, laughin' as if she'd split. 'She died yesterday mornin' with the colic,' sez she.

"Boys, for a minute I was mad. Then I come to and sez to myself, 'I'll be glued if I don't git the mare's shoes, anyhow,' sez I. So I went back to the stone lot to draw her shoes off. Boys, I'll divide my farm up between ye if Jim hadn't drawed them shoes hisself, an' the mare's feet was as bare as when she was born.

"Now, I aint no ways mad at Jim, boys, for it was a fair an' square dicker, an' it shows there's stuff in him; only he mought a left the shoes on the mare. What I want to know is, can't I git back at the camp-meetin' folks some way for damages? If it hadn't a ben for them hymn tunes Jim larnt at the meetin's I'd a ben lookin' out fur him. But they throwed me way off my guard. The way I look at it is that the camp-meetin' society is responsible for me losin' my hundred dollars and two fifteen-dollar pigs. Can't I git back at 'em for trespass, or false pretences, or excessary afore the fact, or suthin'? Can't I do it, boys?"

He went away without any advice.

Nine Years Search for a Child.

William E. Ballow, who has heretofore been known as Joseph Blue, a bright-looking boy of fourteen years, was brough before Justice Gilbert, in the Supreme Court, Kings county, yesterday, upon a writ of habeas corpus, which was procured by Mrs. Amanda Ballow, through Counselor Theodore Thieler, against the managers of the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, ordering them to produce the boy in court. The circumstances elicited in the case reveal a remarkable state of affairs and illustrate the strength of maternal affection, which led to the discovery of the boy named after a persistent search on the part of the mother for several years. The parents of Joseph Blue, by which name he has been known at the institutions of which he has been an inmate, were married in 1865, the mother at that time being in her sixteenth year. They lived together until 1869, when, owing to differences of opinion in matters of religion, she being a Protestant and the father a Catholic, they separated. They had one child, William E., the subject of the litigation, who was at that time about three years and a half old. Mr. Ballow, who is a well-to-do mechanic, went to reside with his own parents, taking the boy with him, and Mrs. Ballow returned to her father's house.

The grandparents growing tired, it is alleged, of caring for the child four or five weeks after the little fellow had taken up his abode among them, carried him to be placed in charge of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. The mother frequently endeavored to ascertain what disposition had been made of the child but without avail, and she lost sight of him for almost ten years. It now appears that the boy was sent from the latter institution to live with a Mrs. Chilli, who resided in Degraw street, Brooklyn, but whose address could not be ascertained by counsel. He left Mrs. Chilli for some unexplained reason, and found his way to some place in the western part of this State, where he worked for some time on a farm. On April 5, 1880, Joseph was arrested in Brooklyn under the Vagrant act, and was taken before Justice Ferry, First District Court, who committed him to the House of Refuge. Mrs. Ballow and her husband became reconciled to one another in 1871, and lived together again as man and wife. During all the intervening years the mother anxiously sought for her boy. She visited various institutions, and went to Albany and to Chicago in the course of her search. Finally she heard that there was a boy who gave the name of Joseph Blue in the House of Refuge, and she visited that institution a few days ago. Mrs. Ballow, upon the occasion of her latter visit, was accompanied by her mother.

The boy was sent for by the Superintendent, and bashfully entered the office where his mother and grandmother, from whom he had been separated from infancy, were seated. The mother was greatly agitated, and wept when she beheld her child, grown up from infancy into a fine, healthy youth of fourteen, attired in the uniform of a public charitable institution. He stared at the ladies in a wondering way, but gave no sign of recognition or remote recollections of his visitors.

"Bubby, come here," said his grandmother kindly, beckoning him to approach her. He advanced as directed.

"What is your name?" was the next inquiry.

"Joseph Blue," replied the boy.

"Were you ever called Willie?"

"Yes, I was once called Willie; but that was a good while ago."

"And do you know this lady?" continued his grandmother.

"No, I do not," was the rejoinder.

"This is your own mother, Willie, and I am your grandmother," exclaimed the latter, at which announcement tears filled the poor boy's eyes and coursed down his cheeks. In a moment he was clasped in the arms of his now overjoyed mother.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Wedlock Extraordinary.

A middy in the Royal Navy went ashore at Portsmouth, England, with some messmates, and there made merry until the funds were exhausted and a long bill run up at a tavern at the Point. The signal was made for all hands on board, but when the careless middies would have obeyed it the landlady intervened, vowing that they should not leave until the reckoning was paid, and called in a bailiff and his men to show she was in earnest. The youngsters entreated and threatened, all to no purpose. The obdurate woman reminded them that they would be irretrievably ruined if the fleet sailed without them, and pronounced her ultimatum. She said to her horrified debtors: "I will give you all a chance I am so circumstanced here that I cannot very well carry on my business as a single woman, and I must contrive somehow to get a husband, or, at all events, be able to produce a marriage certificate. Now, the only terms upon which I will set you free are that one of you marries me. I don't care a snap which it is, but one of you I will have for a husband or else to jail you all go and your ship sails without you." Finding the vixen immovable, the unhappy midshipmen cast lots and Watty drew the fatal slip. The lady procured a license and the knot was tied, after which she bade them, husband included, good by, intimating that she did not want to see him again, the marriage lines being all she wanted, and these were safe in her possession. The ship sailed, the middies keeping their strange doings at the Point a strict secret, as they had sworn to do before drawing lots. Twelve months later, when the ship was at Jamaca, a batch of English papers reached the midshipmen's berth. Glancing over them Watty was attracted by an account of a robbery and murder at Portsmouth and the execution of the culprits. Suddenly leaping to his feet, he waved the welcome newspaper above his head, shouting, "Thank Heaven, my wife's hanged!"

While ten men watch for chances, one man makes chances; while ten men wait for something to turn up, one turns something up; so, while ten fail, one succeeds and is called a man of luck.

Age and Intellect.

"The richer a nature," says Carlyle, "the harder and slower the development." Two boys were once of a class in the Edinburg Grammar School; John ever trim, precise and dux; Walter ever slovenly, confused and dolt. In due time John became Baillie Johs of Hunter Square, and Walter became Sir Walter Scott of the Universe. The quickest and completest of all vegetables is the cabbage. This slowly developed "Sir Walter Scott of the Universe" was thirty-four when he made his first draft of "Waverly," and forty-three when he re-wrote and published it. Nearly every one of these tales which conferred immortality upon him was composed after he had reached the age of forty-six. He wrote the "Heart of Midlothian" at forty-seven; the "Bride of Lammermoor," "A Legend of Montrose," and "Ivanhoe" at forty-eight; the "Pirate," and "Peveril of the Peak" at fifty; the "Tales of the Crusaders" at fifty-four, and the "Chronicles of the Canongate" at fifty-seven.

Carlyle was forty-two when he published the "French Revolution," the first work of his to which he formally put his name. The publication of this work was, it is true, delayed, owing to the burning of the M. S. of one volume through the carelessness of Mrs. Taylor, to whom it had been loaned by John Stuart Mill; but if the mishap had not occurred, Carlyle would have been over forty before his work could have appeared. His "Cromwell" was published when he was fifty; the first two volumes of his Frederic the Great" when he was sixty-three, another two when he was sixty-seven, and the last two when he was sixty-nine. Swift was fifty-nine when he published "Gulliver's Travels," and certainly did no work on it before he was fifty-seven. Tennyson had reached fifty when his first idyls, "Enid" "Elaine," "Vivien," "Guinevere" were published, and was about sixty-two when he completed the series with "Gareth and Lynette." Macaulay was forty-eight when he issued the first and second volumes of his "History of England," and the third and fourth did not appear till he was fifty-five. Good as are the essays of his early manhood, they pale when compared with this work of his mature years.

John Stuart Mill was fifty-three when his essay "On Liberty" was published, and fifty-six when he gave us that on "Utilitarianism." Milton was certainly more than fifty-four when he began to compose "Paradise Lost." He was fifty-nine when he sold it to Simmons the bookseller. George Eliot composed "Middlemarch" between the age of forty-six and fifty-one, and since then "Daniel Deronda." Bacon was fifty-nine before he published his great work, "The Novum Organum." Cowper was over fifty when he wrote "John Gilpin," and the "Task;" and Defoe fifty-eight when he published "Robinson Crusoe." Darwin published his "Origin of Species" when fifty and his "Descent of Man" when sixty-two. Grote wrote the largest portion of his "History of Greece" between the age of fifty two and sixty-two, and Hallam occupied nearly the same period of life with his "Introduction to the Literature of Europe." The two works by which Thomas Hood survived the grave, "The Bridge of Sighs," and "The Song of the Shirt," were composed when he was forty-six, and on a sick bed from which he never rose.

Goethe and Kant, two of the greatest minds that ever lived, did, in view of their later works, scarcely anything till they had passed the age of forty-five. Kant was nothing but a professor till fifty-seven, when he published his "Critique of Pure Reason," on which he had begun work ten years before. When sixty-four he issued his "Critique of Practical Reason," and his "Critique on Judgment" was published two years later. But the most conspicuous literary example of fertility at an advanced age is Goethe. At forty-eight he published "Hermann and Dorothea," and at fifty-six his immortal "Faust." "If Goethe," says Carlyle, "had died in 1806, (the year when 'Faust' appeared), he would have achieved a greater renown than any other man of letters; but he was destined to live twenty-six years longer, years of labor and productiveness." In 1809, when fifty-nine, he published "Elective Affinities," and in 1831, at the age of eighty-two, "Helena" the second part of "Faust."

Longfellow gave us "Hiawatha" when forty-eight; "Tales of a Wayside Inn" when fifty-six, and since then has been as prolific as he has been excellent. We need only mention his translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia," and his exquisite poem, "Morituri Salutamus." "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" was published when Holmes was forty-eight, and "Songs in Many Keys" when fifty-five. Washington Irving completed "Tales of the Alhambra" at forty-nine, published "Mahomet" at sixty-seven, and "The Life of George Washington" after that age. Prescott wrote, we believe, the "Conquest of Mexico" between the ages of forty-one and forty-seven, and the "Conquest of Perue" between forty-seven and fifty-one. Motley completed the "History of the United Netherlands" at fifty-three, and after that began the history of "John of Barneveld," which he published when he was sixty.

CAVE IN OF A MINE.—Much excitement exsits among the people living at Connell's Mines, on the outskirts of Scranton, Pa., over a cave-in that takes up three acres of the mines, gangways, and chambers. Some time ago a number of men were sent into the mine to "rob the pillars." A few days after they went to work they noticed that the rats, which infest the mines, were hurriedly leaving that portion where the pillars had been torn down. There were thousands of the rodents, who darted through the dark gangways in droves. It has long been an accepted fact among miners that when the rats begin to leave a disaster will follow. The men quit work last week on this account, and within twenty-four hours the earth above where they were working came down with a terrible crash. Had they been in the mine at the time they must have been crushed to death and hidden for days. Scores of the men whose homes are over the mine became aware of the shock by the falling walls and tilted houses, and many of the residents in the sunken district are fearful of further and more disastrous damage.

In all the sallies of badinage a polite fool shines; but in gravity he is as awkward as an elephant disporting. —*Zimmerman.*

SENATOR BLAINE.

He Opens the Republican Campaign in his own State,

With an Able Review of the Government's Financial Policy.

