

BUCHANAN RECORD.

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1884.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES C. BLAINE,
OF MAINE.

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

For Presidential Electors.
At Large—Dwight C. Miller, Joseph B. Moore.
First District—James McLaughlin.
Second District—William S. Wilcox.
Third District—George H. Francis.
Fourth District—Rasmus Johnson.
Fifth District—George G. S. S. S.
Sixth District—Josephus Smith.
Seventh District—George W. Jenks.
Eighth District—Charles W. Wells.
Ninth District—Lorenzo A. Barker.
Tenth District—Seth M. McLean.
Eleventh District—John Duncan.

Republican State Ticket.
For Governor,
RUSSELL A. ALGER, of Wayne.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ARCHIBALD BUTTRESS, of Charlevoix.
For Secretary of State,
HARRY A. COXANT, of Monroe.
For State Treasurer,
EDWARD H. BUTLER, of Wayne.
For Auditor General,
WILLIAM C. STEVENS, of Washtenaw.
For Commissioner of the Land Office,
MINOR S. NEWELL, of Genesee.
For Attorney General,
MOSES TAGGART, of Kent.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
HERSCHELL R. GASS, of Hulsdale.
For Member of the State Board of Education,
JAMES M. BALLOU, of Allegan.

For Representative in Congress—Fourth District,
JULIUS C. BURROWS.
For State Senator—Eleventh District,
HARSEN D. SMITH.

Republican County Ticket.
For Judge of Probate—DAVID E. HINMAN.
For Sheriff—SAMUEL HANFON.
For Clerk—HENRY L. BERS.
For Treasurer—SAUNDERS L. VAN CAMP.
For Register of Deeds—WILLIAM A. WETHERBY.

For Prosecuting Attorney—
GEORGE M. VALENTINE.
For Circuit Court Commissioner—
ALBERT A. WORTHINGTON.
For Surveyor—**LUTHER HEMSWORTH.**
For Coroner—**ALBERT W. WORTHINGTON.**
For Fish Inspector—**JAMES KISSINGER.**

The Ohio election takes place next Tuesday.
A Dakota farmer displayed a 140-pound pumpkin at the Yankton fair.

Any Republican who wishes to elect Cleveland and Begole, and is ashamed to vote for them, can do the next thing to it by voting for St. John and Preston.

The will of the late John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, provides for the expenditure of \$5,000 annually for the relief of the poor of Baltimore.

Of the six Presidential candidates, Blaine, St. John, Ellsworth and Mr. Lockwood are married. Butler is a widower and Cleveland a bachelor. Yet strange to say Mrs. Lockwood is the only one of the six who is not a father.—*South Bend Tribune.*

The New York Sun avows with determination that Grover Cleveland is not a Democrat, that any time he has been successful in politics it has been either as an Independent or owing to dissatisfied condition among Republicans.

The Indianapolis Sentinel publishes have gained one thing, the supreme disgust of all respectable people, by their proceedings in their Blaine libel. They have now filed another "bill of discovery," more insulting if possible than the first.

The farmers have not for many years had a representative from their district in the Senate.—Niles Mirror.

It has now been almost two years since the farmers have had one of their number in the State Senate, in the person of one they have felt proud to honor.—Hon. Thos. Mars. Nor so many years ago, after all, Mr. Mirror.

Gentlemen, be a little careful about betting on the election. You may lose your money and be harder up after election than you are now, but that is not the worst of it, you render yourself liable to prosecution and a fine equal to the amount of the bet, not to exceed \$500 nor less than \$5.

The great preacher of Brooklyn is making nearly as great a failure of politics as he did at posing as a teacher of virtue. He has just got himself entangled in a controversy between Gen. Alger and James P. Joy, in attempt to start a new slander on Blaine that is not ending most satisfactorily to the G. P.

The New York Democrats keep howling "Turn the rascals out," but the crowd of greater rascals they want to turn in have had the management of that city for years, and have accumulated a surplus of \$100,000,000 debt, and that surplus growing larger, constantly. The country at large does not want that gang to handle the National treasury.

