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FROM REV. E. P. GRANGER,
Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District:
ST ALBANS, VT., Jan. 20, 1880.
GENTS.—In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks when he became better; but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ringbone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found. Respectfully yours,
P. N. GRANGER.

PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL.
STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., March 16, 1880.
GENTS:—In justice to you and myself I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with Kendall's Spavin Cure, one very large one; don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large one off and two for the small one. The horse is entirely well, no bunch to be seen, and not at all stiff. This is a wonderful medicine.
Respectfully yours,
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Kendall's Spavin Cure is sure in its effects, mild in its action, as it does not blister, yet is penetrating and powerful to reach any deep-seated pain or remove any bony growth or other enlargement, such as spavin, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints and limbs, or rheumatism in man, or any purpose for which a liniment is used in man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild, yet certain in its effects. Send address for illustrated circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unequalled success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

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JOB WORK,
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EXECUTED TO ORDER,
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REASONABLE RATES.
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NO MORE.

My wind has turned to bitter north,
That was so soft a south before;
My sky that shone so sunny bright,
With foggy gloom is clouded o'er;
My gay green leaves are yellow black
Upon the dark autumnal floor;
For love, departed once, comes back
No more again, no more.

A roofless ruin lies my home,
For winds to blow and rains to pour;
One frosty night befell—and low!
I find my summer days are o'er.
The heart bereaved of why and how
Unknowing, knows that yet before
It had what e'en to memory now
Returns no more, no more.
—Arthur Hugh Clough.

THE STREAM OF LIFE.

Oh silvery streamlet of the fields,
That flowest full and free,
For thee the rains of spring return,
The summer dews for thee;
And when the latest blossoms die
In autumn's chilly showers,
The winter fountains gush for thee,
Till May brings back the flowers.

Oh! stream of life! the violet springs
But once beside thy bed;
But one brief summer, on thy path,
The dews of heaven are shed.
Thy parent fountains shrink away
And close their crystal veins,
And where thy glittering current flowed
The dust alone remains.
—William Cullen Bryant.

LAFAYETTE ON BUNKER HILL.

From Hon. Josiah Quincy's "Leaves from Old Journals" in the Independent we make the following extracts:

On the 30th of June, fifty-five years ago, Adjutant General Sumner sent me a notice that Governor Lincoln of Massachusetts had appointed me one of his aids. My fellow aids, whose appointments bore the same date, took time for consideration. And thus it happened that I, by far the youngest of the group, became senior aid, and consequently master of ceremonies during the second visit of Lafayette to Boston.

The second visit took place during the session of the General Court, and this, of course, necessitated a reception by that body. "I have been informed that the Legislature intend to receive the tribute of my personal respect," wrote Lafayette to my father, thus modestly parrying the compliment that was tendered him. "In which case it will seem proper for me to be arrived two days before the Bunker Hill ceremony. As to what I am to do, I cannot do better than to refer myself to your friendly advice, and shall hastily offer you and family my most affectionate, grateful respects." And so, according to his programme, the general arrived in time to appear at the State House on the 16th, and to make us a graceful and dignified speech, which his pretty French accent made very touching. He told us that Bunker Hill had been the pole-star upon which his eyes had been fixed, and he rejoiced in the prospect of assisting at the "grand half-secular jubilee" which was to take place the next day. I can see him as he then stood before us, looking all the better for his extended travels. A fine, portly figure, near six feet high, wearing lightly the three-score and ten years he had nearly completed, showing no infirmity save the slight lameness incurred in our defence, at the battle of Brandywine—such was the outward person of the general. His face, on nearer view showed traces of the sufferings through which he had passed; but his brown wig, which set low upon his forehead, concealed some of the wrinkles which time writes upon the brow, and made it difficult to realize that he was the comrade of the bald and white-headed veterans who came to greet him. The wig, however, did him yeoman's service. Without it he could never have ridden with his hat off through the continuous receptions and triumphal entries which were accorded him.

Every circumstance seemed to conspire to add dignity and pathos to the occassion. The day was simply perfect; as perfect as if made expressly for the imposing scenes it was to witness. Never before had so many people been packed into the city. "Everything that has wheels and everything which has legs," in the language of a stage driver of the period, "used them to go to Boston." My orders were to be at the Subscription House at nine in the morning. This was the new name for the mansion at the head of Park street, which had recently been opened as a club-house—the first I believe, known in New England. The duty assigned me was to meet the survivers of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and to introduce them to the general. I passed along the line of old men, taking the name of each of them from his lips, and repeating it to Lafayette. He immediately pronounced the name after me in tones of the deepest interest, as if that of a dear personal friend, and then, advancing, grasped the hand of each veteran with tender cordiality. There was no crowd of idle witnesses to gaze upon the scene. I stood the one young man among these honored heroes. If there were dry eyes in the room, mine were not among them. It was a scene for an historical picture, by an artist who could feel its interest. Thank Heaven, it escaped the conscious posings and other vulgarities of the modern photograph! No field or staff officer of the battle survived; but there was a captain, by the name of Clark, bending beneath his ninety-five years, who brought colonial times under King George into contact with the grand republic which had succeeded them. It was my duty to attach to the breast of each of these survivors a badge of honor, which was worn during the day. The brilliant civil and military procession which escorted Lafayette and and his veterns to Bunker Hill moved through crowds of spectators, who were overflowing with enthusiasm. It seemed as if no spot where a human foot could plant itself was left unoccupied. Even the churches along the route had been opened, and their windows were thronged with ladies. * * * I had intended to give the scene upon Bunker Hill from my own notes and recollections; but I find in the journal of my sister so excellent a record of the occasion that I shall presently avail myself of her kind permission to copy it for my readers.

After laying the corner stone, Lafayette positively refused to take the seat which had been prepared for him under the pavilion devoted to offizial personages and distinguished guests. "No," said he; "I belong there, among the survivors of the Revolution, and there I must sit." And so he took a seat among the veterans, with no shelter from the rays of a June sun. I have already implied that the address by Everett at Cambridge was a greater display of oratory than that of Webster at Bunker Hill; but above the power of any words, there was in the latter case the magnificent presence of the man. As America, in the patriotic fervors which had not then been chastened, seemed to tower superior to all other nations, so towered Webster above all other men. What a figure-head was there for the Ship of State! No man, as Sydney Smith said, could be so great as this man looked, and now he looked his very greatest. To describe him, as he stood before us, I must enlist the poets as reporters. "The front of Jove himself; an eye like Mars, to threaten and command." And below these there were the "Atlantean shoulders, fit to bear the weight of mightiest monarchies;" and, if so, then also the weight of that mightiest of republics which was to throw them into the shade. But there was one present who awakened a higher sentiment than Daniel Webster. The occasion was to be consecrated by prayer, and the venerable Joseph Thaxter, the chaplain of Prescott's own regiment, rose to officiate. Half a century before this man had stood upon that very spot, and in the presence of brave men, for whom that morning sun was to know no setting, called on Him who can save by many or by few for aid in the approaching struggle.

The eventful day (Friday, July 17, 1805) was welcomed by the roaring of cannon, which woke us at early dawn. The whole city was soon in motion. Carriages were driving at a tremendous rate; the troops were assembling on the Common, and the streets were thronged by multitudes, hurrying to and fro.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone we could not see, as it took place on the other side of the hill; but the dirge to the memory of the dead, borne by the wind in our direction, was very touching. After an hour had passed, those in the procession came forward and took their appointed seats. Just behind us were the survivors of the battle—a company of venerable old men, covered with badges, and attended with the greatest respect by the young soldiers of the present day, whose brilliant uniforms and youthful appearance formed a most striking contrast with the veterans they were supporting. Opposite were the soldiers of the Revolution, with Lafayette in the midst of them. The orator of the day ascended the stage, accompanied by the governor and his suite and many strangers of distinction. The Masons, with their white aprons and blue scarfs and banners glancing in the sun, were upon the side of the hill, behind the soldiers of the Revolution. Next to them came the military escort and then the countless multitude. Perfect silence prevaded this vast assembly when Mr. Thaxter, the chaplain of Prescott's regiment, rose to offer prayer. His voice was tremulous with age, as he raised it here again to offer the thanksgiving of another generation. The effect of Mr. Pierpont's beautiful hymn, sung by this vast assembly, to the tune of "Old Hundred," and accompanied by a full band, is beyond my power of description. In the fourth verse the music died away to the softest strains, and toward the conclusion swelled again to notes of solemn grandeur.

Mr. Webster then came forward, looking like one worthy to be the orator of such an occasion. Scarcely had he pronounced a few sentences, when he was interrupted by the shouts of the throng beyond the barriers. Their cries sounded wildly in the distance, and for some moments great apprehensions were felt that their anxiety to hear Mr. Webster would induce them to break through all restraint and rush forward upon the place where the ladies were seated. The countenances of the gentlemen upon the stage expressed deep anxiety, and some of the ladies almost fainted from alarm. We exerted all our influence to induce those about us to remain quiet. It was an appalling moment. Some of the crowd had begun to climb upon seats and pull away the awning that protected us. If the multitude beyond had followed them, it would have produced a conflict with the military and a painful scene. The guards, constables and marshals in vain endeavored to keep order. Mr. Webster seemed much agitated, and said, with an air of deep regret, "We frustrate our own work." Then, by a sudden impulse, he came forward, and, with one of his commanding looks, called to the marshals, in a voice of thunder, "Be silent yourselves, and the people *will* obey!" The commotion ceased almost, and Mr. Webster again commenced his oration.

At the conclusion of the exercises we repaired to a pavilion on the summit of the hill, where more than four thousand guests sat down to dinner. Patriotic toasts abounded. The sentiment given by Lafayette is interesting, as embodying the general confidence of the time and its lack of appreciation of the slow movements of history:

"Bunker Hill, and the holy resistance to oppression which has already enfranchised the American hemisphere. The next half-century jubilee's toast shall be—*To Enfranchised Europe.*"

The Spelling Reform.

The following are extracts from a letter recently addressed by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes to a member of the English Spelling Reform Association:—"If I have not taken sides with the Spelling Reform movement, it is very probably I was not taken hold early enough. I spell 'honor' and 'favor' without the u, and I may yet come to 'catalog' and 'felosofe'—if that is good phonography. At any rate I should not care to be an obstructive (if I could be) in the way of any well-organized, scholarly attempt to reform our English—and American—language. It is certainly barbarous to make ough take so many forms of pronunciation as it now does. But you must allow a fair share of old square-toed prejudice in their personal likings to old square-toed people. I hate to see my name spelt *Homs*, yet I never pronounce the l. I know from old Camden that its derivation is from the word *holm*, and I want the extra letter; an l is as good as an inch in this connection, if I may venture a debilitated pleasantry. There are many things I should like to have a glimpse of a hundred years from now, among the rest our English spelling. I have little doubt that many of the changes you contemplate will have taken place, and that I should look back upon myself in 1880 as a helpless bigot to superannuated notions long since extinct."

THE DEMOCRACY.

Reasons Why it Should not be Restored to Power.

From Senator Conkling's Speech at the New York Mass Meeting.

Friday night a great mass meeting was held in the Academy of Music, New York. Ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish presided, and made a brief address. Senator Conkling presented the issues of the campaign at great length, but was heard with the closest attention to the end. The following are some of the leading points of his speech.

WHAT IS AT STAKE.

These unerring proofs map and locate the bulk and substance of the Nation's wealth and business. But some man may say what has all this to do with electing Garfield and Arthur and a Republican Congress? I answer it has everything to do with it. Again, some man may say, all these vast enterprises and transactions are managed by individuals and corporations as private business, and what are they to politics or politics to them? I answer that the good of every one of them depends on just and friendly laws, and wholesome administration of the Goverment.

I say this, speaking in the great commercial metropolis of the Western hemisphere, and speaking to men whose wisdom, integrity and enterprise have made this one of the greatest, and in my belief the most generous, benevolent city on the globe. I affirm that the broad issue of this election is whether our collossal fabric of commercial, industrial and financial interests shall be under the management and protection of those who chiefly created and own it, or shall be handed over to the sway of those whose share in it is small, and whose experience, antecedents, theories and practices do not fit them or entitle them to assume its control.

