MR. GARFIELD.

A Statement by the Republicans of His District.

WARREN, Ohio, September 8, 1880.

To the Republicans of the United States:

Determined efforts are being made to misrepresent and falsify the history of General Garfield's relations to the Republicans of this district. The point of the charge that is constantly reiterated is that there has been and still is a large defection as regards him in the party. As the efforts to spread and impress this charge may make some impression on the public mind in other States, the subscribers deem it proper to publish this statement of facts:

1. General Garfield has been nine times in succession elected to the House of Representatives by the Republicans of this district, viz.: at each Congressional election from 1862 to 1878, inclusive. At each election he has had a decided majority. When it is remembered that the average time of Congressional service is short—that generally the ablest men retire from the House of Representatives after two, three, or four terms, because they can no longer command the republic support—it must be acknowledged that General Garfield's eighteen years is an extraordinary term. What is more, of itself this long term is an adequate answer to the charge that is now current.

2. To the foregoing general fact this specific one may be added: General Garfield's average vote in his nine elections is 19,935; his last vote (1878), is 17,189, or 231 more than the average. If the nine elections are not sufficient to show the estimation in which he is held, the size of the last two votes should be.

3. If any reader is still distrustful of General Garfield's relations to his old constituency, let him careful study the following tables.

First, however, he should observe that the Nineteenth District, at different times, has been composed of different counties.

Votes for Representative in the Nineteenth Congressional District from 1862 to 1878 inclusive.

District composed of Ashtabula, Geauga, Mahoning, Portage and Trumbull Counties:

1862	Garfield	13,298 Woods	8,763
1864	Garfield	18,088 Moses	8,315
1866	Garfield	18,362 Coulman	7,376
1868	Garfield	20,187 McEwen	9,732
1870	Garfield	13,986 Howard	9,383

District composed of Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga, Portage and Trumbull Counties:

1872	Garfield	19,189 Sutliff	8,254
1874	Garfield	12,591	Woods 6,347 Hurlbut 3,427
1876	Garfield	20,612 Casement	11,348

District composed of Ashtabula, Geauga, Lake, Mahoning and Trumbull Counties:

1878	Garfield	17,186	Hubbard 7,583 Tuttle 3,148

Total vote of Ohio from 1862 to 1878, inclusive:

1862	Secretary of State	365,070
1863	Governor	475,866
1864	Secretary of State	418,499
	President	471,353
1865	Governor	417,430
1866	Secretary of State	469,ediff
1867	Governor	481,227
1868	President	518,788
	Secretary of State	516,747
1869	Governor	463,240
1870	Secretary of State	439,506
1871	Governor	440,487
1872	Secretary of State	519,655
	President	529,498
1873	Governor	508,883
1874	Secretary of State	467,455
1875	Governor	592,700
1876	Secretary of State	633,083
	President	609,771
1877	Governor	557,303
1878	Secretary of State	391,089

General Garfield's votes have fluctuated from year to year. His highest vote in the first series is 20,187, in 1866; his lowest 13,596, in 1870. His highest vote in the second series is 20,612, in 1876; his lowest is 13,591, in 1874. But the total vote of the State is almost equally fluctuating. The State vote in the first period varies from 365,070 in 1862, to 518,788 in 1868. In the second period the variation is from 448,874 in 1874, to 609,771 in 1876. There is no marked difference between the district and the State fluctuations. At the same time it is well known that a district that is overwhelmingly in favor of one party, like the Nineteenth, generally varies much more than one that is nearly equally divided.

It will be seen that there is a large falling off in the Republican vote of the district in the years 1873 and 1874. Garfield had 19,189 in 1872, Noyes 12,545 in 1873, Garfield 12,591 in 1874, Hayes 20,491 in 1875.

It will be observed that this falling off was greatest in 1874, when General Garfield was not a candidate. Governor Noyes had forty-six fewer votes in 1873 than General Garfield had in 1874. The falling off in the Republican vote of 1873 and 1874 was not confined to this district. There was a similar falling off all over the State and Nation.

At no time since 1869 has the strength of the party reached so low a point as in 1874. In Ohio the Republicans lost the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Twentieth Districts. They came near losing the Eighth, Tenth and Seventeenth. The total vote of the State was 62,061 less than it was in 1872, and 122,345 less than it was in 1876. And so it was all over the Nation. In the Forty-third Congress, elected in 1872, the Republicans had a majority, over the Democrats in the House of Representatives of 133. In the Forty-fourth Congress, elected in 1874, the Democrats had a majority of sixty in the House over the Republicans.

This change of 193 in the relative standing of the two parties in the National House of Representatives marks the vast political change that took place all over the country in the years 1873 and 1874. We do not here discuss the causes of this change. Whatever they were they explain the falling off in the Republican vote in this Congressional district in those years.

