

Berrien Co. Record.

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR

OF NEW YORK.

OUR PLATFORM IN BRIEF.

This is a Nation. No man shall be deprived of fearlessly and peaceably casting his vote, be he white or black, or a resident of any State in the Union. The Federal election laws shall remain as they are and be fully and unflinchingly enforced in all parts of the country.

The laws and amendments made necessary by the war of the Rebellion shall not be swept from the statute books by Joe Blackburn or any other man or set of men.

The continuance of the Republican party in power will warrant the support of the above principles. To turn the government over to the hands of the Democracy will place it in exactly the same condition as it was in 1860.

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers and Electors for President and Vice President, and to take action on the question of the amendment to the Constitution for the transaction of the election, will be held at the opera house in the city of Detroit, on Wednesday, August 5, 1880.

Under a resolution adopted at the convention, the following delegates are authorized to represent the county:

W. R. RATES, Secretary.

DETROIT, June 25, 1880.

For Congressmen, 4th Dist.

HON. J. C. BURROWS,

OF KALAMAZOO.

A special telegram to the Record from Paw Paw, received just before going to press, states that Hon. J. C. Burrows was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being, Burrows, 55; Woodman, 2.

Another extensive shipment of gold bullion to New York from the European markets is expected.

Brethren of the P. of H. who complain because their branch of industry is not properly represented in the national councils, should not forget that General Garfield is a farmer.

The corner stone of the new State house in Indiana is to be laid September 28 next. If our Hoosier brethren want a first-class model to work to let them make a visit to our Michigan State house at Lansing.

The Toledo Blade tells of a mine in Leadville that assays \$480,000 of gold to the ton. At \$16 per ounce this would make 2,500 pounds of pure gold from a ton of ore. The man who says that figures won't lie, is asked to explain this problem.

The Indiana Greenbackers don't appear to be very well pleased because the Democrats refused to endorse their pet at Indianapolis, and now propose to run candidates of their own in districts where they had partly agreed to support the Democratic nominee.

Col. Sanford, of the Lansing Journal, has been down into this part of the State trying to find out whether it will be policy for him to run for Governor on the Democratic ticket or not. Just as you like, Brother Sanford, but our solicitude for the Fraternity leads us to advise you to consider well the consequences before consenting.

The Greenbackers and Democrats of Maine have entered into a co-partnership on the electoral college business in that State, the Greens nominating four of the electors and the Democrats the balance. It makes but little difference how they arrange their fight, their attempt to take forcible and illegal control of the State last year has thrown them so far in the rear that the possibility of their ever catching up is entirely out of the question.

The Democrats, two years ago, combined with the Greenbackers of Indianapolis and helped them elect their candidate, Mr. DeLamater, and as a return favor he voted with the Democrats on all party issues. The Democrats of that district now feel strong enough to run their own part of the politics, and have nominated an outspoken, hard money Democrat to succeed DeLamater. Their affinity to the soft money craze appears to be gradually severing, and they not only drop all Greenback leaders but serve their own brethren who advocate the soft side of the money question, as Thurman, Hendricks, Bayard, and others who were possessed of Presidential aspirations, in the same way.

Those of our Democratic brethren who have been taking any great amount of pleasure from the statement that General Grant favored the election of Hancock, will please take a casual glance at the following regarding the organization of "The Boys in Blue":

New York, July 26.—As will be seen by the correspondence given below, the organization of the "Boys in Blue" is to be once more placed in active operation. Gen. Grant has spoken in unmistakable terms of the importance of promoting the interest of the country by reasserting the principles for which the "Boys in Blue" contended in the field, and his directions as commander-in-chief of the organization are to be carried out in the organization by Gen. Charles K. Graham. The details of the movement of this year are as follows:

MANITOW, Col., July 21, 1880. Col. Drake DeKay, Adjutant General "Boys in Blue," New York City.

Publish our telegraphed. In my opinion, the best interests of the whole country, North and South, demand the success of the ticket headed by Garfield and Arthur.

U. S. Grant.

II. The organization of "Boys in Blue" is to be once more placed in active operation. Gen. Grant has spoken in unmistakable terms of the importance of promoting the interest of the country by reasserting the principles for which the "Boys in Blue" contended in the field, and his directions as commander-in-chief of the organization are to be carried out in the organization by Gen. Charles K. Graham. The details of the movement of this year are as follows:

NEW YORK, July 18.—General Chester A. Arthur, the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, has sent the following letter to the Hon. George F. Hoar, President of the National Republican Convention:

NEW YORK, July 18, 1880. DEAR SIR:—I accept the position assigned me by the great party whose action you announce. This acceptance implies the approval of the principles of the National Republican Convention, and permits me to add some expression of my own views. The right and duty to secure honesty and order in popular elections is a matter so vital that it must stand in the front. The authority of the National Government to preserve from fraud and force the elections at which its own officers are chosen, is a chief point on which the two parties are plainly and intensely opposed. The acts of Congress for ten years have in New York and elsewhere done much to curb violence and wrong to which the ballot and count have been again and again subjected, sometimes despoiling great cities, sometimes silencing the voice of the State, often seating not only in Congress, but on the bench and in legislatures numbers of men never chosen by the people. The Democratic party since gaining possession of the two Houses of Congress, have done these things with a bitter, relentless assault, and despite all resistance, have hedged them with restrictions, cunningly contrived to nullify and paralyze them. This aggressive majority boldly attempted to exclude from the Convention delegates of various enactments destructive of these election laws by revolutionary threats that a constitutional exercise of the veto power would be punished by withholding appropriations necessary to carry on the government, and these threats were actually carried out by refusing needed appropriations and by forcing an extra session of Congress, lasting for months and resulting in concessions to this usurping democracy which are likely to be States to subject the majority to the lawless will of a minority. Ominous signs of public disapproval alone subdued this arrogant power into a sudden surrender for the time being of part of its demands. The Republican party has strongly approved the stern refusal of its representatives to suffer the overthrow of statutes believed to be salutary and just. It has always insisted that the Government of the United States should be empowered and in duty bound to effectually protect the elections denoted by the Constitution as national. More than this, the Republican party holds as

THE CARDINAL POINT IN ITS creed that the government should, by every means known, protect the Constitution, protect all American citizens, everywhere in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights. As a great part of its work of reconstruction the Republican party has been the advocate of a large increase in the number of members of Congress and of the electoral college from the former slaveholding States. This has been abundantly evidenced that in many ways and in many places, especially where their number has been great enough to endanger Democratic control, the very men by whose elevation to citizenship the Republic was saved, were effected have been debared and robbed of their voice and their vote. It is true that no State statute or Constitution in so many words denies or abridges the rights of their political party, but bodies themselves to their way are no less effective. It is a suggestive and startling thought that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement of a race now denies to that race the right of suffrage, yielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the government, is now the sole reliance to defeat the party which represented the sovereignty and nationality of the American people in the great struggle of our history. Republicans cherish none of the resentments which may have animated them during the actual conflict of arms. They long for a full and real reconciliation, and the only reconciliation possible is to be achieved by the peaceful and unblemished exercise of their rights, which the humble way confidently claim and the power dare not deny.

THE CIVIL SERVICE. The resolution referring to the public service seems to me deserving of approval. I have long held, repeatedly declared, and uniformly applied, when called upon to act, I find embodied in the resolution which, of course, I approve.

I would add that by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not, in my judgment, escape any of his responsibility as a citizen or lose or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute freedom of action in the political arena, and that he should be free to use his own will and conscience, provided only that he will honorably, faithfully, and fully discharge his official duties.