Senator James G. Blaine in his speech at Bath, Maine, said:

The people of the United States are today enjoying a great degree of prosperity; labor is in demand and well paid, capital is active and well invested; farmers, manufacturers, and mechanics are everywhere encouraged by abundant employment and fair profit. Aside from the inherent energy of the American people, what are the causes that brought about this condition of affairs? I do not mean petty or incidental causes, but grand and general causes. Any intelligent man will see that this condition of affairs came about as the consequence of two great events in our history. One was the preservation of the union of the States; the other was the establishment of the national finances on an enduring foundation by the restoration of specie payment; and all that I ask the voters of Maine to consider is whether these great ends were brought about by the supporters of Gen. Garfield or by the supporters of Gen. Hancock. If to-night you analyze the respective political organizations, you will find that the men who did battle for the Union of the States are in a large mass among those who are supporting Gen. Garfield, and that, with very few exceptions, those who rebelled against the Union and those who sympathized with, but did not join, the rebellion, are supporting Gen. Hancock. The former class prevailed in the contest, and if the Union was worth the great struggle it required to save it, I ask you if it be not wholly illogical and unnecessarily perilous to hand over its Government to those who sought its destruction?

On the financial question the division is even more marked than on that relating to the preservation of the Union. We came out of the war with a debt that was discouragingly large, and with a currency dangerously depreciated. To provide for the reduction of the debt, and the restoration of the currency to the specie standard, was the great work of statesmanship that devolved upon the Republican Party. At every step in this gigantic undertaking the Democratic Party, the present supporters of Gen. Hancock, have presented themselves as an obstruction and a hindrance. The three great enactments that brought a sound currency to the people were, first, the act to strengthen the public credit in 1869; second the act to provide for the refunding of the public debt in 1870; and, third, the act for the resumption of specie payment passed in 1875. Against every one of these measures the Democratic Party offered a stern resistance. I believe I am entirely accurate in saying that in neither branch of Congress did any of these great and essential measures receive the support of a single Democratic vote. Messrs. Thurman and Bayard, the leaders of the Democratic Party in Congress, united in a vigorous opposition to these measures. When the act of 1869, declaring that the United States would pay its obligations in the money of the world, was pending, Mr. Thurman and Mr. Bayard, both voted for a proposition to pay off the public debt at the rate represented by its coin value at the time the loans were negotiated, declaring in the amendment they supposed that this was the just measure of the obligation of the United States; and when the amendment was rejected Mr. Thurman offered, and Mr. Bayard voted for, an amendment excepting the five-twenty bonds, then more than half the public debt, from any obligation of coin payment. Had the policy advocated by Mr. Thurman and Mr. Bayard, and the whole Democratic Party, been sustained, the public debt would have been paid off at from 38 cents to 65 cents on the dollar; the Nation would have been dishonored and its public credit forever blasted. The proposition maintained by the Democratic Party at that time was more sweeping in its terms and more disastrous in its certain consequences than any of the modern Greenback heresies.

The second great measure to which I have referred was the funding act of July 14, 1870. That statue, under whose beneficent operation such relief has come to the tax-payers of the United States, was opposed at every step by the entire Democratic Party in Congress—Mr. Thurman and Mr. Bayard, as usual, in the lead. The provision exempting bonds from taxation was absolutely essential to funding the debt at a low rate of interest. Yet Mr. Bayard offered and advocated an amendment striking out this provision from the law, and all the Democrats in Congress voted with him. Mr. Bayard further advocated the substitution of the old State bank system for the national bank system—a measure fraught with merciless disaster to the whole financial and commercial community. Happily, the Republican Party was able to defeat this destructive proposition, and the funding act of July 14, 1870, was placed on the statute book. At the time of its passage, seven-eighths of the public debt was bearing 6 per cent. interest; to-day, scarcely one-eighth of the debt bears that rate; and next year, if the Republican policy is preserved, all the remainder of the 6s will be funded at 4 per cent. When the war closed the annual interest of the public debt exceeded $150,000,000; to-day, under the financial policy of the Republican Party, the annual interest is less than $80,000,000, and the principal of the debt has been reduced more than $800,000,000.

"The third and crowning measure of the Republican financial policy was the act of 1875 for the resumption of specie payments, passed by the Republican party over the united opposition of the Democrats, not a single Democratic Senator or Representative voting for it, and a year and a half after its passage the Democratic Party, in National Convention, by a unanimous vote, demanded the repeal of the Resumption act; and if there be one prominent Democrat in the United States who separated himself from his party on that question, his name has escaped my observation. I have not singled out Mr. Thurman and Mr. Bayard in any offensive sense, but simply as the leaders of the Democratic Party; and the record shows that every step taken for the restoration of specie payment and the better adjustment of the national debt has been opposed, hindered, and obstructed by both these eminent Senators and by all their followers; nor is it in the light of to-day any exaggeration to say that if the policy advocated by them had been adopted, the business of the country would still be in confusion, the national credit would have received a fatal blow, and all effort at steady progress and orderly development of the great business and commercial interest of the country would have been vain and fruitless. In the measures I have quoted and the records I have referred to correctly depict the course of the Democratic Party in the past, what might you expect from it in the future. And in the light of this experience, and in full view of these facts, I ask all the voters of Maine and of the whole Union, so far as my voice can reach them, whether they think the financial policy that has proved so brilliantly successful should now be placed under the control of men who were its bitterest opponents, or whether it has better be kept in the hands of its friends. Among these friends none stronger, abler, more zealous, or more consistent can be found than James A. Garfield. Never by word or deed, so far as I know, has Gen. Hancock ever made any expression on the subject. His letter of acceptance is discreetly, or, as I should say, indiscreetly, silent in regard to this great subject, as, indeed, it is in reference to all matters of administration that may come up for judgment before a President of the United States."

Mr. Blaine then commented at length upon the tariff resolution in the Democratic platform, pronouncing, as it does, in favor of a tariff "for revenue only." "That means," he said, "merely that you must levy your duties upon those articles which cannot be produced in this country; on tea and coffee and many other necessities and luxuries of life, and that you must exclude from the tariff system all idea of protecting American manufactures and American labor. When you look round upon this country and see the marvelous progress made in manufactures and wealth under the stimulus of moderate protective duties, as levied under the policy of the Republican Party, I think you will be disposed to hesitate before taking the rash leap for ultra free trade just now. Look at the manufacturing centres of our own State—Biddeford, Saco, Lewiston, Waterville, Skowhegan, Dexter, and many others—and see the amount of wealth that has been produced within the last 20 years. The census now in progress clearly discloses that the future progress of Maine depends largely upon the establishment of manufacturing industries, and just while we are, from year to year, increasing our enterprises in that direction, the Democratic Party proposes the rash and radical change in our system of revenue, a change fatal to the future development of the water power and industries of Maine. As if the Democratic National Convention had particularly selected Maine for resentment and injury, they demand that in the future the commercial policy of the country shall include free ships, which means that a British or Canadian ship, built on the waters of the Clyde, or on the St. Lawrence or the St. John, shall have precisely the same rights and privileges under the American flag as are now enjoyed by ships built on the Penobscot or Kennebec, on the Hudson or on the Delaware.

Of course the demand for free ships is made with the view of getting ships cheaper, and if that be necessary this year it will be still more necessary next year, and in the year after in a still greater degree. This policy will not long continue until the United States will be completely dependent upon Great Britain for her commercial marine, and shipbuilding will become one of the lost arts in America. Then, of course, if we shall choose to indulge in the luxury of a naval establishment, we shall have to depend on Great Britain for our vessels of war, and this policy would prove strikingly convenient in case hostilities should ever break out between England and the United States. If you shrink back from this absurdity of depending upon our chief rival in the world for the means of providing our naval defenses, then I say to you that the maintenance of Government ship-yards for the construction of vessels of war, after you have destroyed or surrendered your mercantile marine, would cost the Government far more in dollars and cents every year than it would require from the national Treasury to maintain a line of steamships, by proper Government aid, from all the principal ports of the United States to all the principal ports in Europe, Asia, and South America. The United States will soon have to determine whether she will haul down her colors as a commercial nation or whether she will adopt the same means for building up a great commercial marine that England has so successfully pursued. The Democratic Party proposes to abandon the contest, strike the flag, surrender to Great Britain, and become the mere dependent on the great nation which we are easily able to rival and surpass. Free ships, as announced in the Democratic platform, means the throwing open of our coasting trade to vessels of all nations. From Washington's Administration to this hour the coasting trade has been reserved for vessels of American construction, sailed by American crews, and the proposed Democratic policy is the swift destruction of the great leading interest in Maine. With all the dullness of shipping, consequent upon the war and the piratical cruisers, Maine has built more than 3,000 vessels since the day Lincoln was inaugurated; vessels that aggregated nearly 1,500,000 tons, costing the day that they were launched $70,000,000. Of this vast sum the larger proportion was paid to mechanics, and it has distributed itself throughout the length and breadth of the State, and especially through the coast towns; more than $12,000 a day for every secular day of every year during the whole period the Republicans have governed the Nation. If Maine wants to strike that down, and declare the ship-yards in Canada as well worthy protection by our Government as the ship-yards on the New-England coast, then let her vote for Hancock and English, and she will probably have leisure in the silence of her ship-yards to repent the partisan folly that drives her to assail the interests of her own homesteads and her own firesides.

In addition to these great national reasons for the people of Maine renewing their expression of confidence in the Republican Party, we have a State issue of portentous magnitude. From the foundation of the Government of Maine, in 1820, down to the year 1879, we were blessed with good government and honest administration, no matter which party was in power: whether the old Democratic party, or the old Whig party, or the Republican party, there was general confidence on the part of the whole people in the integrity and uprightness of the Administration. Election frauds were unknown in the State; suffrage was perfectly free, and election returns were counted with scrupulous care and impartiality. In the entire 60 years, in the election of a Legislature annually, there had been but 15 cases in which the irregularity and defectiveness of returns were such as to deprive the Governor and Council of the power to give certificates to the man who was properly elected, and in every one of these cases, when referred to the Legislature, the rightful man was seated; but when Governor Garcelon and his Council came to count the returns of last year's election, they found the returns defective in so many towns that 37 members of the Legislature actually elected were counted out, and 37 men that were actually defeated were counted in, and thus the Legislature, strongly Republican in both branches, was changed to a Democratic or Fusion majority in both the Senate and House.

These 37 defective cases all happened to be Republicans, and the town officers of Maine, who, in 60 years, had made but 15 mistakes, or one on an average every four years, were suddenly found by Gov. Garcelon and his Council to have made 37 fatal blunders in a single year, and all these mistakes, by a singular freak of fortune, happened in Republican towns. The Democratic returns were alleged to be correct in every instance, and it was only Republican returns that were defective. Well, I need not rehearse the scandalous story. It is familiar to all of you. It involved every possible form of official misconduct—lying, swindling, forging, fraud, and force, and every other offense necessary to achieve the result aimed at. It was simply setting aside the verdict of the people of Maine, without regard to law, race, honor, decency, or truth, and these men, after this atrocious offense against popular rights and honest elections, are now appealing to the people to be vindicated. They were not able to usurp legislative powers; they were not able to pass the scrutiny of an upright judiciary, one of whose ablest Judges has always been a conspicuous member of the Democratic party. Up to this time it has only been Gov. Garcelon, his Council, and their immediate aiders and abettors, that have fallen under popular condemnation; but at the approaching September election every citizen of Maine is called upon to vote his approbation or disapprobation of the wicked efforts to poison the source of popular power, and to destroy the principle of popular election. A vote for Gen. Plaisted will everywhere be taken as an approval of the fraud; a vote for Gov. Davis will everywhere be taken as a condemnation of the fraud.

A STIRRING ADDRESS

By the Republican Committee

The Republican state central committee of Michigan have issued the following address:

HEADQUARTERS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, DETROIT, Mich., September 15, 1880.