Still, prominence may be given to the Greeley movement in 1872. As editor of the *Tribune*, Mr. Greeley had a large influence on the Western Reserve, and as a Presidential candidate he drew off a large vote from the Republican party. These Greeley Republicans formed a class of fluctuating voters for several years. By 1876 most of them had returned to the Republican party. In the same period Greenbackism sprang up and made inroads on the parts. Accordingly, for the most part, the defections of 1872, 1873, 1874, were not the result of dissatisfaction with General Garfield; they were rather due to the general causes named, including the commercial crisis and the hard times which followed it.

In 1875 the Republican party began to recover the lost ground in the Nation, in Ohio, and in this district. The next year Garfield's vote was the highest that he have ever received with a single exception, the vote of 1868.

That the fluctuations in General Garfield's vote are due to general causes is still further shown by his vote in 1876. In that year he received only 13,593, only 1,093 more than in 1874. No doubt that vote would be reduced by Credit Mobilier and the other charges had it not come two years before the public had heard of the Credit-Mobilier Company.

4. While it is perfectly clear that the fluctuations in General Garfield's votes are due to general causes, we do not hesitate to state that, for a time, the charges against him made a considerable impression upon the Republicans of this district. It is a sensitive and jealous constituency. General Garfield's relations to Credit Mobilier, the increase of salaries, and the Golyer case were not at first properly understood by the people. Efforts were made to break down his public reputation and drive him from Congress. Any man who remembers the state of the public mind in those years, and who understands the condition of affairs in a Congressional district that has been represented by one man for twelve years, will readily appreciate the influences that were combined against him.

A history of these efforts is here in place. March 25, 1873, a Trumbull County Republican Convention met in Warren to nominate a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. This Convention passed a resolution denouncing General Garfield for voting for the "Retroactive salary bill," and calling upon him to resign. It is now falsely asserted that this was a Congressional Convention of the Nineteenth District. It was a County Convention, called for a county purpose, and without any reference whatever to General Garfield or district affairs. It sat three weeks after the passage of the "Salary bill." General Garfield's relations to that bill were then understood by but few. It was generally believed that he had drawn the back pay, and it was this belief that led the Convention to pass the resolution. The facts were that General Garfield had not drawn it, but had ordered it covered into the Treasury March 25, four days before the Trumbull County Convention met. Had this been known at the time the resolution would never have been adopted. When the facts came out the members of that Convention generally regretted their hasty action. They are now earnest supporters of General Garfield almost to a man. Four of the five members of the committee that drafted the resolutions are supporting him warmly, and the Presidential preference of the other is unknown. So much for the history of this Trumbull County Convention.

At no time did a Nineteenth District Convention pass other resolutions concerning General Garfield than resolutions of approval and indorsement. Still, an attempt was made to defeat his renomination in 1874. After the opposition had done its utmost General Garfield was nominated in a full delegate convention by 150 votes to 34 blanks. His vote at the ensuing election was forty-six greater than that which Governor Noyes received in the same counties the year before. After his nomination an Independent candidate was nominated. In the election the Independent candidate received 3,427 votes, the Democratic candidate 9,818, Garfield 12,591.

The votes cast for the Independent candidate can be divided into three classes:

Votes of anti-Garfield Republicans; votes of dissatisfied Republicans, most of whom had been trading men in 1872; votes of Democrats. That the Independent candidate received many Democratic votes is shown by the fact that the Democratic candidate for Congress fell considerably behind the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State. In some townships the entire opposition vote was cast for the Independent candidate.

Two years later a few interested men again attempted to organize an opposition to his renomination. How signally this attempt failed is shown by the facts that no name but Garfield's was mentioned in the Convention, and that he was nominated by acclamation. An "Independent" Convention was now held, composed of delegates, but not delegates, but [illegible] who passed resolutions [illegible]

nomination. At the ensuing election General Garfield received 20,612 votes, which is 923 more than he received at any other time in the district, as it was then constituted. It was this Convention that passed the resolutions denouncing General Garfield, which are now falsely heralded over the country as the resolutions of a Republican District Convention.

There has been no proper Republican opposition to General Garfield since his nomination in 1874. His nomination and election in 1876, considering all that had gone before it, was the strongest expression of confidence that the Republicans of this district could have given. No competing candidate in the Convention, he had a vote larger by 823 than he received in the district at any other time, in 1878 his vote was 17,186, which was only seventy-six less than the vote cast for the Republican candidate for Secretary of State. It is perfectly clear that all proper Republican opposition to General Garfield had ceased.