Tariffs, tax taws, finances, currency, banks, courts, appropriations, the maintenance and enforcement of National as well as State laws—these are the things upon which prosperity depends, and these are the things at stake in this election. The party which represents the tax-paying portions of this country is the party whose representatives can best be trusted to vote upon drafts on the Treasury. A Congressman whose constituents "foot the bills," may not stand up alone, or with a few others, against his party and its caucus; but if he belongs to the party all of whose Congressmen represent tax-paying constituencies, they may be trusted to stand together against raids on the Treasury which they know all their districts would condemn. It is still more certain that if you place the tax-laying power into the hands of those who do but little of the tax-paying, your situation is like that of man who sat on a limb and sawed off the limb between himself and the tree.

The consideration of disparity of interest, if it stood alone, ought to turn the scale in deciding whether to put the Government into the hands of the Democratic party, "as now constituted and controlled," in the language of Gen. Grant. But inferiority of interest or antagonism of interest, is unfortunately not the only consideration. Banded sectional resentments and sterile hates disfigure and pervert the political policy of those who dominate the south, foreboding immeasureable peril and evil should they come to wield the whole forces of the National Government.

Intolerance of free action, and of equal rights in political or even business affairs is too patent and flagrant to be denied or doubted. One glance at southern elections proves ostracism, tyranny wrong in monstrous proportions. In 1868, eight southren states gave majorities for Grant. In 1872 seven states did the same thing. Their Republican vote was very large. Only four years afterwards 200,000 of these votes disappeared from the count. In the nine other southern States, in the same four years, 300,000 Republican votes disappeared from the returns also, making an absence 560,000 votes. Most of these stifled votes were the votes of men who had been slaves—freedmen, only just crowned with the crown of American citizenship, and proud and eager—more proud and eager than the most of us—to exercise the right to vote. Does any sane man doubt that they would have voted if they could, or that those who dared and could did vote, and that their votes were not honestly counted? If any man does doubt it, let him look at the spectacle presented in individual States.

THE REPUBLICAN VOTE IN THE SOUTH.

The voters of Georgia were registered before the election in 1866. The white voters numbered 95,808, the colored 93,458.

In 1876 the whole Republican vote counted was 50,446. Only twelve years later the whole Republican vote counted was 5,257. Pretences have been made that the freedmen of Georgia do not care to vote and often vote the Democratic ticket. Only read the savage laws of Georgia under the fiction of vagrancy and prison management, and then learn of their sickening, beastly administration, and human nature will tell you that the freedmen of Georgia do not support the Democratic party, but would cast it out if they could.

In 1876 the Republican vote of Louisiana was 77,174. Two years afterward the Republican vote disappeared from the election returns. Yet in 1867 in this same State the registry of voters showed 45,199 white voters and 84,481 colored voters; and in 1876 the registration showed a Republican majority of 22,314. In North Carolina in 1876 the Republican vote cast was 108,417. At the next Congressional election Republican votes scarcely appeared in the count. In Alabama in 1872 the Republicans cast 90,272 votes. They elected five of the seven Representatives to Congress and the Legislature by a large majority. In 1876, 63,230 Republican votes were counted—two years later, when a Governor and members of Congress were elected, not one Republican vote was counted. In South Carolina the registration showed that the colored voters outnumbered the whites by 32,724. In 1872 Grant received 72,870—46,587 majority. Every Congressional District elected a Republican. The Legislature was Republican by 95 majority. In 1876 the Republican vote cast was 91,870. Only two years afterwards, when a Governor and Congressmen were elected all the Republican votes counted in the States were 218.

THE FRUITS OF FORCE AND FRAUD.

This was a very carnival of fraud, cruelty and devilry. Voting places in Republican regions had been established twenty-five miles apart, and the Republicans of South Carolina do not ride by night or by day—they go on foot. They are poor and ignorant, but they know what emancipation meant, they know what the ballot-box means, they know which side they prayed and fought for in war, they know which side they would vote for in peace.

Force and tissue ballots took care of the election of 1878 in South Carolina. It was testified before a committee of the Senate that one man put about seven hundred vote into the ballot-box. This makes politics one of the "exact sciences" much more certain than the dice or lots with which offices and nominations were raffled off here the other day. In Mississippi, more than half the population is colored. Every year until 1874 the Republicans had a majority in all elections. In 1876 the Republican vote returned was 52,605. The next year it was but 1,168, and the year after 2,085. In all these States the Republican vote, and even the Republican committees and newspapers have been utterly suppressed.

Alabama has just held an election. The Greenback candidate for President went there and realized the embarrassment of the bull who butted against the locomotive. The whole proceeding was a shameful, wrong, and Mr. Weaver says that the enforcement of the National election laws is the only thing which will make a fair election possible. Arkansas has just voted—Arkansas, where until recently Republicans always elected members of Congress and the Legislature, where at the last Presidential election, 38,669 Republican votes were cast, and where now in no part of the State does the Republican vote appear. Repudiation and Democracy prevail mightily.

I repeat here, as I said in the Senate when the Government was taken by the throat and threatened with strangulation unless the election laws were stricken down, that the Democratic party would have to-day no majority in either House of Congress except for elections dominated and decided by violence and fraud.

REPUDIATION OF SOUTHERN DEBTS.

What use is made of all this ill-gotten power? One of its chief uses has been the repudiation of honest debts. Every Southern State but Texas has lately repudiated its obligations. The aggregate repudiation of State and municipal debts amounts to about three hundred million dollars. In 1872 the debts of Southern States were $242,500,000. Now these States recognize and pay interest on only $53,978,945. A large part even of this is unpaid and funded interest. On twenty millions, interest has been scaled down to 2 per cent. Whether the residue of debts are also to be foresworn is now an open issue.

Is there excuse or palliation for this? We are told so. What is it? It is that "carpet-bag governments" contracted these obligations. One difficulty with this excuse, and not the only one, is that it is not true. The anti-war debt, contracted before the "carpet-baggers" ever visited the South either with knapsack or without it, was ninety million dollars. No part of this debt has been paid; a large part has been repudiated. The "carpet-bag" government paid the interest on it regularly.

The increase of debt since the war was largely for public improvements. But the most damaging fact for this excuse is that all the alleged illegal issue of bonds charged upon the carpet-bag governments put together does not equal the sum repudiated by Georgia alone.

What are we to think of men and communities who go into wholesale repudiation as gayly as the troubadour touched his guitar? When Mr. Weaver brought forward in the House of Representatives a bill to issue "fiat money," and make it a legal-tender for all debts public and private, man after man from the South openly declared that if the word "private" were stricken out he would vote for the bill.

They had no objection to paying off public debts with chaff, but private debts they thought should be paid in money.

State debts are sacred above National obligations in Southern ethics—a "sovereign State" is of higher essence than the Nation, and this was the higher standing defence in rebellion for "going with their States." Moreover, State and municipal obligations are for home purposes. If their own State, faith and credit is not inviolate with Southern leaders, what in their hands would be the fate of obligations which were the means, the cause, the memorials of their defeat?

PERILS OF DEMOCRATIC ASCENDANCY.

But we are told General Hancock would watch them! An angel might watch a tiger; a child might attempt to divide a beefsteak with a bloodhound; a lamb might lie down with a lion, but the lamb would lie inside. The perils of Democratic ascendency in all the branches of the Government is deeper rooted than any measure within the scope of existing public questions. Statemen abroad talk of "the balance of power," and of "changing the map of Europe." These sayings mean not much more than might easily occur here.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The recent amendments to the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance of them are objects of unabated Democratic wrath—a wrath going to such excess as to compel the belief that free fraud in elections is deemed the only adequate means to party success. These amendments of freedom, especially the thirteenth and fourteenth, were established in the Constitution against the most desperate opposition the Democracy could make. As they gained power in States which had already ratified them, in impotent passion the farce was enacted of formally rescinding and withdrawing the irrevocable assent which had been finally given. This was done in Indiana and New Jersey, and Mr. Tweed did it in New York.

From first to last, the organs of Democratic doctrines have declared these Amendments illegally carried—illegal, because Democratic States that were out fighting, were not in to vote. They never yet have said or admitted that the Amendments were legally adopted. They did say in National Convention in 1872 that they opposed reopening the questions settled by the Amendments, and they did say in 1876 that they would accept them; but that they were legally valid, they have never said.

These Amendments are constantly and flagrantly defied in more than half the Democratic States, and have been for years. The laws enacted under them have been denounced in every form, and denounced as null and void, even since the Supreme Court has solemnly decided otherwise. It was to get rid of these laws that the revolutionary plot was laid last year to stop the wheels of Government, to close the courts, and post offices, and put out the beacon lights on the sea, and on the lakes, unless a repeal was yielded. With a thoroughbred Democratic President, whatever may happen in form to the Amendments, they will become more a dead letter than a quickening spirit, and the laws made to enforce them will be swept like leaves before a gale. Should these laws be swept away, and should the spirit which assails them in the South, and which called them into being, continue to rage, mildew will follow in the wake.

When Lincoln issued his proclamation of emancipation, men and women in this city were maddened by being made to believe that the slaves set free would swarm to the North, crowd out white labor, and beat down its wages. The draft riots were largely incited by this wicked, insane pretence. Throughout the North this was the appeal to the laboring man, and many members of Congress who had supported Lincoln were defeated at the ensuing election. Vainly we pleaded for reason. We said no; men do not fly from liberty; they fly from slavery and wrong. Events have vindicated the logic of freedom.

Once more I repeat the argument and the warning. The black man wants to remain by the graves of his fathers, but let persecutions go on, and the story of Pharaoh and of Egypt will be repeated.

An exodus, not of a few despairing souls, but a real exodus will begin, depriving Southern fields of the hands that should and would till them, and bringing to the North and the West a population not enured to Northern climes, and not adapted to usefulness and advantage here which fairly treated would come from them in the South.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The National banking system is another eyesore to the opposition. Their National Conventions have denied all power of Congress to authorize banks. By votes and speeches in Congress, by declarations of conventions and leaders, by studied amendments offered to the bills under which the National debt has been refunded, the National banking system has been struck wherever a blow could be put in. This fabric of banking is now inwrought not only with the business of the country, but with the maintenance of specie payments—it stands a lion in the path of flat money, inflation and all the long train of financial heresies which possess the Democratic mind, especially in the South. In unnumbered ways, direct and indirect, this vast interest is constantly exposed to the action of Congress.

The Cincinnati Convention seems to have felt the need of a little caution on this point when it nominated Mr. English for Vice-President. He is president of a National bank. They nominated a Union General as a blind to the soldiers, and a bank officer as a blind to bankers. Evidently it is thought the Northern Democratic team drives better with blinders. But even blinders do not always answer. In 1864, after solemnly asserting, just when the rebellion was gasping its last, that the war for the Union was a failure, the Democratic Convention, at instigation coming then from the sheltering refuge of the Canadian shore, the same instigation which prompted a like expedient now, put up a Union General. That General did not issue Order No. 40 in the midst of lawlessness and butchery, which civil authority could not arrest. No, he issued orders arresting the Legislature of Maryland, a State which had not seceded, and he issued orders proclaiming martial law and suspending the habeas corpus at election time, and placed soldiers as supervisers of the polls. But even with such a Union General the disguse was too thin.

The resolution admitting Texas to the Union in 1845 provided for erecting out of Texas four additional States. The area and population are both sufficient. The area is 274,000 square miles, the population a million and a half. Such a proceeding would add eight to the number of Southern Senators, and add to Southern power in the Electoral College. From New-Mexico and other territories, whose traditions and prejudices have descended from slave-holding influences, several new States may also be made. Schemes exist, not in Embryo but far advanced, to obtain "a slice of Mexico." Cattle stealing on the Rio Grande boarder has been and is a fruitful occasion for incursions into Mexico. Special cavalry regiments of unusual size have been raised and stationed on the Texan frontier. It is an open secret that not long ago much exertion and alertness were needed to keep us out of another Mexican war.

Without violating the Constitution or transcending the usages of the Republic, at least seven new States could be brought in, and in the case of some of them a very plausible case could be made. The project would become a high party measure. Its success would assure complete Democratic ascendency in the Nation for a generation at least. It would put the Government not merely in the hands of the Democratic party, but of the Southern Democratic party.

Why should not this be done? Who and what is to prevent it if the Democratic party is elected? The Northern wing could never resist the Southern wing in Congress were these new States brought forward for admission. The Northern wing never could, never will, and never can withstand the pressure of the far stronger South wing. Gravitation and arithmetic make such resistance impossible, just as a pound cannot outweigh a ton, just as one man cannot outnumber a regiment. The past is pitiful in its warnings in this behalf. Despite pledges and Northern indignation, Northern Democrats in Congress united in voting down the Wilmot proviso in order to make California a slave State; united in voting for the Fugitive Slave law; united in the migaty perfidy which overthrew the Missouri Compromise in order to fasten slavery on Kansas and other States, and united in defeating the Homestead law—all at the behest of the Southern majority.