The Republicans of Michigan enter, as they believe, upon the 14th term of a successful administration of its state affairs, with the profound conviction that there never has been a period when the supremacy of the party was more necessary to the stability of the national government and the perpetuity of democratic institutions than it is now. Twenty years ago their opponents were driven from long-continued power while struggling to suppress the national rights of men, leaving behind them a debased credit and a sectional war, and the principal monuments which yet commemorate their influence upon human welfare consist of 1,000,000 tombstones and $190,000,000 of debt. During the interval, the Republican organization has saved the Union, destroyed slavery, restored business to wholesome relations, given the best currency ever known, placed the national bonds at the highest pinacle of public credit, built broader and deeper the foundations of material prosperity, and given new lustre to both the power and benificence of popular government.

The issues of the campaign of 1880 are clearly defined. Their expression has been formulated by the Democracy. It is sectionalism against nationalism. The south is again arrayed against the north. With a preponderance of Republican voters in many of them, the southern states are boldly and defiantly pledged to the support of the Democratic nominee. The method which will be adopted to accomplish this result originated in the south. It is disfranchisement. This is accomplished by local influences, by refusing employment and threatening starvation, by terrorism and the use of the shotgun when other and milder methods are not effective. The Republican party does not desire to perpetuate sectional animosities, but the issue of sectionalism has been raised and must be met. It aims to control the government of the country. There is nothing plainer in human affairs than that the success of the Democracy means the ascendency in the nation of the ruling party of the south. In place of a nation over all, we should have a nation ruled by a section.

The candidates lose their personality to a certain extent in the representation of principles. Gen. Garfield represents in an eminent degree the fairest outgrowth of American institutions. His long public service has demonstrated his statesmanship, while his military record was brilliant and patriotic.

Gen. Hancock with an excellent military reputation, is now the willing representative of the men who led the rebellion, who opposed reconstruction, who endeavored to defeat resumption, who resist free suffrage, and who are animated by revenge and the lust of power. He has had no experience whatever in civil life.

Our candidate for governor, Col. David H. Jerome, is too well known to need extended introduction. Identified with the agricultural and business interests of the state from boyhood, strong in personal probity, in business capacity, in executive ability, he is a fit leader of the Republicans of Michigan. The balance of the ticket is irreproachable and worthy of our united and unwavering support.

We urge particularly the necessity of again sending to the national legislature an unbroken Republican delegation. We desire to most earnestly impress on the minds of the Republicans of Michigan the very great importance of uniting in a grand effort to elect each candidate for congress, so that the confederate delegations from the solid southern states may be met with equally solid delegations from the north.

As a party we have no apology to make; we do not fight on the defensive; we are confident of success, and our confidence is based upon the knowledge that we are right. We recognize with grateful sensibility the extraordinary prosperity now prevailing among all the business interests of the country, insuring remunerative employment to labor, markets to manufactures and produce, profit to commerce and a hopeful future to every branch of industry. No period since the republic was formed has offered such boundless assurances of success to thrift as the present, and it would be wildest folly to disturb this magnificent prospect by entrusting the government to a party that has no

LOWELL JOURNAL.

JAS. W. HINE, EDITOR.

Lowell, Michigan, September 10, 1880

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of N. Y.

Electoral Ticket.

At large—CHARLES B. PECK, SAMUEL M. STONE.

DISTRICTS.

1. Edward H. Butler.
2. Chauncey F. Mitchell.
3. David B. Cook.
4. Charles Duponceau.
5. Aaron B. Turner.
6. Dr. Lewis Sabin.
7. Jos. Gillespie.
8. William H. Potter.
9. Samuel A. Brown.

State Ticket.

For Governor—DAVID H. JEROME.
For Lieutenant-Governor—MORGAN S. CROSBY.
For Secretary of State—WILLIAM JENNEY.
For State Treasurer—JOHN J. PRITCHARD.
For Auditor General—W. IRVING LATIMER.
For Commissioner of the State Land Office—JAMES M. SEARGENT.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—CORNELIUS A. GOWEN.
For Attorney General—JACOB J. VAN SICKLE.
For Member of the State Board of Education—EDGAR RETSPOTH.

Congressional Ticket.

II.—EDWIN WILLITS.
III.—EDWARD S. LACEY.
IV.—JULIUS C. BURROWS.
V.—JAMES MCMILLAN.
VI.—OLIVER L. STAULDING.
VII.—OMAR D. CONGER.
VIII.—ROWELL G. HORR.
IX.—JAY A. HUBBELL.

Republican Legislative Ticket.

For State Senator, 25th Dist.—HENRY C. RUSSELL.
For Representative, 84 Dist.—CHARLES W. GARFIELD.
For Representative, 85 District.—HIRAM FALMERLEE.

Republican County Ticket.

Sheriff—ISAAC F. LAMOREAUX.
Clerk—FRED H. CLARK.
Register of Deeds—LOONIS E. BISHOP.
Treasurer—ALEX. H. SEARLES.
Judge of Probate—CYRUS PERRY.
Prosecuting Attorney—FRED A. MAYNARD.
Circuit Court Commissioner—JAMES B. WILSON.
Commissioner—PETER O. VOORHEIS.
Coroners—DANIEL A. LAWRENCE, DEWITT CLINTON.
Surveyor—DORR BELKNAP.

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.

Hancock's congratulatory telegram to Plaisted was very amoosin.

The "fire-in-the-rear" papers of the north are all for Hancock. The Union soldier understands that.

Hon. Geo. W. Webber will be our next congressman and John C. Blanchard may as well go west and grow up with his ewes.

Why does the north hate the south?—*Exchange.* The feeling is one of distrust rather than hate, dear brother. But why is it that you do not ask—"why does the south hate the north?"

If the democratic continue to run votes from Kentucky and Indiana they will probably carry the Hoosier state by a good majority. The democrats of Kentucky and Indiana ought to do what they can do, and some into Ohio, besides.

If the war for the Union settled any question at all, it settled the question of state sovereignty, and decided that the nation was greater than any state. Our southern democratic brethren think so. Before they were whipped they knew too much; since they were whipped they don't know half enough. Perhaps the war was a failure, after all.

It makes little difference whether Gen. Hancock as an individual is opposed to or in favor of the paying of rebel war claims and the pensioning of rebel soldiers. The creator is greater than the creature and if Gen. Hancock is elected he will owe his election to, and be governed by, that element of the democratic party which cries out that "we element" will give him 138 electoral votes, and he wants only 47 more. The north will rue the day if it makes any such error. The solid south is a standing threat that ought to be resented by a solid north.

Show Your Sand.

Betting is no argument, but we can find a man in less than two minutes that will bet $100 that he can name fourteen states that will go for Garfield (if the lives, of course) and $200 that he can name at least six more states in addition to the fourteen that will go for Hancock. If any betting democrat wants to show his sand he can be accommodated on these terms.

The Judge Writes a Letter.

Judge Black has written a letter under date of Sept. 22, 1880, and nothing standing all his strade against Garfield's politics he does say in regard to the Credit Mobilier charge against him that "the (Garfield) was as guiltless as the child unborn of any dishonest meaning about the whole business." We all knew that years ago but the democratic papers must have something to fire at and it might as well be that as anything else, and anything else as that. What, the odds?

"What Answer?"

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, a rebel Democratic paper, says:

"The response to the call from Republicans. If we were to admit that there are 1,600 negroes in Virginia who are Democrats, we would admit too much. Out of 119,000 voters in Virginia there are certainly no more than 1,000 that are Democrats."

The Dispatch will please receive thanks for the admission. Now we turn to the election returns of Virginia in 1876 and find that the entire Republican vote of that state *as returned*, was only 95,558 against 139,670 democratic votes. In 1877 we find the election returns on Governor in Virginia to be 101,940 for the Democratic candidate and only 42,389 for the Republican candidate. Will the Dispatch please tell us what became of the 111,000 Republican negro voters, not to say anything about the white votes? Or, rather, what became of their votes?

SOME MISTAKES OF MR. HINE.

Editorially Reviewed.

There are a few glaring inconsistencies in M. N. Hine's last letter that ought not to pass by unnoticed.

He first denies that the "Republican resumption act ever brought about resumption." This is startling information received at too late a period to be credited. The Republican resumption act not only named the day on which to resume but it and its friends made all the provisions for resumption that ever were made and, notwithstanding the most bitter, extreme democratic opposition, and the crookings of the combined opposition that resumption would be impossible, resumption did begin on the very day named in the "Republican resumption act." Therefore, to deny that the "Republican resumption act" was the instrument that brought about resumption would be to deny that resumption took place. The opposition fought the act from first to last "because it fixed a certain day on which to resume." They never offered anything in the place of that act looking to resumption *of any time*, either in the near or distant future. If they had been heartily in favor of resumption they would have betrayed some symptoms of it. They opposed the act to gain favor with the soft moneyites and *pretended* to favor the idea of resumption "at some future time" to appease the hard moneyites, but they never introduced any measure which, if adopted, would have ever effected resumption. But it is useless to dwell upon facts so conclusive. The Republican resumption act was a success; resumption commenced on the very day named in that act; capital which had been hoarded and secreted was freely put out all over the country; confidence was restored and all branches of business and industry felt its stimulating and searing influences of resumption. Even some democratic papers admitted its success and many, among democrats replied that their predictions of failure had proved false and not true. And the Republican resumption act has gone into history as one of the greatest successes ever achieved by any political party.

Ah, but we hear Mr. H. inquiring if a democratic congress didn't have control of the finances about that time? Beautiful suggestion. And what did the democrats in congress do? We all know what they did. The Democratic House in 1877 passed a bill demanding the repeal of the Republican resumption act, that's what they did. And it presently ran against a very large snag in the shape of a Republican Senate, where it was both beheaded and disembowled. The democrats didn't have control of both houses at that time; otherwise the bill would have gone through and been stopped only by the Republican President's veto. The Republican senate said to the mischievous bill "so far and no farther" and it went back to the house with entirely another head and body, and the Republican resumption act stood and lived to carry out its wise purposes. Trying to repeal that act and threatening to starve the government to death was the two brilliant financial experiments of our Democratic congress.

We will now turn to another point in M. N. Hine's letter. He says "now the record distinctly states that the national debt was reduced during the continuance of Republican control in congress as follows:

Aug. 31, 1865, the debt was	$2,841,642,626.56
July 1, 1866	2,773,236,173.69
July 1, 1867	2,678,126,103.87
July 1, 1868	2,611,687,851.19
July 1, 1869	2,588,452,213.44
July 1, 1870	2,480,672,427.80
July 1, 1871	2,353,211,331.32
July 1, 1872	2,253,251,328.78
July 1, 1873	2,234,482,062.87
July 1, 1874	2,251,690,468.42
July 1, 1875	2,232,284,531.95
July 1, 1876	2,151,366,029.50

This shows a reduction of the debt in 10 years, under Republican control, of **$612,365,004.61.** Therefore Mr. Hine's attempt to show that the debt had been constantly increasing instead of decreasing under "exclusive Republican control," is violently laid out by the very "record" he refers to. For the subsequent reduction of the debt the democratic party is entitled to no credit whatever. Not one single act of democratic legislation (we'll come to those "experditures" soon) has had anything to do, with Secretary Sherman, backed by a Republican president and cabinet, has been able to faithfully carry out the Republican policy even to resumption which the opposition fought and would have thwarted had not a Republican Senate thwarted them or a Republican president stood ready with his veto.

