





# THE OWOSSO PRESS.

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OWOSSO, MICH.  
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Congress will assemble next Monday.—  
Already alleged outlines of the President's  
message are given.

The chances of Bagley, Baldwin and Con-  
ger for the U. S. Senatorship are the theme  
of newspaper discussion. It is surmised  
that the fight between Bagley and Baldwin  
will be so strong that Conger may come in  
as a candidate. Some Democratic news-  
papers are taking a hand in expressing  
their hopes. So far, we do not care whether  
more than a looker-on in the matter of  
a Republican U. S. Senator. We are  
glad to see the experience of Democrats  
in making Republican U. S. Senators has  
been so successful as to encourage them  
to have a hand in the business again.

In Presque Isle County the canvassers, on  
some informalities, rejected the votes of two  
towns, Kerkow and Posen, where all except  
two votes were Democratic. This would  
throw out Mr. Turnbull, Democrat, and elect  
Mr. Malta to the Legislature. But the dis-  
trict canvassers did not sustain this kind of  
returning boardism, and they declared Turn-  
bull elected.

What to Do With Ex-Presidents.  
Some of the leading Republican news-  
papers, hitherto as to what to do with Grant,  
are advocating the plan of pensioning ex-  
Presidents handsomely for life. Others  
have advocated the ridiculous idea of cre-  
ating them life Senators, by an amendment  
to the Constitution. We agree with the  
Grand Rapids Democrat, which says:

"It strikes us that it is almost time that  
all this talk was dropped. The idea that  
because the country has seen it to confer  
the highest office in its gift upon one of  
its citizens for four years, it is therefore bound  
to tax itself to support that citizen in digni-  
fied idleness so long as he may live, is the  
very extreme of filial piety. The best  
thing the country can do with its ex-Presi-  
dents is to let them alone. Let them go  
where they want to go, and let them do  
what they want to do. If they are poor,  
let them starve. If they are rich, let them  
live. It is no business of the government  
to support them. The government has no  
duty to perform towards them. The only  
duty it has is to support the living Presi-  
dent."

Now that there is no further need for dis-  
cussion on political grounds, republican  
free trade newspapers are working back  
to their old trade. A union has been  
discussed in Chicago and other cities, and  
was numerous signed, asking the interven-  
tion of Congress for the protection of Ameri-  
can exporters in the business of taking  
exporting, handling and selling fresh fish,  
taken from and landed in the waters of  
Lake Huron, Erie and Michigan, and the  
rivers connected therewith, into the United  
States. Upon this the Chicago Tribune  
drops into sarcasm and ridicule, and  
argues that the measure should be denied,  
and suggests that certain duties should be  
abolished, so as to permit free trade to cure  
the grievance of the fishermen—Saginaw  
Courier.

It seems singular when we note the im-  
proving unanimity with which the republicans  
are flocking to the support of "Furness-Hall-  
way." The agricultural elements of the re-  
publican party favor a republican farmer  
for the office—Adrian Press.

Senator Matthew White is willing to go  
to the United States Senate if the Republi-  
cans will not make him go. In former  
years it was not an easy matter to force  
any man to go to the United States Senate  
except by a vote of the Senate. There was no place in the world  
where the diminutive proportions of a man  
were more highly prized than in the  
United States Senate. Things  
are different now—Grand Rapids Times.

Blaine's power against Grant and  
Garfield's nomination is possible. Garfield  
was a power against Grant. Grant  
and the Grant crowd look Garfield when  
he was almost virtually elected and elected  
him on the plea of a duty which should  
be his administration. If Garfield keeps faith  
with Grant, Grant, Co., what will  
Blaine, Schurz, Curtis, and that school who  
nominated him say to all? If he keeps  
faith with them what will say to those  
who elected him, say and do about it?  
There are rich developments ahead.—Lansing  
Journal.

It is really little to say whether we are  
ruled by northern Republicans or northern  
Democrats, provided they give us a  
just government. We are ready to accept  
either as they will and determine. There  
is no great difference between them in  
numbers. There are to-day, it seems, about  
many more Democrats in the United States  
than Republicans, but the latter in the  
North and West, being mostly poor, laboring  
men, are controlled by influence and money.  
A fair election between parties would give  
the Democrats more than a million majority.  
—(Macon, Ga., Telegraph).