One reason for the Republican policy has brought the return of abundant prosperity and the settlement of many distracting questions. The re-assertion of sound money, the large re-

assertion of the high development of public credit, all attest the ability and courage of the Republican party to deal with such financial problems as hereafter may demand solution. Our paper currency is now as good as gold, and silver is performing its functions for the purpose of change. The principles which should govern the relations of these elements of currency are simple and clear. There must be no inflation, no depreciated paper, and every dollar, whether metal or paper, should stand the test of the world's fixed standard.

THE VALUE OF POPULAR EDUCATION can hardly be overestimated. Although its interests must of necessity be chiefly confined to the voluntary effort and individual action of the several States, they should be encouraged, so far as the Constitution permits, by the generous co-operation of the National Government. The interests of the whole country demand the maintenance of our common school system should be brought within the reach of every citizen, and that no revenues of the nation or States should be devoted to the support of the education of the children of the South should be in the present tariff and system of taxation as will relieve any overburdened industry or class, and enable our manufacturers and artisans to compete successfully with the products of other lands.

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

Four years ago, now, the nation stood on the threshold of a Presidential election; the Republican party, in soliciting continuance of its ascendancy, founded its hope of success, not upon its promises, but upon its history. Its subsequent course has been such as to strengthen claims which it then made to the confidence and support of the country.

Other land considerations more urgent than have ever before existed forbid the accession of its opponents to power. Their success, if successful, would mean the end of the Democratic party since gaining possession of the two Houses of Congress, have done these things with a bitter, relentless assault, and despite all resistance, have hedged them with restrictions, cunningly contrived to nullify and paralyze them. This aggressive majority boldly attempted to exclude from the Convention delegates of various enactments destructive of these election laws by revolutionary threats that a constitutional exercise of the veto power would be punished by withholding appropriations necessary to carry on the government, and these threats were actually carried out by refusing needed appropriations and by forcing an extra session of Congress, lasting for months and resulting in concessions to this usurping democracy which are likely to be States to subject the majority to the lawless will of a minority. Ominous signs of public disapproval alone subdued this arrogant power into a sudden surrender for the time being of part of its demands. The Republican party has strongly approved the stern refusal of its representatives to suffer the overthrow of statutes believed to be salutary and just. It has always insisted that the Government of the United States should be empowered and in duty bound to effectually protect the elections denoted by the Constitution as national. More than this, the Republican party holds as

THE CARDINAL POINT IN ITS creed that the government should, by every means known, protect the Constitution, protect all American citizens, everywhere in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights. As a great part of its work of reconstruction the Republican party has been the advocate of a large increase in the number of members of Congress and of the electoral college from the former slaveholding States. This has been abundantly evidenced that in many ways and in many places, especially where their number has been great enough to endanger Democratic control, the very men by whose elevation to citizenship the Republic was saved, were effected have been debared and robbed of their voice and their vote. It is true that no State statute or Constitution in so many words denies or abridges the rights of their political party, but bodies themselves to their way are no less effective. It is a suggestive and startling thought that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement of a race now denies to that race the right of suffrage, yielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the government, is now the sole reliance to defeat the party which represented the sovereignty and nationality of the American people in the great struggle of our history. Republicans cherish none of the resentments which may have animated them during the actual conflict of arms. They long for a full and real reconciliation, and the only reconciliation possible is to be achieved by the peaceful and unblemished exercise of their rights, which the humble way confidently claim and the power dare not deny.

THE CIVIL SERVICE. The resolution referring to the public service seems to me deserving of approval. I have long held, repeatedly declared, and uniformly applied, when called upon to act, I find embodied in the resolution which, of course, I approve.

I would add that by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not, in my judgment, escape any of his responsibility as a citizen or lose or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute freedom of action in the political arena, and that he should be free to use his own will and conscience, provided only that he will honorably, faithfully, and fully discharge his official duties.

One reason for the Republican policy has brought the return of abundant prosperity and the settlement of many distracting questions. The re-assertion of sound money, the large re-

assertion of the high development of public credit, all attest the ability and courage of the Republican party to deal with such financial problems as hereafter may demand solution. Our paper currency is now as good as gold, and silver is performing its functions for the purpose of change. The principles which should govern the relations of these elements of currency are simple and clear. There must be no inflation, no depreciated paper, and every dollar, whether metal or paper, should stand the test of the world's fixed standard.

THE VALUE OF POPULAR EDUCATION can hardly be overestimated. Although its interests must of necessity be chiefly confined to the voluntary effort and individual action of the several States, they should be encouraged, so far as the Constitution permits, by the generous co-operation of the National Government. The interests of the whole country demand the maintenance of our common school system should be brought within the reach of every citizen, and that no revenues of the nation or States should be devoted to the support of the education of the children of the South should be in the present tariff and system of taxation as will relieve any overburdened industry or class, and enable our manufacturers and artisans to compete successfully with the products of other lands.

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

Four years ago, now, the nation stood on the threshold of a Presidential election; the Republican party, in soliciting continuance of its ascendancy, founded its hope of success, not upon its promises, but upon its history. Its subsequent course has been such as to strengthen claims which it then made to the confidence and support of the country.

Other land considerations more urgent than have ever before existed forbid the accession of its opponents to power. Their success, if successful, would mean the end of the Democratic party since gaining possession of the two Houses of Congress, have done these things with a bitter, relentless assault, and despite all resistance, have hedged them with restrictions, cunningly contrived to nullify and paralyze them. This aggressive majority boldly attempted to exclude from the Convention delegates of various enactments destructive of these election laws by revolutionary threats that a constitutional exercise of the veto power would be punished by withholding appropriations necessary to carry on the government, and these threats were actually carried out by refusing needed appropriations and by forcing an extra session of Congress, lasting for months and resulting in concessions to this usurping democracy which are likely to be States to subject the majority to the lawless will of a minority. Ominous signs of public disapproval alone subdued this arrogant power into a sudden surrender for the time being of part of its demands. The Republican party has strongly approved the stern refusal of its representatives to suffer the overthrow of statutes believed to be salutary and just. It has always insisted that the Government of the United States should be empowered and in duty bound to effectually protect the elections denoted by the Constitution as national. More than this, the Republican party holds as

THE CARDINAL POINT IN ITS creed that the government should, by every means known, protect the Constitution, protect all American citizens, everywhere in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights. As a great part of its work of reconstruction the Republican party has been the advocate of a large increase in the number of members of Congress and of the electoral college from the former slaveholding States. This has been abundantly evidenced that in many ways and in many places, especially where their number has been great enough to endanger Democratic control, the very men by whose elevation to citizenship the Republic was saved, were effected have been debared and robbed of their voice and their vote. It is true that no State statute or Constitution in so many words denies or abridges the rights of their political party, but bodies themselves to their way are no less effective. It is a suggestive and startling thought that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement of a race now denies to that race the right of suffrage, yielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the government, is now the sole reliance to defeat the party which represented the sovereignty and nationality of the American people in the great struggle of our history. Republicans cherish none of the resentments which may have animated them during the actual conflict of arms. They long for a full and real reconciliation, and the only reconciliation possible is to be achieved by the peaceful and unblemished exercise of their rights, which the humble way confidently claim and the power dare not deny.

THE CIVIL SERVICE. The resolution referring to the public service seems to me deserving of approval. I have long held, repeatedly declared, and uniformly applied, when called upon to act, I find embodied in the resolution which, of course, I approve.