The attempt to make the "Mass Convention" of 1878 stand for a great defection in the Republican party originates either in ignorance or in dishonesty. That Convention contained fifteen men, one of whom then was, and now is, a Democrat. One of the signers of the address that was put forth in the name of the Convention, on which the Democrats are now placing so much stress, was not present, and his name was signed without his consent or his knowledge. One of the fifteen now is, and has been, an avowed Greenbacker for years. Counting out the Democrat and Greenbacker, thirteen of the members of the Convention remain. Among these are several as active and ardent supporters as General Garfield has anywhere in the country. Besides, the Rev. R. H. Hurlburt, now of Marion, Iowa, the "Independent" candidate against General Garfield in 1874, in answer to the question whether he is heartily supporting the General for President, under date of August 31, answers: "Yes; most emphatically."

Finally, we assure the National Republican party that the Republicans of this district, who have been close and critical observers of their representative, are heartily and thoroughly united in the support of General Garfield, and they will give him a larger vote for President at the coming election than they have given him for Representative.

HARMON AUSTIN,
Chairman of the Republican Central Committee for the Nineteenth Ohio Congressional District.

J. A. HOWELLS,
Chairman of the Republican Central Committee for Ashtabula County.

J. G. CONVERSE,
Chairman of the Republican Central Committee for Geauga County.

J. F. SCOFIELD,
Chairman of the Republican Central Committee for Lake County.

WILLIAM GRINNELL,
Chairman of the Republican Central Committee for Portage County.

JOHN M. STULL,
Chairman of the Republican Central Committee for Trumbull County.

Are the Fruits of the War Safe?

The fruits of the war are safe so long as the Republican party remains in power. That fact has the unassailable truth of an axiom. The party that was the mainstay of the Union during the war can be counted upon to see to it that the blood and treasure poured out to put down the Rebellion was not in vain. The country leaned upon the arm of the Republican party from Sumter to Appomattox; it has leaned upon it ever since, and it has never proved "a broken reed," but has always been strong enough for any emergency. The fruits of the war are secured by the amendments to the Constitution and by what is known as the war and reconstruction legislation. The Republican party put through these amendments and this legislation, and of course will stand by its own acts.

So the only question is, will the fruits of the war be safe if the Democracy is restored to power? The Democratic press and stump speakers laugh at the question. They stigmatize it as the final wave of the bloody shirt. They argue that it is a most absurd question, declaring that the fruits of the war will be just as sacredly guarded by their organization as they have been by ours. But let us see if the question is not perfectly justified; let us see if it admits of any affirmative answer. Twelve years ago the Democratic party in National Convention assembled unanimously resolved "that we regard the Reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress, as such, as usurpation and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." Is such a declaration consistent with a determination or a desire to preserve the fruits of the war? The platform containing the plank we have quoted was submitted to General Hancock, and that gentleman, in a formal letter designed for publication, expressed his hearty approval of it. On this showing, in whose hands would the fruits of the war be safer? In those of the Republican party with General Garfield at its head, or in those of the Democratic party with General Hancock at its head?

But in order that the relations of the Democratic party to the fruits of the war may be thoroughly understood, it is well to remember what one of the Democratic leaders, representing that Solid South which now rules the party, lately said on the floor of the House of Representatives. He declared that the South proposes "to celebrate her return to power by wiping from the statute book those degrading restrictions on freemen (the Election laws), and by striking away the shackles which partisan legislation has imposed. *We do not intend to stop until we have stricken the last vestige of your war measures from the statute book.*" There is no mistaking the malign meaning of these words. They were inspired by an implacable hatred of all the fruits of the war, and they outline the Southern programme in regard to those fruits with perfect clearness. This, then, is the Democratic situation to-day. The party is dominated, as it always has been, by the Southern wing, and the Southern wing which in 1868 inspired the declaration that the Reconstruction acts were "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," now steps to the front and announces its intention not to stop until it has stricken the last vestige of the war measures from the statute book.

The masses of the American people appreciate this salient difference between the two parties. And because those masses are as patriotic as they are intelligent they will decline to make a "change" of administrations which would bring into power the men in whose sight the fruits of the war are not precious and who, therefore, could not be depended upon to preserve them intact.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

☞ Every true Democrat and every honorable man should rise up in the majesty of his strength, and swear on the altar of his country and his God that this (Republican success) shall not be, let the consequences be what they may. The poor, miserable, unprincipled white man who tries to restore the Radical party to power in South Carolina should be socially ostracised, and not even spoken to on the street. He should be treated as an enemy to his race. *Hostis humani generis.* The colored man should be told that no honorable Democrat will employ him in any way. This should be resolved on and adhered to throughout the State. Social ostracism for the white man and no employment for the colored.—*Ex-Governor Perry, of South Carolina.*

☞ I ask all the voters of Maine, and of the whole Union, so far as my voice can reach them, whether they think the financial policy that has proved so brilliantly successful should now be placed under the control of men who were its bitterest opponents, or whether it had better be kept in the hands of its friends.—*James G. Blaine.*

The "Solid South" Feature of the Campaign.