It is a rather peculiar phenomenon to see the rumsellers and prohibitionists both fighting for the same end. Both are expending money and making every effort, with tracts and speeches, to defeat the Republican party and elect the Democratic ticket. No one for a moment questions the sincerity of the rumseller in this, but can the same be said of the other party that is working with them?

Oh now, see here, Governor Begole! it is down to you now when you try to work the Sunday-school racket on an innocent and confiding public. You cannot manage that and ride the liquor dealers' trick mule in the same circus. It may be true that you have been a Sunday-school teacher for 40 years, but if the emissaries of the devil "got onto" your Sunday-school speech you might as well retire. This is not a Sunday-school campaign your backers are now fighting for you.—*Evening News.*

A representative manufacturer at Bradford, England, recently said to an American who called upon him: "We sent from Bradford in 1880, for the election of your free-trade Democratic candidate, Gen. Hancock, \$360,000, and if we in Bradford were sure that we could elect a free-trade Democratic president, we would raise from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000."

New York Lost to the Democrats. A leading Democrat of New York, who has been thought of as a candidate for Governor, says: "My business brings me into relations with workmen, a great many of whom are Irish-Americans, who have always voted the Democratic ticket, and I have carefully investigated the stories of defections from Cleveland. I have become convinced that only the stories are true, but that the defection is greater even than the Republicans have dared to claim. New York is already lost to us. I would not be surprised to see a plurality of 75,000 for Blaine, and I do not believe it will fall below 50,000 in any event."

A Lee district farmer went down to the State Fair last week, got drunk and crawled into the stall by the side of a Jersey bull calf, and went to sleep. The calf had had a "punch" and had a red ribbon tied to its tail. After the farmer had lain there awhile and wallowed where the calf did not care to lie down, he awoke, pulled a rope out of his left ear and set a chip to work on his clothing. Casting a glance at the ribbon on the calf's tail, he remarked: "St. John's man, eh? Well, I-I vote for Cleveland and reform by it." It rattled the poor fellow's brains so badly, he came home and declared it was not he but another fellow.—Observer in True North.

Two saloonists of Grand Rapids wanted to transfer their business to the residence portion of the city, and though five of the aldermen opposed it, the majority carried it through, when the mayor vetoed it with veto. All sensible citizens who are not out and out whisky men approve the mayor's action in confining the saloon industry at least to the police districts, yet men calling themselves prohibitionists are allying themselves with the liquor interests to defeat the mayor's reelection.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

That appears to be the tactics of that political party. Whenever they find an officer who is doing the best service for the cause they pretend to advocate, they spot him as they would a horse thief.

Judge Hayes, of Iowa, has placed a clincher on the prohibition law of that state, by a recent decision that the man who buys liquor and the man who witnesses the purchase are equally criminal with the one who sells, and as there is no legal means of compelling a witness to incriminate himself, the possibility of procuring witnesses in prosecutions under the prohibition law is fixed. This decision is by the only Democratic Judge of the Iowa court, and undoubtedly gives great satisfaction to the prohibitionists who are doing their best to place his party in full power, as the best means of procuring the enforcement of this much desired law.

The Democrats do not appear to entertain a very warm love for Butler and Grady. When those two gentlemen appeared at Albany, New York, last week, they were pelted with stones and rotten eggs, and hooted at, and the same methods were repeated when they visited Buffalo. Democratic campaign methods are sometimes unaccountable. One of the cardinal principles that has kept alive this United States is free speech, and it lies with the great Democratic party to interfere with it. They use stones and rotten eggs in New York to meet what they fail to put down with argument, while in Mississippi they use the shotgun. It is the same kind of politics that wrote 229 on the door step of every Republican in the land, in the darkness of the night, that resort to forgeries of every description, cypher dispatches, and tissue ballots, and every other species of contemptible meanness to carry their point.

Why Workmen Are Idle. Democratic papers are constantly referring to the fact that a great many workmen are out of employment, and blame the Republican party for it, and for the low wages prevailing in many lines of industry.