I would add that by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not, in my judgment, escape any of his responsibility as a citizen or lose or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute freedom of action in the political arena, and that he should be free to use his own will and conscience, provided only that he will honorably, faithfully, and fully discharge his official duties.

One reason for the Republican policy has brought the return of abundant prosperity and the settlement of many distracting questions. The re-assertion of sound money, the large re-

assertion of the high development of public credit, all attest the ability and courage of the Republican party to deal with such financial problems as hereafter may demand solution. Our paper currency is now as good as gold, and silver is performing its functions for the purpose of change. The principles which should govern the relations of these elements of currency are simple and clear. There must be no inflation, no depreciated paper, and every dollar, whether metal or paper, should stand the test of the world's fixed standard.

THE VALUE OF POPULAR EDUCATION can hardly be overestimated. Although its interests must of necessity be chiefly confined to the voluntary effort and individual action of the several States, they should be encouraged, so far as the Constitution permits, by the generous co-operation of the National Government. The interests of the whole country demand the maintenance of our common school system should be brought within the reach of every citizen, and that no revenues of the nation or States should be devoted to the support of the education of the children of the South should be in the present tariff and system of taxation as will relieve any overburdened industry or class, and enable our manufacturers and artisans to compete successfully with the products of other lands.

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

Four years ago, now, the nation stood on the threshold of a Presidential election; the Republican party, in soliciting continuance of its ascendancy, founded its hope of success, not upon its promises, but upon its history. Its subsequent course has been such as to strengthen claims which it then made to the confidence and support of the country.

Other land considerations more urgent than have ever before existed forbid the accession of its opponents to power. Their success, if successful, would mean the end of the Democratic party since gaining possession of the two Houses of Congress, have done these things with a bitter, relentless assault, and despite all resistance, have hedged them with restrictions, cunningly contrived to nullify and paralyze them. This aggressive majority boldly attempted to exclude from the Convention delegates of various enactments destructive of these election laws by revolutionary threats that a constitutional exercise of the veto power would be punished by withholding appropriations necessary to carry on the government, and these threats were actually carried out by refusing needed appropriations and by forcing an extra session of Congress, lasting for months and resulting in concessions to this usurping democracy which are likely to be States to subject the majority to the lawless will of a minority. Ominous signs of public disapproval alone subdued this arrogant power into a sudden surrender for the time being of part of its demands. The Republican party has strongly approved the stern refusal of its representatives to suffer the overthrow of statutes believed to be salutary and just. It has always insisted that the Government of the United States should be empowered and in duty bound to effectually protect the elections denoted by the Constitution as national. More than this, the Republican party holds as

THE CARDINAL POINT IN ITS creed that the government should, by every means known, protect the Constitution, protect all American citizens, everywhere in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights. As a great part of its work of reconstruction the Republican party has been the advocate of a large increase in the number of members of Congress and of the electoral college from the former slaveholding States. This has been abundantly evidenced that in many ways and in many places, especially where their number has been great enough to endanger Democratic control, the very men by whose elevation to citizenship the Republic was saved, were effected have been debared and robbed of their voice and their vote. It is true that no State statute or Constitution in so many words denies or abridges the rights of their political party, but bodies themselves to their way are no less effective. It is a suggestive and startling thought that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement of a race now denies to that race the right of suffrage, yielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the government, is now the sole reliance to defeat the party which represented the sovereignty and nationality of the American people in the great struggle of our history. Republicans cherish none of the resentments which may have animated them during the actual conflict of arms. They long for a full and real reconciliation, and the only reconciliation possible is to be achieved by the peaceful and unblemished exercise of their rights, which the humble way confidently claim and the power dare not deny.

THE CIVIL SERVICE. The resolution referring to the public service seems to me deserving of approval. I have long held, repeatedly declared, and uniformly applied, when called upon to act, I find embodied in the resolution which, of course, I approve.

I would add that by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not, in my judgment, escape any of his responsibility as a citizen or lose or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute freedom of action in the political arena, and that he should be free to use his own will and conscience, provided only that he will honorably, faithfully, and fully discharge his official duties.

One reason for the Republican policy has brought the return of abundant prosperity and the settlement of many distracting questions. The re-assertion of sound money, the large re-

assertion of the high development of public credit, all attest the ability and courage of the Republican party to deal with such financial problems as hereafter may demand solution. Our paper currency is now as good as gold, and silver is performing its functions for the purpose of change. The principles which should govern the relations of these elements of currency are simple and clear. There must be no inflation, no depreciated paper, and every dollar, whether metal or paper, should stand the test of the world's fixed standard.

THE VALUE OF POPULAR EDUCATION can hardly be overestimated. Although its interests must of necessity be chiefly confined to the voluntary effort and individual action of the several States, they should be encouraged, so far as the Constitution permits, by the generous co-operation of the National Government. The interests of the whole country demand the maintenance of our common school system should be brought within the reach of every citizen, and that no revenues of the nation or States should be devoted to the support of the education of the children of the South should be in the present tariff and system of taxation as will relieve any overburdened industry or class, and enable our manufacturers and artisans to compete successfully with the products of other lands.

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

Four years ago, now, the nation stood on the threshold of a Presidential election; the Republican party, in soliciting continuance of its ascendancy, founded its hope of success, not upon its promises, but upon its history. Its subsequent course has been such as to strengthen claims which it then made to the confidence and support of the country.

Other land considerations more urgent than have ever before existed forbid the accession of its opponents to power. Their success, if successful, would mean the end of the Democratic party since gaining possession of the two Houses of Congress, have done these things with a bitter, relentless assault, and despite all resistance, have hedged them with restrictions, cunningly contrived to nullify and paralyze them. This aggressive majority boldly attempted to exclude from the Convention delegates of various enactments destructive of these election laws by revolutionary threats that a constitutional exercise of the veto power would be punished by withholding appropriations necessary to carry on the government, and these threats were actually carried out by refusing needed appropriations and by forcing an extra session of Congress, lasting for months and resulting in concessions to this usurping democracy which are likely to be States to subject the majority to the lawless will of a minority. Ominous signs of public disapproval alone subdued this arrogant power into a sudden surrender for the time being of part of its demands. The Republican party has strongly approved the stern refusal of its representatives to suffer the overthrow of statutes believed to be salutary and just. It has always insisted that the Government of the United States should be empowered and in duty bound to effectually protect the elections denoted by the Constitution as national. More than this, the Republican party holds as

THE CARDINAL POINT IN ITS creed that the government should, by every means known, protect the Constitution, protect all American citizens, everywhere in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights. As a great part of its work of reconstruction the Republican party has been the advocate of a large increase in the number of members of Congress and of the electoral college from the former slaveholding States. This has been abundantly evidenced that in many ways and in many places, especially where their number has been great enough to endanger Democratic control, the very men by whose elevation to citizenship the Republic was saved, were effected have been debared and robbed of their voice and their vote. It is true that no State statute or Constitution in so many words denies or abridges the rights of their political party, but bodies themselves to their way are no less effective. It is a suggestive and startling thought that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement of a race now denies to that race the right of suffrage, yielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the government, is now the sole reliance to defeat the party which represented the sovereignty and nationality of the American people in the great struggle of our history. Republicans cherish none of the resentments which may have animated them during the actual conflict of arms. They long for a full and real reconciliation, and the only reconciliation possible is to be achieved by the peaceful and unblemished exercise of their rights, which the humble way confidently claim and the power dare not deny.