General Grant, some years ago, said that the Democratic party might always be depended on to do some absurd thing, and thus destroy its chances of carrying a National election. The remark is strikingly true, and the present canvass is another illustration of the fact. Not to speak now of that party's absurd and suicidal position upon the currency question, upon the tariff, upon the "man on horseback," etc., etc., let us refer only to the Solid South feature of this campaign.

It is very noticeable at Democratic meetings this year that when the Democratic orator says, "The South is solid, and I thank God it is solid," at once the claquers on the platform clap their hands, and the crowd breaks into a roar of applause. A strange and saddening spectacle, truly, in a land of free schools, of churches, and of boasted liberty. Here are two great parties contending for power. Neither can expect success except as its position, purposes and conduct commend it to the favor of the most discriminating and intelligent of Nations. The one party, that of Lincoln and Sumner, and Chase and Grant, of the great names and deeds of our later heroic epoch, comes before the American people with a platform and with purposes worthy its history and its traditions. In no State and in no section is it charged that any Democrat is denied the right to vote and have his vote honestly and fairly counted. How is it with the other party? The party of Lee and Stonewall Jackson, of Vallandigham and Jefferson Davis, it would appear to the meanest capacity, has little to hope from the brave and free people of America, except in keeping in the background as much as possible the infamous features of its past history and present attitude. Does it do this? The late free States cast 231 Electoral votes. The late rebel and semi-rebel States cast 138. Is it not the plainest dictate of common sense that the party which proposes to succeed by the rebel vote, and which must have forty-seven Northern votes or be beaten, has, at best, a difficult way before it, and needs to walk warily and discreetly? that its only hope lies in not outraging the sentiments and better instincts of that loyal North which must be called on for those forty-seven votes? Yet what has this Democratic party really done? It is not denied that in five of the late rebel States the Republicans have a heavy majority on a fair, free vote, and that if every legal voter in the United States could vote, and have his vote honestly counted, Garfield would be elected by a popular and electoral vote greater than that of Grant in 1868. How has this great Republican vote been suppressed? We know the sad story but too well. By means which would have added another and deeper shade to the darkest story in the annals of human crime, by outraging the poor and trampling upon the weak, by intimidation and robberry and murder, not in exceptional instances, but systematically and with a studied barbarity which extends over years. It has become a system. To this is added fraud and "counting-out," equally systematic. Thus is the South made "solid." It is made solid as Nero made Rome solid, as Hannibal made northern Italy solid, as Alexander made Persia solid, as Alva made the Netherlands solid. But are these the means by which a cause is commended to the friends of the murdered and the despoiled? Is this a means of commending a cause to the friends of civilization itself, to say nothing of manliness or humanity? Let the now visible drift of the campaign answer.

As the spirit of a brave, free people always rises against outrage and oppression; as the spirit of our race has never ceased to confront tyranny with a resistance which will not bend; as Hampden rose against Charles, and Washington against George III.; as the great, free North resented the bloody attempt by the same men and the same party, to trample Kansas in the mire and shame of slavery; as all that was best and noblest in our land rose against the crowning outrage of 1861, and held up the hands of Abraham Lincoln through four terrible years, so, now, the mighty North rises to defend the "good old cause"—the cause of humanity.

There is that in this contest which appeals to all that is best and most chivalrous in every man. And, with that fatuity which has so long marked the Democratic party, it hastens, even here, to espouse and identify itself with the colossal villainies of the South, and to make them its own; and, in view of a record at which humanity sickens, leaders thank God for a Solid South, and drunken crowds yell approval. It is not a cause like this, defended by such means, that has anything to hope in the free North.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

☞ Mr. Hendricks has been caught in a decidedly dirty trick. He made an attack on General Garfield, saying that he took one position in Louisiana in 1870 and a totally opposite one on the Electoral Commission of which he was subsequently a member. The main point of the charge was this: "As agent for his party he helped to make returns by manipulating evidence, and as jury for the Nation he held such evidence as conclusive and binding." Having been called to account for this statement, and proof having been furnished that General Garfield had nothing whatever to do with the returns, merely arguing the case on them after they had been arranged for him by others, Hendricks retorted in a pettifogging effort to sustain himself, and in the midst of it exclaimed: "They say he is a preacher. I don't pretend to be anything but a wicked lawyer, but there is not wealth enough in all Indiana to get me to do what he did. I wouldn't do it for a thousand years' tenure of the great office for which he is a candidate." Yet before Garfield was nominated this same Hendricks said of him: "He is a true man, a man of principle, an honest man, and would make a good President for us all."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ General Martin, of Mississippi, made some Democratic speeches in Vermont, but after a few expressions like the following he was withdrawn by the Democratic managers: "We are charged with stealing the negro vote. Well, are we to blame for it? Those who gave the negro a vote forgot the Lord's prayer, if they ever knew it, especially the clause which says, 'Lead us not into temptation.' They gave the right to vote to the negro. By so doing they gave to the South forty-six additional electoral votes and forty-six additional members of Congress. Now, we determined to get those electoral votes and those members of Congress, and we got them. Are we to blame for it? The Republicans tempted us and we fell. Now that we have them we propose to keep them."