Mr. Van Buren at last, like Macbeth, would "go no further in this bloody business," and political destruction was his reward. Mr. Douglass at last made a brave stand against sectional aggression, and he was hunted to his grave. Caucus is King, and the avenging angel is hardly more inexorable in decree, or more unerring in retribution.

ASSAULT ON THE JUDICIARY.

One of the main bulwarks of the Republic is the Judiciary. The Courts of Justice are umpire, conservator, citadel. The Supreme Court is the final arbiter of many momentous controversies. This great tribunal is very obnoxious to Southern leaders in Congress and out. It is in their way. It does not always decide as they think. The halls of Congress rang last year with assertions, uttered with passionate vehemence, that the laws for protecting elections are unconstitutional. Soon afterward a case on the docket of the Supreme Court, involving the validity of these laws was reached, and the Court decided them valid. A Register in Bankruptcy not long ago overruled the Chief Justice on the construction of a statute, and so it often happens that the Court is not able or reconcile enough to get at the "true inwardness" and profound depths of the law as understood on the hustings, where the moonshiner thrives and the fire-eater reigns. Mutterings deep and loud, breathings of dire longings to "go for" the Court, have for years been gathering in volume.

In the House of Representatives for two or three years this feeling has now and again found harsh voice in unseemly sinister words. Not only Kentucky, through the chairman of the Judiciary Committee Mr. Knott, but Missouri, North Carolina and other States, assisted, I regret to say, by a Representative from this city, have uttered language gross and calumnious of the Court, aspersing its integrity and its decisions. "Mere drivel," "plausible sophistry," "packed, partisan and demoralized," "packed tribunal," decisions to be observed, "pro tempore" only, "dirty work of its masters," "made a political decision to order," "fiery indignation of an inflamed people"—these are some of the buffetings to be found in "The Congressional Record," delivered sometimes from carefully written speeches, and sometimes received, "The Record" says, with "loud applause!"

To what does all this pave the way? The Congressional Record will inform you. On the 26th of January, 1883, Mr. Manning, of Mississippi—a State well known to be jealously sensitive to the pure administration of justice and the rigorous punishment of crime—especially hideous, cowardly murder and massacre—introduced a bill to place twelve new additional Judges on the Supreme Bench. What an easy, effectual, and withal plausible disposition this would make of the Court. Increased business would be such an innocent excuse—the Court could sit by sevens for some purposes, and meet in banque for all large purposes when State sovereignty and State rights amendments to the Constitution, and cotton taxes and the like are at stake. The bill passed to a second reading and was referred to a committee, whose chairman a few days afterward came into the House and denounced the Court, and said a majority of the present Judges were "hopelessly lost in a fog." For the present it would be premature and bungling to pass such a bill; a veto might spoil it, and it might spoil the result in some close Northern State. But let the Democrats elect their President, or rather their party—for the party is running—and who will say that this bill will not find its way to the statute-book. You can all say what sort of Judges the twelve new ones would be.

But no new law is needed; nature's law, and the statutary limit of age at which Judges may retire, will, during the next four years, vacate at least four seats, on the Supreme Bench. These four appointments will decide the political complexion of the Court. With what Judges would the Democracy fill them?

The Circuit and Distric Courts are obnoxious also. They are still more easy to deal with. Like the Judges of the Supreme Court, these Judges hold their places during good behavior, but legislation, as has often been seen in States and in the Nation, has ways to plow around this stump. Abolishing a circuit or district, or adding to it another, takes his seat out from under a Judge and gets rid of him finally; he is "legislated out."

Thus the whole judicial establishment of the Republic is at the disposal of the law-making power.

With courts revolutionized to conform to reactionary notions and dogmas, prejudices and interests, what may be the fate of questions affecting "commerce among several States," revenue, bank and legal-tender currency, the taxation of Government bonds, the currency in which these bonds are payable, civil rights acts, election laws, claims growing out of the war, claims for refunding the war tax on cotton, the late amendments, and many other grave matters, no man can predict.

OPPOSITION TO THE ARMY.

The Army too is envied—its "offence is rank." Less than four lines of the Revised Statutes are all that denies commissions in the Army to men who, educated at the country's cost, and presented with their country's sword, drew that sword against their country's life. A bill to repeal these four lines is now pending in the Senate, already passed to a third reading by the solid Democratic vote. On the 25th of February last, Mr. Hoskell of Maryland was relieved from the operation of this exclusion, and a Senator from Arkansas moved as an amendment its total repeal. The ayes and nays were demanded, and thirty-six Senators, every Democrat who was present, voted aye. Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York contributed their Democratic votes to this Southern proposition of "reform." Subsequently the mover and all, concluded to reconsider and drop the amendment—a sagacious conclusion in a "Presidential year."

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, moved in the House the repeal of this safe guard to the army as a rider to an appropriation bill, but it was hudded out of sight on a point of order—a judicious point in a Presidential year." The Democratic majority put in the Army bill a provision that officers now in the Army might receive advanced rank and pay if they would retire—a benevolent, thoughtful provision certainly. But if a body of Army officers could thus be coaxed out of the service, there would be so many vacancies to be filled, and filled by the President by and with the advice and consent of a Democratic Senate. When this free will offering was presented, a cry arose about "gift bearing Greeks," and other ungracious symptoms were manifested on the Republican side, and so brevet rank and brevet pay stand over at least till the season of Santa Claus.

Meanwhile the Army has been reduced to a skeleton, and whenever a scare, a pretense, a speck of war on the Mexican border or elsewhere can be discovered or invented, the Army must be increased and filled up. Filled up by whom? That depends on the approaching election. If Garfield and Arthur are chosen, by Union men—men always for the Union to the core. If Hancock and English and the Democratic party get in, by men who "went with their States." Confederate soldiers would flock to the standard of military as well as of civil service reform, and flock in a fervor of magnanimity and devotion, ready to let by-gones be by-gones, and to forgive the "usurpations of Lincoln" and the "unconstitutional coercion of sovereign States." Why shouldn't they?

Who should be warranted to assert that a Confederate soldier was false or immodest in professing patriotic intentions while seeking rank in the Army of the Republic. No man ought to assert it, and yet all fair men would agree that, other things being equal, preferments in the Army should be given to those who fought in that Army, rather than to those who assailed it in the dread extremity of the Nation's life.

HOSTILITY TO THE REVENUE LAWS.

The present tariff and revenue laws are deemed very bad by the dominant element of the Democracy. They want to change them. They will change them radically whenever the way is clear. There is a whiskey rebellion now in several States, and the officers of the law are powerless to suppress it. In Alabama the law is resisted, and the process of the courts destroyed and defied. Recently a warrant was issued for the arrest of one Penton, charged with such an offense. A deputy-marshal went with a posse to execute the warrant. In his report to the Marshal he says Penton assembled from twenty-five to fifty armed men, and set him and the law at defiance. When cautioned to desist, Penton replied, "When Hancock is elected this damn foolishness will stop.'

The thing to stop, thus piously predicted, is the collection of the tax on whiskey—that mild beverage so sacred to the Democratic heart, so grateful to the Democratic stomach, and so nourishing to Democratic principles. The Law is defied in Arkansas, and the officers apply to the Governor for the use of the arms of the United States lo

LOWELL JOURNAL.

JAS. W. HINE, EDITOR.

Lowell, Michigan, October 6, 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 U. Butler.
2. Jacob S. Dunlap.
3. David H. Cook.
4. Charles Dunsmoor.
5. Aaron B. Turner.
6. Ira T. Bingham.
7. Ira Mills Ray.
8. William H. Potter.
9. Samuel A. Browne.

State Ticket.

For Governor,
DAVID H. JEROME.
For Lieutenant Governor—
MORGAN K. CROSBY
For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM JENNEY
For State Treasurer,
BENJAMIN F. HUTCHINS.
For Auditor General—
JOHN M. LATIMER.
For Commissioner of the State Land Office—
JAMES M. SEARSMITH.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
CORNELIUS A. GOWER.
For Attorney General,
JACOB J. VAN HEFEN.
For Member of the State Board of Education—
EDGAR BELKNAP.

Congressional Ticket.

1.—HENRY W. LORD.
II.—EDWIN WALDO FULLER.
III.—EDWARD S. LACEY.
IV.—JAMES H. MCMILLAN.
V.—GEORGE G. WEBBER.
VI.—OLIVER L. SPAULDING.
VII.—OMAR D. CONGER.
VIII.—RUSWELL G. HORR.
IX.—JAY A. HUBBELL.

Republican Legislative Ticket.

For State Senator, 29th Dist.—
HENRY C. RUSSELL.
For Representative, 81 Dist.
CHARLES W. GARFIELD.
For Representative, 84 District,
HIRAM PALMERLEE.

Republican County Ticket.

Sheriff—ISAAC T. LAWRENCE.
Clerk—FRED S. CLARK.
Treasurer—CYRUS K. BISHOP.
Register—JOHN A. VERDIER.
Judge of Probate—CYRUS E. PERKINS.
Prosecuting Attorney—FRED A. MAYNARD.
Circuit Court Commissioners—JAMES R. WILLSON, CORNELIUS VAN ANTWERP.
Coroners—DANIEL A. LAYMOUNTAIN, DEWITT C. BURCH.
Surveyor—JOEL SEELEY.

THE ISSUE OF 1880 CLEARLY DEFINED.

Wade Hampton to Virginia Democracy.

"Consider what Lee and Stonewall Jackson would do were they alive. There 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.

The Democrats carried Fort Sumpter in 1861.

There will be no electoral votes in Maine for Hancock.

The Chicago Times is the worst Sloroy paper in this country.

Gen. Hancock is worried to think that so many of his backers are pull-backers.

It is quite evident that the Chicago Times has heard directly from English's bar'l.

The Democrats at Hot Springs, Ark., run up the rebel flag and huzza for it right smart.

It is a sectional fight, forced upon a divided north by a solid south. No democrat can deny it.

In 1864 the Democrats said the war was a failure. They are trying now to prove that they were right then.

Dan Voorhees called Union soldiers "Lincoln's dogs." Dan Voorhees lits up his voice for Hancock and English.

Four years ago greenbackers did re-sumption would ruin the country. Give us more of that same ruin—its good to take.

The Detroit Evening News announced the other day that Senator Jones of Nevada had come out for Hancock. It was news to Jones.

And now the honest Democratic scheme is to make Democratic greenbackers believe that Weaver has sold out to the Republicans. Play it fine.

No body but bounty jumpers will go back on the Democratic ticket.—*Free Press.* No paper but a free-in-the-rear sheet would talk like that.

Answer to Hancock's letter on rebel claims: "You will run things to suit the old boys of the south or they will run the machine themselve."—*Robert Toombs.*

The Democratic papers haven't called Ben. Butler "Old Cockeye," "The Beast," "Old Spoons" or any of those pet names for over a month. He is "Beloved Brother" now.

"The war for the Union was right, everlastingly right; the war against the Union was wrong, forever wrong."—*Gen. Garfield.* "Death to the Union!"—*Robert Toombs in 1880.*

A recent canvass of the convicts in Sing Sing prison resulted as follows: Hancock 1,064, Garfield 4. Hancock's majority in that institution is 1,060. Sing, brothers—Sing Sing.

Next Tuesday, Oct. 12, elections occur in Ohio and Indiana. The former state will go Republican; the latter will be very likely to go Democratic, if Kentucky has made right calculations.

It is reported that the state liquor dealers' association has instructed its members to vote for John Davenport nominee for Governor. What pledges has former Holloway been making?

The Free Press thinks a good deal of such men as Blackburn. And Blackburn said in congress that they would not stop until every vestige of war legislation was wiped from the statute book. Cheers by the Free Press.

A democratic friend suggests to us that there were some democratic Generals in the Union army. Very true; but there were a great many more democratic Generals in the rebel army. Suggestions of this kind are powerfully suggestive, my friend.

When a political paper does not support its party unreasonable for office, that paper owes it to its party, to itself and to the party's candidate to give its reasons for withholding its support. The Democratic Standard still refuses to support Randall for Congress and still refuses to state its reasons for not supporting him. It may be that the conscience stricken editor is undergoing a prolonged attack of the spasm his inner self that will result in a political change of heart, and his final declaration for Weldon and the whole Republican ticket. Give him time.