To treat his assertion as anything else than buncombe, that "the bulk of the national debt was made have been put during the four years that the Democrats have had control" would be to offend our good sense. The fact is that the Democrats haven't had control of congress "during the four years" he refers to. They have had control of the House four years and of the Senate less than two years. In the second place the Democrats have done no financial legislation since 1876 that any hard money democrat can feel proud of. If cutting down appropriation bills at one session and passing deficiency bills at a subsequent session, "to make up," is wise legislation, M. N. Hine is too good a business man to admit it.

As to his statement that the Democratic congress has largely reduced the expenditures of the government, Secretary Sherman most effectually disposed of that boasted deception in his recent speech at Cincinnati. He said:

"That party, for more than five years, has had control of one branch of congress, and for nearly two years of both branches. What has it done, or proposed to do, to benefit the public, or to evince any disposition to bring about reforms? It set out with a great pretence of reducing the expenditures of the government. It crippled here and there the salaries of clerks, or reduced their number, and, in some cases, seriously obstructed the public business. It refused necessary appropriations for a time to show a reduction of expenses, but was compelled to make them good by deficiency bills.

I have before me a table showing the appropriations that have been made by congress each year for each branch of the service since 1873. In 1875, the last year in which the Republicans had a majority in both houses, the appropriations made for the fiscal year 1876 were $14,714,940. At the next session the Democrats controlled the house, and, by refusing to appropriate for some of the most necessary expenses of the government, reduced the appropriations to $124,122,012, and in the following year, in order to coerce the President by a veto, failed to pass the army bill and to provide for other necessary expenses, they reduced the appropriations to $98,336,963; but at the following session, to make good these deficiencies and to repair the faults committed, they appropriated $172,016,809, being $25,000,000 more than was appropriated in 1876; and in 1880 they appropriated $162,694,647; and for 1881 they have appropriated $154,118,212, or $7,000,000 more than the appropriations made the last year the Republicans controlled the house. The average yearly appropriations for the current fiscal year by a Democratic congress, in a time when the currency is upon the specie standard, are as large as in the year 1875, made by a Republican congress when our currency was at a discount of 12 per cent., and when the government was paying large war claims.

Thus it appears that the boasted economy of a Democratic house, is a time of profound peace, in spite of a large reductions made by a Republican Senate and President, has resulted in an increase of appropriations from year to year.

TREASON AT HOME.

The Price to be Bear Free Press.

The Detroit Free Press is the leading Democratic organ of Michigan. It is and always has been the representative of the democratic party of Michigan. It claims to be a *fit* representative of the democratic party. It boasts of its past record, its influence, its success, and itself generally. In February 1861 this same Detroit Free Press said:

"If troops shall be raised in the north to march against the people of the south, A FIRE IN THE REAR WILL BE OPENED UPON SUCH TROOPS WHICH WILL EITHER STOP THEIR MARCH ALTOGETHER OR WONDERFULLY ACCELERATE IT! In other words, if, in the present posture of the Republican party towards the National Affairs, war should be waged, THAT WAR WILL BE FOUGHT IN THE NORTH! We warn it that the conflict will not be with the south but with tens of thousands of people in the North! WHEN THE CIVIL WAR SHALL COME IT WILL BE HERE IN MICHIGAN, AND HERE IN DETROIT, AND IN EVERY NORTHERN STATE."

At no time during or since the war has the Free Press taken back its treasonable utterances. Never has it apologized for giving aid and comfort to those who tried to destroy this government. Never has it betrayed any symptoms of the kind. There is but one logical deduction. It stands to-day just where it stood with the treacherous and traitorous Buchanan. If a State secede it holds that there is no power to coerce it back into the Union. It puts State sovereignty above National sovereignty. It's sympathies were with the South in the rebellion and are with the South to-day. A recent number of the Free Press says nobody but loonly Republicans will vote against the Democratic ticket this fall. In the language of Horace Greeley, and in behalf of many hundreds of thousands of honest, duly charged Union soldiers, we say—"You lie, you villain, you lie!"

We say this to the leading Democratic organ of Michigan. And we will go further than did Greeley and say—you know you lie.

War democrats—we mean the war democrats who fought *for* the Union and against the rebellion—are your sentiments? Have they been and are they now truly reflected in the columns of the leading Democratic organ of Michigan? We pause for answer.

A COMPREHENSIVE REPORT.

With a Good Showing.

LOWELL, MICH., Sept. 23, 1880.

Hon. Robert P. Porter, Department of Interior, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: Some time since I received from you a series of questions similar to the ones now answered. Those questions I answered to the best of my ability from a monetary stand point; forward yet do you my answer, and received your very polite card of thanks for my service. You have now sent me another series which I take the liberty to fill from a political stand point, and answer through the Lowell JOURNAL. If you find any errors please excuse them for I assure you that I have tried to answer as free from prejudice of the different and relative value of real estate.

The wisdom of the policy of President, continued under the administration of Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, must certainly create confidence in all the departments of business life in the nation and enhance our credit, as a people, among the peoples of other nations. I look upon a change of administration at this time as peculiarly hazardous to all the commercial, agricultural and financial interests of this nation, and particularly feel that while all the departments of State are so ably filled that no change is necessary save one—leaving out the select brigadiers from both houses of congress, including also the offices of their appointing. I think that if all the departments were as faithfully served as the department of the Interior—in its census work—as a people we would be satisfied. The tenth census of the United States, well shows to the world the moral worth of Republicanism. And I think that the faithful clerks who served yourself and your cool juors to smarth the corruptionists in the census, particularly in the Southern states, keenly appreciate the manner in which our present administration, aided by honest officials is working the highest good of all the people in giving an honest report of our national development, and thus stimulating the energies of the country for the coming years.

Yours very respectfully

E. W. DODGE.

In answer to your questions, therefore, I beg leave to submit the following:

1 Q. Do you assess real estate at its full value, or at some lower rate?

A. The Republican party will certainly carry the state of Michigan by 25,000 majority, and in view of such a certainty, real estate here bears full value, with an upward tendency.

2 Q. By what standard do you determine its value?

A. By the inscalculable value of the service rendered the state by such men as the lamented Zach. Chandler, and the stalwart leaders of the Republican hosts of to-day.

3 Q. Do you assess improved property on the same basis or by the same standard as town lots or lands used for agricultural purposes?

A. Our town lots are used for residences and our agricultural lands for grassy crops, which supply aliment and material growth for our annual crops of Republican tokens so that from this point is of the Democ-Confederate party we can find no standard of value, unless it be that of the stigma of a thousand betrayals of state and national honor and trust. From such a standard of value, good Lord deliver us.

4 Q. Are dwelling houses assessed on the same basis as business blocks and manufactories? (Please answer in detail if possible.)

A. All our manufactories are now fully engaged, and our business blocks pilled with the commodities of commerce, since the resumption of specie payment and the absolute certainty of the triumphant vindication of the policy of the Republican party.

(A) Q. What per cent., in your opinion, does the assessed value of town lots and farming lands bear to the true value?

A. In my opinion, Hon. James A. Garfield, by his high statesmanship, his incorruptible integrity, and the great moral spectacle he has given of what a poor canal-boy can do, when prompted by the laudable ambition to rise from indomitable pluck, is of such priceless value, in view of his influence upon our young men, that town lots and farming lands are increased in value from the prospective view of the character of those who in coming years shall control them.

(B) Q. What per cent., does the assessed value of improved lots and dwelling houses bear to the true value?

A. True value is not to be found in Tilden's hard, or English's mortgages; neither in the aristocratic pride and lassiness of a southern oligarchy, but in the creations of honest labor, and the party which selects for its leaders such grand specimens of the creations of labor, as a Lincoln and a Garfield, are handing down to the poor a largesse of richness in moral wealth and power that no product of the nation, with West Point drill, and epaulleted pomp can ever yield. Between the two I have my opinion no "per cent." of comparison. Therefore, we say that 99 per cent. of all those who love honest toil and honest pay, will vote the Republican ticket in November.

(C) Q. What per cent. does the assessed value of business blocks, stores, etc., bear to the true value?

A. There is no "per cent." to be estimated. The entire value of all business blocks, stores, commercial and agricultural enterprises rests on the intelligent faith of the people in the success of that higher form of civilization which has been developed and is being carried on to ultimate success by the Republican party. It teaches that LABOR IS HONORABLE. Herein rests the mighty power of Northern States, and the South can never succeed as states until it shall teach its young men that the plow gives more of honor than the shot-gun, and the solid face of the mechanic and engineer more of glory than KuKlux masquerades and a master's pequisition from a poor negro.

(D) Q. What per cent. does the assessed value of real estate used for manufacturing purposes bear to the true value?

A. The assessed and true value of all real estate used for manufacturing purposes can only be estimated by the continuation of a Republican administration for years to come. Should the Democrats win (which is not at all probable) no estimate can be placed on the value of any estate, whether real or personal. The Democ-confederate orators are promising to undo the legislation of the last twenty years," and should such a catastrophe happen it would be a political cyclone sweeping over states, strewing their shores with the wrecks of stranded fortunes; in valleys and river-courses with desolation; and carrying over populated bonds; their population of crippled Union soldiers deprived of pensions, compelled to divide with rebels: patriots declared "A LIE"—treason, treachery, the ballot box, a subterfuge, and the power of the "favorable Empire" of Ku Klux, a surface—whose offical hands are gory with the blood of the poor and oppressed—because they are black.

5 Q. What per cent., in your opinion, does the assessed value of all real estate bear to the true value?

A. The assessed value of all real estate bears to the true value just the same relation which the principles of the Republican party, as embodied in their Chicago platform bears to that "righteousness which exalts a nation"; i. e., righteously fulfilling all the religious pledges, and the uplifting in their moral, civil and political rights all its people, without regard to color, sex or condition.

Please state in detail, if possible, how you arrived at your conclusions, &c.

A. I arrive at my conclusions from the long lack of rebel outrage during the rebellion. If that is waving the "bloody shirt," all I have got to say is let the wave. The copper-demo-confed. party made the shirt bloody and then with mind joy wrapped it around the nation in forms of starving Union soldiers in northern prisons. No wonder they tremble at its waving! The doings of a northern Democracy, and a southern confederacy as manifested in the late rebellion, and our success, the expulsion of crippled Union soldiers from office at the Capitol; the rebel general at the head of the committee on pensions in the Senate; see Beltzhoover's letter; the shot-gun and tissue-ballot, conspiracy of the northern Democracy and continued denial and glorying over of the same by the make-up of the land and file of this same Demo-reb. party—the mob element in all our cities and the proprietors of "hell dives" everywhere, the entire horde of unrepentant rebels, all manoeuvered and led by copper-demo-reb and renegade Republicans, who sought for office in Republican ranks and found it not, then "took boat at night for the Vulture in the offing." All these elements "coalitting" in the horrid embrace of an adulterous life—begetting and bringing forth such nonsiecript political monsters as the Sam Cary's and his brotherhood. No sir! My conclusions are not lead nor to condemn those men among the laboring masses, who have been misled by the Cary's and Butlers, induced to kiss the rag-baby and make-believe the little whelp was begotten in honest wedlock; but those who are in secret collusion with Democratic conspiracies—jesuitical—running for congress on a Greenback ass, urged on by Democratic spurs, with "B. F. B." branded on its buttock, so that the party ill. E. C. may recognize a foal of their own getting.

If you have any more blanks to fill for the census office, please command me to send just to condense those now among the laboring masses, who have been misled by the Cary's and Butlers, induced to kiss the rag-baby and make-believe the little whelp was begotten in honest wedlock; but those who are in secret collusion with Democratic conspiracies—jesuitical—running for congress on a Greenback ass, urged on by Democratic spurs, with "B. F. B." branded on its buttock, so that the party ill. E. C. may recognize a foal of their own getting.

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THIRD ANNUAL GRAND INDUCEMENT!

