

GLOBE-REPUBLIC.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

All communications should be addressed to KINNEY, NICHOLS & CO., Springfield, Ohio.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 16.

NOTICE TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

Mr. H. C. BYRDEN, 23 Park Row, New York, is the Globe-Republic's special representative.

REPUBLICAN

DELEGATE ELECTION AND CONVENTIONS.

To the Republican Electors of the City of Springfield and Springfield Township.

Wednesday, February 25, 1885, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the City Opera House, for the nomination of candidates for the various offices of said city and township to be filled at the ensuing April election.

The following will be the manner of selecting the said delegates:

There shall be elected, separately by ballot, from among those present at said meetings, a committee of ten (10), who shall then and there select from the Republican voters of their precinct twice the number of names said precinct shall be entitled to under the call of the Central Committee for said convention.

The names of those selected shall be placed in a box, and the names shall be drawn out one by one, until the required number of delegates shall be chosen; and the number so drawn shall be the delegates to said convention.

Said precinct meetings will be held in the city between the hours of 7 and 8 p. m., and in Springfield township at 2 p. m., at the usual voting-places, or in such other localities as the Central Committee of the various precincts may provide.

The basis of representation in said conventions shall be one delegate for every fifteen votes cast for James G. Blaine for President at the November election, 1884, and one delegate for every fraction of eight or more.

All Republicans who voted for said James G. Blaine for said office at said election, unless prevented from so doing by unavoidable absence, sickness, or minority, and who will support the nominees of said conventions shall be entitled to vote at said meetings.

The various voting-places in said city and township shall be entitled, respectively, to the following number of delegates, viz.: 1st Ward, 17; 2d Ward, 28; 3d Ward, 32; 4th Ward, 24; 5th Ward, 32; 6th Ward, 24; 7th Ward, 32; 8th Ward, 24; 9th Ward, 24; 10th Ward, 24; 11th Ward, 24; 12th Ward, 24; 13th Ward, 24; 14th Ward, 24; 15th Ward, 24; 16th Ward, 24; 17th Ward, 24; 18th Ward, 24; 19th Ward, 24; 20th Ward, 24; 21st Ward, 24; 22nd Ward, 24; 23rd Ward, 24; 24th Ward, 24; 25th Ward, 24; 26th Ward, 24; 27th Ward, 24; 28th Ward, 24; 29th Ward, 24; 30th Ward, 24; 31st Ward, 24; 32nd Ward, 24; 33rd Ward, 24; 34th Ward, 24; 35th Ward, 24; 36th Ward, 24; 37th Ward, 24; 38th Ward, 24; 39th Ward, 24; 40th Ward, 24; 41st Ward, 24; 42nd Ward, 24; 43rd Ward, 24; 44th Ward, 24; 45th Ward, 24; 46th Ward, 24; 47th Ward, 24; 48th Ward, 24; 49th Ward, 24; 50th Ward, 24; 51st Ward, 24; 52nd Ward, 24; 53rd Ward, 24; 54th Ward, 24; 55th Ward, 24; 56th Ward, 24; 57th Ward, 24; 58th Ward, 24; 59th Ward, 24; 60th Ward, 24; 61st Ward, 24; 62nd Ward, 24; 63rd Ward, 24; 64th Ward, 24; 65th Ward, 24; 66th Ward, 24; 67th Ward, 24; 68th Ward, 24; 69th Ward, 24; 70th Ward, 24; 71st Ward, 24; 72nd Ward, 24; 73rd Ward, 24; 74th Ward, 24; 75th Ward, 24; 76th Ward, 24; 77th Ward, 24; 78th Ward, 24; 79th Ward, 24; 80th Ward, 24; 81st Ward, 24; 82nd Ward, 24; 83rd Ward, 24; 84th Ward, 24; 85th Ward, 24; 86th Ward, 24; 87th Ward, 24; 88th Ward, 24; 89th Ward, 24; 90th Ward, 24; 91st Ward, 24; 92nd Ward, 24; 93rd Ward, 24; 94th Ward, 24; 95th Ward, 24; 96th Ward, 24; 97th Ward, 24; 98th Ward, 24; 99th Ward, 24; 100th Ward, 24.