Northern democrats are willing that Wade Hampton should refer to the past in his appeals to Southern democracy to stand firm, but they call it "bloody shirt" when Republicans refer to the past in appealing to the loyal men of the north to stand firm. Consistency.

Gen. Weaver is still suffering badly with the greenback fever, but for all that he talks and acts like an honest man. In trying to make people believe that he has sold out to the Republicans, the Democrats and Democratic organs have been trying to give him away. That is the scheme, gentlemen.

A well known writer says: "I never knew a literary pirate or coward that didn't seek to hide himself behind some respectable title." The correspondent of the Iowa Standard that stalks behind the signature of "Deacon" and throws paper wads at the JOURNAL, knows how it is himself.

The Democrats claim that Indiana will go democratic from 10,000 to 15,000. The state of the majority depends largely upon the number of Kentuckians that "go visiting." It need not be at all surprising if the Democratic Central Committee of Indiana. The Republicans will take New York, Connecticut and New Jersey and call it square.

A stalwart Democrat at Charlotte, Mich., believes that "the principles for which Lee and Jackson fought are on trial to-day." The Charlotte Republican says of him: "Not only that, but he claims the north was in the wrong in the war of the rebellion, and that the rebel claims should be paid and rebel pensions should be allowed." If he thinks so let him say so. Michigan is no bulldozing State.

More from the "Records."

The records distinctly state that 77 *Union soldiers* have been discharged from positions in the United States Mint by the Democratic officers of the House and Senate since they captured the two houses of congress. The records also distinctly state that 88 *rebel soldiers* have been employed at the United States Capitol since the Democrats have had control of congress. We have the list of names on our table if anybody desires to see it. This was the first move toward Democratic "reform." How do you like it, war Democrats?

Blessed Bondholders.

There has been a vast amount of ignorant ranting about the "bloated bondholders" and is yet, although less of it than four years ago. The great trouble has been with those who have done so much loud talking about the "bloated bondholders," they have not posted themselves on the question. Now who are these bloated bondholders? A schedule of the holders of the four-percent registered bonds is printed at Washington every three months and if those ignorant croakers would hold their tongues long enough to open their eyes they would see that this schedule contains the names of 49,141 persons, 7,683 of whom hold bonds for $500 and less in amount. Among this number are the names of 2,687 women, many of them widows of Union soldiers, killed by rebel bullets. What man is cowardly enough, mean enough, to say repudiate these bonds, or pay them in worthless scrip, or tax them to death? Who is so small souled and contemptible as to call those poor widows who have invested these safe investments, at such a low rate of interest, "bloated bondholders," "grinding monopolies" and the like? Shame on such. Even ignorance is no excuse for the insult.

A Very this Democratic Trick.

The Grand Rapids Democrat attempts to mislead its readers in regard to the strength of the solid democratic south by presenting figures showing that the Democratic vote of the northern states largely exceeds that of the southern states. Some of our democratic readers have also called our attention to this fact. Now we will make them wise they hadn't. And the very fact that the popular vote of the northern states largely exceeds that of the southern states is just the strongest possible argument we make. Now it is well known by every man, woman and child that the power of a political party is represented in congress. Laws are not made by the popular vote, but by the vote of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, to whom that power is wholly delegated. Now mark this. In the House of Representatives there are now 183 Republicans and 148 Democrats. Of the 148 Democrats *99 are from the southern states*, leaving only 49 Democrats to represent the northern states. In the Senate there are 33 Republicans and 42 Democrats. Of the 42 Democrats *30 are from the southern states*, leaving only 12 northern Democrats in the U. S. Senate. This gives the southern states in Congress 129 Democratic votes and the northern states 61 Democratic votes. The southern Democrats outvote the northern Democrats *more than two to one!* The Southern Democracy dictate and control all Democratic measures in Congress. They control all the committees in Congress. We all know that. The Democrats know it. And it is the biggest kind of fool talk for them to prate about the relative popular vote between the north and south. It will deceive nobody but themselves. Such talk isn't even good nonsense.

From New York.

A gentleman from near Jamestown, N. Y., was in Lowell last week and in answer to the question as to how that state was going this fall, replied that it would go for Garfield and Arthur sure. He said that the business men of the large cities were satisfied with the present prosperous times and did not want a change. Among them are many Democrats who voted for Tilden four years ago. Now they not only declare their intention to vote for Garfield but they will work their level best for the success of the Republican ticket. In the city of Buffalo he manufacturing Democratic business men, whom he knows personally, who had come out for Garfield. He never was sanguine before of the cities so deeply interested in politics before. They argue that a change would be disastrous and the only way to perpetuate prosperous times is to continue in power the party that has so ably managed the finances of the country. He says, also, that the farmers for the same way and that hundreds of them who four years ago voted for Tilden under the banner of "Reform" are now working zealously for Garfield and the Republican ticket. The canvass shows very large Republican gains in the rural districts of the State.

"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

The Rebel Brothers Claims.

There is no more doubt in the minds of intelligent, thinking men that millions of dollars will be asked to pay various southern war claims, if the Democrats get in full power than there is that the sun shines on a clear day. The bills already introduced to this end afford sufficient proof and show conclusively that the disposition of the south is to make a raid on the national treasury that will more than empty its vaults. Certainly if the ex-rebels have the check to demand the southern states of the United States to pay certain southern claims that have already once been paid in full, they will not hesitate to demand anything.

On November 16, 1871, in the House, a joint resolution introduced by ex-rebel Postmaster General Reagan was reported back as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue at once to pay in full the claims of citizens of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, for their use of legal representatives, the amount of their respective claims, allowed by the years eighteen hundred and fifty-nine eighteen hundred and sixty, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; and the appropriation of three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby available for said purposes: Provided, That payments shall be made for services rendered up to May thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, only upon such evidence as shall satisfy the Postmaster General, and not thereafter; and the provisions of section thirty-four hundred and eighty of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not be applicable to the payments herein authorized; and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The rebel claimants, it will be observed, were in an impatient and mandatory mood. "The Secretary shall begin at once to pay *in full*, *&c.* They had yet to learn "to labor and to wait." They wanted the $275,000 at once, on the principle of "first come first served," each case to be paid in full, just so far as the money would go, and were quite willing to trust the claims remaining unpaid to future appropriations.

The debate which followed, (February 15, 1878,)—in which Messrs. Reagan (Democrat,) of Virginia, and Money, (Democrat,) of Mississippi, were most prominent in behalf of the "stand-and-deliver" joint resolution aforesaid—was very able on both sides, and subsequent revelations developed that on one side it was pre-eminently crafty and deceitful.

On the 8th of March, after a three-weeks' opportunity to verify his facts, Mr. Reagan referred in part, and said the exposure was made retreated from none of his former statements, that, as the Postmaster General of the rebel Confederacy, he was well satisfied that the Confederate Government had paid none of these claimants—had compelled them to account to the United States for all the money and stamps in their possession up to May 31, 1861. And he again urged the payment of these claimants for their services up to that date as a debt due on principles of morality and public law—"accounts for the adjustment of which authority should be given."

But it happens that the archives of the rebel Government are in the War Department at Washington, and Messrs. Conger and Willitts, Republican Representatives from Michigan, devoted the intervening time—as Reagan might have done—to looking up the facts touching these claims. The facts are as follows:

In proclamations dated respectively Monday, May 13, 1861, and May 21, 1861, signed by "John H. Reagan, Postmaster General, authorizing certain special agents, all postmasters, mail messengers, and special contractors, and messengers, to retain in their possession, and turn over to the Confederate Postmaster General, the said John H. Reagan, all moneys which shall have accrued from the postal service of the United States prior to the 31st June, 1861—all stamps, stamped envelopes, and stamping and other stamping dies, and all other properties of government, and all other property belonging to or connected with the postal service, in their possession, or under their control, to the Postmaster General, or Chief Clerk, Department of Conference, 1862, the aggregate of the claims for which was given in our table below as May 31, 1861, is given as $275,444 17. By Confederate laws, approved and passed February 9, 1861, January 27, 1862, and February 21, 1862, these claims were assumed by the Confederate Government, and payment provided for their payment, and commissioners were required, in receiving their payments, to deem them as if the United States should, ever afterwards, claiming for these services that they should refund to the Confederate Government.

All these facts, so virulently in conflict with Reagan's statements in the House, are fully vouched for in the official report of Postmaster General Reagan, made up to that of May 2, 1861, the last which could be made from the Confederate archives, and the date of the claims for which is given as aggregating $275,444 17. Reagan says that he "thinks he himself paid $66,000 to meet the presumption that during the remaining two months he had collected money enough to pay the claims."

The statement of these facts, exposing the villainous scheme of the rebels to steal from the national treasury, felt like a bombshell in the House, and startled the entire north. On the 16th of March, 1878, the Reagan resolution was reported back to the House from the committee of the whole with the enacting clause stricken out. On a motion to reconsider the vote ordering the main question 78 *Democrats voted yea and only 29 Democrats voted nay*, clearly showing that a large majority of the democrats were in favor of, or at least not opposed to, the injustice scheme to steal money out of the treasury to pay the fraudulent claim.

Now we submit to the JOURNAL reading and to every candid, intelligent man, that if the ex-rebels dare attempt to roll back the treasury to pay southern claims that have already once been paid, they will most certainly demand the payment of southern claims that have not been paid. They have done it already and they will do it again and if the north wants to be taxed to death to pay these claims—billions of dollars—the north is that end can be opened by electing the Democratic ticket.

Hope on, Hope Ever.

Some kind soul sends a sparkling communication to the Ionia Standard, recounting many of the excellent virtues of the editor of this paper, at the same time deploring in accents sad and sorrowful, our political utterances and sentiments. As the writer has had opportunity to say that "the Union is as safe as safe in the hands of the Democratic party as in those of their own (the Republican) party," we shall endeavor to forget his severe chiding, as well as bad grammar, and continue to feel perfectly at peace with our own political convictions. In concluding his elaboration the unknown writer "asks the prayers of all prayerful democrats" in our behalf. Well, if we have been, or shall hereafter be, the means of bringing even one democrat to his knees, it will show to the world that we have had a mission to perform never before delegated to so successful a worker in a good cause. We await results with "fearful joy" and pray that the prayers of democrats be worth living for.

Buy Parmelee's Condition Powders. Full pound packages, price 25 cents. For sale by Hunt & Hunter. Dun1

CAMPAIGN CUDS.

For everybody to Chew.

Offered by Democracy to the Voters this Fall.

We present below a few choice campaign cuds from democratic papers and speakers and ask every voter to proceed carefully and prayerfully to masticate them. If they taste good, swallow them; if they taste bad spit them out.

DEMOCRATIC SIGHTSEER.

We killed a great many Yankees during the war, and I wish we had killed more, because we gained more than we gives us the victory and our cause succeeds.—*James G. Field, Attorney General of Virginia, September 15, 1880.*

If you desire that those heroes buried yonder (pointing to the Confederate monuments) shall not have died in vain, vote the Democratic ticket and vindicate the principles for which they sacrificed their lives.—*Governor Fitzhugh Lee at Portsmouth, Va. September 2, 1880.*

I yield, fellow citizens, as you know, to none in devotion to our lost cause. I shall never declare the men who fought for it traitors or rebels.—*Wade Hampton of Charleston, July 8, 1880.*

Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. These are the same principles for which they fought for four years.—*Wade Hampton at Stanton July 26, 1880.*

We do not intend to stop until we have stricken the last vestige of your law legislation from the statute book.—*Congressman Blackburn of Kentucky in the House, April 5, 1879.*

When General Hancock is elected he will carry the Government back where it was when the Republicans got it.—*Franklin Landers, Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, in August 1880.*

"If troops shall be joined in the north to march against the people of the south A FIRE IN THE REAR WILL BE OPENED UPON SUCH TROOPS WHICH WILL SITHER DISPERSE THEIR MARCH AGGOUNTERED OR DEFFULLY ACCELERATE IT."—*Detroit Free Press in February, 1861.*

I thank God that the old cuss (Zach. Chandler) is down, down, down in hell. —*Col. Monsmere, Editor of the Grand Rapids Democrat, in his speech at Ottawa Point, Jul. Sept. 1880.*

Down the Trials! This country would have been better off without them. Look here, once more. I will settle with you, but not for a thousand dollars. You set too high a price for your damned young one, and I am being witnessed to prove that she never made you a dollar: *Words spoken by Wm. H. English, Democratic candidate for Vice-President as sworn to by John Smith whose little girl had been killed by a street car and for whose life, English, President of the company refused to pay until compelled by the courts.*

"I am as positive that Hancock will be elected as I am that there is a God in the heavens. You say that he is a Yankee. Well, I know that; and I know, too, that his sword has pierced the breast of many a gallant man in gray. But what are we to do? We can not put in one of our own men this time, and have to take a Yank! That being the case, we have to take one who is less Yankee than the most of them. You may depend upon it, sir, that, 'Yank' or no 'Yank' elected, the old boys of the South will see that Hancock does the fair thing by them. In other words, he will see that we have our rights, or they will run the thing themselves. They are not going to be played with any longer. If you hear any man say that Hancock will not carry all of the South, you may put him down as a fool."—*Robert Toombs of Georgia, in August, 1880.*

If it had so happened that the Confederates had occupied Washington and taken possession of all the public buildings, and Pennsylvania had become a Confederate state (in which case we fancy Gen. Hancock, like Gen. Lee, would have resigned and offered his sword to his native state), Baltimore had become a Confederate seaport, New York a Confederate metropolis, slavery restored, the national debt repudiated and the Confederate constitution adopted, we apprehend the world would not have come to an end, nor America liberty nor American Union. A greater calamity might have befallen the United States by placing people of the north, and *may yet.*—*Meridan (Miss.) Mercury, Sept. 24, 1880.*

These are a few specimens of democratic literature sent out to win votes. And it is just the kind of talk that makes votes, too. South of Mason and Dixon's line it makes Democratic votes—north of that line it makes Republican votes. Reader, how do you like it.