Postmaster-General Alvord recently  
said: "When I left the United States  
people were struggling with depression of  
trade, crippled commerce, and financial em-  
barassment. Returning I find commerce  
revived, trade prospering, and industry suc-  
cessful. To which the Chicago Times point-  
edly remarks that "this affluence of what  
has come about under a Democratic pres-  
ident of Congress is scarce the sort of thing  
that might have been expected from that  
source."

## A British Victory.

It is instructive, to say the least, to  
know where the sympathies of British monarchists  
are, and to know that they regard Garfield's  
election with favor. The London Telegraph  
commenting upon the result of the recent  
election says:

"So far as national issues are concerned,  
the democratic party has fought and lost its  
last great battle. No future presidential  
campaign will be conducted under a banner  
which was originally hoisted by Thomas Jeffer-  
son. In the struggle between Garfield  
and Hancock the sympathies of Englishmen  
have been in favor of the former."

Said James A. Garfield in a speech in the  
House of Representatives:

"I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the fame of  
Jefferson is waning and the fame of Lincoln  
waxing in the estimation of the Ameri-  
can people, and that we are gravitating to-  
ward a stronger government. I am glad  
we are."

"I am glad we are," said Garfield. "No  
future presidential campaign will be fought  
under a banner which was originally hoisted  
by Thomas Jefferson," says the British or-  
gan.

6. No taxation beyond the public want.  
7. No national debts if possible.  
8. No costly splendor of administration.  
9. No exemption of opinion, nor of  
public discussion.  
10. No unnecessary interference with in-  
dividual property or speech.  
11. The civil paramount to the military  
authority.  
12. The representative to obey the in-  
structions of his constituents.  
13. Free elections, no monopolies.  
14. No public moneys expended except  
by warrant of specific appropriation.  
15. No monopolies in government inces-  
sible to the public eye.  
16. Public compensation for public ser-  
vices, moderate salaries, and pervading econ-  
omy and accountability.

THE TOTAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.—  
Out of a total vote of 9,192,585, in the Union,  
Garfield gets only 3,401 more votes than  
Hancock, and there is a popular majority of  
313,765 against Garfield. Following is the  
total vote of the Union:

Garfield, 4,439,413; Hancock, 4,436,014; Weaver, 283,929; Dow, 9,644; scatter-  
ing, 1,793; total, 9,192,585; Garfield's plu-  
rality, 3,401.

The House of Representatives is com-  
posed of 293 members. The roll is made up by  
the Clerk of the preceding House, who  
holds over until his successor is elected. A  
majority consists of 147 members.

The Maine Amendment.  
Gov. Davis of Maine, has issued a pro-  
clamation declaring that the amendment to the  
State constitution, which was voted upon at  
the late State election, making only a plu-  
rality of votes necessary to the election of a  
governor, has become a part of the consti-  
tution. With regard to its effect upon the  
late election, the Lewiston Journal says:

The legislative resolve submitting the  
question, but not the amendment itself, pro-  
vided that it should apply to the September  
election. It is claimed by many that the  
legislature has no authority to so provide,  
therefore, that it can apply only to future  
elections. It may be that the court will  
have to settle this question.

Water famine in Pennsylvania.—Iron  
Mills Closed, and Water Hauled In  
Barrels for Household Needs.  
Reading, Pa., Nov. 25.—An extensive  
water famine threatens east Pennsylvania.  
The long drought of the autumn, closely fol-  
lowed by intensely severe weather, closing  
all streams and springs, is the cause. The  
Philadelphia and Reading rolling mill in  
this city, and many other iron industrial es-  
tablishments are closed in consequence. Far-  
mers are driving stock for miles to water,  
and water for household needs is hauled in  
barrels. Wells are dry for the first time in  
fifty years, and streams which were very low  
are ice-bound, threatening to remain so all  
winter unless there is a thaw. The earth is  
very dry, and freezing hard. The anthracite  
coal country is suffering, and the extensive  
iron works must be shut down. The  
chickens in the city are suffering more  
than the people. Water costs fifty cents a barrel in many  
localities, counting the cost of labor to haul  
it. All grain mills, woolen mills, and forges  
depend upon water for power must shut  
down, throwing hundreds out of employment.  
The supply pipes furnishing this city from  
the leading sources are running low water,  
and the citizens are at a loss what to do  
to avert the worst famine they have yet expe-  
rienced.