THE CIVIL SERVICE. The resolution referring to the public service seems to me deserving of approval. I have long held, repeatedly declared, and uniformly applied, when called upon to act, I find embodied in the resolution which, of course, I approve.

I would add that by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not, in my judgment, escape any of his responsibility as a citizen or lose or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute freedom of action in the political arena, and that he should be free to use his own will and conscience, provided only that he will honorably, faithfully, and fully discharge his official duties.

decision of our public debt and burden of interest, the high development of public credit, all attest the ability and courage of the Republican party to deal with such financial problems as hereafter may demand solution. Our paper currency is now as good as gold, and silver is performing its functions for the purpose of change. The principles which should govern the relations of these elements of currency are simple and clear. There must be no inflation, no depreciated paper, and every dollar, whether metal or paper, should stand the test of the world's fixed standard.

THE VALUE OF POPULAR EDUCATION can hardly be overestimated. Although its interests must of necessity be chiefly confined to the voluntary effort and individual action of the several States, they should be encouraged, so far as the Constitution permits, by the generous co-operation of the National Government. The interests of the whole country demand the maintenance of our common school system should be brought within the reach of every citizen, and that no revenues of the nation or States should be devoted to the support of the education of the children of the South should be in the present tariff and system of taxation as will relieve any overburdened industry or class, and enable our manufacturers and artisans to compete successfully with the products of other lands.

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

Four years ago, now, the nation stood on the threshold of a Presidential election; the Republican party, in soliciting continuance of its ascendancy, founded its hope of success, not upon its promises, but upon its history. Its subsequent course has been such as to strengthen claims which it then made to the confidence and support of the country.

Other land considerations more urgent than have ever before existed forbid the accession of its opponents to power. Their success, if successful, would mean the end of the Democratic party since gaining possession of the two Houses of Congress, have done these things with a bitter, relentless assault, and despite all resistance, have hedged them with restrictions, cunningly contrived to nullify and paralyze them. This aggressive majority boldly attempted to exclude from the Convention delegates of various enactments destructive of these election laws by revolutionary threats that a constitutional exercise of the veto power would be punished by withholding appropriations necessary to carry on the government, and these threats were actually carried out by refusing needed appropriations and by forcing an extra session of Congress, lasting for months and resulting in concessions to this usurping democracy which are likely to be States to subject the majority to the lawless will of a minority. Ominous signs of public disapproval alone subdued this arrogant power into a sudden surrender for the time being of part of its demands. The Republican party has strongly approved the stern refusal of its representatives to suffer the overthrow of statutes believed to be salutary and just. It has always insisted that the Government of the United States should be empowered and in duty bound to effectually protect the elections denoted by the Constitution as national. More than this, the Republican party holds as

THE CARDINAL POINT IN ITS creed that the government should, by every means known, protect the Constitution, protect all American citizens, everywhere in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights. As a great part of its work of reconstruction the Republican party has been the advocate of a large increase in the number of members of Congress and of the electoral college from the former slaveholding States. This has been abundantly evidenced that in many ways and in many places, especially where their number has been great enough to endanger Democratic control, the very men by whose elevation to citizenship the Republic was saved, were effected have been debared and robbed of their voice and their vote. It is true that no State statute or Constitution in so many words denies or abridges the rights of their political party, but bodies themselves to their way are no less effective. It is a suggestive and startling thought that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement of a race now denies to that race the right of suffrage, yielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the government, is now the sole reliance to defeat the party which represented the sovereignty and nationality of the American people in the great struggle of our history. Republicans cherish none of the resentments which may have animated them during the actual conflict of arms. They long for a full and real reconciliation, and the only reconciliation possible is to be achieved by the peaceful and unblemished exercise of their rights, which the humble way confidently claim and the power dare not deny.

THE CIVIL SERVICE. The resolution referring to the public service seems to me deserving of approval. I have long held, repeatedly declared, and uniformly applied, when called upon to act, I find embodied in the resolution which, of course, I approve.

I would add that by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not, in my judgment, escape any of his responsibility as a citizen or lose or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute freedom of action in the political arena, and that he should be free to use his own will and conscience, provided only that he will honorably, faithfully, and fully discharge his official duties.

One reason for the Republican policy has brought the return of abundant prosperity and the settlement of many distracting questions. The re-assertion of sound money, the large re-

assertion of the high development of public credit, all attest the ability and courage of the Republican party to deal with such financial problems as hereafter may demand solution. Our paper currency is now as good as gold, and silver is performing its functions for the purpose of change. The principles which should govern the relations of these elements of currency are simple and clear. There must be no inflation, no depreciated paper, and every dollar, whether metal or paper, should stand the test of the world's fixed standard.

THE VALUE OF POPULAR EDUCATION can hardly be overestimated. Although its interests must of necessity be chiefly confined to the voluntary effort and individual action of the several States, they should be encouraged, so far as the Constitution permits, by the generous co-operation of the National Government. The interests of the whole country demand the maintenance of our common school system should be brought within the reach of every citizen, and that no revenues of the nation or States should be devoted to the support of the education of the children of the South should be in the present tariff and system of taxation as will relieve any overburdened industry or class, and enable our manufacturers and artisans to compete successfully with the products of other lands.

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

Four years ago, now, the nation stood on the threshold of a Presidential election; the Republican party, in soliciting continuance of its ascendancy, founded its hope of success, not upon its promises, but upon its history. Its subsequent course has been such as to strengthen claims which it then made to the confidence and support of the country.

Other land considerations more urgent than have ever before existed forbid the accession of its opponents to power. Their success, if successful, would mean the end of the Democratic party since gaining possession of the two Houses of Congress, have done these things with a bitter, relentless assault, and despite all resistance, have hedged them with restrictions, cunningly contrived to nullify and paralyze them. This aggressive majority boldly attempted to exclude from the Convention delegates of various enactments destructive of these election laws by revolutionary threats that a constitutional exercise of the veto power would be punished by withholding appropriations necessary to carry on the government, and these threats were actually carried out by refusing needed appropriations and by forcing an extra session of Congress, lasting for months and resulting in concessions to this usurping democracy which are likely to be States to subject the majority to the lawless will of a minority. Ominous signs of public disapproval alone subdued this arrogant power into a sudden surrender for the time being of part of its demands. The Republican party has strongly approved the stern refusal of its representatives to suffer the overthrow of statutes believed to be salutary and just. It has always insisted that the Government of the United States should be empowered and in duty bound to effectually protect the elections denoted by the Constitution as national. More than this, the Republican party holds as

THE CARDINAL POINT IN ITS creed that the government should, by every means known, protect the Constitution, protect all American citizens, everywhere in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights. As a great part of its work of reconstruction the Republican party has been the advocate of a large increase in the number of members of Congress and of the electoral college from the former slaveholding States. This has been abundantly evidenced that in many ways and in many places, especially where their number has been great enough to endanger Democratic control, the very men by whose elevation to citizenship the Republic was saved, were effected have been debared and robbed of their voice and their vote. It is true that no State statute or Constitution in so many words denies or abridges the rights of their political party, but bodies themselves to their way are no less effective. It is a suggestive and startling thought that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement of a race now denies to that race the right of suffrage, yielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the government, is now the sole reliance to defeat the party which represented the sovereignty and nationality of the American people in the great struggle of our history. Republicans cherish none of the resentments which may have animated them during the actual conflict of arms. They long for a full and real reconciliation, and the only reconciliation possible is to be achieved by the peaceful and unblemished exercise of their rights, which the humble way confidently claim and the power dare not deny.