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

☞ English is right. Indiana is a "post of danger" for his party.

☞ There will be a tremendous "change" in November, but it will all be found in the increased size of the Republican majorities.

☞ Why should the Democratic party be put in power? That is a question no man can answer save in one way, namely: For the exclusive benefit of the Democratic party at the public expense.

☞ The Democratic party demands financial reform. About like the following exhibit of the last Democratic Administration:

Public debt, July 1, 1857	$20,060,396 00
Public debt, July 1, 1858	44,810,790 60
Public debt, July 1, 1859	68,704,099 33

☞ It is denied now that Candidate English has said he will pay all the expenses of the Indiana campaign. The man who started the rumor ought to be severely dealt with. He trifled with the emotions of every Democrat in the land.

☞ A strong pressure has been brought to bear on General Hancock to induce him to write something to allay the public fear in regard to the payment of Southern war claims in the event of his election. He declines to write anything.

☞ Thomas A. Hendricks said, previous to the Chicago Convention, "I will tell you who I think the Republicans should nominate, and who I consider their strongest man; he is a true man, a man of principle, an honest man, and would make a good President for us all. Personally, I consider him the best man you could nominate. I refer to James A. Garfield."

☞ In order to free himself of the suspicion of sulking, Hendricks is showing the excessive zeal of a new convert and abusing Garfield, unmindful of the trifling circumstance that he himself gave Garfield an unsolicited certificate of good character four years ago. Such a character from Hendricks is not worth much, but it ought to prevent the old man from disgracing himself by the indiscriminate use of billingsgate now.—*Exchange.*

What is the Real Issue in the Pending Contest?

The Republican party will win in the coming election because it deserves to win. So good a cause no other party ever had, nor did that party ever have so good a cause as it has now in any other contest. In 1860 it asked that slavery should be restricted. But in all but the name, slavery would be revived and made National, if Southern Democracy should get full sway. In 1864 we stood for putting down the rebellion. But the same disloyal spirit and purpose grasp to-day for control of the Government which they tried to destroy, and all that brave men fought for during the war is still at stake. True men of the North know it; men of the South who are more candid than cunning say with Wade Hampton that their cause is now the very same for which Lee and Jackson fought. It would have been far better had secession been made victorious, by the shameful peace which McClellan's friends wanted in 1864, than that the mastery of the whole Union should be given up to the men, the thoughts and the spirit of secession, at the demand of Hancock's friends in 1880. Yet, strange as it seems, there are men who do not see that Hancockism is only a thin disguise drawn over the gray uniform of rebelism.

What is the main issue in this contest? Whether the South shall rule, the South made solid by force and fraud, fired with the same spirit of hate toward the North, and spurred on by keen memories of defeat in war. It tried to rule by means of secession, not meaning to get out of the Union, nor expecting to be resisted, but full of faith that beaten Yankees would soon sue for peace, and consent to such terms as would make Southern ideas dominant forever in the land. The war did not end in that way. The North did not sue for peace, McClellan fashion, on bended knees. Now the same South, with no change of ideas or feelings, means to get the same results by other methods if it can.

Was there disloyalty in 1861? There is now, and the same Democrats are the disloyal men. What is disloyalty? Resistance to law by force. The South has resisted by force, and does resist, every act passed as a means of holding the results of the war. It has armed out negro suffrage with club and shotgun and false counts, until there is no part of the South where a loyal majority of ten to one can get its votes cast or counted. This is not a step toward rebellion; it is rebellion. Arms are there, organization, and open defiance of law. No tax can be raised in the South nor any law enforced, for the same lawless Democratic mob which carries elections there also shoots officials, packs juries, and scares or kills witnesses. Look with honest eyes! There is scarcely a pretense that the vote in Alabama was free or that the count was true. This sort of thing, done in one voting district or in one county, is an infamous fraud. Done all over the South, by concert, with organization, and for the avowed purpose of defeating the laws, nullifying the enfranchisement of the negro, and grasping the Government, it is more than fraud; it is actual rebellion.