$400.00

Will be given Free to Customers patronizing the BOSTON STORE, Saturday, December 25th, 1880.

COME AND SEE

THE LARGEST ARRIVAL OF FALL GOODS EVER Received by one firm in Lowell.

At prices that will undersell all Competition. We have the name, therefore must have the Game. Goods must be sold if low prices will do it. We bought our goods direct from New York and Factories, which enables us to sell goods at

WHOLESALE PRICES!

FANCY DRESS GOODS, SILKS AND SATINS IN ALL SHADES AND QUALITY.

IN CLOTHING!

We can show the Largest and Finest stock in Lowell.

All Goods Sold are Warranted as Represented or Money Refunded.

It will cost you nothing to look at our goods, as you will surely save 25 cents on every dollar by trading with us

Compare our Prices with Others then Remember that we Sell

Best Dress Prints, Warranted, 5 Cents.

Heavy Sheeting, 5 Cents.
Fine Bleached Sheeting, 6 "
Splendid Ginghams, 7 "
Heavy Shirting, 10 "
Plain Worsted Dress Goods, 10 "
Handsome Dress Goods, 15 "
Silks, for trimming, 60 "
Satins, for trimming, 65 "

Our Carpets, Largest Assortment in Lowell, prices from - 20 cts. up.
Men' Boots, - $1.50 up.
Ladies Shoes, - 75c "
Men' Suits, heavy, - $4.00 "
Boys' " " - 2.00 "
Trunks from - 75c "

Don't fail to call and price our goods, then trade where you can trade the best. Always look for the

BOSTON STORE,

M. Jacobson & Co., Lowell, Michigan.

LOWELL NATIONAL BANK.

Of LOWELL, MICHIGAN.

CAPITAL, $50 000.
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THE OLD RELIABLE

THE BEST REMEDY

FOR

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is required. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is recommended by many as the most efficacious combination of expectorants and curative virtues. It is composed of the most chemically united, of such powerful and healing properties as to insure the greatest possible amount of good in the shortest possible time. Its wonderful curative powers are known to every one who has ever been afflicted with Bronchitis, Influenza, Consumption, Whooping Cough, and Asthma. Its marvelous efficacy in the cure of these dreadful diseases is so generally known and acknowledged, that it is unnecessary to do more than to assure the public that the quality of this preparation is fully maintained, and that it continues to be the most reliable remedy for all pulmonary complaints.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

PROF. GUILLMETTE'S

FRENCH KIDNEY PAD,

A Positive and permanent cure guaranteed in all cases of Uterus, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's disease of the kidneys, Incontinence and Retention of Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Bedwetting, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder, Gleet, Urine, Pain in the Back, Side or Loins, Nervous Weakness, and in fact all disorders of the Bladder and Urinary Organs, whether contracted by private practice or otherwise. This preparation has been used with success for nearly ten years in France, with the most wonderful curative effects. It cures by absorption; no nauseous internal medicines to be taken. Over two hundreds of testimonials of cures by this Pad when all else had failed.

LADIES, if you are suffering from Female Weakness, Leucorrhea, Catarrh of the Bladder, Gleet, or any disease, ask your druggist for *Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pad*, and take no other. If he has not got it, send $2.00 and you will receive the Pad by return mail. Address,

FRENCH PAD CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Prof. Guilmett's French Liver Pad

Will positively cure Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Arne cake, Bilious fever Jaundice, Dyspepsia, and and all diseases of the liver, stomach and blood. This cure is a positive and permanent one. Only one pill to take each night. If he does not keep it, send $1.50 to the FRENCH PAD CO. Toledo, Ohio, and receive it by return mail. For sale by J. C. West, Lowell, Mich.

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Send Stamp for Catalogue of Business Colleges, Spiritual Training School.

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Health Journal Sent Free.

LOWELL JOURNAL,

LOWELL, MICH.

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THE OLD RELIABLE ROUTE TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

TRAINS LEAVE LOWELL AROUND EAST:

Steamboat Express,	7 00 a. m.
Detroit Express,	11 35 a. m.
Evening Express,	5 20 p. m.
Mail to Detroit,	6 00 p. m.
Through Freight,	6 10 p. m.

GOING WEST:

Saturday Night Mixed,	9 15 a. m.
Through Freight,	1 40 p. m.
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Evening Express,	10 00 p. m.
Steamboat Express,	11 00 p. m.

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Ladies and Smoking Cars on all day trains.

Pullman Sleeping cars on all night trains.

A. S. WHITING, Agent, Lowell.

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Lowell Post-Office.

MAILS CLOSE

For D. G. H. & M. East, 11 a. m.; 4:40 p. m.
For G. R. & I. R. R. North, 11 a. m.; 3:40 p. m.
For Ionia, Stanton, Alma Grant and Greenville 3:40 p. m.
For Saginaw, Bay City, Portland, Ionia, Grand Rapids, Chicago, North Ionia, Fulmer, Muskegon, Ludington, 3:40 p. m.
For Muskegon and Ludington, 10 a. m.
Post-office hours from 7 o'clock a. m. to 7:30 p. m. Sundays from 10 to 11 o'clock a. m.

JAS. W. HINE, P. M.

A. O. U. W.

Regular meetings of Lowell Lodge No. 96, first and third Fridays of each month. Quarterly meetings third Friday evening in each month.

JOHN S. BATEMAN, Master.
THOS. B. CARPER, Sec.

JOHN S. BATEMAN JOSEPH WURZBURG

BATHEWSON & WURZBURG,

LAWYERS.

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JED. W. HOUSE Practical Horse Shoer, Broadway, west of Union Block, west side, Lowell, Mich.

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PROF. L. P. REDINGTON, Practical Teacher of Shorthand and Typewriting, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Business Law, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy. Orders may be left at Journal office or Lowell.

CAPT. E. P. ALLEN,

Washtenaw's Best Orator,

Will speak on the Political Issues, at

MUSIC HALL, LOWELL, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30th.

Everybody come out and hear him!

Home and Visiting.

More new ads. this week.

Foreponph's show at Ionia to-day.

Rev. D. Gordon will preach next week.

Capt. Allen at Music Hall to-morrow night.

Many villagers are repairing their dwellings at out now.

Miss Dr. H. E. Deane, of Detroit, is visiting her Lowell relatives and friends.

Miss Mattie Ferris is a brief season among friends in the southern part of the state.

Phillip Aldrich of Kalamazoo, has been making the Lowell sister, Harriet Shepard, a visit.

Cornick Hefner has moved his saloon fixtures into Wright's new building, north side of Flat river bridge.

Kopf & Lange have been putting in a new front to their furniture store—a noticable improvement.

Another Republican in town. Arrived at Supervisor Hunt's residence last Saturday morning, weight 10 lbs. boy; the youngest children take it easily. In military Tongs, Colic, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Asthma, or Catarrh, the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are almost miraculous. Its marvelously prescribed from serious illness by its timely use in small doses. It is in the hand of every family a sovereign remedy for relief in alarming sudden attacks. In Croup it is specific. Its composition is such that there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and healing.

Low prices are indicements to try some of the many attractive, original, and useful and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they are unknown to druggists, can afford only temporary relief, and are generally worthless in chronic diseases. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand the best remedies that skill can find out. The leading Democratic organ of Michigan cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases have to run into Consumption, become deeply seated or incurable. The AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is that they confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of well-known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its efficacious qualities and ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, observing its marvelous effects in their practice. The foot of loft a century has proven its absolute superiority over all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the human aid.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The acid Blood is the primary cause and sustaining dower of Rheumatism. There there is ONLY one cure for it Rheumatism. The "DR. BOSANKO RHEUMATIC CURE." It eliminates the cured Alkaline, neutralizing the acidity and transforms the Rheumatic poison into harmless salts, which are then easily eliminated by the kidneys and bowels; but those who are in secret collusion with Democratic conspiracies—jesuitical—running for congress on a Greenback ass, urged on by Democratic spurs, with "B. F. B." branded on its buttock, so that the party ill. E. C. may recognize a foal of their own getting.

HERE WE ARE!

FURNITURE STORE ON THE BRIDGE

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

FURNITURE

Ever kept at town consisting of Book, Cases, Bedsteads and Parlor Sets, Chairs and Rocking Chairs, Tables, Extension and Drop Leaf Tables.

Also a large assortment of

Chromos, Looking Glasses, And everything that is kept in a first-class Furniture store. Every article warranted. We will not be undersold by anyone.

Undertaking a Specialty.

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

KOPF & LANGE.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is required. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is recommended by many as the most efficacious combination of expectorants and curative virtues. It is composed of the most chemically united, of such powerful and healing properties as to insure the greatest possible amount of good in the shortest possible time. Its wonderful curative powers are known to every one who has ever been afflicted with Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Asthma. Its marvelous efficacy in the cure of these dreadful diseases is so generally known and acknowledged, that it is unnecessary to do more than to assure the public that the quality of this preparation is fully maintained, and that it continues to be the most reliable remedy for all pulmonary complaints.

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LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Notice to Builders.

I hereby wish to notify through the public papers that I am contemplating building this season, that I now have on hand a full supply of the celebrated Ohio Lime, and I intend to sell it the following prices for all who are willing to build well that is better interest to call upon me and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Reduction made on bills.

Ground Lime, per bbl. $1 50 per bbl.
Mill lg. mile north of Stanton.

PRICE LIST.

Mill Sand—Common, $ 7 per M
Facing, " 8 "
Stocks—8 in. 10 in. 12 in. 10 "
Flooring—Dressed and matched, 14 to 16 "
Flooring—Dressed and matched, 14 to 16 "
Ceiling—Dressed, 14 to 16 "
Ceiling—Rough, 12 to 14 "
Lath, 1 "
Shingles—Best, $3.25 per M Cedar.
Shingles—Best, $2.75 per M Pine.
Shingles—Best, $2.50 per M Cedar.
Shingles—Best, $2.25 per M Pine.
Shingles—Best, $2.00 per M Cedar.
Shingles—Best, $1.75 per M Pine.
Shingles—Best, $1.50 per M Cedar.
Shingles—Best, $1.25 per M Pine.
Shingles—Best, $1.00 per M Cedar.
Shingles—Best, $0.75 per M Pine.
Shingles—Best, $0.50 per M Cedar.
Shingles—Best, $0.25 per M Pine.
Shingles—Best, $0.00 per M Cedar.
Shingles—Best, $0.00

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The tri-state fair at Toledo closed Saturday. It was the most successful exposition ever given by the association. Over 75,000 admission tickets were sold.

Michael Joyce and John C. Berry, two soldiers at the United States arsenal, New York city, were accidentally shot and killed Saturday morning while handling a Gatling gun.

The second effort of Maud S. at Chicago, Saturday evening to reduce the trotting record was successful. Though a strong wind was blowing, she made the mile in 2:10¾.

Paymaster Nelson of the United States Army was arrested in Kansas City on Sunday and taken on the train bound for New York. He will be tried by court-marshall in New York upon his arrival. It is not thought by the Postmaster-General that he was attempting to escape.

The Middlesex Club of Boston will give a grand banquet to Gen. Grant October 15, Mrs. Grant and Col. Fred Grant and wife will be present. Other guests will be Governors of New England States, members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives in Congress, etc.

Plaisted won the three mile rowing match at Rockaway Beech for $1,000, on Monday defeating Lee, Biglin, Tenneyck and Daniel O'Leary, of Ohio. Time, 21 minutes and 57 seconds.