THE CIVIL SERVICE. The resolution referring to the public service seems to me deserving of approval. I have long held, repeatedly declared, and uniformly applied, when called upon to act, I find embodied in the resolution which, of course, I approve.

I would add that by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not, in my judgment, escape any of his responsibility as a citizen or lose or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute freedom of action in the political arena, and that he should be free to use his own will and conscience, provided only that he will honorably, faithfully, and fully discharge his official duties.

One reason for the Republican policy has brought the return of abundant prosperity and the settlement of many distracting questions. The re-assertion of sound money, the large re-

assertion of the high development of public credit, all attest the ability and courage of the Republican party to deal with such financial problems as hereafter may demand solution. Our paper currency is now as good as gold, and silver is performing its functions for the purpose of change. The principles which should govern the relations of these elements of currency are simple and clear. There must be no inflation, no depreciated paper, and every dollar, whether metal or paper, should stand the test of the world's fixed standard.

THE VALUE OF POPULAR EDUCATION can hardly be overestimated. Although its interests must of necessity be chiefly confined to the voluntary effort and individual action of the several States, they should be encouraged, so far as the Constitution permits, by the generous co-operation of the National Government. The interests of the whole country demand the maintenance of our common school system should be brought within the reach of every citizen, and that no revenues of the nation or States should be devoted to the support of the education of the children of the South should be in the present tariff and system of taxation as will relieve any overburdened industry or class, and enable our manufacturers and artisans to compete successfully with the products of other lands.

The government should aid works of internal improvement, national in their character, and should promote the development of our water courses and harbors wherever the general interest of the Nation requires

Berrien Co. Record.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1880.

Entered at the Post-Office, at Buchanan, Mich., as Second-Class Matter.

SUBSCRIBERS' RECEIPTS.

We have received from the following subscribers the amount of their subscription for the year ending June 30, 1880, and in acknowledgment of the same, we have forwarded to them the amount of their subscription for the year ending June 30, 1881. If there is any mistake we wish to be notified at once. Never wait more than two weeks for the date to be changed after payment is made.

OUR SPRING STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES, CLOTHING,

—AND—

Gents Furnishing Goods

Are in stock, bought for cash, and will be

SOLD AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

LOOK AT OUR LINE OF

MEN'S FINE SHOES,

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots and Walking Shoes.

G. W. NOBLE.

OATS harvest will be completed this week.

MR. ROBERT COVELL buried one of his twin babies Sunday.

Mr. D. E. HIXMAN has gone on a business trip to Iowa.

GRANGE day, last Saturday, brought the usual large crowd to town.

STEPHENS BROS. have put up two new signs on their meat market.

The government has commenced work on the canal at Benton Harbor.

The potato crop in this vicinity is giving indications of being a good one.

Mrs. M. H. MAXFIELD has been confined to her home with severe sickness.

Mr. FRANK YORK of Western Illinois, formerly of this place, is back again for a visit.

ONE week from next Tuesday, August 10, will be the first of camp meeting.

RIPPE watermelons and grapes were placed on sale in this place last Saturday.

WEAVER & Co. have put up a new and handsome sign, gotten up by Harry Weaver.

MR. KEEN is improving his building in Dayton, east side of Broadway, with a glass front.

A widow named Home, of Colma, was found dead in her bed one morning last week. Heart disease.

"BUTTER" EVANS is the happiest man in town. A ten pound girl arrived at his house last night.

MR. T. P. MORTON, of Augusta, is visiting relatives and friends in Buchanan this week.

A. H. ROTHMEYER of Dayton is "dad" again. It is a 9½ pound boy this time, and dates from Sunday.

MR. O. E. WOODWORTH shines forth with a brand new day, manufactured by Rough Bros' Wagon Works

Mrs. B. E. BIXBY, of Sedan, Kansas, has been visiting with her old acquaintances in this place the past week.

MR. W. H. SMITH, agent of the M. C. R. R. at this place, has gone for a visit to his brother in Kansas.

The work of laying brick for the new hotel at New Buffalo has been commenced after so long a time.

The employees of the Studebaker works will go to Diamond Lake next Saturday for their annual frolic.

The RECORD subscription list is increasing at such a rate that we add 1½ quires this week to the issue of last quire.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY PLACE, of this township, lost one of their children Sunday afternoon from the effect of scarlet fever.

JOHN McALLISTER, a former resident and baker in this place, will furnish provender for the hungry at Crystal Springs camp ground next month.

Mrs. EMILY W. DAVISON, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Peter Weese, during the past week, has returned to her home in Louisville, Ky.

The Grangers in this county are preparing to make their picnic at Berrien Springs, August 24, one of the most notable events of the pleasure season.

On Monday last there were sold at the post-office in this place postage stamps to the amount of \$81.20. Does that look as if there was no business done in Buchanan?

A new billiard room will soon be opened over Morris' restaurant by Fremont Matchett. The room is now being but into tip top shape by Amos Evans.

JOHN FARRAN, of Bakertown, has gone to Iowa, bought a farm, and will hereafter be a hawkeye farmer. He orders the RECORD, to keep him posted in Buchanan matters.

COLUMBUS DUMBOLTON has located permanently in Buchanan, bringing with him his whole outfit of tools for repairing sewing machines. At this business Mr. Dumbolton has not his superior in this part of the State. Plenty of room for good mechanics.

THERE will be a meeting of the Garfield and Arthur Club at the club room, on Monday evening, August 2, at 7:30 P. M., sharp. A full attendance of members and Republicans is requested. By order of

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Michigan Central company have the abutments for their new iron bridge across the river at Niles completed, and the timbers for cross ties on the ground.

This week we publish Gen. Arthur's letter accepting the nomination for Vice President on the Republican ticket, an able document that should be read by everyone.

Two new switches are to be put in place of two old ones at the depot in this place. The company considers the old ones too weak for perfect safety.

The Binns property on Front street, for several years occupied by Mr. C. H. Rea for a harness shop, was sold Tuesday forenoon to Mr. J. P. Binns for \$1,200, that being the only bid.

Quite a number of the colored population of this place will attend the emancipation day celebration in Van Buren county. Congressman Burrows is expected to deliver the address.

MR. WM. PEARLS, L. P. Alexander and y editor are in Paw Paw to-day attending the Republican congressional convention. Mr. Pears goes as a delegate and the rest to see the fun.

MESSRS. BLACK & WILLARD have procured a new and larger boiler for their furniture manufactory, the old one being incompetent to do the work required by their fast increasing business.

THREE boys aged about ten years, named Victor Hughes, Bert Rice and Arthur Hinkley, were drowned in the river at St. Joseph on July 21, while in swimming. The bodies were not found until the next morning.

THERE was another change in the Michigan Central time-card last Sunday. The Kalamazoo Accommodation now goes east from this place at 7:36 P. M., instead of 7:40 as heretofore.

THE Grange picnic, which has been extensively advertised for Thursday, Aug. 23, has, in consequence of the soldiers' encampment which will be held at Niles on the same day, been changed to Tuesday, Aug. 24.

MR. D. WESTON has very materially changed the appearance of his drug store since he first came in possession of it. His latest addition is that of a fine new two-story perfumery show case.

THERE is talk of another Democratic paper in the north part of this county, with Thomas Hurley as proprietor and chief manager. Those who remember his management of the Benton Harbor Times will never doubt his ability to fill such a position.