No Grumbling Now.

No one says now that there isn't enough currency in the country to meet the demands of trade, &c. No one says now that it isn't good enough. Democratic literature sent out to win votes. And it is just the kind of talk that makes votes, too. South of Mason and Dixon's line it makes Democratic votes—north of that line it makes Republican votes. Reader, how do you like it.

No Grumbling Now.

No one says now that there isn't enough currency in the country to meet the demands of trade, &c. No one says now that it isn't good enough. How different from four years ago when so many were demanding more greenbacks, more money, more everything. Time has proved that the Republican policy was the wisest policy. We are having good times, there is plenty of good money—it is worth 100 cents on the dollar, and now what's the matter? Give it up, eh? Well, we should think so.

One of the most painful and distressing diseases to which the flesh is heir is Piles. Dr. DONANKO'S PILE REMEDY has been tried, tested and proved to be an infallible remedy for the cure of all kinds of Piles. Price 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. 49y1

We have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A small injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cts. Sold by Hunt & Hunter.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan, county of Ionia, ss. At a session of the Probate Court, held at the county of Ionia, in the Probate Office, in the city of Grand Rapids, on Wednesday the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Present: Cyrus E. Perkins, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John P. Myers deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified of William Myers, widow of said deceased praying for the reasons therein set forth, that a certain one in fee in this county, be disposed to the best will and testament of said deceased, duly executed by the said deceased, and that the execution, trust and administration of said estate may be granted to the petitioner or some other fit person, the executrix in said will named, and that Thursday, the 28th day of October next at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that notice thereof be given to all and other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Lowell Journal, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(TRUE COPY.) CYRUS E. PERKINS,
A true copy. Judge of Probate.
ANDREW E. MASON, Register. 1w8

LOWELL NATIONAL BANK.
OF LOWELL, MICHIGAN.
CAPITAL, $50 000.
SURPLUS, $10 000.

DIRECTORS:

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

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

Health Is Wealth.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Neuralgia, Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Sexual Exhaustion, Premature Old Age, caused by indiscretion, self-abuse or over-indulgence, which lead to misery, decay and death. One box will generally cure recent cases. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied by the cash, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Address Dr. E. C. West & Co., Sole Proprietors, Chicago, Ill. Sold by druggists. Dr. Hunter & Co., Wholesale Agents, Detroit. Fitzsch & Co. Wholesale Agents Detroit, Mich.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Lowell, Mich., Sept. 14, 1880.

Dr. J. B. Goodsell, Lowell.

Dear Sir.—To express my gratefulness to you and for the benefit of my friends, I have concluded to publish the following open letter. I have tried for the past 7 or 8 years at the expense of over $100 to get a set of teeth and never found one that I could wear 2 months until you made me an upper and under set on celluloid which I wear with perfect ease and comfort. I cheerfully recommend you to all who stand in need of work in your profession.

Yours with respect,

A. H. KING.

1lw4

THE OLD FLAG!

SHE STILL WAVES O'ER Kopf & Hill's Furniture Headquarters

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

Book Cases, Bedroom and Parlor Settees, Wood and Marble Top Center Tables, Extension and Drop Leaf Tables.

Also a large assortment of

Chromos, Looking Glasses,

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

Undertaking a Specialty.

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

KOPF & LANGS.

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!

Particular pains have been taken in selecting the finest line of

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 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, 10 "
Heavy Shirting, 10 "
Plain Worsted Dress Goods, 15 "
Handsome Dress Goods, 25 "
Silks, for trimming, 65 "
Satins, for trimming, 65 "

Our Carpets, Largest Assortment in Lowell, prices from 20 cts. up.
Most Beautiful Ladies' Shoes, $1.50 up.
Gents' Boots, $2 "
Men's Suits, heavy, $4.00 "
Boys' " 2.00 "
Trunks from 75c "

BOSTON STORE,

M. Jacobson & Co., Lowell, Michigan

JOHN KOPF. ORTON HILL.

UNDERTAKING.

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

FREE

TO OUR PATRONS.

Mr. John Kopf has had an experience of 30 years as a practical undertaker and in that time has not met with an accident or unpleasantness in connection with any funeral entrusted to which he gives his personal attention.

He has just returned from the city with a select stock of goods in this line which is unrivaled outside of Grand Rapids and Detroit and is prepared to furnish everything in his line at prices that will compare favorably with those of any house in the state.

We extend a cordial invitation to the people of this county to visit our rooms and we will be pleased to show our goods and quote prices whether you intend purchasing or not. We also have a full line of Ready Made Coffins and Cheap Caskets, which we are prepared to furnish at a moment's notice. Our Hearse is always in good order and we do our own driving. We also have a good assortment of Burial Robes, Gloves, Trimmings, etc., which we are prepared to furnish at the lowest cash prices. Our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Our goods are all warranted as represented and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. Please call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Yours respectfully,

KOPF & LANGS.

Sarsaparilla

is composed of the virtues of sarsaparilla, dandelion, mandrake, and yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful vitalizers, blood purifiers, and blood cleansing elements. It is the purest, safest, most powerful alterative and medicine known or available to the public. The sufferer should not be repelled and the Confederate constitution adopted, we apprehend the world would not have come to an end, nor America liberty nor American Union. A greater calamity might have befallen the United States by placing people of the north, and *may yet.*—*Meridan (Miss.) Mercury, Sept. 24, 1880.*

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THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

PROF. GUILMETTE'S

FRENCH KIDNEY PAD.

A Positive and Plenipotent cure guaranteed in all cases of Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's disease of the kidneys, Incontinence and Retention of Urine, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, High Colored Scanty Urine, Pain in the Back and Loins, Weakness, and in fact all disorders of the Bladder and Urinary Organs, whether combined with or independent of other diseases. This great remedy has been used with success for nearly ten years in France, with the most wonderful curative effects. It cures by absorption; no nauseous internal medicine is required. We have hundreds of testimonials of cures by this Pad when all else had failed.

LADIES, if you are suffering from Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, or disease peculiar to females, or in fact any disease, ask your druggist for Prof. Guilmette's *French Kidney Pad*, and take no other. If he has not got it in stock, he will receive the Pad by return mail. Address U. S. Branch

FRENCH PAD CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Prof. Guimett's French Liver Pad

Will positively cure Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Ague cake, Bilious fever and Liver complaint. It does not gripe, sicken or weaken, but is a tonic and cures by absorption, and is permanent. Ask your druggist for the pad and take no other. If he does not keep it, write, and he will receive the Pad by return mail. Address U. S. Branch, TOLEDO, OHIO, and receive it by return mail. For sale by J. W. West, Lowell, Mich.

YOUNG MEN

—GO TO—

and get a Good Business Education at Practical Business College

FOR WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

DETROIT MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE

A. B. SPINNEY, M. D. PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE 204 WOODWARD AVE. DETROIT MICH.

Health Journal Sent Free.

LOWELL FAIR STORE.

I announce the most astonishing low prices in town in Tinware, Glassware, Notions, &c. Highest price paid for eggs from, metals and old rubber. Peddlers and others supplied cheaply by hand. East of Duke House, west side, Lowell, Mich

Dun1 P. GOODOE, Proprietor.

CORGESSMAN STONE, and Hon. GEO. W. WEBBER,

At Music Hall, Lowell, Wednesday Eve. October 13.

Mrs. M. ADELE HAZLETT,

At Music Hall, Lowell, Wednesday Eve. October 20.

It is with great pleasure that we announce this well known lady for Wednesday evening, Oct. 13, the Hon. J. W. Stone, our present able and worthy member of Congress, and the Hon. Geo. W. Webber, will be at Music Hall in this village to discuss the political issues.

Also, that on Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, the eloquent and talented lady music, Mrs. M. ADELE HAZLETT, will speak at Music Hall for the Republican cause. Mrs. Hazlett is one of these meetings ought to be sufficient to bring out immense crowds or people.

Home and Vicinity.

Charley Ross is at Eaton Rapids.

C. R. Hine is in Indiana on business.

The Hubbardston fair was not a success.

When will Vergennes gravel that road?

Only four weeks more and the battle is over.

Too much politics for county fairs this fall.

The Boston store has a very showy stock of goods.

The "record" is the Democratic party's worst enemy.

Some new crossings ought to be laid before winter.

Excellent grapes only two and a half cents a pound.

Berrien county raises yams. Wayne county raises boys.

Our merchants are displaying immense stocks of new goods.

Mrs. S. A. Covert is visiting friends in the eastern part of the State.

Good demand for carpenters this fall. Work and good pay for every body.

Dr. Kraus, with his horse power threshing machine, Monday threshed 274 1-2 bushels of wheat in one hour and 17.

Corn in this vicinity averages 100 bu. per acre.

Rev. Robinson and wife of Pla., who have been visiting friends here, leave for Mayville, Dakota Ter.

Fannie Daniels has been spending a few days in Grand Rapids. Mrs. T. J. Daniels returned with her and will visit a while among her friends here.

Mrs. M. A. Krum has been spending a few days in Newaygo and Ionia.

Wallace's Tonic Bitters have stood the test for many years, and have built to their bottles quite a reputation for wonderful qualities. Try them and be benefited. For Sale by J. C. West. Lowell. 4lmo8

$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, or Liver Complaint we cannot cure with Wood's Vegetable Liver Pills. Sugar coated. Only 25 cts. per box. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sold by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations. The genuine are manufactured only by Wood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 1y1

Notice to Builders.

I hereby wish to notify strangers the public generally, that I am contemplating building this season, and will pay the highest price for good sawed lumber; also the very low prices, such as the following prices: Pine, $12 per M. Hemlock, $11 per M. Cedar, $12 per M. Call on me and examine our qualities of lumber before purchasing elsewhere. Reduction made on bills. Very truly yours. J. D. STERKS.

M19 1y Lowell, Mich.

PRICE LIST.

Bill Stuff—Common, per M	$ 9 00
Fencing—Culls,	5 to 6 00
" Common, 10 ft.	10 to 11 00
Finishing—according to quality,	20 to 35 00
Flooring—Second and common,	24 to 32 00
Siding—Beaded,	18 to 20 00
Siding—Common,	16 to 18 00
Siding—Culls,	12 to 14 00
Shingles—Shaved, per M,	2 to 2 50
Lath,	2 50
Our dollar extra for every 2 feet in length of bill stuff short 16 feet.	

J. D. STERKS.

LOWELL JOURNAL.

LOWELL, MICH.

A Live Paper in a Live Town.

Detroit, G'd Haven & Milwaukee RAILROAD

THE OLD RELIABLE ROUTE TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

TRAINS LEAVE LOWELL GOING EAST:

Steamboat Express,	7 30 a M
Through Mail,	11 30 p M
Evening Express,	5 00 p M
Mixed to Detroit,	3 30 p M
Through Freight,	1 30 p M

GOING WEST:

Saturday Night Mixed,	9 15 a. M.
Through Freight,	8 45 a. M.
Night Express,	3 20 a. M
Through Mail,	12 47 p M
Mixed,	11 30 p M
Steamboat Express,	3 00 p M

Through tickets to all principal points East and West, can be procured at this office.