By order of the Republican Central Committee. JOHN W. PARSONS, chairman. JAMES P. GOODWIN, Sec'y.

If Cleveland refuses to give the post-office department to the South, there will be a rebel yell that will lift the hair of the Democratic party.

The dusky naturalism of the French novelist Zola has had a short life. He is hardly spoken of any more. His last story, "Germinal," has fallen still-born.

The British officers and men have covered themselves with glory in the desert. Gordon covered himself with glory, and covered the British government with shame.

The liquor-dealers demanded a constitutional amendment for a graded license; and they are naturally disgusted with the Democratic party of the legislature for proposing one for a plain license. The Democrats have put their foot in it again.

It need not surprise the world if there should be an international tussle of European interests, emphasized with rifery and great guns, around and about the pyramids before Gladstone's dawdling government gets done with the problem of Egypt.

Members of the English parliament receive no salary. The impetuous classes are agitating a movement for paying them. Without pay no individual of these classes can afford to go to parliament. Therefore it is a rich man's government, just as ours is getting to be.

The Atlanta Constitution, glorifying Jeff. Davis, says of him and the other rebel soldiery, "He deserves no reproach that they should not share." No, they were all traitors; and we agree with the Constitution that they all deserve that reproach, and it should be cut on their tombstones.

We want a good city government. Springfield's next city government can be made at the meetings in the various precincts for the selection of delegates to the city convention which is to be held on the 25th inst. If you want to help make the next city government, do not fail to attend these meetings.

There is a vast and continental lull as to the sacred name of St. John. If Saint-John would come out now all of a sudden, like a clap of thunder in a peaceful sky, and pronounce his friend Legate to be a stupendous liar, the country would feel obliged to him for such a wholesome breaking of the peace. We all know that Legate is a liar; but we want to know from a John himself whether he lied about Saint-John.

An exchange that is generally very choice of its English surprises us with this thing: "Congress may thus dawdle for eight years more, in aught of any indication to the contrary." We are willing to admit aught in reason; but "in aught of any indication" rather strains the faculties. We are afraid to believe in it.

If it is a positive fact that the railroads have made a declaration of independence and refused to give passes for the legislators to attend the inauguration at Washington, then Fred. Blankner need not look to be assistant sergeant-at-arms any more. His doom is sealed, if he fails in his functions as Pass Grand Master.

There is a sentiment at Washington that the New-Orleans Exposition is a failure that \$500,000 more can not reach—and most not reach. It is believed that the asked-for appropriation will not be made. But that sentiment and that belief will be overridden, and the said \$500,000 will be on the way south before the session closes.

Probably, the most aristocratic Democrat in America is Senator Bayard, not excepting Pendleton. Also Bayard is a free-trader. This gentleman is on all the slates for Cleveland's secretary of state. It is a symptom that the administration is to be aristocratic and anti-protectionist; but it is to be Democratic nevertheless. These things consist.

England should never have gone into Egypt. Her only excuse for going there was the protection of a few London capitalists who had lent money to the Khedive, and whom he could not pay. But, having gone there, and committed herself to the blunder of intermeddling in the government of Egypt, she should have accepted all the responsibilities and swung herself clear round the pyramids and staid round. The logic of her occupation was that Egypt was to be a British province. This logic has worked itself out in needless losses and massacres; and the country must be held at last.

The Iowa State Register, under the caption of "The Unholy Rebel of Atlanta," whacks the editor of the Atlanta Constitution in a style that raises the goose-pimples. He says, among other bloodraw remarks of a column and a half, "that this Atlanta fellow is one of the many unholy rebels of the South whose bodies ought now to be rotting under the gallows-tree, but who, taking northern generosity and the government's magnanimity as unwhipped traitors invariably do, sets up to lecture decent people on manners and loyal people on patriotism." The Atlanta man will get mad and bite his tongue when he comes to read the lurid truth shot at him in this murderous manner.