THE RECORD would have been pleased to have published the proceedings of the County Temperance Convention held in this place last week, but is unable to do so from the fact that no copy was furnished it.

THE tiling to be used by the St. Joseph Valley Railroad Company for culvert purposes has arrived, and is ready for use. They are large enough to let a whole mill pond through and ought to fill the bill to a pretty good advantage.

GEORGE CHURCHILL has been getting another brand new safe, from the Detroit safe company. They appear to be selling about all of the safes that are sold in this place lately. The man they sent here has more gas than a laboratory, which probably accounts for it.

THE contractors who have the job of building the St. Joseph Valley Railroad are steadily at work at the grading, and have the grade nearly completed across T. M. Fulton's place up to the timber lot. They have been hindered on account of procuring right of way.

MR. ORR HENDERSON, of Weesaw township, will sell his personal property, at his residence, on Thursday, August 3. He has sold his farm in Weesaw township, and expects to settle in Kansas. "Dick" Metzgar, of Niles, is the purchaser, and \$50 per acre, for \$120 acres, the price.

POLICEMAN THOMPSON gathered in an umbrella tinker named William McGuire yesterday afternoon. He had been getting too much bad whisky aboard and was placed in the village refrigerator to cool off a little, and this morning was sent to Berrien for ten days. This is a bad place for that kind of business. Sure to end in trouble.

THERE will be a S. S. centennial celebration at the Mt. Zion Church next Sunday, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. Exercises will consist of S. S. speeches, reading of essays, recitations and singing. A first-class religious entertainment is expected. A general invitation to all, S. S. workers especially.

R. P. BRITTON.

The crossings of the St. Joseph Valley railroad at the two Niles roadcrossings will be an improvement to the two hills rather than otherwise, raising one three and the other five feet. If properly graded on both sides of the track the grade of the hill will be very perceptibly lightened, and the road correspondingly improved.

MRS. ABIGAIL KNIGHT has received the amount of her pension, eight dollars per month from the 6th of March, 1878 up to June 1, 1880, and eight dollars per month so long as she shall remain a widow. This claim was placed in the hands of an Ohio firm of pension agents, and they failed to get the claim allowed, and reported to her that the claim was rejected. Mr. W. I. Himes reopened the claim a few months since with the above success, and now the Ohio firm come forward with a claim for a fee.

DURING the past two weeks or more the Marshal has been at work with a gang of men at graveling the road leading west from the J. M. Mathews place, and in the mean time he has been sadly needed for immediate business down town. Query. Is it necessary for him to be out of town all of the time? If it is we had better elect another one to attend to affairs down town.

MR. WALTER I. HIMES, as well as his many friends, may feel good over the flattering reception he was given by the Convention at Berrien Springs, in his nomination for County Clerk, Tuesday. He received a majority of 34 on the first ballot. Mr. Himes is a man fully competent to fill the position for which he is nominated, and it shall be a pleasure for the RECORD to lend its influence toward his election by a large majority.

MR. JOSEPH WILLARD, the Highway Commissioner of Bertrand township, is putting tiling in some of the culverts in that township. The plan of making improvements of that kind that shall be permanent, is becoming more prevalent in this country. It has, heretofore, been the practice of putting in such wooden structures as would need renewing about every three years.

THE Hon. George M. Dewey, a former resident of this place, after 14 years of efficient, judicious and active work on the Hastings Banner, has sold that paper to Marshall L. Cook and George F. Bowers. Mr. Dewey is a veteran Republican, as well as a veteran newspaper man, and, though he leaves his paper in good hands, the absence of his own editorial work will be regretted by his party associates.

WE have received from Ann Arbor a letter containing \$1.50 and asking that the subscription for the RECORD be continued one year, but as no name is signed, and we have a number of subscribers in Ann Arbor, we are at a loss to know to which of them the credit should be given. All such business looks best over a signature. If the one who sent the money will make himself known to us he shall have his case attended to in proper shape.

WAR IN AFRICA.—Last Thursday evening the two darkies who opened the legal combat over an adultery, met in mortal combat in their more natural way—with razors. Hill managed to get in one ugly cut on Armstrong's arm, cutting the muscle of the forearm nearly off just below the elbow. Hill is the one who will now languish in duressville. The bone of contention in this war is Hill's wife.

THE Republican caucus, for the purpose of appointing twenty-four delegates to the county convention, met in the Republican club room Saturday afternoon. Levi Logan was elected Chairman, and Walter I. Himes, Secretary, and the following delegates appointed:

J. J. Van Riper, E. M. Plimpton, I. M. Vincent, D. E. Hixman, C. E. Butler, A. A. Worthington, Wm. Burrows, L. L. H. Dodd, Levi Logan, Jay Du Bois, N. Johnson, B. D. Harper, J. G. Holmes, Riley Wray, L. W. Spaulding, Henry Kinyon, W. W. Smith, John Barmore, L. W. Baker, Dr. Hamlin, Chas. Evans, W. A. Palmer, W. I. Himes, C. H. Smith.

MASTER WILLIE CLARK was quite badly bitten in the leg by a dog belonging to some man from the country, who brought it to town with him, Tuesday. An ugly wound in the leg of the boy is the effect thus far developed. People who bring dogs to town are respectfully requested to either teach their dogs better manners or shoot them before they start. It is not among the most exhilarating of pleasures to be chewed up by a dog, especially at this season of the year.

A UNION Temperance Convention for the township of Buchanan will be held at Kinyon's hall, in Buchanan, on Saturday, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. The object of this convention is to unite all the temperance people, without distinction of creed, order, or party, in a township organization for temperance work—to erect a Township Central Committee for the purpose of circulating the petition to the Legislature, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. Let every live temperance man and woman in the township be present. If you want to pay less tax, come to the meeting. If you want to save your sons from the evils of whisky, come to the meeting. If you desire peaceful, happy homes, come to the meeting. Lay aside your work, your business, your cares, and spend an hour or two in the cause of humanity.

A. J. EYCHLANER.

THE Republican Convention of Berrien county met pursuant to the call of the committee, at the Court House in Berrien Springs, on Tuesday, July 27, 1880.

The Convention was called to order by James A. Kellogg, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, on whose nomination L. A. Duncan, of Niles, was elected as temporary Chairman, and Edwin D. Cooke, of Oronoko, was elected as temporary Secretary.

On motion of U. H. Stebbins, of Niles, it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair on permanent organization. The Chair appointed as such committee: U. H. Stebbins, of Niles; L. M. Ward, of Benton; W. S. Millard, of Niles; W. S. Farmer, of Pipestone, and F. F. King, of Sodus.

On motion of E. F. Platt, of St. Joseph, it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair on the order of business. The Chair appointed as such committee: Edwin F. Platt, of St. Joseph; R. M. Goodwin, of Chickamaug; Thos. Mars, of Berrien; Alonzo Sherwood, of Weesaw, and Geo. S. Clapp, of St. Joseph.

On motion of J. J. Van Riper, of Buchanan, it was resolved that a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair on resolutions. The Chair appointed as such committee: J. J. Van Riper, of Buchanan; Wm. Chamberlain, of Three Oaks; O. W. Coolidge, of Niles; C. E. Reeves, of Benton; E. L. Kingsland, of Hagar; Joel H. Gillette, of Three Oaks, and N. A. Hamilton, of St. Joseph.