A disastrous fire occurred at Green Bay, Wis., Monday afternoon and evening, destroying sixty dwelling houses, thirty barns, and the Presbyterian Church. The residences burned were among the best in the city. The fire broke out in a store mill, and spread to Adams, Jefferson, and Madison streets, jumped to Cherry, Pine, Main and Cedar streets. The flames only stopped when they reached the river. Loss estimated at $150,000 to $170,000. Insurance light.

On Saturday night there was a terrific storm between Dubuque and Clinton, Ia., which did much damage to farm and railroad property.

At Tell City, Ind., the Cabinet-makers' Union furniture factory and lumber, together with a number of small dwellings occupied by the workmen, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The total loss is estimated at $200,000.

The Northern freight house of the Boston & Maine depot on Causeway street, Boston, was almost entirely destroyed by fire Tuesday evening, involving a loss on building and freight stored therein of probably $130,000.

A train from Gloucester struck a carriage at the Cabot street crossing, Beverly, Mass., Tuesday evening, killing the occupants, Aaron Stevens and Clara E. Trask, both of Beverly.

Mrs. Hazzard, of Monticello, Fla., gave birth to five children Sunday. Only two lived.

Cincinnatians have subscribed $99,950 to the fund of $150,000 necessary to meet the condition of Mr. C. W. West's donation of a like sum for an art museum.

Wm Howe, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of a man named Adams, at Rat Portage, hung himself in his cell at Sault Ste. Marie on Tuesday.

Maj. Bloss, of Kansas City, says a colony of 5,000 persons will be planted on the ceded lands in the Indian Territory within three months, and that no President's proclamation can keep them out.

The twelfth reunion of the Army of the Cumberland commenced in Toledo, Wednesday morning with some 500 members of the society present, among others Gens. Garfield and Sheridan, Gen. Prouty, of Cleveland; Gen. Cist, of Cincinnati; Gen. Meissner, United States Army. Letters of regret were received from Gen. Hancock, Gen. Grant and others. The exercises opened with salute of thirteen guns at daybreak. At 10:30 the local Military and veterans escorted Gens. Garfield and Sheridan to Saenger Hall, where the business meeting was held. Gen. Sheridan presided.

Tuesday evening Jesse Grant was married to Miss Lizzie, daughter of W. S. Chapman, at Palace Hotel, San Francisco. The affair was very quiet, only a few friends being present.

At Philadelphia on Wednesday Commissioner Lelbuc was chosen President of the International Convention to promote the sheep and wool industry. A. M. Garland, of Illinois, read a paper on the advancement of the general interests of wool growers. Discussion followed on the methods to be devised for the prompt and systematic collection and dissemination of information relating to the production of wool. A committee was appointed to take the subject in hand.

The Board of managers of the National Soldiers' Home completed their business at Dayton, O., on Thursday, and started for Milwaukee. They have made several changes in officers, removing Gov. Brown, of the Dayton Home, and appointing Gen. Patrick, of New York, in his place. Gov. Hinck, of the Milwaukee Home, is to be superseded by Gen. Sharpe, of New York. Dr. Weaver, surgeon of the Dayton Home, is removed and Dr. Stevens, of Daton, O., appointed in his place. No charges are made against the gentlemen removed. Col. Brown, Governor of the Dayton Home, has been appointed General Inspector of Homes.

Levi Johnson, of Morton Co., Ks., is at Des Moines, Ia., soliciting aid for the people in Phillips, Sherman, Decatur, Sheridan, Rawlins and other counties. In Morton County 1,800 people are in absolute want of food. The wheat crop in all the above named counties failed, and in June was plowed up and planted in corn, which has been destroyed by the web worm. J. J. Johnson says one family lived eleven weeks on wheat bran, another three weeks on corn meal. He says the local and State papers suppress these facts, as it will injure the State.

Gov. Cornell of New York is seriously ill of malarial fever.

A fire at Denver Thursday morning destroyed Durban & Co.'s drug store and contents. Loss estimated at $40,000; fully insured. A. G. Potter's liquor store, Martin & Co.'s fruit store and several smaller stores were damaged by water to the extent of about $20,000.

Wood fires are destroying considerable property in the vicinity of Kewanee, Wis. The house and barn of Carl Hoppe, the barn of Joseph Chemella and the crops of F. W. Smith were destroyed Tuesday. Everything is very dry.

A movement is in progress for the consolidation under one management of all the co-operative fast freight lines on the Vanderbilt railroads. As the Merchants' Dispatch is not co-operative it will maintain a distinct organization in any event.

Bauer, the French champion, defeated Bibby, the English champion, in a Graeco-Roman wrestling match at New York Friday night. Stakes, $2,000.

A collision occurred at an early hour Friday morning between an east-bound freight train and a west-bound passenger train at the Clear Creek trestle, on the Vandalia Railroad, eight miles west of Terre Haute. Rankin, engineer of the passenger train, and his fireman were killed; R. W. Dilliham, postal clerk, of Indianapolis, fatally injured; Ellis Miller and Wm. Louis, postal agents, badly hurt.

The steamer Florence Meyer, from Cincinnati, struck a snag about 3 o'clock Friday morning, at Bullett's Bayou, twelve miles above Natchez, and sunk to the hurricane roof. One cabin passenger, second pantryman, porter and two rousters were drowned, names not ascertained. Boat and cargo total loss.

A fire in Brooklyn Friday evening destroyed the window shade factories of Robert Barrickslo, on Sedwick street, near Van Brunt, and tobacco factories of Thomas Watson, 61 and 65 Sedwick street, besides damaging considerably adjoining property. Loss on tobacco factories, $100,000; on window shade factories, $215,000. Losses said to be covered by insurance. Hundreds of persons were thrown out of employment.

Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State of Illinois on Friday by the Burlington, Peoria & Toledo Railroad. Capital, $12,000,000. The company proposes to build a railroad from Peoria to Toledo, the principal office to be at Chicago.

POLITICAL.

An associated press dispatch from Portland Saturday evening says: Four hundred and ninety-seven towns give Davis 73,416, Plaisted 73,099, scattering 338. Davis's plurality, 416. Six towns to hear from, gave last year Davis 61, Smith 27, Garcelon 201, a fusion plurality of 167. Deducting that and Davis will have a plurality of 249, which is 89 short of a majority, supposing no further gains or losses.

A dispatch was received at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee Monday night from Fort Kent, Me., giving Plaisted 169 majority, making his majority in 497 towns 174. Five towns still to hear from gave in 1876 Talbot (Dem.) 62, Connor (Rep.) 27.

Gov. Davis, of Maine, telegraphed from Augusta on Monday night the following: "I shall be elected by 300 or 400 plurality without doubt."

A dispatch from Portland, Me., on Tuesday evening says: Returns from all but one town (Sheridan) are received, proving a plurality of 179 for Davis less 20, which Sheridan gave the Fusionists last year. But a partial comparison made with the returns made to the Secretary of State shows errors enough in the telegraphic returns to give a clear plurality to Plaisted.

The State Greenback convention of Maine met on Tuesday and resolved to support a union electoral ticket of four Greenbackers and three Democrats.

The Massachusetts State Greenback convention met at Worcester on Wednesday and nominated a State ticket headed by Gen. H. B. Sargeant for Governor.

Gen Butler addressed a large Democratic meeting in Cincinnati Wednesday evening.

Geo. S. Engle, of Port Austin, was unanimously nominated for State Senator by the Democratic Senatorial Convention of the Twenty-third District, held at Caro on Wednesday.

A large Democratic mass meeting was held in New York Thursday evening at which August Belmot presided and Senator Bayard and others spoke.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has over-ruled the petition for a rehearing in the case involving the validity of the constitutional amendments, fixing the elections in November instead of in October, the vote standing the same as it did in the original case—Judges Niblack and Scott in favor of a hearing, and Judges Biddle, Warren and Howe against.

Gen. Hancock has written a letter saying that under no circumstances would he allow the claims of disloyal persons and denouncing the Southern claims bugbear as an insult to the intelligence of the American people.

The following are the official returns of the Vermont election: Total vote, 70,709; Farnham, 47,894; Phelps, 21,223; Heath, 1,578; scattering, 14; Farnham's majority, 25,079.

☐ The Democratic committee for the third congressional district have nominated Eugene Pringle, of Jackson, for Congress, in place of Mr. Sheldon, declined.

FOREIGN.

Eight thousand Albanians have occupied the town and fortress of Dulcigno, expelling two battallions of Turkish troops who formd the garrison. Riza Pasha, Turkish commander, not having received instructions from the porte to oppose the Albanians by force, withdrew to Goizra.

The new French Cabinet has been definitely constituted as follows: Jules Ferry, President of the Council and Minister of Public Instruction; Barthelemy St. Hilaire, Minister of Foreign affairs; Constans, Minister of the Interior and Worship; Cazot, Minister of Justice; Magnin, Minister of Finance; Gen. Farre, Minister of War; Admiral Clouet, Minister of Marine; Carnot, Minister of Public Works; Tirard, Minister of Commerce; Cockery, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

A great Turkish council was held Monday, at which the Sultan declared he would not agree to the cession of any territory. The British and Italian Ministers afterwards had an audience with the Sultan and delivered an exceedingly disagreeable and unpleasant message.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, lord chief baron of the court of exchequer, died Friday.

Virulent rinderpest has appeared in Vollynia, the principal cattle district of Russia.

Destructive floods occured Saturday and Sunday in the districts of Bedford, Bedworth, Malton, Newbury, Seaton and Sheffield, England, causing great damage to crops and other property.

It was reported on Monday that the British Government had dispatched three war vessels to Newfoundland to look after the alleged outrages of the natives upon American fishing vessels.

A Candahar dispatch says: The troops who went to bury the dead on the battle field of Kushk Nakhud report that the loss of the Afghans there must have been enormous. The Afghans were employed eight days after the battle in burying the dead.

The resignation of De Freycinet, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the French cabinet, is the latest sensation. Seven Ministers who have not resigned will retain portfolios. Some evening papers say the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been offered to Tissot.

Nineteen deaths from yellow fever and nine from small-pox at Havana during the week ending Friday last.

A Paris dispatch says: The known partiality of Barthelemy St. Hiliare for Greece is probably the cause of his appointment to the Ministry of Foreign affairs. Another dispatch says: On the prudence, sagacity and energy of St. Hiliare it will rest to determine whether or not the demonstration in favor of the new Greek frontier will be brought about, as France took the initiative in the Greek question.

It is rumored that the occupation of Dulcigno by the Albanians and the retreat of the Turkish garrison is entirely unfounded. The Turks still hold the town castle with two battalions.

A dispatch from Madrid says in consequence of the present tranquility in Cuba it is expected that the withdrawal of 15,000 troops will shortly be ordered.

A dispatch from Cape Town says: Twelve hundred Basutos attacked Mohaleshock on the 20th inst. The fighting continued all day at both places. The rebels were ultimately repulsed. Casualties to the colonial forces not yet known.

A dispatch from Cettinje on Friday announces that Admiral Seymour has arrived there. The commander-in-chief of the Montenegrin force, which is to operate against Dulcigno has arrived at Suturman to hold a conference with Admiral Seymour.

Major-Gen. Levosheff telegraphs from Tsaritsinek the 20th of July that 74,000 troops on the road to Kuldja were delayed by severe fighting near Lantchu, and that 34,000 troops were said to be fighting with a force of 30,000, partly Chinese regulars.

At Valparaiso, August 13, as the steamer with the mail was leaving port a severe shock of earthquake was experienced, which is supposed to have caused considerable damage. It was reported at Coquimbo that the Town of Illapell in the interior has been destroyed by a shock of earthquake and some two hundred persons killed.

DETROIT MARKETS.