Go back to 1864, when Lee threatened the Capital on one side and McClellan on the other. Suppose it had then been asked: 'Shall the followers of Lee make the next President? Shall they cast for him the solid vote of all the rebel States? Shall they do this in open defiance of law? Shall they do it by the murder of 50,000 Union men, by stuffing boxes with tissue-ballots, and by counting ballots never cast, as many as they need?' Was there a single loyal man who would then have said "aye?" How is the case changed by the change of sixteen years in date? The same men to-day make a boast of their deeds with Lee, strike down any Southern man who was loyal then, and show the same spirit which they showed in arms. The change is only in mode of fighting and in date. The defiance of law is the same, and the refusal to submit to the will of a majority expressed freely and according to law. The will to rule or ruin is the same. The mean and cowardly proscription, the savage intolerance, the quick resort to means the basest, the denial of free speech, are all precisely the same as in 1861 to 1864. Nothing has changed, unless it be the devotion of the North to the principles upon which all free government is based.

Had the North backed down in 1864 and elected McClellan, it would have reached the same end that will now be reached by electing Hancock, but would have saved great loss and much disgrace. We shall see in two months whether it means to reach that same end at last, after sixteen years of vain effort to preserve free institutions, its self-respect and its manhood.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Do You Sleep Well?

THIS interrogation is not addressed to the man of leisure, nor the loafer; nor to the genial and picturesque tramp who manages to cover his mile an hour, seasoning the same with several delightful naps. No, our question is addressed to farmers—to those that are, from the necessity of their business, taxing their strength to the utmost, and to whom, therefore, sleep is more than a luxury, it is a necessity as well.

No provision will pay better returns to a large farm than to make sure that the hired men during the summer months have cool, roomy chambers and comfortable beds in which to sleep. Don't stow them away under the rafters, or up in the garret where the thermometer would stand at a hundred, and the blessed hours of sleep are worn away in tossings that are none the less taxing to the system because they are unconscious. Better sleep under a shed, or on the barn floor, or on the fragrant haymow, than to be penned up in some little 10x12 chamber in which a man bakes while he sleeps. Then, too, how about the windows? Our advice is, to take them all out. The lifting of a half-sash don't answer for us. It is good as far as it goes, but goes only half far enough. Take the window clear out. Let the aperture be as large as possible. Let the night-wind come in from the fields, or, if there be no winds, let the deliciously cool night currents move unimpeded into the room, redolent with the fragrance of the hay-cocks in the meadows and the seasoning grain-stacks in the fields.

"But what do you say about the mosquitoes?" you ask. We answer that a man has no right to have a mosquito in his room, if he be a hard-working man, and really needs sound, undisturbed repose. The man who has nothing to do has a right to be bitten, and mosquitoes to him are a legitimate luxury. For sleep to him is not a necessity, but a luxury, and he can limit himself to the full extent of his preference. But a workingman has no right to allow a mosquito in his chamber, nor a bed-bug in his bed. The idle classes have greater privileges in this respect; but we laborers have to govern ourselves by the great law of right. A few cents' worth of muslin carefully tacked over the window-panes, or arranged in a canopy over the bed, secures for the tired man a good night's rest; and a good night's rest means—if a man is not lazy—a good day's work. And a good day's work, multiplied into the number of the days that summer gives us, means a prosperous farm.

Moral: Don't sleep in a hot room, and don't sleep where the mosquitoes can get at you.—*Golden Rule.*

Did You Ever?

DID you ever see a bald-headed man who didn't have such a "beautiful head of hair" till "that fever," or that something or other, took it off?

Did you ever see an old bachelor who was not forever seeking for marriage infelicities, to reconcile himself to his own lonely lot?

Did you ever see a small boy so wanting in spirit that one diurnal doubling-up throughout the summer could effect a radical cure in his immature-fruit-eating proclivities?

Did you ever see a young lady who wouldn't rather hear her husband praised by a lady in the next town than by the lady in the next house?

Did you ever know a man who habitually tells all he knows, who did not everlastingly repeat himself?

Did you ever know a man who talked much of himself who did not have a poor subject for his conversation?

Did you ever know a fool who was aware that he was a fool?

Did you ever think that you might be thus oblivious as to yourself?

Did you ever see another do the same thing three times without thinking that you could do it much better?

Did you ever know a swindled man whose hurts were not partially healed by hearing of another man being swindled in like manner?

Did you ever know a young lady with a new and neatly fitting waist, who thought the weather was cold enough for a wrap?

Did you ever see a man with large feet, who did not declare that his boots were two sizes too big—that he likes them easy, you know?

Did you ever think that men are the biggest fools in creation, and that the women enjoy the fun of letting them remain unconscious of it?

Did you ever see a young man who carried a cane who would not repel the insinuation of lameness?

Did you ever see a drinker or a smoker who couldn't leave off at any time, if he only wanted to?

Did you ever think what horrid children good people have?