## The New Treaties with China.

At the Cabinet meeting Thursday, Mr.  
Evans announced that the United States  
Commissioners had negotiated two treaties  
with China, both of which have been signed  
and will be sent to the Senate immediately  
after it convenes. It is said that the new  
treaties secure the United States the com-  
plete and regular Chinese immigration into  
this country.

Mr. Bentley, the commissioner of peni-  
tents, has made his report for the year  
ending June 30. During that period 250,802  
persons received penitents. The total amount  
paid out for all classes of penitents was \$37-  
20/100, of which \$12,404.49 were given  
to penitents. Commissioner Bentley rec-  
ommends an appropriation of \$50,000,000  
for penitents for the current year.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Prof. Nordenskiöld, the famous Swedish  
Arctic explorer, writes to the New York  
Herald that the probabilities all favor the  
safety of the crew of the exploring steamer  
"Fennica," although the steamer herself  
may have been crushed in the ice. His  
thoughts at least two rescuing expeditions  
should be fitted out by different routes  
westward of the crew. The professor says  
that bears, walrus, seals, reindeer, and birds  
are so plentiful in the north that there is lit-  
tle fear of the crew dying of hunger.

Indiana gave very near giving a Demo-  
cratic election. Gen. Bennett was withdrawn  
from the Republican ticket because of his  
holding some federal office and B. S. Parker  
put in his place. In several counties the  
name of Bennett was entered up by the  
clerks, which would have elected Chambers,  
Democrat, by about 5,000 majority. The  
blunder of the clerks was corrected, and In-  
diana gave a full Republican representation  
of Electors.

It is announced that the American Manu-  
facturing company under whose auspices the  
recent international regatta on the Thames  
and the race between Haulan and Courtney  
on the Potomac were rowed, has agreed to  
provide a purse of \$500 for the match be-  
tween Haulan and Laycock.

The official vote of California shows that  
Wallace, Brown, Short, Hemler and Delois  
(democrats), and Edgerton (republican) have  
been chosen as electors. The total vote for  
Hancock electors was 50,332, for Garfield  
electors 49,267, and for the Weaver electors 5,481.

A terrible catastrophe near Spezia. The  
steamer Onca collided with the Orizga,  
and the former sunk in three minutes.  
Of those on board, 230 persons were drowned,  
and 50 saved. The passengers were mostly  
emigrants from Calabria for South America.

Byron Gilmore Pierce, a cadet midship-  
man of the first-class at Annapolis, Md.,  
died Sunday of pleurisy. He entered the  
United States Navy at the age of 16, and  
was 20 years old. This is the third cadet  
that has died there in about three weeks.

Cyrus H. McCormick, the Chicago mil-  
linaire, will give an answer to 100,000 to the  
presbyterian theological seminary at Chicago  
if Prof. Patton will remain there and not  
accept the Princeton college professorship.  
Manager Fox, formerly of Philadelphia,  
owner of the Lyceum Theater, Chicago, pro-  
poses to build a new theater on the West  
side, near Halsted street, 120x200 feet in  
size, and to cost \$80,000.

A great attempt is being made to excite  
the indignation of the students against the  
Jews by the Stocker party in Germany.—  
This is already beginning to have an effect  
at Leipzig, where stormy meetings are held.  
Slyman, a soda water manufacturer, writes  
the View Free Press, Vienna, that he is re-  
solved to enter into competition with Dr. Tanner,  
brew against water. He asserts that he can  
beat on beer 44 days.

Manager Abbey will personally accompany  
Senator Bernhardt throughout her American  
tour. The question of financial success is so  
far settled that Abbey's profits are estimated  
at \$100,000.

President elect Garfield and wife are in  
Washington. Senators who are expected at  
the White House, the members of the  
Cabinet and some distinguished visitors in  
Washington being also guests.

Mrs. Lydia Maria Child and Mrs. Lacro-  
tia Mott, both noted abolitionists and reform-  
ers in their day, have died recently. Lacro-  
tia Mott was a Quakeress, and was 88 years  
of age.

## The Late Prof. J. C. Watson.

Brief announcements were made last  
week of the death at Madison, Wis., of Prof.  
Watson, formerly of the Michigan Univer-  
sity. The remains were brought to Ann  
Arbor, where memorial services were held  
last Friday.