FLOUR—City pastry brands.....4 90@5 00
State brands.....4 75@5 00
Minnesota patents.....7 25@8 00
Low grades.....2 75@3 25
Rye.....4 50@4 75
WHEAT—Extra white.....0 99@0 99
No. 1 white.....0 97@0 98
Amber.....0 88@0 90
BARLEY—1 30@1 75 per 100 lbs.
CORN—43@43c per bu.
OATS—33@40c per bu.
RYE—60@65c per bu.
APPLES—$2 50@3 00 per bbl.
BUTTER—Prime quality, 18@21. Medium 14@18cts.
BEANS—Unpicked, 75c@1 10 per bu Picked, $1 40@1 45.
CRANBERRIES—Eastern, $2 75@3 50 per bu.; State, $1 75 @ $2 00.
CABBAGES—$3 00 per 100.
CHEESE—13@13½c per lb.
DRIED APPLE—5c per lb.
EGGS—Fresh 17@18cts.
GRAPES—Concords, 3@4c per lb. Delawares, 7@8cts
HAY—Baled, $14@$15; loose, $10@$14.
HOPS—25@30c per lb.
HONEY—Strained, 10@12c per lb. Comb, 14@16cts.
ONIONS—$2 50@2 50 per bbl.
PEACHES—Choice, $1 25@1 75 per bu.
PEARS—Choice, $1 60 per bu; common, $1 25 per bu.
POTATOES—47c per bu; $1 25 per bbl.
PROVISIONS—Pork mess, $16 50@17 50; Lard 8@9; hams, 10@11½c; shoulders, 7@8c; bacon, 10½c; extra mess beef $10 00@10 50 per bbl. dried beef 12cts.
SALT—$1 00@1 10 per bbl.
SEED—Clover, $4 50@4 60 per bu.; Timothy, $2 6 @2 65.
SWEET POTATOES—$2 50@3 50 per bbl.
TALLOW—5½c per lb.
WOOD—$2 75@5 00 per cord 3

DETROIT STOCK MARKETS.

The following were the receipts of live stock at the Central yards last week: Cattle, 5,473, hogs, 13,338; sheep, 1,614.

CATTLE—The market was well supplied with common grades. Sales to butchers were moderately active. Business in cattle was mostly in shipping lots of stockers. Beef cattle, medium quality, brought $3@3 50; no choice stock sold; stockers sold all the way from $2 40 to $2 90.

HOGS—The demand for hogs was good and prices firm; selected heavy weights sold at $4 80; lighter qualities, $4 50@4 60; store pigs, $4 25.

SHEEP—The receipts for the local trade were ample for the market. Even lots, av 90 to 100 lbs. sold at $4 10@4 30; Medium quality at $3 70@3 90.

FRUIT MEASURES.—The various packages in which fruit is sent to market differ greatly in their capacity. A basket is supposed to hold three pecks, but rarely does; a box may be of any size; a case holds four, six, or eight dozen small baskets, which are called quarts, but are not; a crate usually holds three pecks. The only really full measure crates, boxes, or other packages in the New York market, are those used by the New-Jersey Cranberry Association, which hold a peck, half-bushel, or bushel. The quart used in measuring fruit is not the wine quart of 57.75 cubic inches, but the dry measure of 67.2 inches the beer quart, also used in measuring fruit, contains 70½ cubic inches.

Brainless pates are the rule; fairly furnished ones the exception; the brilliantly endowed very rare; genius a *portentum* [a miracle; a thing to be wondered at]. How otherwise could we account for the fact that out of upwards of eight hundred millions of existing human beings, and after a chronicled experience of six thousand years, so much should still remain to discover, to think out, and to be said?—*Schopenhauer.*

It is always easy to shut a book, but not quite so easy to get rid of a lettered coxcomb.—*Colton.*

A Talk With Artemus Ward.

I met Artemus Ward but once. I was quite young at the time and was acting as city editor of the Star, published at Schenectady, N. Y. While I was editor of that sheet I met Artemus. I was standing on a bridge at the time, and in talking about newspaper work, was about to say samething in regard to my heavy editorial responsibility, but Ward checked me by asking:

"What creek is this?"

"Creek!" I exclaimed, "why, this is the Erie canal."

"How far is it navigable?"

"Why of course it is navigable from one end to the other."

"Well," solemnly replied Ward, "that beats all the streams I ever heard of. By the way, I think I can make out some large boats anchored up the stream there—what are they, propellers or side wheelers?"

I replied that they were merely canal boats, and were moved by horse power.

"Ah! I didn't think the stream was as shallow as that," said Artemus.

"As shallow as what?"

"Why, you say that those boats are pulled along by horses. Now, of course they must walk along in front of the boat, musn't they? I used to run a stone boat on my lamented Uncle John's farm, and I distinctly remember that the horses walked along in front."

I mentally declared that I had never met with such ignorance. I spent some time in explaining the peculiarities of the ditch, and just as I had begun to think that at last I had set the stranger right on the subject, he knocked my hopes into kindling wood by remarking:

"I suppose that when the stream dries up in summer they put boats on wheels, don't they?"

Then I began again and explained every feature in the canal, from New York to Erie. How attentively he had listened to my words! I can still see that melancholy face, lit by the sad light of the stars, and those mournful eyes looking into mine so earnestly; and again I hear, as I did after I had talked for nearly half an hour, going fully into the details of boating, the low, pathetic drawl:

"Any saw mills on the stream that you know of?"

Shortly after some gentlemen came along who seemed to be acquainted with my obtuse friend. Presently one called him Artemus, and then I commenced to reflect. I always reflect best when I'm hid away somewhere, so I went and hid myself.—*Free Press.*

Brass Band of Hotel Clerks.

Those who have been around hotels during a great gathering, like the Milwaukee reunion, or the Chicago conclave, and have been deafened by the noise of country brass bands playing all the time in hotel offices and corridors, can appreciate the feelings of hotel clerks who have to listen to the music night and day for a week at a time. During the conclave in Chicago there would be three or four bands in the office of a hotel at once, and as quick as one was through a tune another would commence, and the clerks would grate their teeth and tear their hair, if they had any. After the conclave was over, and people's heads were beginning to clear off, a man who played a cornet told a practical joker that he wanted to start a band, and asked if he didn't know of some young men that would like to join a first-class band. The joker thought of the matter a moment, and finally said he had heard that the hotel clerks were talking of getting up a band, and he had heard some of them say that all they lacked was a good leader. The cornet man was fairly wild with delight, and wanted the names of some of the clerks. The joker told him to go to any of the leading hotels and ask the clerks and they would join right off.

The cornetist went to the Tremont House, and leaning over a counter told Mr. Wentworth that he was going to organize a brass band and would like to have him and the fleshy young men in the office join it. Mr. Wentworth turned pale and grabbed the cornetist by both hands, and told Mr. Fasset to go around on the outside of the counter and telescope his spine. Mr. Fassett had not kicked him more than six times before he got away and ran out doors howling. He went back to the joker and with his hand on his heart told him how he had been maltreated. The joker said he meant to have told him to keep away from the Tremont House, as those fellows belonged to a brass band already organized, and they were down on any rival, but he said at the Grand Pacific, or the Palmer House, the boys would just jump at the chance. The cornetist went over to the Palmer House with some misgivings, but he called the larger clerk one side and said he had heard he wanted to join a brass band. The clerk reached down under the counter and told the cornetist to say that again and say it slow. He repeated his remarks, adding that he was going to organize a brass band of hotel clerks entirely, and he would like to have him join it. He had no sooner got the last word out than the clerk drew a seven-shooter, but before he could shoot the cornetist had shot out the side door, followed by two detectives. He has never been seen since, and may be running yet.—*Peck's Sun.*

A PRECIOUS MANUSCRIPT.—The manuscript of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark recently discovered by two German scholars in the palace of the Archbishop of Rossano, is made of purple parchment, and the material used throughout the writing is silver, except in the first three lines in each Gospel, where the letters are golden. There is only one other manuscript of this kind in existence containing any portion of the New Testament, and it is in a mutilated condition, four of its leaves being in London, six in Rome, two in Vienna, and thirty-three have been more recently discovered in the Island of Patmos. The present volume, on the other hand, consists of 188 leaves, and contains the whole of the Gospel of St. Matthew, and the Gospel of St. Mark down to the middle of the fourteenth verse of the sixteenth chapter. All the criteria used in judging of manuscripts indicate the end of the fifth or beginning of the sixth century as the date of this. The manuscript is written in uncial characters, with two columns in each page. There is no separation of words, no breathing, no accent, and only the slightest attempt at punctuation There are capitals double the size of the uncials, and the Eusebian canons may have been given, for it contains a portion of the letter of Eusebius to Carpianus, and there is good reason for conjecturing that this was followed by a table of the Eusebian canons.

In all the professions every one affects a particular look and exterior, in order to appear what he wishes to be thought, so that it may be said the world is made up of appearances.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

"If we are to live after death, why do we not have some knowledge of it now?" said an old skeptic to a clergyman. "Why don't you have some knowledge of this world before you come into it?" was the caustic reply.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Home Decorations.

A move has been recently made to procure from the Orient fragments of carpets from the bazaars. The aim of this effort is to make the so-called frayed rugs, which are simply woven rugs from the frayings of these unraveled carpets. The effect of the weaving is to give all the colors, with a tufted surface very agreeable to the tread. It is surprising how much these rugs resemble Oriental fabrics in style. The color is there, and as a substitute for the Persian rug these are very pretty, besides being very desirable, at the side of the bed in cold weather. The first brought here and straightway imitated, were made in Paris from frayed strips of carpeting bought in a lot at the bazaars in Constantinople.

Curtains for hall doors differ from those which have heretofore been seen. Like the artistic wall papers they display a dado, a frieze and a field, and above and below these, which are adorned with embroidery of flowers and foliage, birds and insects, there is a space filled in with lace having a star pattern of stripes. For the dado and frieze the material furnished is a band into which is often introduced gold thread, of a quality that will not tarnish. In some of these hall-door curtains a panel, with a Japanese decoration, has been found to have an excellent effect on Persian figures, where the hall door is an arabesque. A lining of red silk displays such designs to advantage. The flower subjects, however, that are executed in either water-color or oil, on silk or satin, are preferred, and great taste can be displayed in their outline and grouping. There are few things about the adornment of a dwelling that decide so quickly the question of the owner's taste as all that is about the entrance. Still, one may wonder at hearing of a door in England upon the carving of which a nobleman has expended thirty thousand dollars. Great attention was paid by the ancients to the matter of the entrance and its adornments.

Japanese lattice wood-work is being used again, as in the time of Napolean I., for the inner window-blinds. Of these pretty accessories to the beauty of a room the designs are various, all, however, being ingenious and of an attractive character. It cannot be too often repeated that anything of this distinctive and decided character must not be used unless it harmonizes properly with the rest of the appointments of the room. If you have Japanese window-blinds you need dragons of Japanese pottery, a cabinet display of Japanese *curios*, a few fans, and a vase or two from the same country of eccentricities, or, at least, of what so appear to us.

Dessert Plates. For designs in dessert-plates the newest are children's heads and growing fruit with hoar-frost upon it, as for example, early berries. A compound design, having a child's head on one half and a branch of hoar-frosted berries on the other, is greatly admired, the head being boldly defined against a black background, while the fruit displays itself against a groundwork of gold. There is nothing later than this in dessert-plates, and the effect of such a design is good.—*Domestic Monthly.*

Be Courteous at Home.

Do not save your smiles, your brightness, your cheerfulness, for friends or for visiting alone; use them daily, hourly, in your own homes. You will find you will have a plenty of them, and of a truer and more spontaneous kind, for society afterward. You find it no trouble to be polite, attentive and tolerant of the opinions and peculiarities of others when those others are outside of your own family.