Our report of the Republican committee's Friday-night action is liable to be misunderstood. The committee decided that each precinct meeting shall elect its committee by the votes of those present; that this committee shall select names for white and for colored delegates in proportion to the number of white and of colored voters in the ward or precinct; that two boxes shall be provided, into one of which the names for the white delegates and into the other the names for the colored delegates shall be placed; and that there shall be drawn from each of the boxes the number of delegates to which each class of voters is entitled by its relative number of voters in the ward or precinct. This will give the white and the colored voters of Springfield their proper relative representation in the convention and will obviate any objection that interested parties would like to find against the method adopted for nominating city officers.

CHAUTAQUA IN 1885. Chautauqua is the favorite mid-summer resort of Springfield people and hundreds of persons go there every season, by either the Bee Line or the N. Y., P. & O. route. Many of our readers will, therefore, be glad to know what is to be done in this great educational and amusement center in July and August of the present year. We may say here that what has been known as the Chautauqua Assembly is to be known, legally, hereafter as The Chautauqua University, the institution having been reorganized and incorporated under a special act of the New York Legislature, and the Rev. Dr. John H. Vincent having been appointed Chancellor. And we may state at the outset that the popular educational features and facilities of the institution have been broadened and strengthened, as the result of the liberal, public spirit and philanthropic purposes of the managers—Mr. Lewis Miller, the Buckley Reaper and Mower man of Canton, Mr. Root, of Buffalo, and their associates, who have, together, put a couple of hundred thousand dollars in this enterprise and its appointments, and have never realized a dollar in return for their investment! If people will bear this in mind they will know how to treat the false twaddle that is put in circulation every season about Chautauqua as a "money-making" institution.

Chautauqua is to be well-manned with women this year. It is currently believed that Dr. Vincent is constitutionally if not conscientiously opposed to women on the platform, but it seems to modify his opposition to allow him to pick out his women. Last year several "blessed-good" female reformers, who meant well, no doubt, broke over the rules and shouted for the modern St. John and Prophet Daniel from the Chautauqua platform—but they will never do it again! That is to say, we do not believe they will. Dr. Vincent has selected this year, as women orators, first, the bright, keen, brilliant and fearless Kate Field, who went to Utah to investi-

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Edward Everett Hale, of Boston; Rev. Dr. Lorimer, of Chicago; Bob Burdette, the brightest, wisest and best of the fanny men; the incomparable John B. Gough; Dr. Deems and Frank Beard, of New York; the latter a great Chautauqua favorite; and the peerless Bishop Foster, formerly a resident here, are, with others among the male platform speakers, either announced or mentioned as subject to pending negotiations.

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For Nervous Wakefulness. When nervous wakefulness comes at night time, when there is a desire to sleep, but on account of a peculiar state of mind and body rest will not come, inhalation of pure air is a safe and efficient soporific. It is observed in these conditions that a person only breathes half way, and that the oxygen in the lungs is kept exhausted. A physician recommends a few full respirations as the best remedy for this kind of wakefulness, by the condition of the atmosphere as well as state of the mind.

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They started the mules up and passed the hubs of one wagon right over the hubs of the other. The inside wagon was tight against the rocks, while the fire of the outside wheels on the edge of the precipice. "It did my heart good to see those mules pull. The whole six of 'em would squat a little, tighten themselves in their collars, and pull gently, steadily together—leader, nor six men could do it. Why, those mules knew just what they were doing, and they knew just as well as anybody that if they gave a jerk and a lurch, the whole crew over the whole crew, and that's the way we pass two trains on the same track out west."

A Man Who Skulked. (Detroit Free Press.) Riding out from Chattanooga toward Bridgeport on horseback, I came across a native who had a seat on a rock quite a piece above the road. If he hadn't rattled a stone down just as I came opposite he might have been there for some time. I dismounted across his knee, and I called to him: "Pretty good hunting around here?" "May be," he answered.

