THE WEEKLY STATESMAN.

AUSTIN, - - - TEXAS.

THURSDAY, - - - - NOV. 16, 1882

HANCOCK'S majority may reach 4000.

GEORGE PFEUFFER is chosen state senator.

JUDGE TERRELL'S majority is put down at not less than 1750.

THE deep water district will be in deep water with its Republican representative in a Democratic house.

WASH JONES should see to it now while his congressional light holds out to burn, that Mr. Davis is provided for. There is proper reciprocity in such an act.

WHAT an alderman lacks in brains he usually makes up in voting no; and that it is what is the matter with some of these fellows who draw pay on market hill.

NEXT November we will clean out this sham of a city government, and succeed it with one which will legislate for the benefit of Austin—not live officially simply to draw pay.

A YEAR HENCE citizens of Austin will be called upon to select a new city government. In the mean time we must endure what we have, for no councilmen will retire, no matter how much their room may be needed for other men who might do credit to Austin.

THE revision of the Old Testament will be completed in a few months. It is pertinent to inquire what has become of the revised New Testament? Instead of supplanting the old version, as was expected, it has dropped out of sight as completely as if had been an unsuccessful novel.

PLATT CARPENTER, Republican candidate for lieutenant governor of New York, and county judge of Dutchess county, some time ago had only twelve cases on his docket, and these could not be brought elsewhere. It is stated that the members of the bar will not try cases before him if they can avoid doing so. As were his cases so were his political supporters, too few for successful operation.

THE dates of retirement of the general officers of the army under the provision of the act of August 7, 1882, are as follows: Gen. Sherman, February 8, 1884; Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, June, 1894; Maj. Gen. Hancock, March, 1888; Maj. Gen. Schofield, November, 1895; Maj. Gen. Pope, July, 1886; Brig. Gen. Howard, June, 1894; Brig. Gen. Terry, 1892; Brig. Gen. Augur, 1885; Brig. Gen. Crook, July, 1893; Brig Gen. Miles, 1905; Brig. Gen. Mackenzie, August, 1904.

THE city of Mexico *Two Republics* says that so far but two Mexican newspapers have expressed themselves as opposed to the projected treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Mexico. The difficulties will occur when it comes to settling the details of the treaty. The question will be what articles Mexico can admit free that are now taxed, without diminishing her revenue enough to deprive her of the ability to meet her obligations.

IT MAY be anticipated, now, that this wild expenditure of public money by congress will have to stop after March next. The appropriations for four years have been as follows:

Fiscal year, 1880	$162,404,647
Fiscal year, 1881	155,830,841
Fiscal year, 1882	179,587,999
Fiscal year, 1883	251,428,117
Average for ten years preceding 1883	142,662,109

The appropriation of the late session amounted to $108,766,008 more than the average for the previous ten years.

CONGRESSMAN DEUSTER, of Wisconsin, entertains the sensible idea that "the spoils system," about which so much is written, is "more the outgrowth of the absence of a patriotic, and upright exercise of the appointing power than of any lack of statutory enactments and regulations." This is common sense. The approved Republican plan is for the "ins" to stay in till they die. But it looks now, as though an early epidemic of political death will relieve them of their places.

A SPECTACLE interesting to every Englishman has just been witnessed in Portsmouth harbor. On the 21st of October, every year, Nelson's old ship, the Victory, now nearly 120 years old, is dressed in laurels, and her masts once more display the tattered sails which bear such evidence of the fierce fight at Trafalgar seventy-seven years ago. The brass plate upon the quarter deck, with the inscription "Here Nelson Fell," receives an extra polish, and the tars on board solemnly drink to the memories of those who fell in the greatest naval struggle England ever had.

THE SAMPLE taken from each bale of cotton in New York for the purpose of examination is worth about five cents, or fifty dollars to the one thousand bales. There is widespread complaint that these samples are in many instances stolen, and though apparently the amount is very small, the total in a year's business is very large. The warehouse committee of the Cotton Exchange recommend that the samples shall be weighed by both the weighers for the buyer and the seller, and the weight distinctly written on the face of the returns made by them. A rule will be established to that effect.

THE agricultural returns of Ireland for 1882 do not indicate a very prosperous state of things. The acreage under crops, including meadow and clover, has decreased since 1881 by 114,827 acres. The total acreage of the country is 20,228,753, of which one-half is under pasture, one-fourth under crops, and almost a fourth left to marsh, fence, road and water. There has been a gradual diminution of the area under cultivation for the last twenty years. The country has 184,692 fewer sheep and 9029 fewer horses than it had a year ago; but it has 244,100 more pigs, 30,000 more head of cattle and 26,225 more poultry.