Ladies and Smoking Cars on all day trains. Pullman Sleeping cars on all night trains.

F. D. TAFT, Gen. Pass. Agt., Detroit.

J. W. FINTH, Agent, Lowell.

Lowell Post-Office.

MAILS CLOSE

For D. G. H. & M. East, 11 a. m.; G. & M. a. m. For D. G. H. & M. West, 1:30 p. m. Chicago, For Pailamburgh, Alton Grand Haven, 3 p. m.

The Mail from Lowell to Ionia, Ionia, Clarksion Center, Hastings, North Irving, Fillmore, Prospect, Bowne and Alaska, at 8 a. m.

For Keene, mail closes every Friday at 8 a. m.

Post-office open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 10 a. m. Open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JAS. W. HINE, P. M.

A. O. U. W.

Regular meetings of Lowell Lodge No. 36, first and third Fridays of each month. Quarterly meetings the Tuesday evening of the Saturday of March, June, September and December.

THOS. R. CARTER, Rec. E. W. TOGUE, M. W.

JOHN S. HATHEWAY. JOSEPH WURZBURG.

HATHEWSON & WURZBURG.

LAWYERS,

OFFICE IN TRASKS BLOCK,

Lowell, Michigan.

RENWICK & WALKER,

ATTORNEYS and SOLICITORS

INSURANCE WRITTEN.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Over National Bank.

GEO. W. HOUSE Practical House Sheer, Broadway, west of Union Block, west side, Lowell, Mich. 1y

RICKERT & ROBERTSON, Dental Surgeons, Office over Boots's Hardware Store. West Lowell.

H. E. TAYLOR, Iron Tanner, Manufacturer and Dealer in Leather Belting, Lowell, Mich. Shops and Office Nearly Opposite.

DR. J. H. REDINGTON, Practical Tuner and Repairer of Pianos and Organs. Having had twenty years experience, all work warranted. Orders left at Lyon and Healy's will receive prompt attention.

Lowell, Mich.

Will Be Free to Customers.

See ad. of Springbrook Mills in this paper.

D. H. Denise of this township was called to Rochester, N. Y., a few days since to attend his father's funeral.

Mr. A. A. Hewitt's house was struck by lightning Saturday night, during the severe storm. No great damage done.

Albert Oliver has opened a shop in Stoll's Exchange Building for repairing watches, jewelry, &c. See ad.

A tramp in town Saturday said his name was Ben Butler. He was barefooted on the top of his head just like Ben, but he was a fraud. Ben Butler asks for no quarter.

A terrible cyclone swept through a portion of Eaton county Saturday night, leveling houses and barns and twisting up trees like reeds. A few lives were lost. Damage very great.

W. J.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The cashier of the treasury is shipping to different parts, principally south and west, about $25,000 in fractional silver daily. For the week ending Saturday there were 640,992 standard silver dollars distributed, against 297,489 the corresponding period of 1879.

The President and party arrived at Reading, Cal., Friday night, and had a public reception at the hotel. The party started Saturday morning in a special six-horse coach, and arrived at Roseburg, Ore., on the 29th of September.

Tom McCarty and Tom Kelly were burned to death Friday night in a saloon at Buena Vista, Ills. There are strong suspicions that the men were murdered and the saloon set on fire to cover the deed.

Bishop Feehan received official notice Monday of his appointment as Archbishop of Chicago.

Monday morning immense swarms of grasshoppers appeared at Jacksboro, Tex., coming from the North, at times obscuring the sun. Farms near there have been completely demolished, even the cotton stalks being devoured.

A dispatch from Princeton, Colusa Co., Cal., says the boiler of a steam thrasher exploded Monday on the ranche of H. J. Glenn, near town, killing the fireman and two Chinamen, and seriously scalding the engineer and six others.

Wm. Sly, of Nicholasville, Clermont Co., O., went to Cincinnati on Monday and exchanged $3,500 of four per cent. bonds for gold, putting the gold in a valise. On the cars on the way home he found his valise exchanged for one containing three bricks. No clue to the robber.

The steamer Fannie Tatum, a Paducah packet, struck a hidden log while rounding from Fort Chartre, fifty miles below St. Louis, at 2 o'clock Sunday morning and sank in seven feet of water. No lives lost. She lies on a log and has a hole in her bottom sixty feet long. Valued at $15,000; insured for $10,000. The cargo is probably worth $35,000.

Work at the Hudson river tunnel was resumed Monday morning with an extra gang of men. They commenced cutting away the iron plates of the tunnel which prevented the lowering of the caisson. By 6 in the evening that was accomplished and the caisson was lowered two feet, when eight bodies were discovered and shortly afterward taken out of the caisson and from there to the morgue. Of the eight four were identified as the remains of Bryan Sheridan, James Creavey, Thomas Burns and Michael Broderick. It was impossible to identify the remainder.

Monday night the steamer Josephine, towing two barges, was struck by a violent storm on Lake Pontchartrain, near New Orleans, and compelled to abandon the barges leaving three men on each. All are supposed to be lost.

In consequence of the failure of the fisheries off the coast of Gaspe, Quebec, the inhabitants are likely to be reduced this year to the verge of starvation.

A dispatch from San Francisco says the President and party arrived at Ashland, On., just across the line Monday. The citizens tendered them a reception in the public square where short speeches were delivered by the President and Gen. Sherman.

The distemper among horses reported existing in Boston has made its appearance in New York and seems to be influenza, which was the incipient stage of the epizootic of 1873.

The Chief of the Fire Department is inspecting the New York theaters, and says several visited are simply man traps, and devoid of the necessary means of exit in the event of a panic.

F. M. Shaw, late President of the first National Bank, Paola, Kan., which went into liquidation some months ago, was arrested at Paola, Monday night charged with making false entries in the report of the condition of the bank. The arrest was made by a Deputy United States Marshal.

Two freight trains came in collision three miles from Hamilton, O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Road Wednesday afternoon causing a loss of $30,000. No one injured.

The famous Stevens battery was sold at auction Wednesday for $55,000.

Alvin E. Barney, a patient at the insane hospital at Indianapolis, from Laporte County, was caught in the belting in the engine room Wednesday forenoon and instantly killed, his head being crushed.

The eleventh annual Convention of the North American Beekeepers' Society met at the Bellevue House, Cincinnati on Wednesday. About 150 delegates were present from nearly all the States in the Union and from Canada.

P. Guffin was shot and killed at Abbeville Court House, S. C., on Wednesday by Charles McClung, both white. They quarrelled while playing billiards, and Guffin drew a knife, when McClung shot him in the head and breast.

Miss Anna Chaplin, daughter of a wealthy citizen, was shot and instantly killed at Warsaw, Ind., Tuesday afternoon, by Geo. L. Smith in the jail yard, who immediately shot himself and both died together. Miss Chaplin had been put in jail on the charge of forging her father's name to a check for $250. Smith was also arrested, the girl having said he forced her to present the check. Smith had been admitted to bail, and by some means had gained admission to the jail yard with the above result. Smith was a sewing machine agent, married, and had two children.

The President and party reached Portland, Oregon, on Friday. A procession marched through the principal streets to the Esmonde Hotel, where appartments were provided. The bells of the city were rung, steam whistles blown, salute fired, streets handsomely decorated and lined with cheering people. A few seconds after retiring to their rooms the President appeared on the balcony of the hotel and briefly thanked the citizens for the honor shown him. Sherman and Ramsey followed with remarks.

Gen. Grant is now visiting friends in Chicago. He will be at Decatur October 6 and 7, during the soldiers' reunion; at Indianapolis on the 8th to attend a meeting of the Boys in Blue, and then will go to Boston as the guest of the Middlesex Club.

The Albion Print works of Conshohocken, Pa., having offices in Philadelphia and New York, have suspended and made an assignment. The Albion company has a capital of $250,000. The full capacity of the mill amounted to 2,400,000 yards per month.

The horse distemper is gradually spreading in New York city. The proportion of railroad and stage horses affected is about one-third of the total number in the stables of various lines.

A Fort Cummings special says Buell's move in grand force on the Apaches in Mexico has resulted so far in utter failure. Starting from Fort Cummings' with 700 men, the Indians in camp at Lake Guzman were to be surrounded by the Mexican, Arizona and Texas troops, amounting in all to 3,000 men. Victoria's band slipped out from the circle of troops closing in, and before Buell knew they had gone divided, one part going into the Candalaria Mountains, 200 miles from Guzman, while the main band doubled on Buell's train and attacked Fort Cummings, his headquarters, Thursday night, but were repulsed. They got some cattle.

Sheriff Goutheaux, of New Orleans, is said to be a defaulter to the State for tax collections amounting to about $150,000. The deficit to the State and city is estimated at $250,000.

A fire at Schuylerville, N. Y., Thursday morning destroyed several stores, occasioning a loss of about $40,000.

The coinage executed at the Philadelphia mint during September aggregated 3,706,716 pieces, valued at $2,102,864. Of this amount $200,000 were in silver dollars.

Conductor Chas. Collins, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, was killed at Watertown, Wis., Thursday morning by falling between the cars of a moving train.

A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, on Thursday, says: Two miners report that Gen. Darrad a fight with a small party of Victoria's band, eighteen in number, in the Hatchet Mountains, and killed them all.

The American University of Philadelphia and the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, known to the community as Buchanan's colleges have ceased to have further existence by action of the courts.

FOREIGN.

A second note from the porte to its representatives was issued on the 22d inst., which finally refuses to order the surrender of Dulcigno unless the naval demonstration is abandoned. Diplomatic circles consider that the sultan thereby abandons the pretext of resistance by the Albanians, and determines to oppose the surrender in his own name. It is asserted that the sultan was led to this change in his attitude by learning that the powers had arranged that, after settlement of the Dulcigno question, the ships shall proceed to Volo to coerce a settlement of the Greek question.

On Sunday the Prince of Montenegro received official intimation from the Porte that an advance to Dulcigno would be regarded as a declaration of war. The Prince of Montenegro consequently has telegraphed to Admiral Seymour that he is not prepared without the aid of the land troops of the powers to attack the Albanians reinforced as they are by Turkish regulars and artillery. This step of the Porte must be regarded as tantamount to a declaration of war against Europe.

An explosion of fire damp in a mine near Herme, Essen District, Prussia, eleven workmen were killed and the same number seriously wounded.

A Berlin dispatch says: The powers have peremptorily demanded of the Sultan an immediate recall of Riza Pasha and surrender of Dulcigno. This demand is universally regarded as reasonable. Scutari advices state that the Turks are prepared to take the offensive in the direction of Podgoritza.

A Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* says: The murder of Lord Mountmorris has excited feelings of alarm little short of a panic among all respectable classes in Ireland. Party differences are for the time discarded in the presence of a common and imminent danger. It is said on all sides with equal despondency and bitterness, that there is no longer any security for life and property.

A Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* says: The state of Ireland has been anxiously considered by the executive. Daily conferences have been held between members of the government, but no decided action will be taken before the Cabinet Council. Private accounts say the situation in the west is very alarming. It is well known that other landlords are marked for assassination, and will be shot on the first opportunity. Quantities of arms have been brought into the country.

A dispatch from Ragusa on Wednesday says: It is reported here through the Austrian authorities at Cattaro that Dulcigno is in flames. A special dispatch from Buda-Pesth says a telegram from Antivari reports that Dulcigno has been destroyed by fire.

The report of the burning of Dulcigno is contradicted.

The London Times of Thursday in an editorial says: There is good ground for the belief that information was received and considered by yesterday's Cabinet Council which justified the hope of a satisfactory solution of affairs in the East. France has no intention to isolate herself. Moreover there are signs that the Porte is becoming alarmed, and now feels that it has relied too confidently on the apparent disturbance of European concert.

The iron-clad Italia, 14,000 tons, covered throughout with armor three feet thick, has been successfully launched in the presence of King Humbert and an immense crowd of people. The Italia is the most powerful iron-clad ever constructed.