On motion of A. H. Morrison, of St. Joseph, it was resolved that the usual committee on credentials be dispensed with, and that the Chairman of the Convention be authorized to receive and forward the credentials of his township to the secretary of the Convention.

On motion it was resolved that when this Convention takes the usual recess, the delegates from each representative district assemble for the purpose of nominating delegates from the district to attend the State and Congressional Conventions.

Recess was then taken by the Convention.

The Convention re-assembled at 1 P. M., L. A. Duncan in the chair.

On motion it was resolved that the Secretary read the names of the township delegates, together with the number of delegates to which each township and ward was entitled, which being done, showing 28 delegates being present, it was accepted and adopted as a report on credentials.

The committee on permanent organization made the following report which, on motion, was accepted and adopted:

1. The election of two delegates at large to attend the State Convention.

2. Two delegates at large to the Congressional Convention.

3. The election of delegates to the State Convention.

THE St. Joseph Valley Railroad Company has bought Mr. J. D. Ross' lot on the corner of Portage street, just south of the foundry, and traded to B. T. Morley for his two lots near the depot. They have also bought the two vacant lots north of the old foundry of Louis Den, thus giving them good depot grounds at that point.

Weesaw Garfield and Arthur Club.

NEW TOWN, Mich., July 29, 1880.

EDITOR RECORD.—The Republicans of Weesaw township met at Pierce's Hall, on Saturday evening, July 24, and proceeded to form a Garfield and Arthur Club. The following officers were elected:

President, S. P. Bryant; Vice-President, C. J. Smith; Treasurer, J. S. Addison; Recording Secretary, H. S. Potter; Corresponding Secretary, H. A. W.

Motion was made and carried that a Vice-President be appointed from each school district. C. J. Smith was appointed from District No. 6. Speeches were made from various parties, and the Club adjourned for two weeks.

H. A. WELLS, Cor. Sec.

O. S. ELY came to this office Monday afternoon with three eggs that were quite peculiarly marked, and said that they were so when they were found in the nest, for Joel Hartline said so, and it was his hen. Mr. Ely had a very productive imagination which enabled him to see a great many things in these marks that could not be detected by ordinary people. For instance one mark he called a sword; another a flag, and a string of green spots he translates "M. P. 1882." One contains a brown band that he says represents an officers belt, and one contains a plainly marked letter "H." The part of the shell on which these wonderful marks are is of a bluish color, while the rest of the shell shows signs of having been handled with dirty fingers. We are not much of a believer in signs, but these eggs may mean considerable. The "H" certainly has a strong significance, especially to a Democratic mind.

ITEMS FROM THREE OAKS.

John D. Miller has returned.

We notice a great improvement in the farms between Three Oaks and Berrien Springs. Quite a large increase in the number of wheat stacks.

Many are enjoying themselves picnicking at the lake.

We came near having a large fire last week. The fire originated in the wood-box in rear of the stove, at the residence of A. D. Cheeney, while Mrs. Cheeney was absent. Someone discovered the fire from the street. The fire department was soon on the ground. Several buildings adjacent would probably have burned had Mr. Cheeney's building burned.

Jacob M. Snee has returned, for a short time, from southern Missouri, where he has a saw mill.

Mr. J. Chatterton buried a young child last week. Funeral services were held at the house.

A Burmese student, attending school at Ann Arbor, lectured at the Baptist church Sunday morning and at the M. E. Church in the evening. The audience was large. His discourse was quite interesting, the costumes represented quite unique.

Great enthusiasm is manifested here over Republicanism for the county ticket nominated yesterday at the county convention. With 280 delegates and so much unanimity of feeling, no doubt every township in Berrien county will soon be fully organized.

Drunkenness has been on the increase of late. I think the temperance people will revive the temperance work at once.

ITEMIZER.

Proceedings of the Republican County Convention.

The Republican Convention of Berrien county met pursuant to the call of the committee, at the Court House in Berrien Springs, on Tuesday, July 27, 1880.

The Convention was called to order by James A. Kellogg, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, on whose nomination L. A. Duncan, of Niles, was elected as temporary Chairman, and Edwin D. Cooke, of Oronoko, was elected as temporary Secretary.

On motion of U. H. Stebbins, of Niles, it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair on permanent organization. The Chair appointed as such committee: U. H. Stebbins, of Niles; L. M. Ward, of Benton; W. S. Millard, of Niles; W. S. Farmer, of Pipestone, and F. F. King, of Sodus.

On motion of E. F. Platt, of St. Joseph, it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair on the order of business. The Chair appointed as such committee: Edwin F. Platt, of St. Joseph; R. M. Goodwin, of Chickamaug; Thos. Mars, of Berrien; Alonzo Sherwood, of Weesaw, and Geo. S. Clapp, of St. Joseph.

On motion of J. J. Van Riper, of Buchanan, it was resolved that a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair on resolutions. The Chair appointed as such committee: J. J. Van Riper, of Buchanan; Wm. Chamberlain, of Three Oaks; O. W. Coolidge, of Niles; C. E. Reeves, of Benton; E. L. Kingsland, of Hagar; Joel H. Gillette, of Three Oaks, and N. A. Hamilton, of St. Joseph.

On motion of A. H. Morrison, of St. Joseph, it was resolved that the usual committee on credentials be dispensed with, and that the Chairman of the Convention be authorized to receive and forward the credentials of his township to the secretary of the Convention.

On motion it was resolved that when this Convention takes the usual recess, the delegates from each representative district assemble for the purpose of nominating delegates from the district to attend the State and Congressional Conventions.

Recess was then taken by the Convention.

The Convention re-assembled at 1 P. M., L. A. Duncan in the chair.

On motion it was resolved that the Secretary read the names of the township delegates, together with the number of delegates to which each township and ward was entitled, which being done, showing 28 delegates being present, it was accepted and adopted as a report on credentials.

The committee on permanent organization made the following report which, on motion, was accepted and adopted:

1. The election of two delegates at large to attend the State Convention.

2. Two delegates at large to the Congressional Convention.

3. The election of delegates to the State Convention.

4. The election of delegates to the Congressional Convention.

5. Judge of Probate.

6. Sheriff.

7. Clerk.

8. Treasurer.

9. Register of Deeds.

10. Prosecuting Attorney.

11. County Surveyor.

12. Two Circuit Court Commissioners.

13. Coroner.

14. Fish Inspector.

15. Sanitary Officer.

16. Election of Republican Committee.

On motion of Geo. S. Clapp, of St. Joseph, it was resolved that the delegates at large to the State and Congressional Conventions be elected by acclamation.

The following delegates were elected to the State Convention: Alhage, A. H. Morrison, of St. Joseph, and L. A. Duncan, of Niles.

To the Congressional Convention: Alhage, Wm. Chamberlain, of Niles, and James F. Haskins, of Pipestone.

The following delegates were elected to attend the State Convention:

First District—Thomas Mars, L. M. Ward, R. D. Dix and A. N. Woodruff.

Second District—N. A. Hamilton, Wm. Chamberlain, Alonzo Sherwood and L. M. Goodwin.

Third District—Geo. F. Edwards, F. M. Gray, John G. Holmes and Benton R. Sterns.

The following delegates were elected to attend the Congressional Convention:

First District—Wm. S. Farmer, W. W. Allen, Josephus Fisher, and Henry C. Morton.

Second District—Samuel Hies, Geo. S. Clapp, Geo. R. Weed and Thomas H. Bodan.

Third District—J. B. Bonine, William Pears, W. J. Babcock and George Blakeslee.