NEW COTTON MOVEMENT.

A howl is being raised in certain quarters against a new feature in the cotton trade. It appears that agents of European manufacturers are in Texas in force, buying for the mills, and that bills of lading are given from interior cities and towns direct to Liverpool or Bremen, without delay at seaport. The cotton thus bought is shipped to Galveston, but, without going into store there, is transferred directly on board vessels in the harbor and carried abroad. As an evidence of how rapidly this practice is gaining ground, it is stated that the town of Henderson, which last year shipped 22,000 bales, 20,000 of which went to Galveston factors, will, this year, ship 25,000 to 30,000 bales, only 15 per cent of which will reach the factors; all the rest through Galveston direct to Europe. The spinners' agents pay a higher price for it than the factors can afford to give. The same thing is to be seen at New Orleans, and the papers, alarmed at what it must result in, are calling upon the merchants to take measures to hold a trade which threatens escape. The *Times-Democrat* says: "The shipment of cotton direct from the interior to vessels loading at our wharves, thus converting New Orleans into a mere way or shipping station, deriving little, if any, benefit from compressing or handling the staple, is a feature of the cotton business this year which threatens to grow more and more general." The new system is an effort on the part of the cotton trade to escape the numerous and excessive charges it is subject to in the seaports. The St. Louis *Republican* commenting upon these new features in cotton trade says: "These charges are so burden. some it is a wonder measures were not adopted to evade them long ago. One thing seems certain: either the methods of doing business, particularly the cotton business, in our southern cities must be considerably simplified and cheapened, or this trade will become a direct exchange between planters and spinners, and the factors will be left without a vocation."

THE NEW PRESS SERVICE.

Jay Gould failed to get control of the New York associated press, and straightway it is understood he put his finger into the Western, and now it is proposed to give the New York a lively tussle. The splendid telegraphic service we have been getting for the last ten days is a result of this movement, and we hope it is to mature in permanent benefits to the press of the entire country. The competition will make both the New York and the Western zealous in gathering news. Says a New York letter writer:

I gave two weeks ago a statement of the associated press conflict in New York, which has been verified rather earlier than I expected, by the sundering of the relations between the New York associated press and the Western association. It is rather surprising to see the western papers tumbling into an arrangement which is so much aided and abetted by Gould. I am not yet certain that there will really be any serious breach between the New York papers and the western papers, but it certainly does look like it. The western people are spending a good deal of money uselessly, unless they mean to stick to their guns. But Jay Gould, as president of the Western Union, gives them more favorable rates than the eastern papers enjoy, and they in turn agree to send their matter only by the Western Union lines. This the New York and eastern papers will not consent to do, and this forms one of the reasons why Gould has been so anxious to break up the New York associated press. Another great reason for that wish, of course, is the determined hostility of such papers as the *Herald*, *Sun* and *Times*. He is worried by them, although he pretends not to know anything about it. The western papers are going to work to collect all the news of the country for themselves, and if they succeed in doing it better than the New York association can do it, why perhaps they will be able to supply the whole country.

The New York associated press claimed a special franchise over the wires of the Western Union, and though repeated efforts have been made by Texas papers to deal with the Western associate press the New York press has prevented any transmission of news over these wires. Gould obtained a controlling interest in the Western Union, and now if he has really made terms with the Western associated press the Texas newspapers will soon be served entirely by the Western press, which gathers news better suited to Texas than that which is gathered in the east. The news association of editors of leading daily papers in Texas, referred to a few days ago, moves in the direction of securing permanently the western report. An organization of this nature was effected three years ago, and satisfactory agreed upon with the western press when the New York company threatened to enjoin and thus stopped the proposed service. The company chartered three years ago is the one now operating, and negotiations pending, it is hoped, will soon be definitely settled. In the meantime the STATESMAN gets both the New York and the Western reports.