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 90@0 98
No. 1 white..... 0 93@0 95
Amber ..... 0 85@0 90
BARLEY—Canadian, 1 50@1 75 per 100 lbs.
State, $1 25@1 50.
BURWAT—22@25 per lb.
CORN—45@47c per bush.
OATS—34@4½c per bush.
RYE—65@65c per bush.
APPLES—$1 00@1 30 per bbl.
BEANS—Unpicked 80c@ $1 15 per bush; picked $1 40@1 45.
BUTTER—Prime quality, 20@23. Medium 16@20cts.
CABBAGE—$3 00 per 100.
CIDER, Sweet, 7@8c per gal.
CHEESE—13@13½c per lb.
CRANBERRIES—Eastern, $3 00@ $3 50 per bu.
State, $1 75@2 00.
DRIED APPLES—5 cts. per lb;
EGGS—Fresh 17@18cts.
GRAPES—Concords, 3½@4c; Delawares 8c.
HAY—Baled, $14@15; loose, $12@14.
HONEY—Comb, 14@16 cts.
HOPS—25c per pound.
ONIONS—$2 25@2 50 per bbl.
PEARS—Choice, $1 75 per bu.; common, $1 40 per bu.
PEACHES—Choice, $1 50@$2 00 per bu.
POTATOES—33@45c. per bu.; $1 50 per bbl.
PROVISIONS—Pork mess $16 50@$17 50. Lard, 8@9; hams, 11@12, shoulders, 7@8; bacon, 10@½; extra mess beef, $10 00@10 50 per bbl. dried beef, 12c.
QUINCES,—$1 40 per bu.
SALT—$1 10 per bbl.
SEED—Clover, $4 50@4 60 per bu.; timothy, $2 60@2 65.
SWEET POTATOES—$2 50@$3 50 per bbl.
TALLOW—4½c per pound.
WOOD—$3 75@$5 per cord.

DETROIT STOCK MARKETS.

The receipts of live stock at the Michigan Central yards last week were: Cattle, 2,804; hogs, 15,601; sheep, 1,620.

CATTLE—The market was rather quiet, except for butchers' stock. The supply of heavy shipping cattle was small, but more than sufficient to meet the demand. Prices were $3 25@3 75 per cwt. Stockers were dull at $2 50@2 90, and feeders sold well at $2 80@3. Light butchering grades were in good demand at $2 40@2 70, and heavy do at $3@3 50.

HOGS—Hogs were in good demand at the previous week's prices. Light grades brought $4 30@4 60, and medium weights selected at $4 50@4 90.

SHEEP—The market was active at the same range of prices quoted the previous week—$3.70@3 90 for medium quality and $4 10@4 30 for even lots. One choice lot of sheep and lambs brought $4 62½.

The Presbyterian Council.

Rev. D. O. Wallace, Wooster, Ohio, presided over the Friday morning session of the Pan-Presbyterian council, which opened with devotional exercises. A number of invitations to visit various places were read and accepted, and the order of the day, a paper on "The Inspiration, Authenticity and Interpretation of the Scriptures," was proceeded with. A point emphasized by Dr. Humphrey, for the encouragement of young ministers and those just coming into the ministry, was that while the Bible contains the names of about 4,000 persons and places, not in a single instance had modern discovery, through explorations in ancient places, shown one of these 4,000 names to have been a myth, or one of the ruins to haveb een misplaced.

Rev. Thomas S. Porter, D. D., of Easton, presided over the afternoon session. A paper was read on "Distinctive Principles of Presbyterianism," by Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., of Allegheny City. The paper was devoted to proving that Presbyterianism is apostolic and scriptural in its form of government, and that presbyters, and not prelatic bishops, are bishops in the true sense.

The Rev. John Dewitt of Philadelphia read a paper on the "Worship of the Reformed Churches."

The remaining paper was by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Read, D. D., of Richmond, Va., on the subject of "Ruling Elders."

The evening session was called to order by Justice Strong of the supreme court of the United States. The Rev. Dr. Wm. Graham of London delivered an address on "The Divine in the Bible and in Life," in which he pointed out that Divine power must ever take precedence of and remain superior to human effort, and that the Presbyterian church has always made this a fundamental law. The speaker closed with a tribute to American institutions.

The Rev. Dr. Blaikie of Edinburgh read a paper on the "Influence of Christianity of employers on the employed." Dr. Blaikie held that Christianity alone solves the problem of reconciling these relations. It could be accomplished only by Christian love, in diffusing which as an instrument in the hands of Divine Providence the Presbyterian church would accomplish a moral work. Chief Justice Charles D. Drake of Washington read an essay on "Christianity the friend of the working classes."

ENGLISH BANK NOTES.—The London *City Press*, remarking upon the amount of labor and ingenuity expended upon the production of Bank of England notes, states that they are still made, as for generations past, from pure white linen cuttings only—never from rags that have been worn—and, so carefully is the paper prepared, that even the number of dips into the pulp by each workman, is registered on a dial by machinery, and the sheets are carefully counted, and booked to each person through whose hands they pass. The printing is done by a most curious process—secret, of course—within the bank building; there is also an elaborate arrangement for providing that no note shall be exactly like any other in existence, consequently there never was a duplicate of any of the bank's notes except by forgery. It has been stated that the stock of paid notes for seven years is about 94,000,000 in number, and that, placed in a pile, the mass would be eight miles high, or if joined end to end, would form a ribbon 15,000 miles long.

A blind woman at Sioux City, Ia., puts a needle and thread between her teeth, and with a dexterous movement of the tongue passes the thread through the eye.

Canadian Items.

The chestnut crop in the county of Elgin is said to be the heaviest in many years.

The statues of five of the Indian Chiefs have been stolen from the model of the Brant monument at Brantford, it is supposed by boys.

Sydney, C. B., has been enlivened by the presence in the harbor of three French men-of-war, which three times a week send a brass band ashore.

It is stated that a pathmaster at Dunedin recently compelled an aged woman who owned a small piece of property to turn out and perform statute labor, because she was too poor to hire any one to do it for her.

Telman Herring captured at New Westminister, B. C., what may be called a royal sturgeon. It measured eleven feet in length, six feet in girth, and weighed fully 1,000 pounds.

A private letter received in Winnipeg from Onderdonk's railway contract, in British Columbia, says the gold was struck on the road bed in sufficient paying quantities to cover the cost of the road over the spot.

The new University Buildings at Kingston, which have been erected at a cost of $60,000, will be opened on the 14th of October. Five days will be consumed by the opening ceremonies

L'Electeur says the new tarriff has destroyed the new shipbuilding industry on the St. Charles. A few years ago the yards were full of bustle and activity, but now desolation reigns supreme, and ship-carpenters have gone to the States. The duties on iron, copper, ropes, &c., have led to this.

Several Ontario breeders who took Canadian cattle to Michigan to exhibit at the State Fair have met with a serious and unexpected difficulty. At the close of the fair a herd of fine Durhams were shipped back to Sarnia, but Collector Matheson refused to allow them to pass, telling the parties in charge that they must return the animals to the United States. This they tried to do, but at Port Huron they were blocked as effectually as at Sarnia. Mr. Matheson thereupon telegraphed the full particulars to the authorities at Ottawa, and received a reply to the effect that the cattle must be taken to the United States or slaughtered at once.

The Sutro Tunnel.

The north header of the Sutro Tunnel has passed through the Consolidated Virginia and California mines, and is fast nearing the point where it will connect with the Ophir, being at present in the Golden Gate ground, which adjoins the Ophir and Mexican on the east. The course of the tunnel will continue a little east of north until it connects with the Ophir, when it will bear more to the eastward for a connection with the Union shaft, thus passing diagonally through the Golden Gate ground at a depth of 1,600 feet below the surface. Its connection with the Union shaft will be a very important one and anxiously looked for as it will be of invaluable assistance in the way of drainage to the new bonanza deposits now being developed in the Sierra Nevada and Union ground.

It is easy to see that the Golden Gate, located in the very midst of these valuable developments, and with the Sutro Tunnel now making its way directly through it, is rather of an interesting piece of property at the present time, as the tunnel has over a thousand feet yet to go in order to reach the Union shaft, and all the way through the Golden Gate ground, passing directly beneath the heavy and prominent croppings in the cemetery, just north of Virginia. The Golden Gate Company, formerly the old Vermont Consolidated, have their title fully perfected and covered by United States patent. They now propose to resume sinking their large new three-compartment working shaft down to a connection with the tunnel, and have levied an assessment for that purpose. They have excellent prospects already, but are going after their full share of the good things at that point.—*Enterprise.*

Bombardment of an African Town.

Official correspondence relating to the bombardment of Batanga by British ships of war as a punishment of the natives for the seizure and imprisonment of the mate of the English ship Cyprus has been issued. Ratanga is a place situated a little south of the mainland of Cameron's River on the west coast of Africa. Prior to July of last year the natives boarded the Cyprus and took Mr. Govier, the mate, prisoner, carrying him ashore and detaining him seven weeks, when he made his escape. The alleged cause was the refusal of Captain Dayas, the agent of an English firm, to establish a factory at Kribby's Town, the residence of the Batanga King Jack. On the facts being reported to Consul Eason at Fernando Po, and by him to Commodore Richards, the commander at the station, King Jack was called upon to meet the Commodore on board his ship, and refused. The Commodore's letter concluded thus: "If you do not obey this summons you will have to take the consequences, which you will find will be very serious." The King would not come; and Commodore Richards, having given him till six on the following morning, sent on the expiration of that period a landing party, who, under cover of a shell fire, burnt Kribby's Town, broke up the canoes, and cut down the crops of the inhabitants. Another native village, belonging to the same King Jack, and rejoicing in the name of Long-Long's Town, was treated in the same way. No casualty occurred till the re-embarkation, when the natives opened fire from the bush, and killed a marine and a sailor. Kribby's Town consisted of three hundred well-built huts, some of them two-storied. Mr. Govier was interned at Kribby's Town for seven weeks, during which time he admits that he was treated humanely. He then managed to escape.

Picking out the Yankees.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writing from Norwich has the following: I was speaking of the Connecticut character, which has made a reputation for thrift wherever the English language is spoken through the nose. Let me illustrate my meaning by an anecdote which is well told by a former governor of a sister State. I will give it in his own words: "I was once passing from Cincinnati to Sandusky about twenty years ago. In the coach in which I rode was a southern gentleman, a very intelligent man, and as we journeyed through the country our conversation turned upon its condition, and I occasionally remarked, 'Here lives a New England man; I know from the appearance of the place; there is another and another.' He replied that it appeared strange that every handsome house with well cultivated grounds attached should be claimed by me as belonging to a man from the eastern States, and that he could not believe it was so.

I proposed to test the matter, and at the next stopping place I saw one of those houses which I could not mistake. It was of frame, painted, the body red and the doors and window-frames and stools white; the barn was large, with double eaves, a sure indication of its Connecticut origin. There was a sign swinging, on which was the single word 'Entertainment.' There were no hogs in the yard, which is contrary to the general rule in Ohio. On opening the door of the 'living room' we found the family just sitting down to a Saturday night supper, and casting my eye on the table I saw in the center a huge dish of beans flanked by a stalwart morsel of pork of the true mahogony color, crisp, and unctuous. Drawing a bow at a venture I saluted the lady of the house with the question, 'When did you hear from Norwich, and how do they all do?' She manifested a little surprise, but answered without hesitation: My daughter Susan had a letter from there last week, and they are all well.' After this the Southerner was convinced that every good thing in Ohio came from Connecticut, and he was not far wrong."

Feat of a Blind Man.

Mr. F. J. Campbell, of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood, himself a blind man, writes to the London *Times* the following account of his ascent of Mont Blanc last summer. He says: In company with my son, with Benoit as my leading guide, I attacked Mont Blanc. At first the guides expected to drag me up, but I gave them their choice to leave me to climb in my own way or give up the undertaking. I was resolved to make an honest climb, or give up the ascent. I took my place on the rope in the ordinary way, except that the distance between my son and myself was only a few feet. This enabled me to follow his footsteps closely, and in such places as the very dangerous crevasse near the grand plateau we moved in immediate succession. For instance, before he would take the fingers of his right hand out of the hole which had been cut in the ice wall for the purpose, my left hand would touch his right hand and be ready to occupy the hole as soon as he had relinquished it. With the exception of cutting very excellent steps for me, the guides during the ascent did not assist me in any way. I was glad to find that the ascent of such steep places as the Bosse was much easier than I had anticipated.