Let us see whether the Republican party is really the cause of this state of affairs. After the recovering of the people from the panic of 1873, all lines of business and all industries in the country were in healthful condition up to the year 1882. The workmen got time and money of them over time, paid good wages, found a ready market for their goods, and manufacturers and their employees seen on the high road to prosperity. Workmen were receiving such good wages that they invested in homes and could see their way clear to pay for them in a few years, if business continued to boom.

In December, 1882, the Democrats got control of Congress. They got possession by promising on the stump to retrench in government expenses and to lessen taxation. Workmen were told that the Democrats would give them a better deal than the Republicans. No sooner did this Democratic Congress assemble than Morrison, Carlisle, Hard, and other Democratic free-traders began a war on the Republican policy of protection to American industries and their workmen. They kept it up all through the different sessions of Congress. They carried their warfare to the Chicago convention, where they made a platform, on which they party stands before the country to-day.

This fight against protection and for free trade, waged more bitterly than ever alarmed the owners of mills and factories all over the country, and brought about a state of uncertainty that will only end with the November election. Manufacturers are not going to lay in stocks of raw materials to manufacture their goods so long as this uncertainty exists. Why? Because they know that with Democratic success will come lower prices for stocks, lower prices for their manufactured wares, and lower wages. These things must be in order to compete with the foreign markets, to which our ports will be opened when the tariff is lowered. The jobbers in manufactured articles know this and refuse to buy in large quantities from our home manufacturers. They don't want goods to drop in price and then have to drop on theirs, so they sensibly refuse to manufacture and store in their warehouses for future trade, and all the loss and misery result from this disturbing element of Democratic free-trade falls on the workmen of the country. With Republican success and a Republican Congress we would have the busy wheels of industry whirling, and goods being sent to the market with good wages for all workmen and with fair profits for the manufacturers and business men.

Reading, thinking workmen see the real cause of so much idleness over the country, in spite of Democratic falsification, and will remedy the matter at the polls by voting the Republican ticket.—*South Bend Tribune.*

How it Helps the Farmer.

Recently a correspondent asked for some plain reasons why protection is better for the farmer than "reform" free trade would be.

Grain is low, but higher than in 1880, and the goods the farmer buys—woolens, cottons, farm tools and hardware, etc.—are lower than then. His dairy products are not low, and while he may feel a little better off with the past few days, he is better off than the English farmer under the free trade policy, or than the farmer in any other land in the wide world. No country can show twenty years of such thrift and prosperity as ours in that time under Republican rule and a protective tariff policy.

"For machinery"—by which farm implements are meant—probably he pays less, quality considered, than 25 years ago.

For all these statements ample proof can be found in our columns in the past six months, and if "reform" has been a constant reader of the Post he has read that evidence and does not need its repetition.

As for the farmer being "a capitalist," and "a capitalist" being a "capitalist," for every one but him, free trade Democrats may assert that but they cannot prove it.

Why protection is better for the farmer than free trade can be explained for revenue, a few plain facts and suggestions will show. By the census of 1880 we had 5,738,350 persons employed in our industries, representing with their families, say 10,000,000 people to be fed by our farmers, and this does not include tradesmen or professional men. Of the vast products of our farms more than 90 per cent. is used up at home and less than a tenth is exported. The growth of manufactures under protection enlarges this home market, always best for the farmer. Suppose we have a tariff after the Democratic "reform" fashion, and in ten years our home manufactures decrease one-fourth; that would lessen the number for the farmers to feed 2,500,000, and drive 500,000 of these on foreign soil. The price of the two-dime raised. Would this be a help to the farmer? Plainly not, but an injury. His home market would grow less, and the agricultural producers would be driven to the wall, burning his candle at both ends. Our past history illustrates the truth of these statements.