THE following lucid and logical paragraph from the pen of Hon. David A. Wells will set the average southerner right as to the attitude he should assume toward a protective tariff. Says Mr. Wells:

"If now you pursue the scheme which by taxation increases the prices of your machinery, tools, transportation, clothes, leather, iron, steel, etc., you to that extent neutralize your natural advantages which are your natural protection. If you will put sufficient duty on pig iron to enable a man in Pennsylvania or elsewhere to realize a profit on an iron furnace located where it has few natural advantages, he will not go to you; he will stay where he is. But if you cut off the artificial protection, he will then ask himself, where can I find natural protection? An experience answers in northern Alabama and eastern Tennessee, where, by reason of cheap coal and iron, pig iron can be made for from $11 to $14 per ton, in place of $20 to $25 per ton at the north. And so of cotton; your cheap fibre is to you natural protection which no tariff can wholly destroy, but which it may in part neutralize by making the machinery, oil, leather, etc., necessary to work it unnecessarily costly."

AN ABIDING FAITH.

There is a similarity between the political contests of 1874 and those of 1882. There was then an earnest demand for reforms, and the issue was made up against the corruption of the Republican party. Congress became Democratic under the pressure and in 1876 Tilden was elected president. Impressed with the popular verdict, the Hayes administration, itself the product of barefaced fraud, made a pretence of bringing about a better order of things. It covered itself with the mask of decency and managed to conceal its shortcomings for a season. Yet, it was no better than its immediate predecessor, for under it the gigantic star route swindles were condoned, and it was not until Garfield entered the white house that the real character of Hayes' regime became known. Garfield owed his election mainly to the belief of numerous decent Republicans that he would comprehend his duties and that he had the power as well as the will to perform them; but he made his short administration a purely personal one, and died leaving the people to understand that its continuance would have been stormy and full of signal failures. At this time there is nothing in Arthur's administration to give the faintest hope of relief. The star route prosecution, as said by a cotemporary, was a travesty on justice. His surrender of Virginia to the domination of Mahone rivals the complaisance of Nero, when Rome was wasting. His subversion of the will of the Republicans of New York smacks of a dictatorship repugnant to every free citizen of the republic. In truth, the fact stands out in bold relief that the need of reform is as pressing to-day as in 1876, and furthermore the spirit of bossism is personified in the man who directs the machine from the white house. Thoughtful people cannot shut their eyes to these facts, and accordingly they have resolved to face the issue and press it to a successful settlement. Now or never must reform be obtained, is the conviction of every man who perceives the need of it. Taxation must be lowered to a just basis, and expenditures cut down The public service must be raised to a business standard. Leaks must be stopped; the lobbyists and jobbers rebuked; and public servants be made to feel that their positions are trusts, and not gifts to be used for personal ends. The people are determined that their wishes shall be respected. As is truthfully said, they have trusted the Republican party, and even allowed it to set at naught their choice for the chief magistracy. They can trust Radicalism no longer. Many of its votaries have lost faith in it. The sole remedy of the people is to restore Democracy to power, not only in the states but in the federal government. Once restored, it will have the opportunity to again vindicate its professions, which have never changed. To it we may look with abiding faith.

WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT.

The honest people of the country and of Texas are getting their dues, and no wonder, for the most diabolical sets of political sharks combined against them that ever entered into any sort of co-operation. They agreed to co-operate, but not being bound together by any principle except that of plunder, bad faith ensued. Here is what the San Antonio *Light*, under the head "Was There Treachery?" says about a villainous combination:

The vote of Bastrop, Travis, Williamson and Burnet counties begins to make it look as if there was treachery and deceit practiced by the Greenbackers in those counties toward Gov. Davis. The Republicans made a fair deal with the Greenbackers. The candidacy of Gov. Davis was a pledge to Jones that the Republicans in the state would give him their undivided support, and in return Gov. Davis should have received the entire vote of Wash. Jones in the tenth district.

Some suspicions got afloat before the election day, but they were choked down.

Had Gov. Davis spoken the word—a word that would have flashed with the speed of the lightning over the state—Col. Jones would have found himself leading a forlorn little band of impracticable politicians instead of a host of people, with a prospect of victory. Col. Jones failed to say a word to his followers to stand by Davis; how does this contrast with the course pursued by Gov. Davis, who stood firmly and gallantly to his word, and gave Col. Jones his strength over the state. If Jones polls a heavy vote in Texas it is because the Republicans were faithful to Davis. The defeat of Davis shows that Jones was not faithful to the Republicans.

It is a long lane that has no turning.