Make it your business, then, to be polite and tolerant to the ideas and peculiarities of those with whom you are most intimately associated. You can be interested in listening to matters that interest your most ordinary acquaintance, because politeness demands that you should be so. Surely, then, you ought to manifest an interest in the aims and thoughts of those at home. Often an affectionate word of sympathy from a daughter or sister will have the power of lifting half the weight from an anxious heart, or encourage budding thoughts and aspirations that a cold or indifferent manner may effectually blight.

Is it not far more essential that the wheels of constant intercourse should run smoothly than that you should waste all your oil on a few occasional hours, so that you go jolting and creaking along the greater part of the time, with inward injury to yourselves and to those who journey with you? It does not, of course, all depend on one of you, but each member must do a part; if there is a single failure, it throws the whole machine out of its perfect action, and increases the hardship, to say nothing of the pain, of the remaining members.—*Arthur's Home Magazine.*

POTATO RUST.—The blight or rust which affects the leaves of the potatoes is a preliminary stage of the rot which affects the tubers. This disease is unusually prevalent the present year, and is probably due to the excessive heat and the late heavy and frequent rains. The remedy is to cut off the tops and burn them, to prevent the disease spreading from the leaves and stems to the roots. If it appears in the roots these should be liberally dusted with dry air-slaked lime when they are stored away, and all diseased tubers should be carefully picked out. The disease appears in the tubers as brown or black patches, which soon become soft and stinking, and spread into the interior.

SOAPSTONE BUTTER.—A New York butter-dealer says he has discovered the fraud which is being perpetrated out West. For some time it was noticed that the fifty-pound tubs, which generally weigh 52 lbs. when full, weigh 56 to 60 lbs., but the most experienced buyers could detect no foreign substance in the heavy-weight article. The New York dealer found out the secret at last while on a Western trip. It consists in mixing pure butter with powdered soapstone, a fine and tasteless article of commerce worth $20 a ton. As it costs only one cent a pound to adulterate the butter and the soapstone, the dealers are making a hand some profit out of it.

TO CLEAN A SPONGE.—Sponges long in use are sometimes affected with sliminess, which is caused by the sponge not being wrung as dry as possible immediately after use. When this has once formed, it increases rapidly. A London paper says that one of the most effectual receipts for cleansing sponges, and certainly one of the cheapest, is a strong solution of salt and water, in which they should soak for four hours, and then be thoroughly dried. Sponges should not be left in a sponge dish; they should be kept suspended where the air can freely circulate around them. Quick evaporation of the dampness is the main thing to keep them in good order.

The honest man is a superior judge, even in things which seem to have the least relation to virtue.—*Desmahis.*

Politeness is the expression or imitation of social virtues.—*Duclos.*

Accidents of History.

M. Fournier wrote a book on events which never took place, and Lord Beaconsfield's father was the author of a learned essay on history which might have been enacted. An equally curious volume might be penned on the trifles which have determined great events. It was but a trifle which gave Spain for so many generations the lordship of the New World, and enabled her by the wealth which she derived from that source to become the most powerful Nation in Europe. It is well known that Columbus, dispirited with the refusals which he met at so many Courts, dispatched his brother Bartolomeo to ask aid from Henry VII. of England. But on the way the messenger fell into the hands of pirates, and by the time he reached London was so destitute that he had to try and earn the money to clothe himself in proper style before he could be presented at Court. But by that time it was too late. Even the fact that Ferdinand and Isabella supplied the funds to equip the expedition was mainly due to the accident that Juan Perez de Marchena, the Queen's confessor, happened to be passing at the moment when the weary mariner was knocking at the door of La Rabida Monastery to beg a little bread and water for his boy Diego, and was struck with the noble face of the dusty pedestrian.

Had Bartolomeo Colon reached London in time, had Christoval been by any chance a little later or a little earlier at the Monastery door, the fate of Europe might have been changed, and the destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race altered. Three centuries later it was again nearly revolutionized, for in 1806 the English held Buenos Ayres, and it was no secret that Napoleon was almost persuaded to abandon Europe as a field for his ambition and try what he could accomplish in the way of carrying out an empire among the dissatisfied provinces of South America. When Citizen Bonaparte seemed little likely to sit on the throne of Louis Capet he was on the point of offering his sword to the Sultan, as at later period Von Moltke actually did. It is curious now to speculate what would have been the present state of the Eastern Question had Napoleon carried his intentions into effect; or supposing that Moltke had remained in the Turkish service, whether the Danish War would have been fought, or Prussia's supremacy established at Sadowa or Sedan.

The cropping of Louis VII.'s chin brought on three centuries of bloodshed, and a sarcastic remark of Frederick the Great on Elizabeth Petrovna, of Russia, roused that virtuous Empress to take such a vigorous part in the Seven Years War that at one time Prussia seemed well nigh stricken unto death. Even Catharine II.—profoundly suspicious of Potsdam after the "scandal about Queen Elizabeth"—carefully examined her husband's correspondence before she concluded an alliance with the Royal Letter Writer. It is hardly forty years since Louis Phillippe threatened war against the Texan Republic because an irate citizen had shot the trespassing pigs of the French Ambassador. As it was he prevented the Lone Star Sovereignty from floating their European loan, and thus, the King and the pigs combined, hastened the annexation of Texas to the United States. The Dutch are said to have "jockeyed" us out of Malacca in exchange for Java by representing on the map, which our simple-minded Envoys took for granted, the one territory as large and the other as small; and among the most firmly rooted traditions of American diplomacy is one which represents the English commissioner as agreeing to the surrender of Oregon "because a country in which a salmon does not rise to the fly cannot be worth much." Laws have been altered through accidents before the Queen's printer's boy forgot to deliver Lord Beaconsfield's amendment to a bill.—*London Standard.*

A Promising Observatory.

In his report to the trustees of the James Lick Trust, with reference to his observations on Mount Hamilton, California, to determine the suitability of the summit of that mountain for the site of the proposed observatory, Mr. S. W. Burnham concludes that it offers advantages superior to those found at any point where a permanent observatory has been established. Mount Hamilton is thirteen miles due east (in an air line) from San Jose, Cal., the latter place being fifty miles south of San Francisco. The summit of the mountain is reached by a well-constructed highway, carried up by a circuitous route twenty-six miles long, and nowhere exceeding a grade of six feet in the hundred. The sides of the mountain, in most directions, are very steep, and form an acute angle at the summit, which is 4,250 feet above the level of the sea. The view from the peak is unobstructed, there being no higher ground within the radius of 100 miles. The atmosphere of the region is marvelously clear; indeed Professor Davidson, of the U. S. Coast Survey, in his work in the Sierra Nevada, at an altitude of 10,000 feet, was able to see with the naked eye the five-inch mirror of a heliotrope 175 miles distant.

Mr. Burnham had at his temporary observatory a six-inch refractor by Alvan Clark & Sons, with eyepieces giving power up to 400; also a full set of meteorological instruments. He remained on the mountain from August 17 to October 16, with an absence of three nights in September. During these sixty days there were forty-two nights that were first-class nights for astronomical purposes, seven medium nights, and eleven that were cloudy and foggy. There was not one clear night when the "seeing" was not good. In the opinion of Professor Davidson, based on the observations and experiences of the members of the Coast Survey, good seeing may be expected 250 nights every year, and 120 of these nights will be such as are rarely experienced in the east. Though his telescope was a small one, and his positive micrometer [made to order for double star work by a prominent London optician] "combined more features which should be avoided in an instrument of the kind intended for actual service than were ever found in any other micrometer," Mr. Burnham was able during his short stay on the mountain to discover forty-two new double stars, and to make micrometer measure of ninety. Five wide pairs previously catalogued by Herschel, Struve, and South, were found to be close groups of three; and six of the new double stars are prominent well-known stars visible to the naked eye.

ADVENTURES OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—It is a curious fact that the locomotive which, with its train, went down with the Tay bridge, is now running regularly between Glasgow and Edinburgh. For three months it laid in the bottom of the Tay, but when it was brought up it was found uninjured, except the funnel, dome and weather-board, which had to be renewed. She ran on her own wheels to Glasgow just as she came out of her long bath. Strange feelings might arise in the traveler's breast on learning that his train was drawn by that engine—but there is a locomotive engineer, it is said, in this country running regularly upon a railway upon which he was one time the cause of a most terrible disaster.

Don't Shilly-Shally.

There is an anecdote told of Wendell Phillips which it will do our young men no harm to remember. It is said that his wife, though a confirmed invalid, has always been an encouragement and an inspiration to him. When about to leave her sick chamber to make some stirring speech she was wont to say to him. "Now, Wendell, don't shilly-shally." How much this has had to do with his incisive and never uncertain utterances it might be hard to say. The words, however, shape themselves into a motto not to be forgotten. Whether you are engaged in the active business of life or indulging in the precarious luxury of making love "don't shilly shally."

In this peculiarly advanced age, when "things are not what they seem;" when we adulterate everything from food to religion, when the word shrewdness is received as a sufficiently accurate synonym for honesty, the great want is that uprightness and downrightness which means what it says and says what it means. If you want to succeed in life try the virtue of that higher law which commands you not to sand your sugar and not to shilly shally.

It was a very proper answer to him who asked why any man should be delighted with beauty, that it was a question that none but a blind man could ask.—*Clarendon.*

One of the most effectual ways of pleasing and of making one's self loved is to be cheerful; joy softens more hearts than tears.—*Mme. de Sartory.*

Wise men mingle innocent mirth with their cares as help either to forget or overcome them, but to resort to intoxication for the ease of one's mind is to cure melancholy with madness. —*Charron.*

(Bay City Tribune.)

Dr. A. A. Pratt of this city, says: St. Jacobs Oil is splendid. All to whom I have sold it, pronounce it the best medicine for rheumatism and pain they ever used.

Inclination and interest determine the will.—*Talleyrand.*

LOOKING BACK TO '72.

That the great campaign now upon us will exceed that of 1872, when the "Go West' philosopher" was in the field and fray, no one doubts. Time works wonders; but with some things it can make no change, as the following from our esteemed fellow citizen H. F. Behrens, Esq., will show: I have sold the Hamburg Drops since 1872, and have never heard a complaint; I know families who would not be without the Drops for anything. Every dealer says the same.

The art of praising caused the art of pleasing.—*Voltaire.*

Base Music. To be aroused from sweet and delicious slumber by a "cat serenade," is on a par with being annoyed in church by the steady hacking and coughing of individuals, who neglect to take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

"NEW-FANGLED NOTIONS"

may not work injury to people when they relate to matters of little consequence, but when entertained as to what we shall take when afflicted with serious disease they may lead to dear experience. Don't therefore trifle with diseases of the blood manifested by eruptions, blotches scrofulous and other swellings and grave symptoms, but take that well-tested and efficacious remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—the greatest blood-purifier of the age. If the bowels are very costive use also Dr. Pierce's Pellets (little sugar-coated pills.)

CURES FEVER AND AGUE.

PLEASANT VALLEY, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., March 21st, 1879.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—I write this to inform you that my child, one year old, has been permanently cured of the fever and ague in a week's time, and the use of but half a bottle of your Golden Medical Discovery. My wife, a long sufferer from liver complaint and biliousness, by the use of Discovery and Pellets has been entirely relieved. The Discovery has never disappointed us for coughs and colds. Yours truly,

JAMES STRICKELL.

MY DAUGHTER

[illegible] when decline was hour expected. [illegible] Dr. H. [illegible] Discovery, he will specially made a [illegible] 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, INDATOR & Co. 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper.

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