When the wool and grain, the dairy products and live stock of the farmer are protected against any possible flooding of foreign products. In Michigan our lumbermen pay yearly for their lumber \$140, while the Iowa farmer, far away from such a large share of this. Now they send their lumber to the Michigan farmer has this great market at his door. The result of this lumber business, and of our other Michigan manufactures—iron, woolens, furniture, etc.—is that the Michigan farmer receives per acre for his leading crops \$140, while the Iowa farmer, far away from such a large share of this. Now they send their lumber to the Michigan farmer has this great market at his door.

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New Weather Predictions—Yankee Improved.

An intensely blue sky indicates a temporary absence of clouds. Under other circumstances, again, an intensely blue sky indicates a storm.

When a woman leaves a piece of soap upon the stairs where her husband will tread upon it, it is a dead sure sign of a storm.

When the sun rises behind a bank of clouds, and the clouds hang low all around the horizon, and all over the sky, and the air feels damp, and there is a strong wind blowing, the indications are there will be rain some time in the United States, or Canada.

When it begins to thunder, look out for lightning.

When a man gets up in the night, and feels along the top pantry shelf in the dark, and knocks the big square bottle without any label down to the floor and breaks it, it is again there is going to be a dry spell until 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning.

When the cradle begins to vibrate with irregular, spasmodic motions about 1 o'clock in the morning, look out for signals, and try to remember where you put the paragon the last time you used it.

When the youngest boy in the family comes home at three hours after closing of school, with his hair wet and his shirt worn wide out, look out for a spanking breeze.

To see the head of the family feeling in his right hand pocket, then in his left-hand pocket, then in his hip pockets, then in his coat pockets, and then at the ceiling, indicates "a change."

If he suddenly stops whistling at the ceiling and expands his face into an "unexpected change."

The weather during the whole of Thanksgiving week—**(*)? If the corn husks are very thick, the winter will be colder than the summer. If the corn husks are very thin, the summer will be warmer than the winter.

If the corn husks are neither too thin nor too thick, the summer will be warm and the winter will be cold.—*Hawkeye.*

In announcing a visit of Her Majesty to Scotland, a Scottish paper said: "Preparations are now being made for her coming to Scotland. We have received orders to be immediately executed at Balmoral."

A tradesman having bought a door mat with the word "salve" (welcome) on the center, a country relative, on seeing the mat, said to him: "What a good John, what kind of a salve is that you advertise on your door mat?"

National Republican Platform. The Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled, have adopted the following platform: We believe in the principles upon which they have founded the Republic. We believe in the rights of the people, and in the rights of the States. We believe in the rights of the Union, and in the rights of the States. We believe in the rights of the Union, and in the rights of the States.

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Saving the Other Nine Stitches.

"Why are you whipping that boy?" asked a policeman.

"He's my son."

"What has he done to deserve such severe punishment?"

"He ain't done nothing yet, but as I am going away from home to-day to be gone some time, and knowing that he'll need it before I get back, I thought I'd better give it to him now."—*Arkansas Traveler.*

Phaets and Physic. They have 6,400 electric lights gleaming in the Louisville exhibition.

Time: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Remedy. No fits after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa. 571

A Wheelman man tried to kill himself because he dressed his sweetheart had borne a negro baby.

Mr. Gough on St. Harts. "It would be no violation of the commandment," said John B. Gough, "if a man were to fall down and worship the silk hat, for it is not made in the likeness of anything in heaven, or on earth." Besides it is the hearse and causes the hair to fall off. Parker's Hair Balsam will stop that and restore the original color to gray or faded hair. Not only, not a dye, beneficial, delicate, and saving. A perfect hair dressing. 50c. All druggists. 3473

Polecat College is the name of a school near Sparta, Ga.

The rheumatism which strikes you down suddenly and completely is the kind which should be dealt with heroically. It is in this kind of rheumatism attacks that Asplenophors is so peculiarly valuable. Says Mr. A. J. Norton, of Bristol, Conn.: "Was suddenly stricken with rheumatism in the back. For four days could not turn myself in bed, and when lifted up could not bear my weight on my feet. After using Asplenophors in twenty minutes after taking the first dose, I could bear my weight on my feet, and in two days was able to get about and attend to business."