Here are the specific declarations as to a trade. We do not pretend to say it was entered into by the masses of those parties who opposed Democracy, but it was a trade between the leaders, between George Washington Jones and E. J. Davis, and we have more respect for Mr. Davis, who stuck to the contract, than for Mr. Jones, who, when he found himself among followers who never intended to vote for Mr. Davis, and who would not have voted for him even had Jones urged them to do so, played false to the compact. We look on this trade as we did on the one between Mr. Garfield and Mr. Conkling—a trade made in infamy, but showing personal baseness in its non-fulfillment. Mr. Jones should have urged his political friends to vote for Mr. Davis. That would have been honesty in one sense, and Mr. Jones would have thereby preserved for himself that friendship which has given him political success twice, and which this time gave him seventy or eighty thousand votes. Mr. Davis put him in congress twice. Had he not given him the Republican vote of the old fifth district, Jones' vote would, each time have shown his utter weakness. In this last election Jones' vote would have been utterly insignificant had not the Republican vote, seventy or eighty thousand strong in Texas, been given him by Mr. Davis. The trade was certainly made, and when it was on the basis of four votes supplied by Mr. Davis to one originally belonging to Mr. Jones, the latter should have carried out the contract to the very letter. When Jones was in Bastrop and Burnet counties, where the Greenbackers hate Mr. Davis, he should have labored to break up this antagonism. This would have been honesty, and any honest division even between thieves who break into houses and rob, between highwaymen who murder for money, is one degree of honesty. Thieves divide their ill-gotten gains just as political highwaymen should divide, upon the stipulations of a contract. Mr. Jones told Mr. Davis he would deliver him the Greenbackers to vote for him for congress, in return for Republican votes for himself for the governorship. Mr. Davis performed his part of the contract; Mr. Jones did not. Jones did not dare attempt what he had promised; he took Mr. Davis' contribution, but did not return payment therefor as agreed upon. There were two reasons for this. Jones knew that to advocate Davis before the Greenbackers of Bastrop, Williamson and Burnet counties would make these men abandon him. He had promised what he knew he could not fulfill, and hence his conduct towards his benefactor was more reprehensible than it wise would otherwise have been. To allay any suspicion in the minds of those Greenbackers, he even abused Mr. Davis before them; and thus he performed his part of a contract. Were we now driven to sustain one or the other of these two men, it would be Mr. Davis. Had we been forced to sustain Mr. Garfield or Mr. Conkling, after the former had exercised treachery towards the latter, we should certainly have given sustenance to Mr. Conkling, who performed his part of a contract, and who naturally expected Mr. Garfield to do, in return, what he had promised. There is a code even among the most depraved thieves, and to-day the Fords are held in supreme contempt, because they betrayed Jesse James, the bandit. The highwayman's death was not regretted, but the total depravity of those who had shared the proceeds of robbery with him and then betrayed him is recognized. So it is in this political contest, that has just closed. Republicans cannot but have the most supreme contempt for Jones for his faithlessness and his double dealing, and others recognize the justice of such sentiment among them.

A PROPOSITION TO SOUTHERN STATES.

The Manufacturers and Mechanical Institute of New England invites the governors of all the southern states to make an exhibit of agricultural products and resources of their states at the third annual fair of the institute, to be opened in Boston the first week in September 1883, to continue until some time in November. It is stated that the purpose of the proposed exhibition is to afford an opportunity to all those states and territories which wish for settlers from the north to present in practical shape examples of the products of the soil, illustrative of its adaptability to the various branches of planting, farming and horticulture. The new railway system of the great west will be invited to make a similar exhibition at the institute, that the north may thus become for the time being the arena in which the south and west may compete with each other for that surplus population which yearly leaves New England in search of homes elsewhere. The invitation is forwarded at this early day that governors may have ample time to consider the subject and to make such suggestions hereon to legislatures as may be deemed appropriate. As to the powers of this institute, it is represented that it possesses the corporate authority to cooperate with the people of any portion of the United States, in any enterprise likely to result in mutual benefit and to develop the resources of any portion of the country; and the attempt has been to carry out this policy in its broadest and most liberal sense. An official circular says: "With the legal power, with the most willing spirit and with very considerable facilities at command, the institute extends an invitation to all who engage in the advancement of the interests of the country to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by it and to make this into a national institution pledged to subserve the advancement of all." A gentleman who takes a deep interest in the proposed exhibit on the part of southern states, writes that this invitation to southern farmers is a result of the cotton exposition of 1881, besides additional interest in all that relates to the southern climate, resources and business opportunities created by the splendid exhibits made this year at the second annual fair of the institute by the Richmond and Danville, the Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia air line, and by the Chesapeake and Ohio railway companies. The cereals in the collections of the first two companies have been seen by thousands of northern agriculturists, who express an ardent desire to learn more of the characteristics of the regions where grain of such extraordinary weight can be grown. Capitalists also, who wish to invest money in various industries for which the timbers and minerals of the south are a guarantee of an ample supply of the raw materials needed, wish to know more than they now do of the capacity of the soil for supporting a numerous population employed in other vocations than agriculture. The STATESMAN has no doubt that a proper representation on the part of Texas at Atlanta would have been of great benefit to Texas. Our products, agricultural and natural, should be shown to the world; and from such exhibits a rich reward would be obtained. A few thousand dollars, so spent annually at the great fairs of this country would create an interest that would return millions for thousands. The manufacturers of New England, in seeing what we have, would necessarily be led to put money in Texas and thus would create taxable returns that would at once repay to the state many times more than its expenditures. Not only should exhibits be made at Boston, but, when opportunity presents, at other places Let us capture wealth from all the states by demonstrating our incomparable resources.