Did you ever think what horrid children these good people's parents probably had, the good people's stories to the contrary notwithstanding?

Did you ever feel unkindly toward the shopman who asks: "His there hanything helse, mum?"

Did you ever lose your temper but you felt lonesome without it?

Did you ever feel like immolating the shop-keeper whose free use of your name made that name seem hateful and odious to you?

Did you ever think?—*Boston Transcript.*

The Drum Major.

HIS feet rose and fell with the regularity of quartz crushers; his bearskin was as towering and as fluffy as a cat's tail in spring time. His gauntleted left hand was glued to his hip, and his gauntleted right hand to his staff, sawing right and left for dear life. Then he reached the second line of review and prepared to salute. First he raised the staff shoulder high and wobbled it four times like the walking-beam of an engine. Then he reversed it and gave one gilderfluke to the right and two flabdabs to the left, twirled the knob seven times, hung the staff twenty feet in the air, and made a motion as if he were going to turn a triple somersault before it came down again. Instead of this, however, he caught it deftly, tucked it under his right arm, shot out his left horizontally, crooked his elbow and laid the back of his hand on his brow. And he did all this with such skill, rapidity and pride that the small boy cried: "O, looker him, Jimmy! My eye! don't he look like a biled lobster nor nothin'!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

A WATCHMAKER of Copenhagen has obviated the necessity of winding up the regulator from which the electric clocks of that city take their time. By suitable mechanism he cuts off from time to time the stream of electricity which comes from the battery, and brings an electro-magnet to bear upon the relaxed main-spring in such a way as to renew its tension instantaneously, and this apparently "perpetual motion" sort of action continues so long as the batteries connected with the works of the regulator are supplied with acid.

A Surprised Sexton.

Last Saturday night an incident occurred in a certain church on Penn Avenue, East End, that was decidedly exciting and unpleasant for the sexton, and perhaps will be for the congregation. Upon opening the church Saturday night for the purpose of putting things in proper shape for the service yesterday, he saw something that resembled a cat flit across the floor in front of him. Without thinking he closed the door so that the intruder could not escape. There's where he made a mistake, but he was determined that the identity of the strange-looking creature should be known to him if for nothing but personal curiosity, and subsequent events furnished another illustration of how people's curiosity sometimes leads them into trouble. Seizing a broom that was standing in a corner, it being the only available weapon at the time, he walked about cautiously until the object was spied crouched under one of the seats. He struck at it with the formidable weapon, but he missed the creature and it ran to another part of the room. He followed with alacrity and struck out with the broom viciously; but the thing was too quick for him and dodged about to another part of the room. A third time did the sexton renew the assault, and it would have been better for him if he hadn't done so, for in a minute or so the atmosphere in the room became so unpleasant to his olfactory organs that he was as active in getting out into the fresh air as he was in doing battle. Subsequent developments reveal the fact that the strange object was a skunk that had got into the room nobody knows how. There are animals that will show fight when attacked, and this cat seems to belong to that class. The sexton, no doubt, is firmly of the belief that he was fighting against bigger odds than he anticipated at the start. The broom did the mischief. The incident was kept very quiet, and an effort was made not to have it spread, but it leaked out and a *Dispatch* reporter got it.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

A New Russian Prophet.

A NEW prophet has been creating some stir in St. Petersburg by his predictions. He is a well-to-do manufacturer named Issajoff, and he gave out that he had been sent from Heaven to foretell the second coming of Christ, preparatory to the last judgment. Up to a short time ago this prophet managed to couch his vaticinations in language vague enough to have emanated from the oracles of old. His followers soon perceived that his utterances were slightly non-committal, and at last forced him to be a little more intelligible. He accordingly fixed upon the 15th of last month as the day on which the end would come. Unlike most of the other prophets who have foretold the date of the destruction of the globe, Issajeff, to show his belief in the accuracy of his knowledge of heavenly secrets, sold his manufactory, and, in fact, everything he had, and distributed the proceeds among the poor. His disciples followed his example, and on the appointed day stripped themselves nearly naked to await the sound of Gabriel's trumpet. As, for some unexplained reason, that fanfare did not take place, Issajeff and his crazy followers are now begging their bread from door to door, and receive but little sympathy from their impoverished families.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THERE seems to be but little prospect of an early termination of the South American war, if any value is to be placed on oaths. At the beginning of the struggle 757 officers of the Bolivian army, all above the grade of Sub-Lieutenant, swore the following frightful oath, with a request that posterity would take note of it: "We, who carry a sword at our girdle, which our fatherland has confided to us to defend it and preserve intact its honor, swear a thousand times over not to sheathe that sword before avenging the outrage which Chili has committed on Bolivia. And to fulfill these oaths we are prepared for every sacrifice, beginning by the renouncement of salaries and subjecting ourselves to camp rations on the samescale as the soldiers. Thus be it and let posterity judge us."

