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AN ISLE OF THE LOVE MAD.

BY W. C. DUNCAN.

Beneath the sunlit sky of June,
Beneath the moon's pale ray,
Dwelt the Queen of Love in a coral grove
Far out in the Southern Sea.

The Queen of Love in a coral grove
Far out in the Southern Sea
Was a lonely one, for the sun and moon
Were her company, forsooth.

Then she sent a fairy to the land
Where the sons of men dwell
To tell the Queen of Love in a coral grove
Far out in the Southern Sea

That she wanted a lover to share her
Coral grove
Far out in the Southern Sea
Where the sun and moon were her company
Forsooth.

The fairy flew to the land of men
Where the sons of men dwell
To tell the Queen of Love in a coral grove
Far out in the Southern Sea

That she wanted a lover to share her
Coral grove
Far out in the Southern Sea
Where the sun and moon were her company
Forsooth.

The sunshine kissed all the lovely
Isles
Of the Southern Sea
Where the Queen of Love in a coral grove
Was lonely
Forsooth.

The fairy flew to the Isle of Love
Where the Queen of Love
Was lonely
Forsooth.

NOW JERRY WAS WRO.

"Ji, Phil,—must be leave 'low I too hor?" Well, I tell you the truth, because though it's under the leaves, of course, I'm not a bird, I'm a man, and I'm sitting upon both the grass, and I'm flapped through a mass of clattering leaves earth, and sunlight, and twittering, in the depths of a stately sunlitened elm—I'm happy.

"Want to know how I was hor? Well, you see, my boy, Cotsin Jenny and I—we—we—we—we—we—we—we—we stuck a point at school the same time with a transitive bond. And I was always her lop-lover. Can't remember for time, for my life, from the days when I used to pull her pigtail, and she used to send, and also send, Sunday, stammering school-fear of 15—in the presence of the simpler the end leaves by—such sweetness a minute, from that time to the time when I left home, one night since, Phil. And then with leaves it. Did you ever see one of the nut trees in the woods, Phil, with a—a—a—

IRON HERALD

Thursday, Sept. 12th, 1878.

NEGAUNEE, L. S., MICH.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
CHARLES K. SHAFFALL, of Lenawee.

For Lieutenant Governor,
ALONZO SOUTHWORTH, of Ottawa.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM JENNEY, Jr., of Hillsdale.

For State Treasurer,
BENJAMIN E. PRITCHARD, of Allegan.

For Commissioner of State Land Office,
JAMES M. MCNAUGHT, of Kalamazoo.

For Auditor General,
W. JENNE, of Ionia.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
THEO. H. TALBITZER, of Saginaw.

For Attorney General,
OTTO VAN DYKE, of Ionia.

For Member of Board of Education,
CHARLES A. MCDONALD, of Detroit.

The Greenbacker Clay.

According to announcement Mr. Cox appeared upon the platform at Winter's Hall, Sunday evening, to enlighten the people upon national finance and the purposes of the greenback organization of Michigan. The hall was tolerably well filled with Republicans and Democrats of about equal numbers, the latter attending the exceedingly inclement night of the weather mildly. He opened his speech by stating that the reason he found it necessary to explain that the doctrines of his party were in no way associated with communistic doctrines was because some paper down east had lied, or rather they were associated by birth. As we stated last week, Mr. Cox is a pleasing speaker, and some especially well spoken up the far talk he has undertaken to the present campaign. He was originally a Republican, but not being the management of that party, years ago joined hands with the Democracy and was a free democrat throughout the campaign of 1876—the democrats finally discovering too much silver nonsense in his makeup named him from their camp and he landed among the greenback hancocks. So it would seem, like Gen. Francis Thomas, a confirmed revolutionist. His speech was a tirade against the loss of trade and the national banks, spending most of his ammunition upon the latter. He denounced it as a system by which the rich man is made richer and the poor man poorer. His remarks in condemnation were sweeping and without the slightest discrimination upon figures. He denominated the money thus employed as speculative capital, and exaggerated all facts relating to the expense of the government in maintaining this system of banking. Among other things he stated the interest upon these banks were so light as to amount to nothing. Mr. Clay knew better than that, and knew that if the facts were stated as they exist the substance of his argument would vanish. For the information of those who be attempted, we subjoin upon this point we will state the facts. The United States Treasury, on the 4th day of August last, (1878) held in its vaults $146,000,000 in bonds to secure national bank circulation, and on which it pays the bank the usual interest. As 4 per cent. per annum this would amount to $5,840,000 per annum; but, as the bank loan offers not more of interest down to a per cent, say the average will be 3 per cent, which amounts to $4,380,000 a year. Now while the banks thus receive about seventeen and a half million dollars annually in interest, they pay out in taxes to the Federal and State Governments the sum of $1,000,000 in twenty-million dollars every year. It, therefore, the banks receive a certain amount of the people's money in interest on United States bonds, they pay about one-half of which and pay taxes devoted by the states, in which the banks are especially located, and the other half paid in taxes imposed by the Federal government. He also knows that greenbacks have never paid a cent of tax, while on the other hand the government has paid from $14,000,000 to $15,000,000 for engraving and printing them, and now is the property the national bills—this expense being borne by the banks themselves. His allusion to the national bank of the city was a peculiarly unfortunate one for this organization, and, of course, it, however, in keeping with all his other illustrations. Should there be any one in this community who cares enough to read documents concerning the profits of national banks, we would like, with Mr. Clay, to have them consult any of the officers of the bank from the time of its organization to the date of its liquidation. So much for the national banks. But when cross the subject we might as well call attention to his hypocritical allusion to Henry S. Smith, the national candidate for governor. He attributed that Mr. Smith was leader of national bank ideas, that he (Smith) was satisfied that through the system the poor man was being deprived of the benefit of money of the tool, and then attempted an explanation of the greenbacks purchase supplied by his confidence, on the ground that the law prescribed him in it. Was there ever greater hoodwinkery or demagogism? In attacking the methods of contractor he fell in to another gross error, (purposely, very kindly, in plaudying the falsehood statement of some commercial agency from 1875 down to the beginning of the present month, by which he attempted to show that the increase of business follows throughout the country were governed in contact and commensurately with the advances of greenbacks. This, however, failed to answer his purpose as the application was fully exposed for the period extending from 1870 to 1875 but let us see how this conspiring contraction harmonize with the statistics of this paid advocate of the greenback cause. On August 3d, 1873, just after the war closed, the volume of the currency in the country was:

Greenbacks	$357,000,000
National bank notes	350,000,000
Fractional currency	15,000,000
National bank notes	354,000,000
Total	$1,076,000,000

On June 1, 1878, the volume of currency was as follows:

Greenbacks	$346,681,016
Fractional currency	15,000,000
National bank notes	339,000,000
Total	$700,681,016

For the correctness of these figures we refer Mr. Clay to the official reports of the treasury department. Instead of "contraction" they show an expansion or inflation of $75,679,984. But it is not all. The 354 millions of nominal dollars in 1873, were made up of 300 millions of Clay. They were only 69 cents in value and in fact, so that the real amount of real dollars in circulation in 1873 was by 45 millions. On the other hand, in 1878 the 339 millions we have got are all dollars, practically worth 100 cents each. Thus the real expansion or inflation since 1873 has been 99 millions instead of 75 and yet we have not spoken of Clay, in the new or old greenbacks, which are contracted. Falsehood is their stock in trade. We have shown that the real estate and property had been "contracted out of existence." Which is as flagrant a lie as any of the rest of which his speech was made up. We wonder if the gentleman thinks that the real estate has been reduced by so much as a square foot since 1873? Or that it has been lighted off its surface? Is an idea current in the country? Are there any more acres of improved land in the country than in 1873? Are there not more homes, cows, sheep and other farm stock? Are there not more wheat, corn, oats and barley? Are there not more horses, mules, machinery, more of everything, in short, in the country, "property, real and personal," in the country today than there ever was before? Why, then, does Greenback Clay mean by "contracting property out of existence?" The point he attempts to make is not worthy of consideration. The fact is, he is not consulting the multitudes of cases from which he quotes, and which, in connection with the greenback, as he proposes to issue it, and which, with fictitious values with the power or ability to redeem, he is gold. Upon the subject of United States bonds he did not even the fairness to state the nature of their existence—he did not allude to the fact that they were in fact in the view of contractors and were a necessity to the continuance of the life of the nation, for which, on its an incidental harangue concerning their destruction, he is so redeem them with greenbacks, he would repeal the resumption act, and finally would have a gold dollar, a silver dollar and a paper dollar of equal purchasing power, and that should be a legal tender for all debts both public and private. But, says a gentleman in the class, who will redeem the greenback, and what will become of the convenience of the nation with the gold lost? Why, "say the hundred Clay, "these are questions I do not propose to answer." The gentleman's speech was frequently interrupted by some of his auditors in the organization of the Belvedere clubs, calculated to create a conflict between capital and labor, while in fact, there is greater this point than any such insinuation. Mr. Clay should understand that the intelligent people of this state are not the proprietors and capitalists a great number of cases, and

LOCAL NEWS

Thursday, Sept. 19th, 1878.

"The in your hat," is the latest.

The local political origins is hot.

The Jackson Democratic convention will meet day-out Saturday last.

Yesterday this thick was the annoyance of Perry's cousins in Lake.

"You can't strengthen a house by whitewashing it, a lady observes.

Per Lake activities show that the ex-tax of Sportsmen's Parties is acting $75,000.

Wise men turn the performance of the south into the business of freedom and yellow fever.

The memory dropped some 40 degrees, Thursday morning, above which time it has been comfortably cool.

Come—Take—Take—Take

THE NEWS.

Domestic.

An International Telegraphic Congress is in session at Paris, France.

The Senate has passed a copy of Public Law entitled a law of 1872 to repeal the act.

The Chinese Government is about to send a minister to Russia for the purpose of adjusting the boundary line between the commencement of the two nations, being a magnet of controversy.

Considerable damage by storms has occurred since the 1st, throughout Europe, among the general owners of the conference, and the cotton factories are protected from the loss of a monetary nature. The English engineers have commenced the construction of the Mediterranean Sea, the Suez Canal, and the Atlantic Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean, and the Atlantic Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean, and the Atlantic Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean