

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1884.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES C. BLAINE,
OF MAINE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN,
OF ILLINOIS.

The Sixth Summer running meeting of the Chicago Driving Park will be held June 20 to 25.

When you find a man who is too good to belong to a political party, keep your hand on your pocket book.

Delegates from the South are already beginning to gather in Chicago for the Democratic convention.

The office of Solicitor of the Treasury is still vacant, and the vacancy is causing considerable trouble in the department. The office appears to be out begging for takers.

Tennessee has commenced sending gamblers to the penitentiary. There are a number of northern States that might profit by the example.

You will have to wait less than a month to hear from the Democratic kickers. They are in all parties. Even the Greenbackers have them in the South who cannot vote for Butler.

Roscoe Conkling declares that the fact that he has joined the Manhattan Club has no political significance whatever. The Manhattan Club has among its members numerous Republicans. Democratic crowding at his expense will be uselessly spent wind.

By the recommendation of Postmaster General Gresham, Congress has passed, and President Arthur signed a bill making postage on transient newspapers one cent for four ounces instead of one cent for two ounces. A reduction of one-half. Any ordinary newspaper can now be sent for one cent, when heretofore the heavier ones required two cents postage.

The current member of Harper's Weekly while making a vigorous kick against the nomination of Blaine, pronounces the following eulogy on the Democratic party:

"The Democratic party really stands for nothing but opposition and a repulsive tradition. The endeavor to identify it with any definite policy except that which is known as 'general cussedness' fails."

This comes near leaving Harper's Weekly nearly stranded.

The bill that has created so much lively discussion over the action of Fitz John Porter for disobeying the orders of his superior officers in time of peril is finally in the hands of the President for his signature. The nearly universal condemnation of the bill has received from all parts of the country has considerably modified the conditions of the bill, so that it now provides that the President may re-appoint Gen. Porter to the army, with the rank of Colonel, without compensation for the time intervening between his court-martial and appointment.

The Democratic house, not satisfied with their present majority in that branch of government, are selecting the Republicans who were unfortunate enough to receive but small majorities and ousting them. Peel of Indiana was the first victim, whose place is now occupied by Bill English, Jr. Next came McKinley, of Ohio, who had less than 100 majority, and he is sent to his home. Another victim is Morey, James Wilson, of Iowa, who mustered only 23 majority, and he must go. It makes no difference what the circumstances if there be the one condition, a small majority. A few more weeks will make an unanimous Democratic vote of the house.

Luke Phipps, the wife murderer, was hanged in Sandwich, Canada, Tuesday. He committed his crime on board a ferry boat on the Detroit river, just as it was crossing the boundary between this country and Canada, and it was by mere accident that the boat was then on the Canadian side or he might be living on good board and have steady employment in the penitentiary or be at liberty, parlaying over some technical law point, about whether it would be worth while to try him for his crime or not, instead of being securely boxed in his coffin, as he is now. The action of the Canadian government might be a good lesson to the State authorities in our glorious country. A few such prompt trials and executions in this country would be likely to somewhat decrease in the frequency of murders.

The Democrats want to be taking all the comfort they are going to over the dissatisfaction of the Independent Republicans in New York and other places, as early in the campaign as possible, for it is not going to last long. In New York "The Independent Republican conference committee, numbering over 100 persons at its final meeting the other day, at which it passed resolutions of regret at having been unable to defeat Mr. Blaine, and then adjourned sine die. Some curious statements are made concerning its labors before the convention. A list of 26,000 Independent voters, scattered all over the State, was procured, to whom circulars and addresses of the committee were regularly mailed. Replies were asked in a paragraph marked with a blue pencil, but less than two hundred of those addressed took the trouble to indite replies, and of these fully one-half declared their preference for Blaine. Since the convention many letters have been received by the committee from its correspondents advising acquiescence in the work of the convention."

Declarations of a similar character are coming from all parts of the east, and the time when George William Curtis and Carl Schurz will not have a following suitable for a body guard is near at hand.

The New York Sun is high Democratic authority and adviser. The Sun commits to not take too much courage from the disaffection of the independent crowd, and do not show themselves to any great extent in any but the strongly Democratic districts, and that those who oppose Blaine are avoided free traders. It says: "If the Democratic Convention should show a disposition to meddle unceremoniously with a system upon which, be it right or wrong, so many great interests have long rested, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut would protect themselves by voting for Blaine. The only rational and patriotic way in the face of such a danger as Blaine's success, will be to take issue against the corruption of the Republican party."

It hopes that the Democracy will be wise enough to not be compelled to take the defensive on account of a tariff scare. There was enough of that in 1880.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Quite a number of dog owners in this place object seriously to paying dog tax twice a year, especially the lady who owns the pet "poodle." The village ordinance taxing dogs was passed with a view to somewhat diminishing the number of dogs in the town, and paying the cheapest way to avoid paying two taxes is to lay the dead body of poor "poodle" away in the cold, cold ground. There is no tax on dead dogs in this country.

There was a meeting of the officers of the St. Joseph Valley railroad company in this place Tuesday, for the purpose of attending to business connected with the proposed extension. We are given to understand that all is working right but work will probably not commence until they get a first class all ready. A member who should know what he is saying, informs a Record reporter that the contractors are under bonds to have the two extensions completed by December 1, which would indicate that they are nearly ready.

The Blaine and Logan ratification meeting Monday evening brought out a large audience who listened attentively to eloquent addresses by Attorney General Van Riper and Hon. J. C. Burrows. A delegation of nearly one hundred persons, including a number of ladies, and accompanied by the Berrien Springs coronet band, came up on the evening train on the narrow gauge road to attend the meeting, returning by special train. Mr. Burrows, in his speech, made a review of the Republican platform and of the record of the candidates, and was received with good effect.

Here are two Democratic opinions of the speech of Hon. J. C. Burrows at the Old Settlers' picnic. This one is from the St. Joseph Republican:

"Julius Caesar Burrows was the orator of the day, and spoke his little piece that we have heard so often. By the way, would it not be a good idea for the 'Columbian orator' to learn something new to inflict upon the suffering public during the coming campaign?"

Then read the opinion of the Berrien Journal, and judge which of the two editors is a dirty liar:

"Mr. Burrows made a speech of considerable length, and it was an effort of which he might be proud. He mentioned the leading pioneers of history, Columbus, Calico, Hugh Miller, etc. He told of the hardship of the pioneers of this country; he repeated some startling statistics showing the wonderful progress of American country; and then catalogued the characters of the pioneer. It is enough to say that he did not detract from his reputation as an orator."

THANKS.—The practice that has become, of late, to be looked upon by many as a necessity, of placing in the local paper a card of thanks to friends and neighbors who have rendered any assistance in case of sickness or death, appears to us to be entirely out of taste. It is the place of neighbors and friends to render such aid, and they do not expect any such public demonstrations, and neighbors and friends who will not aid at such times do not deserve the name, but if any one has been of special service, more than could ordinarily be expected, a personal visit and thanks to them will be far better taste than to order the columns of a public paper with them. We publish such notices of thanks when insisted on, but always with this feeling.

THE following resolutions were adopted by the Dayton M. E. Sunday school, on Thursday day, June 6th:

WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom has removed by death our beloved brother, S. A. Johnson, late superintendent of this Sunday school, we, the members of the said Sunday school, do unanimously adopt the following:

Resolved, That in the death of our brother, S. A. Johnson, society has lost a useful and honored member, whose life and character were a blessing to the church and to the community.

Resolved, That the influence most potent for good, the M. E. church of Dayton has lost a faithful and zealous worker.

Resolved, That our Sabbath school has been called to one time to the aid of a gifted and efficient superintendent, whose labor with and for us we gratefully remember.

Resolved, That we tender to his stricken wife, her mother and brother, our heartfelt sympathy and condolence and extend to them our most earnest participation in their grief and affliction.

Resolved, That we further express our sympathy with Eli Egbert and wife, and that in their various duties of life we assure the many friends of the deceased that we will be ready to pray for them, and that the presence of our Heavenly Father may surround them.

Resolved, That the organ which gave forth strains of sweetest music at the touch of our departed brother remain draped for one month in sad memorial of him.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Johnson, and also to the Record for publication.

D.

[Niles Mirror.]

On Thursday evening last, Mrs. Henry Fisher and Mrs. John Buckner were going east near Peter Womers, about four miles west of Niles, in a buggy, when the horse took fright and started on a run. Mrs. Fisher broke one line and the horse ran along the side of the board fence of Geo. W. Rough, tearing boards loose as it went. Mrs. Fisher had a child in her arms and Mrs. Buckner had a child in her arms, and the horse ran upon their heads with a broken buggy on top of them. Miss Nettie Rough saw them first and succeeded in getting the buggy off

when Mr. Rough came and picked them up and carried them in his house. Mrs. Fisher was quite insensible when carried in, and Mrs. Fisher fainted soon afterwards. Mrs. Rough and Mrs. Fisher were both badly hurt, but bones were broken, and the parties are doing well. Miss Nettie went for the child and found it crying in the field, where it was thrown, but it escaped with a few scratches.

[Berrien Springs Journal.]

Twenty-eight new members were added to the rolls of the Berrien County Pioneer Association, Wednesday... If any one in this county knows of the whereabouts of a person whose maiden name was Miss Bell Case, they will confer a favor upon her brother by addressing, Wm. Case, Dowagiac.

GALLEN ITEMS.

June 18, 1884.

A fire broke out last Saturday noon in the ware room adjoining Blakeslee's store. The entire roof was in flames under a high wind, and the entire north side of town seemed in a fair way to go into ashes, but plenty of men on hand with squirt guns and water buckets, nine of the former, a patent arrangement, were successful. Gallen will match against the world in putting out fire. Loss about \$800. Insured.

A six-year-old child of Mr. Schaffenberg was bitten by a rattlesnake last week. The child bids fair to recover. The Methodistists held quarterly meeting next Friday and over Sunday.

The walls for the M. E. church are laid.

Dr. Bulhand's house is nearly done, and is a very tasty building.

Tim. Smith's new building is another prominent feature on Main street.

A. THREE OAKS ITEMS.

June 18, 1884.

Wheat is looking very much better than people thought it could.

Big loads of wool are still coming to our market.

Eli Wade, of New Carlisle, was in town Monday.

E. K. Warren returned home Saturday night from a trip to Louisville, Ky., where he has been attending a Sunday School Convention.

A wedding at Henry Chamberlain's on Monday. It was Belle. She did not change her name.

W. Bert Copeland came home on Wednesday last. He has been away over 3 years.

J. L. McKee went to Detroit Tuesday to attend the Democratic state convention.

John A. Thursty, of Union Pier, was in town Monday.

Joseph Ames, of Niles, was in town Monday.

H. N. Chamberlain, of Chicago, was in town Monday.

Peter Hess, of Hesston, was in town Tuesday.

Wood and Lumber are being shipped from here, at this time, in large quantities.

B. NEW TROY, June 13, 1884.

Mr. Editor.—By your permission I would like to reply to an item in your issue of June 5, under the heading of New Troy Items, about a farmer selling cider to a mill crew, sent you by some one who did not like to sign his name under his calling, and put it "Sawdust," so I shall have to denounce him by his name, Sawdust. Mr. Sawdust, is all the trash you spoke of above your name truth, and in order? How do you know so much about the farmer selling cider to the mill crew? Were you there and drank as hearty as the rest, and got drunk all together, as that made the danger you speak of? If that is true, is the farmer in fault for your getting drunk on the cider the mill hands came to his house and purchased? Then, if so, the farmer is responsible for loafers getting drunk. If so, then I would say to brother farmers, you ought not to raise or sell any rye or corn, for loafers will get drunk on whiskey made from it, so you will be responsible for it. And again, if this Mr. Sawdust had been laboring to get an honest living, even as that farmer is doing, he would not have as much time to stick his nose in other folks' business, as he has been doing for the past year. It may be he was at the saw mill to get a job of wheeling out the sawdust, and if he gets it and attends to his own business strictly, he will not be under necessity to apply for a town tit to suck next spring, as he did last. Neither would you see him on some dry goods box, every time you pass, hunting to see whose business he could stick his nose into, to make notoriety from, as he has tried to do. But it may be he don't like to work, (for so it is said), as long as his mother can buy bread for the young Nicholas, and the government pays pensions. He don't like to work; no, no. And again, Mr. Sawdust, his educated taste you refer to, is it for strong drink? If so, you letter test his temperance habits heretofore, yes, and his life, 57 years. I don't think you will find him a drunkard or loafer. He labors with his hands for his necessities and his house. Neither did he offer his cider for sale. His neighbors wanted some, and he sold it, and here you are trying to make some capital out of the effect, because he sold his neighbors some cider, which they made a bad use of; but they cannot get any more, so you will be obliged to keep sober. Now what next, Bub P? Who will you try to scandalize next? I hope it will be some good, honest farmer, who is able and capable of his own defense.

R. B. DELAP.

The man Wheeler who shot Print Matthews in Copia County in cold blood as he turned away from the ballot-box said openly: "I killed Print Matthews. I told him to go to vote, and he wouldn't, and I killed him. It was not me that killed him; it was the party. If I had not been a Democrat I would not have killed him. It was not me but the Democratic party, and now if the party is a mind to throw me off, I—such a party." A number of reliable witnesses testified to the same effect. Yet the jury took the responsibility of turning him loose, and a Democratic convention called soon after, made up of men assured of the best citizens of Copia, sanctioned the act and denounced the report of the Senatorial committee. The July Chicago convention should add a killing resolution to its platform.

—Inter Ocean.

An Ottawa county man who stole \$1 was arrested at the station of the self alone at the Iowa prison, bearing his commitment papers, and asked to be locked up. He was assigned a room.

—Evening News.

Below we give brief sketches of the Republican nominees for President and Vice President:

JAMES C. BLAINE, born January 31, 1800, at the Indian Hill farm, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the west side of the Monongahela river, opposite the town of Brownsville. The house is now a part of a blast furnace, being the first stone building erected on the western side of the river. It was built by Mr. Blaine's grandfather, the elder Nest Gillespie, in 1778, on the west side of that river. The western border of civilization. Mr. Blaine's boyhood days were passed at Lancaster, Ohio, where he lived in the home of his father, John Blaine, Esq., then Secretary of the Treasury, and attended a neighboring school. He was the third son of Ephraim L. Blaine, a Justice of the Peace, who became a country lawyer, and was admitted to the bar in 1824, the elder Blaine sent James to Washington College in 1818, from where he graduated in the fall of 1817 at the age of 17 years. During his college life he demonstrated his fondness for politics, and was known as a strong Clay man, and was always the court of last resort in political discussions among the students.

On leaving college the youthful graduate went to Kentucky and taught school, his father at that period being comparatively poor and having insufficient means to support the large family of which he was the head. Following the occupation of a country school teacher, Mr. Blaine met his present wife, who was also teacher of a country school, and they were married by their marriage they went to her former home, at Kennebec, Me., where he entered the journalistic profession, assuming control of the Kennebec Journal, and was afterward of the Portland Advertiser. He immediately sprang into a position of influence in State politics, and at the age of 25 was recognized as one of the young leaders of the Republican party. In 1829 he was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican organization of the state, a party which he since has been practically shaping and directing every campaign, and leading the party to victory.

In 1838 he was elected to the Maine Legislature, and served in that capacity four years, two of which he was Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In 1839 he was chosen a Representative in Congress, from which time he has been permanently before the public. During the period of his Congressional career as a member of the Postoffice Committee, he was instrumental in bringing into use the present system of postal cards, a branch of the department which hitherto had not received any degree of perfection.

He was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in March, 1850, and was re-elected in 1851, and three years later entered on the third term as such. In 1855 he took his seat on the floor of the House, and was elected as the leader of the Republican minority, the Democratic "tidal wave" of 1854, having given them the majority. His dash and brilliancy as the Republican leader of the House of Representatives made him a popular candidate for the Presidency in 1856, and on the first ballot, receiving 238 votes, and on the second ballot, receiving 234 votes, he was nominated, receiving 331 votes.

The same year Governor Connor of Maine appointed him as United States Senator to succeed the Hon. Lot M. Coffey, who had resigned. His position of Secretary of the Treasury. At the following session of the Maine Legislature he was elected to his seat in the United States Senate.

Four years ago again put forward as a candidate for the Presidency, and after thirty-six ballots were cast was defeated by the late James A. Garfield. Since that time he has been engaged in literary pursuits, having written in that period his "Twenty Years in Congress," his "Political Life," and his "Career," which has been regarded as a man of good temper and temperance. During his career in Congress he delivered many eloquent speeches, among them his defense of Maine, in reply to reflections by the Hon. S. S. Cox, on fishing boats, the subscription bill, the silver question, the army appropriation bill, and other subjects. His studies have always been largely on political questions and history. In his early days he was an ardent Whig, and his subsequent years he cultivated, and at the present time it would be impossible to find a man in the Union who could be so well versed in the many accurate facts and statistics relating to the financial and revenue system, and in fact, in everything that constitutes and includes the development of the country, and success of the United States.

GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN.

General John A. Logan, the nominee for Vice President, is essentially a Western man, who claims Chicago for his home. He was born at Jacksonville, Ill., in 1826, and settled in Jacksonville, Illinois. His mother was Elizabeth Jenkins, a native of Tennessee. He first saw the light of day in Jacksonville, Illinois, on Feb. 9, 1826. He spent his early years in Jacksonville county. Here he received a partial education from the common schools, and was then sent to be in the district. When the Mexican war broke out he volunteered and was chosen a Lieutenant in a company of volunteers from Jacksonville. He became Adjutant of his regiment and did good service. He returned to his home in 1848 and commenced the study of law with his uncle, Alexander Logan, at one time Lieutenant of the Third Judicial District, and later to the State Legislature, being re-elected three times. In 1858 he was elected a member of Congress from the Ninth district by a large Democratic majority. At the conclusion of his term he was re-elected. He was an ardent supporter of 1860. A. Douglass, and was elected a Representative in Congress in July, 1861. He joined the military forces of the front and was the first of many to volunteer. He was commissioned as Colonel. He took part in the battle of Belmont in November, 1861, and was elected a member of the Third Judicial District, and later to the State Legislature, being re-elected three times. In 1868 he was elected a member of Congress from the Ninth district by a large Democratic majority. At the conclusion of his term he was re-elected. He was an ardent supporter of 1860. A. Douglass, and was elected a Representative in Congress in July, 1861. He joined the military forces of the front and was the first of many to volunteer. He was commissioned as Colonel. 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