Prof. James Craig Watson was well known,  
not only in the world of science, but large,  
but in this State, and especially at Ann Ar-  
bor, where he labored so long, and at De-  
troit, where he held business relations. He  
was born in Middleport (now Elgin) county,  
Canada West, June 28, 1838. His father  
emigrated from Northumberland county,  
Pennsylvania, to Canada, and thence to  
Michigan. Watson graduated from the  
University of Michigan in 1857, and was  
appointed teacher of mathematics there. In  
1859 he became professor of astronomy; in  
1860 professor of physics and mathematics,  
and in 1862 director of the observatory at  
Ann Arbor, having entire charge of the as-  
tronomical department. During Professor  
Watson's term of 15 years as director, he  
though only 25 years of age at the time of  
his appointment—the number of his discov-  
eries and observations form a list of 18,000.  
His discoveries might well be proud. Eighty-  
seven asteroids, three small planets and two  
comets were first reported by him between  
April 29, 1866, and January 9, 1864. On  
October 20, 1867, a comet named after him,  
and on January 9, 1864, another, after-  
wards named 10, though both these dis-  
coveries were anticipated by a few of the  
European astronomers. In recognition of  
his services Professor Watson was elected a  
member of the National academy of science  
in 1873, of the Royal academy of sciences  
of Catania, Italy, in 1870; and the same year  
received a gold medal from the Imperial  
academy of sciences in Paris, and in 1875  
one from the khedive of Egypt. Prof. Wat-  
son prepared a large treatise on theoretical  
astronomy, besides attending to his scientific  
duties, and also contributed numerous essays  
on astronomy to scientific magazines. In  
1874 he was sent by the United States gov-  
ernment to Peking, China, in charge of the  
expedition to observe the transit of Venus,  
and on several occasions took other impor-  
tant scientific expeditions under his control.  
He was the discoverer of the intra-Mercurial  
planet Vulcan, and confirmed Prof. Hall's  
discovery of the moons of Mars. No man  
in the history of the world has given this mat-  
ter his personal supervision, and great results  
were confidently expected.

Prof. Watson left a will bequeathing to  
his wife \$5,000 and an annuity of \$200 per  
year, his mother \$150 per year, and the re-  
mainder of his estate, real and personal, he  
bequeathed to the national academy of science  
of the United States.

## COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DETROIT, Nov. 20, 1880.  
Trade in general merchandise is of the  
holiday kind rather quiet, though a little  
spice is noticeable to-day in various de-  
partments caused by the depression of the  
market. The price of flour is quiet, and  
good prices are firm particularly as regards  
cottons, while woollens are held with con-  
fidence.

Grain is easy at decline 7.75 cents. Oils  
are steady; drug ditto. In groceries there  
is satisfactory activity; sugars are again ad-  
vanced; standard A, 9 1/2c. Coffee un-  
changed. Money unchanged. Money is at-  
tributed to the inability or unwillingness of  
railroads to move the grain, this way, thus  
preventing country merchants from realiz-  
ing. Lumber has a promising outlook.  
Provisions are a shade easier; smoked pork,  
\$14.25x14.50; lard, 9c; beef, 10c; hams,  
10x10; shoulders, 3 1/2c.

Live stock fairly active. Good cattle  
scores and higher \$7.50x8.00 with 50 lbs  
higher obtainable for extra coarse to fat 2.50x  
3.50. Sheep rather steady, 3.00x3.25. Hogs  
lower, sympathy with Chicago, 4.00x4.25.  
Light 4x4.25, heavy 4.40x4.50, extras, 4.50x  
4.60.

Flour quiet at \$5.35. Wheat has been  
pushed up to high prices, and is now  
market, foreign as well as domestic, all  
having had a booming character. But they  
got too heavy—"the end of the line" was  
reached, and now they are on the down-  
turn, but as hitherto, it may be one down,  
two up, for Europe needs our breadstuffs  
and their coast is not so far off as last year.  
This month's crop is close to 100,000,000  
bushels and fully 14x25 below top rates of  
the week. Cash No. 1 white, 1.04 1/2; Dec.  
1.06 1/2; Jan. 1.08 1/2; Feb. 1.11; No. 2 white  
dropped to 1.04; No. 3 white, 1.05 1/2; No. 4  
white, 1.06 1/2; No. 5 white, 1.07 1/2; No. 6  
white, 1.08 1/2; No. 7 white, 1.09 1/2; No. 8  
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