On motion of W. S. Farmer, it was resolved that the delegates present at the State Convention and Congressional Convention be instructed to cast the full vote of the delegation; amended by Mr. Morrison that the several delegates be authorized to appoint proxies, and then if the delegation is not full those present be allowed to cast the full vote.

On motion of A. H. Morrison, it was resolved that a committee of five, one from each district and two at large, be appointed by the Chair to nominate a County Central Republican Committee. The Chair appointed as such committee, A. H. Morrison, J. V. Phillips, H. C. Morton, Norman Nims and George Edwards.

The Convention then proceeded to cast an informal ballot for:

JUDGE OF PROBATE,

at which ballot there were 278 votes cast:

A. B. Leeds.....187

Joseph S. Bacon.....51

E. M. Plimpton.....39

Scattering.....1

On motion of J. S. Bacon, of Niles, the nomination of B. Leeds, of Oronoko, for Judge of Probate, was made unanimous by acclamation.

The Convention then proceeded to an informal ballot for:

SHERIFF,

which resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast.....276

James R. Clark.....114

Joseph W. Velevener.....25

James F. Cross.....42

Andrew W. Mars.....52

Benton R. Sterns.....27

A formal ballot was then taken with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast.....277

James R. Clark.....142

Joseph W. Velevener.....25

James F. Cross.....46

Andrew W. Mars.....37

Benton R. Sterns.....27

On motion of F. M. Gray, of Niles, the nomination of James R. Clark was made unanimous by acclamation.

The Convention then proceeded to an informal ballot for:

COUNTY CLERK,

with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast.....278

Walter I. Himes.....156

C. D. Hunter.....48

A. H. Rothmeier.....64

Sol. H. Brenner.....10

On motion of A. H. Morrison, of St. Joseph, it was resolved that the informal ballot be declared a formal ballot and Walter I. Himes be declared unanimously nominated by acclamation.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER, George W. Rough was unanimously nominated by acclamation.

On motion the usual informal ballot was dispensed with, and the Convention proceeded to a formal ballot for:

REGISTER OF DEEDS.</

Professor and Bear.

He [the bear] had also observed me, and I did not venture to return to the boat, but went straight toward him, supposing that he would be frightened and run away, as the other was previously seen upon. Bears do when a man approached them. I had misgivings; the bear came nearer, advancing slowly in a half circle, and we were soon close together that I could have touched him with a stick. He stood somewhat higher than I, as a rule, and he was waving and tramping with his fore feet; I stood somewhat lower, crying and hooting all I was able, and threw big stones at him with little apparent effect. At length a big stone hit one of his fore paws resting on a stone, and the pain, or rather the surprise, arrested him, and the animal to retreat. *Arctic Voyages—Nordenfjöld.*

If You Want a First-Class

PHOTOGRAPH,

GO TO:

BRANNIS

FRONT STREET,
Buchanan
Near Post-Office.

GOLD Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Anyone can become a successful agent. Send elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. Our agent reports taking 129 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making \$30 clear profit in 10 days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home overnight. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STRINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 297

VISITED NILES
TWENTY YEARS.
HAS met with unprecedented success in the treatment of all
Chronic Disease
OF THE
THROAT,
LUNGS,
HEART
STOMACH
LIVER.
Head, nerves, kidneys, bladder, womb, and blood
Affections of the system, cure all.

[illegible]

plasters, which at best give but temporary relief. I have used many of these with certainty of a permanent cure. For my drugstore generally, or sent by mail order, I use the following: **DAY'S KIDNEY PAD**, \$2.00. **CHILD'S PAD** for incontinent urination, \$1.00. **DAY'S KIDNEY PAD**, \$2.00. Our book: "How a Life was Saved," written by Dr. C. M. Jones, contains a record of most remarkable cures and write for it. Address, **DAY KIDNEY PAD CO.**, 1101 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

CAUTION. Owing to the many worthless imitations of **DAY'S KIDNEY PAD** on our reputation, we deem it the duty of our company to advise you to purchase **DAY'S KIDNEY PAD** and take no other.

I have had Bright's Disease of the kidneys. Day's Kidney Pads have cured me. I have had a number of doctors but no effect. **ALBERT TAYLOR**, 1000 N. 1st St., St. Paul, Minn.

A sure antidote for the opium morphine habit by sworn certificate furnished. **DR. G. MORSE**, 1000 N. 1st St., St. Paul, Minn.

Also certain remedy for catarrh of the prostate. **DR. CLARK JONES**, Indian Blood Syrup.

I wish to say I have tried "Kidney Pad" and can recommend a remedy of intrinsic value. **W. BAILEY**

PRE-PAID

DESCRIPTION.—This is a first class, two roll set of organs, nine stops. Grand and Choir. **CHARLES P. ORGANS**—We have a new set of organs, nine stops, for \$85. Churches, Sunday schools, etc., for sale. **TURN IN NOW!** We give our attention to the most important requisite. If this, the target of your desire, is what you want, please send your order for it.

CASH TERMS.—We will send this instrument to you within ten days, by express, if pleased. I will pay the freight both ways and the cost of the express.

CREDIT TERMS.—We will also send this to any party who owns real estate to be sold. Give him name and P. O. address of some person who has the amount of real estate specified. Give him name and P. O. address of some one to whom you wish to sell the same, who can recommend you. Send

STYLE 112.
 The Organ, having a fine tone, and the best stop-action mechanical action, music receiver, sliding cover, veneered mahogany Chancel Organ, best finished (back front, for the church, the south of an organ, be deficient, the instrument is to be returned to any responsible party for them to examine the case, but not at the expense of the Program. Of course, I can be returned to suit.

On account of twenty months credit, with 5 per cent interest of \$2,000. Over and above the above. We will be glad to make a new arrangement, if you desire. We will be glad to make a new arrangement, if you desire. We will be glad to make a new arrangement, if you desire.

of. All we desire is satisfactory evidence of responsibility. We will be glad to make a new arrangement, if you desire. We will be glad to make a new arrangement, if you desire.

For circular. Address
D. E. CHILD, Dayton, Oh.

The figures of arithmetic brot
to Europe by the Saracens, a
series of cottons and woolens
the close of the tenth century.
Comedy and tragedy were i
hibited at Athens 247 years B.
Postoffice established in
1461 in England, 1581; in G
1641.
Turkeys and chocolate intr
into England from America, 15
Telegraphing introduced b
Morse in 1844.
The telephone invented by
in 1877.

♦ ♦ ♦

Lost Articles.

It may be very difficult to f
idea of the number and val
articles lost daily by the lar
in Paris, at least, it is easy t
what has been found by hon
There are numerous offices a
quarter of the town where a
lost should be deposited. In
these places the articles left in
found in the streets are tak

night in-
 D. 991.
 toward
 first ex-
 C.
 France,
 ermany,
 roduced
 29.
 y Prof.
 Edison
 orm any
 e of the
 city, but
 o know
 est folk.
 n every
 anything
 From
 cabs or
 en to a

ture de al
sial sta-
tering the
jects of
tion de-
se. The
two im-
ives like
the arti-
ed, the
large, but
the hon-
strong
a stored
which
ness for
ockets,
d notes,
year the
easted in
rmed his
s a gold
very large
and many
et with
lying in
chs, then
ests. His
ests. His

made of
h sugar,
in, with
at them,
a gold
fo-
er brother
ion; but
missed

nel, "what
" "I
re reply,
me home
myself, I

go early
sit in the
h arrival
top peg

Dr. _____