[Hoboken Democrat.]

Headaches of To-day.

We refer to those peculiar, throbbing pains, which seem to fill the head to the exclusion of everything else. Such a headache troubled Mrs. A. Ettanger, Plainfield, N. J. She says: I suffered for sixteen years with a painful nervous headache, and I consulted many physicians in vain. Some time ago I received by chance a *Hamburg Family Almanac*, read the testimonials in favor of Hamburg Drops and bought a bottle for trial. The effect was so beneficial that I continued its use. Before many weeks had passed I was cured, and now keep this wonderful remedy constantly on hand.

—A little girl was arrested at Holyoke, Mass., for cutting the cushions of a fine carriage. She explained that she wanted to get hair to stuff her doll anew.

MCFLANNERY heard a gentleman say of another that he had a too benign countenance, and remarked—"A 2 be 9 countenance! Fhwat a face, to be sure."

WILBOR'S Fever and Ague Tonic, the old reliable remedy, now sells at one dollar.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, 1880.

FLOUR—Extra Ohio	$ 4 10	@ $ 4 75
WHEAT—Red Winter No. 2	1 06	@ 1 06½
No. 1 White	....	@ 1 07
CORN—No. 2	....	@ 50½
OATS—Mixed Western	41½	@ 44
PORK—Mess	13 37½	@ 13 50
LARD—Prime Steam	8 32	@ 8 37½
BUTTER—Western	16	@ 22
CHEESE—Ohio	10	@ 12½
EGGS—Western	18½	@ 20
WOOL—Pulled	39	@ 45
Unwashed	15	@ 35
CATTLE	7 50	@ 10 50
HOGS	5 40	@ 5 70
SHEEP	3 00	@ 6 00
CLEVELAND.		
FLOUR—X White	$....	@ $5 75
XX Red, No. 1	4 75	@ 5 00
Spring X, Red	6 00	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	....	@ 99
No. 2 "	....	@ 97
CORN	45	@ 48
OATS—No. 1	....	@ 36
CHEESE—Choice Factory	13	@ 13½
Ohio Dairy	06	@ 07
BUTTER—Choice	24	@ 27
EGGS	18	@ 19
POTATOES per bush	55	@ 60
SEEDS—Timothy	2 55	@ 2 60
Clover	5 00	@ 5 25
Red Top	....	@ 80
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR—Family	$4 65	@ $4 90
WHEAT	97	@ 99
CORN	....	@ 44
RYE	92	@ 93
OATS	32	@ 33
BUTTER—Choice	21	@ 22
HOGS—Common to light	4 00	@ 5 10
Packing	4 85	@ 5 20
BUFFALO.		
BEEVES—Best	$5 00	@ $5 25
Medium	3 90	@ 4 75
HOGS—Common to fair	4 50	@ 4 65
Heavy	5 20	@ 5 40
SHEEP—Common	4 00	@ 4 50
Choice	4 60	@ 4 70
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Western Amber	$ ..	@ 99½
No. 2 Red Winter	..	@ 99½
CORN—High Mixed	..	@ 43
No. 2	..	@ 43½
OATS—No. 2	..	@ 34½
PITTSBURG.		
BEEVES—Best	$5 00	@ $5 25
Medium	4 50	@ 4 75
HOGS—Yorkers	5 10	@ 5 25
Philadelphias	5 60	@ 5 75
SHEEP—Best	....	@ 4 65
Medium	....	@ 3 50

[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

Brooklyn's Beautiful Buildings.

David Acker, Esq., Sup't of Building Dep't, Brooklyn, N. Y., certifies that among his men the St. Jacobs Oil has been used for various complaints with the highest satisfaction.

IT has been ordered that the French flag cannot be used for advertising purposes by business men. The National banner is reserved for fete days and important ceremonials.

Great Distress

Is often suddenly experienced from an attack of cramp in the stomach, colic or other painful affections for the relief of which nothing is superior to Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, or Water-Pepper, compounded from the best French brandy, Jamaica ginger, smart-weed, or water-pepper, and anodyne gums. For diarrhœa, dysentery, bloody-flux, cholera-morbus, its warming, soothing astringent and heating properties render it a perfect specific, unsurpassed as an anodyne and stimulating embrocation or liniment. Should be kept in every family. Sold by druggists at fifty cents.

Evidence Corroborated.

The *Sun*, Indianapolis, Ind., has the following: "Testimonials not numbered by hundreds, but by thousands, are in hands of H. H. Warner & Co., all furnishing ample corroborative evidence that as a curative, for specific diseases for which recommended, Warner's Safe Remedies are an unqualified and pronounced success."

**Ladies.