A two-year-old German came from Friesland alone, and reached New York Saturday.

IGNORING THE LAW.—The use of ammonia, starch, etc., should be prohibited by the law in the manufacture of baking powder. Such a law has been passed in New York state, and seems to be ignored by all but three manufacturers, the most prominent of which is DeLaford's Chemical Baking Powder, of Fairport, N. Y. This was the only one of the three who complied with the law, and was their standard formula before the law was passed, and we notice that our grocers are passing it over their heads, and are not applying the law.

Two sisters of mine in the convent at Macon, Ga. have been cured of long standing diseases by praying to the Virgin.

My Fever. For twenty-five years I have been severely afflicted with fever. While I was suffering intensely I was induced through the kindness of a friend to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The effect was marvelous. It enabled me to perform my pastoral duties without the slightest inconvenience, and I have escaped a return attack. I pronounce Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a cure for my fever.—Wm. T. Carr, Presbyterian Pastor, Elizabeth, N. J.

Ben Butler is said to be a good poker player.

LAPORTE, Mich., Feb. 2, 1881. I keep a good supply of your Down's Elixir (all the sizes), believing it to be one of the best cough remedies put up.

The stocking-darner is the latest invention. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, heartburn, nervousness, and malarial diseases. 25 cents per bottle. Oct. U. D. BRISTOL, Druggist.

A religious paper at Topeka, Kansas, is called the Fire and Hammer.

The Rev. Geo. H. Thayer, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." D. Weston.

Are you made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. D. Weston.

Why will you cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cents, 50 cents and \$1. D. Weston.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. D. Weston.

Hackmated, a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. D. Weston.

Shiloh's Cure will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. D. Weston.

For Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. D. Weston.

A Nasal Injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. D. Weston.

Montana has lost thirty-seven of her most accomplished horse thieves by violent death, since June 15.

The naturally evaporated salt of Salt Lake is shoveled on to cars and sent to market at 1/4 of a cent a pound.

Buchanan Prices Current. Corrected every Wednesday by BARRETT & REYNOLDS. These figures represent the prices of the various commodities and are subject to change without notice.

Wheat, per bushel, 71
Flour, per barrel, 5 50
Corn, per bushel, 30
Oats, per bushel, 25
Rye, per bushel, 35
Barley, per bushel, 30
Clover, per ton, 15 00
Hay, per ton, 10 00
Lard, per pound, 12 1/2
Butter, per pound, 12 1/2
Eggs, per dozen, 12 1/2
Honey, per gallon, 7 00
Syrup, per gallon, 7 00
Maple sugar, per pound, 12 1/2
Cocoa, per pound, 12 1/2
Chocolate, per pound, 12 1/2
Candy, per pound, 12 1/2
Ice cream, per gallon, 12 1/2
Milk, per gallon, 12 1/2
Cream, per gallon, 12 1/2
Butter, per pound, 12 1/2
Eggs, per dozen, 12 1/2
Honey, per gallon, 7 00
Syrup, per gallon, 7 00
Maple sugar, per pound, 12 1/2
Cocoa, per pound, 12 1/2
Chocolate, per pound, 12 1/2
Candy, per pound, 12 1/2
Ice cream, per gallon, 12 1/2
Milk, per gallon, 12 1/2
Cream, per gallon, 12 1/2
Butter, per pound, 12 1/2
Eggs, per dozen, 12 1/2
Honey, per gallon, 7 00
Syrup, per gallon, 7 00
Maple sugar, per pound, 12 1/2
Cocoa, per pound, 12 1/2
Chocolate, per pound, 12 1/2
Candy, per pound, 12 1/2
Ice cream, per gallon, 12 1/2
Milk, per gallon, 12 1/2
Cream, per gallon, 12 1/2
Butter, per pound, 12 1/2
Eggs, per dozen, 12 1/2
Honey, per gallon, 7 00
Syrup, per gallon, 7 00
Maple sugar, per pound, 12 1/2
Cocoa, per pound, 12 1/2
Chocolate, per pound, 12