The cutting of steps required considerable time, and allowed me at my leisure to prepare for each difficult and dangerous step. Besides carrying a strong alpenstock, I always take with me in difficult climbs a short walking-stick, which I often use in my right hand as an indicator, and to show the skill which it is possible to attain in this way I may mention that I did not miss a single step in the entire ascent. When I reached the summit Benoit said, 'Welcome to the summit of Mont Blanc. You are the first and last blind gentleman who will ever stand upon this the highest point in Europe.' But my mind was busy. Passing from peak to peak, I went round the entire circle, dwelling on many favorite summits. They had all been carefully studied, and each in its turn brought some new winged hope for the future. It was very cold, and the guides soon reminded us that we must begin the descent. In difficult climbs I rely entirely on my own careful steps and the strength of my own arm, but in making descents it is otherwise, especially over snow slopes. Here I take the guide's arm and my alpenstock in the other hand and bound down with great rapidity. We made the descent from the summit to the Grand Mulets in three hours and thirty minutes.

Treatment of Diptheria.

The room should, if possible, be large and airy, says the *Family Physician*, and the greatest attention must be paid to ventilation. At least one of the windows should be constantly open for an inch or two at the top, so as to avoid any chance of stuffiness. It is a good plan to have plenty of carbolic acid and water placed in basins about the room. It may be used for receiving and disinfecting the discharges; and a little occaionally sprinkled on the floor will do much to keep the air sweet. Means should be taken to isolate the patient; and people who are not actually in attendance should not be allowed in the room, both for their own sakes and for the sake of the sufferer. It is a good plan to give the patient plenty of ice to suck, in pieces of such a size that they can be conveniently and comfortably held in the mouth. Ice is useful in allaying the heat and pain in the throat, and in checking that abundant secretion of mucus which is so annoying from the constant hawking which it occasions. Its beneficial effects are most marked when its use is commenced at the very onset of the attack, and it should be continued as constantly as possible until it has fairly declined. During the whole of the illness the patient's strength should be carefully supported by the administration of strong beef tea, milk, raw eggs, and other nutritious diet.

Saved by a Shock of Grain.

The Hudson (Kan.) *Leader* of a recent date has the following: Last Monday morning Mr. Stocking, being short of help, placed his daughter Hattie on the seat of his harvesting machine to drive. The team being a pair of five-year-old colts that had never been used in this capacity before, became frightened at the sight of the reel and the clatter of the machine, and started into a full run. Taking in the situation, the brave girl reined the animals in the direction of a fence. This doubtless would have stopped them had not the bull-wheel struck a large stone, which threw the young lady off her seat on the canvas, whence she rolled off in front of the sickle bar. At this point, when death in a most terrible form seemed inevitable, and the frenzied father and brother stood almost paralyzed, the small wheel struck a shock of grain, raising the machine sufficiently to allow the body of the now insensible girl to pass under it. Upon examination they found the girl had received several injuries, although, fortunately, none of them of a serious nature, the worst being a cut by the sickle on the forearm. Several incisions were made along her back and limbs by the guard, while her dress was cut completely into shreds.

HEADED THEM OFF.—A young gentleman and lady in Ithaca NY. were recently about to be separated in their youthful affection by the interference of the young lady's parent. The dutiful daughter made all preparations for an extended visit with some western friends, but before leaving town she found means to send a note to her lover, requesting him to meet her at a certain hour in the cemetery. The note fell into the hands of the young lady's father, who possessing himself of its contents, forwarded it to the youthful Lorenzo. On the day appointed the stern parent concealed himself behind a tombstone, near the rendezvous, and, having overheard the plan that the young man should follow his lady love to a Western city and marry her there suddenly appeared, captured the recreant children, and taking them to his carriage to a minister had them married at once.

Wonderful Marksmanship.

It has more than probably remained for this side of the continent to have produced for the world the greatest shot of the age in the person of Otto, the son of the Nez Perces Chief, Joseph, aged 15 years. This youth has already by his marvelous skill in the handling of arms forestalled fortune by securing an enviable fame before commencing his professional career.

His wonderful prowess is already known to hundreds of the leading people of this city, which the world at large will soon be able to take cognizance of, as he will soon make his formal professional debut. He was recently under the auspices of his teacher and protector, Captain C. E. S. McDonald, given a special interview at the hands of Secretary Schurz. This was a distinguished compliment.

The Secretary was very much impressed with his young guest's comliness, his intelligence and superb physique, and manifested marked interest in him during the reception. Among the various feats-at-arms at his command, and which have been witnessed by many of our leading citizens, as well as veterans of the army and navy, and which have excited wonder and amazement, we can call to mind the following:

The First Shot—A five-cent piece is placed at the top of the head of the figure of a man, the head being covered. Otto takes his position twenty paces from the object with a rifle without a sight, then, blindfolded, gives a somerset, fires, and hits the five-cent piece from his power of location.

The Second Shot—He cuts the string which sustains the figure.

The Third Shot—Three swinging glass balls suspended from a frame, counterpassing and repassing themselves; he fires, and with one ball from a rifle breaks the three balls, and the same ball upon its course strikes still another, a steel ball, which is attached to the frame, caroms at an angle of thirty-three degrees, and strikes a small target in the contrary direction, ringing a bell which is contained within.

The Fourth Shot—His instructor stands before him at a distance of twenty paces, where there are several glass balls hanging suspended behind the instructor's head, shoulders, and back. His firing is now done past either side of the instructor into the frame, or at option between the instructor's legs or over his head, and breaks any of the balls behind that any of the spectators may select.

The Fifth Shot—A small target is placed six feet behind the instructor's back. Otto takes twenty paces to the front of the instructor—directly opposite him—and fires, caroming on the steel balls attached to the frame work at the desire of the spectators in any direction, striking the target with unerring certainty each time.

The Sixth Shot—Lays his rifle upon the ground six feet to front of where he stands; at the word ready a glass ball is thrown into the air. He gives a somerset, snatches his weapon, and fires and breaks the ball before it reaches the ground.

The Seventh Shot—Takes his rifle in his right hand, throws the balls in the air with his left, and with the greatest rapidity breaks them.

The Eighth Shot—Seated upon his horse, and while at full gallop glass balls are thrown from every direction toward him. These he demolishes with unerring aim and lightning-like promptitude with his trusty weapon.—*San Francisco Era.*

Birth and Breeding.

In a talk to the students of a business college in Poughkeepsie Rev. Robert Collyer said on the subject of his own birth and breeding:—

It is a great thing for a man to be well-born, for as the proverb runs, you cannot make a whistle out of a pig's tail. Only when Mr. Lincoln said this once in a speech at the West, an ingenious Yankee sent him such a whistle by the next mail. Still, this is the truth to which the proverb points, that what we call good blood is one condition of success in life; and this, I think, the Collyer clan can claim. But we cannot claim it as the Adamses can, and the Quinceys, and the fine old families on this river, for we go back to the grandfathers and grandmothers, and there we stop; and both the men were sailors, and both were lost at sea. So what I mean by being well born is this, that my own father was one of the most healthful men I ever knew, and my mother one of the most healthful women, and he was brown and she was a blonde. My father's eyes were dark and soft, and my mother's eyes were blue blended with gray, and could snap fire and make things boom. And the family nose juts out strong, and matches the family chin; and, as I heard Mr. Emerson say once, there is a great deal in noses.

My father was as good a smith as ever stood at any anvil, and that was all. He had no other faculty, except that of striking a tune in the little meeting-house; and you were not sure what the tune was going to be until he had got to the end of the first line. But my mother was a woman of such faculty, though she could hardly read or write, that I believe if she had been ordered to take charge of a 70-gun ship and to carry it through a battle, give her time to learn the ropes, and she would do it. She had in her, also, wells of poesy and humor, and laughter so shaking that the tears would stream down her face, and a deep, abiding tenderness, like that of the saints. And this they had in common, they were as free from infections as the stars. The most woeful fevers would break out in the cottages all about us and decimate the neighbors, and they were always in hand to help, going and coming as the sunshine goes and comes, never thinking of changing their garments. Yet they never caught a fever, nor did any of their children, or felt the slightest touch of fear. And this is how I come at the guess that we were well-born. They were so healthy, and not like in like, as the poet says, but in difference, and the mother was beyond all question the better-half in those finer powers on which the children have to draw for their success in life. Moral, don't marry a doll.

JUST ACCIDENTLY.—At Petersburg, Illinois, the other day, a man named Wm I. Stein loaded his gun and set out to kill a neighbor, against whom he entertained feelings of the greatest animosity, and ten cents for whiskey screwed his courage to the sticking point. But in the hurry and bustle incident to the publication of a great family newspaper, errors are bound to creep in, and Mr. Stein somehow got his gun wrong end foremost and shot himself through the head. It seems as though there were more accidents this year than ever before.—*Peck's Sun.*

Some time ago a dead body curiously browned, as if cooked, was found at Fontainebleau, and sent to the Paris morgue. It was identified as a mummy, by a person who had brought it from Egypt, but he was arrested on suspicion of foul play, and had to get the evidence of scientists to procure his acquittal. All Paris was agog about the matter, and a clever dramatist worked the incident into a play.

Humors of Polygamy.

There is a comic as well as a pathetic side to Mormon polygamy. Among the Mormon women at Utah was one who accepted in full faith the polygamic revelation. She had found in polygamy an ample compensation in the supposed right of the first wife to choose her husband's succeeding wives. Her argument was this: "If the first wife selects the other wives, it has the effect of showing them that the husband thinks much of her judgment, and is willing to abide by it, and that they will have to do the same. This is, of course, as it should be. But if she lets her husband choose his own wife, he is almost certain to take a fancy to some one whom the first wife does not like at all, and, consequently her authority is undermined. The first wife ought to keep all the power in her own hands.

The sequel of the story is ludicrous. After she had chosen two other wives for her husband, he was so perverse as to choose a fourth for himself, the fourth being not at all to her liking, as she herself admitted. This is her own account of the matter: "I tell you" said I, "I'm quite disgusted with you; a man with three wives—and me one of them—to go talking twaddle to a chattering hussy like that, with her cat's eyes and red hair." "Golden hair, my dear," he said; "Charlotte's hair is golden." "I say red! It's straight, staring red—as red as red can be," I told him; and then we had a regular fight over it. I don't mean that we came to blows, but we had some hot words, and he went out and left us two alone. Then that young hussy was impudent, and I don't know how it was, but somehow when we left off our conversation, I found some of Charlotte's red hair between my fingers, and there," she said innocently, holding out quite a good-sized tuft of auburn hair, "there, I put it to you, Sister Stenhouse, is that red, or is it not?"

A woman was found dead at Kewaunee, Wisconsin, with her skull fractured, and it was thought that she had been murdered. It turns out, however that a ram butted her to death.

(Cleveland Penny Press.)

Health of the American Eagle.

To relieve the monotony of the constant important sayings of "Our Candidate," "Our Next President" and "Our Fellow-Citizen," it is a pleasure for us to present herewith the opinion of one of Cleveland's most popular Druggists, Mr. E. A. Schellentrager, 717 St. Clair Street. The gentleman writes: I know of no remedy which has given more universal satisfaction than the Hamburg Drops. I have not heard of a case where they failed to benefit. The very large and daily growing demand for this Great German Blood Purifier, is a source of high gratification, for aside from the pecuniary gain, one takes pleasure in selling an article of such marked efficacy and superior merit.

The average human life is thirty-one years.

(Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

HE WOULD RUN LIKE LIGHTNING.

Speaking of candidates and records, it is safe to say, that if a man could be nominated for the highest office in the land, with as clear a record for being the fittest, safest and the best, as our famous German friend St. Jacobs Oil has, there would be no doubt of an election. Party, creed, or denomination would not enter into the canvass. Many of our most influential citizens are enthusiastic upon the subject of this wonderful oil.

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

"Tune up your Voice," and stop coughing by taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents

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This is fully exemplified in the demonstration that so common a pasture weed as smart-weed, or water-pepper, possesses medicinal properties which, when combined with essence of Jamaica Ginger and other efficacious vegetable extracts, as in Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed. It constitutes a most potent remedy for bowel affections as diarrhœa, dysentery, flux, etc. It is also an efficacious medicine for colds, and to break up fevers and inflammatory attacks, and for the alleviation of pain. Every family should keep a supply of it. 50 cents by druggists.

AN ONLY DAUGHTER

CURED OF CONSUMPTION, when despairing hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. JAMES was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of consumption, and now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expense. This herb also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in 24 hours. Address, CRADDOCK & CO., 1033 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper.

"Is there a man with soul so dead," who hath suffered the miseries of a cough or cold, yet neglected to try "Sellers' Cough Syrup?"

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