"What do you find?" "Nothing."

"He seemed so cranky that I was about to ride on, when he rose up and descended to the road. He didn't look a bit good-natured, and he held a hot-gun in a very careless manner as he said: "Stranger, you might have come from Chattanooga?"

"Yes."

"You mought had company part of the way?" "Yes. A man on a mule rode with me as far as the forks, half a mile back."

"Man with riddin' hair—long nose—whiskers on his chin—wears a good deal?" "That's him."

"And, hang him, he turned off, did he?" "Yes—took the right hand road."

"Just like him—just like the onery 'possum he is! Stranger, that few fellow shot my father morn' two years ago, and he was the game I was waitin' for! He's got three different roads to go on 'come by, and just as sure as I'm watchin' one he'll go by 'tother. He's fooled me all summer long, in this way, and I'm gittin' that desperat that if I miss him to-morrow I shall have to go up to his clearing and take a shot at him as he sets in the door smokin' his pipe! Stranger, what's the real, down-to-earth opinion of a man as will spit another man out of the way he has?"

A Mania for Policy. (New York Telegram.) "I guess the old man must have spent over \$50,000 on policy," said a gentleman to a reporter, pointing to a great, thick, stoop-shouldered, troubled-looking man, who had just emerged from a suspicious-looking "exchange office" on the Bowery, New York. "I know him in New Orleans," he continued, "when he was in business for himself and was worth at least \$100,000. Today he is not worth a cent. He makes a profession of writing a copy of the New York Herald every day, and he will invest a portion of it in policy. In his palmy days he would invest hundreds of dollars in lottery tickets; now he often plays a 'rig' for 2 cents and spends the rest of his money on a gambling table, but policy playing has been a mania with him for the past thirty years, and of the thousands he has squandered I do not believe he ever received 1 per cent. in return. I tell you, this gambling business—any way you may fix it—is worse on a man than drink."

Wanted a High-Priced Document. (New York Sun.) An Indiana railroad company once employed Gen. Foster to draw up a contract for the purchase of a building in Chicago, and charged \$250. The company paid and growled. He told them to try a certain high-priced lawyer the next time. They did so. The other lawyer sent around and borrowed the copy of the old contract from George, turned in a neatly engrossed sheet, and charged \$2,500. But the company felt satisfied that they had a contract that would hold water.

A Greater Boon. (Boston Herald.) A London scientist is endeavoring to produce cats without tails. This is certainly a noble phase of scientific experiment, but he might confer a greater boon upon humanity if he could produce tails without cats.

In the interesting volumes of "The Correspondence and Diaries of the late John Wilson Croker," a curious anecdote is given of the only interview that ever took place between Wellington and Napoleon. The story was told by Wellington himself in a conversation with Croker at Walmer castle, and runs, in substance, as follows: "I had just returned," said Wellington, "from India, and was in the colonial office in London, when he came to see me. He was in a very good humor, and on being shown into the little waiting room, I found, also waiting to see the secretary of state, a gentleman whom, from his likeness to his picture, and the loss of an arm, I immediately saw to be Lord Nelson. He did not know who I was, but at once began to talk to me. I can hardly call it conversation, for it was almost all on his own side and all about himself, and in so many and silly a style as to surprise and disgust me."

"Something I said finally made him think I might be somebody, and he disappeared from the room, no doubt as to act the office-keeper who I was just about to see. He was a different man when he came back both in manner and matter! The charlatan aspect had vanished, and he talked of the style of affairs on the continent like an officer and a statesman. The subject of the long waiting, and certainly for the last half of an hour I don't know that I ever had a conversation that interested me more. Now, if the secretary had admitted Lord Nelson in the first quarter of an hour, he would have had the same impression of a slight and trivial character that others have had. Luckily, I saw enough to become convinced that he was a superior man, but certainly a more sudden and complete metamorphosis I never encountered."

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