The Southern Cotton Manufactories.

The New York *Shipping List* says: Cotton manufacturing at the south is making rapid headway, in spite of the predictions a few years ago that that section of country would never be able to compete with New England in this branch of industry. * * The natural advantages of the south over the north in the production of the heavier varieties of cotton goods are admitted by practical manufacturers to be from ten to twenty per cent. The other essentials are a salubrious climate, reliable and cheap power, cheap labor, accessibility to the raw material, prompt and cheap transportation and skillful management. Experience has shown that the climate is peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of cotton. It is claimed that more and better goods can be produced in an atmosphere having a uniform humidity of sixty-five or seventy per cent than in the higher latitudes. The southern atmosphere being soft and balmy, the cotton works easily and smoothly, and without the difficulty experienced in many other localities from electricity, which has to be corrected by steam and other artificial means.

Goods produced at the south have a peculiarly soft and smooth appearance, which in many localities has to be brought out by some finishing process after they are made. The mildness of the winter is such that little artificial heat is needed to make the mills comfortable, while the heat in summer is not great enough to render them less efficient. Water power in most of the southern states is abundant and reliable at all seasons of the year, besides being easily controlled. The absence of any considerable accumulation of ice in winter dispenses with many expensive contrivances required in the colder climate of the northern states. Natural granite formations at all waterfalls furnish permanent foundations without the expense of piling and concreting. There is in the whole south a population of natives peculiarly suited to make efficient and skillful operatives. Living being cheap makes labor cheap, and while southern operatives live comfortably, the wages paid them are less than is absolutely necessary for the subsistence of those in colder countries, where houses are necessarily more expensive, as well as fuel and clothing. The water powers are located in the midst of the cotton fields, and a large part of the cotton consumed may be bought direct from the producer. A very material advantage is that it comes direct from the gins, is clean, has not been compressed for shipment, and, as a consequence, works much better and easier and makes much less waste and better goods. Facilities for transportation to market by means of railways are being rapidly multiplied. The demand for the styles of goods made at the south is at present sufficient to take all that are made, and the demand is constantly increasing. For the present it is for the interest of the southern manufacturers to confine themselves to the production of the heavier yarns and fabrics. A well built and organized mill of 10,000 to 20,000 spindles at the south makes a net profit upon the capital stock of 15 to 20 per cent, while some mills earn more. It is evident, from the increased attention given to this industry by the southern press, that there is a genuine awakening in that section relative to the establishment of cotton mills.

Attentions to be Paid Him.

[Dallas Times.]

Had the Republicans elected Ochiltree, it would have been all right, but when so-called Democrats, because of their aristocratic monopoly tendencies, beat the straight Democratic candidate, they should be rebuked in some shape. Where Ochiltree's influence is to come in we can't see, for he certainly never had even the social respect of such men as usually constitute congressmen, and in addition to this, was always against the people of Texas, when they were being oppressed. But then if Grant happens in Washington City at the same time with the editor of the *News* or the shoddy Strand merchant, Tom can introduce them, and this is what is expected of him. Congress will be overwhelmingly Democratic, and they will pay about as much attention to Tom as they do to the congressional bootblack or page.

Ida Burke, a Chattanooga, Tennessee, girl, went to Griffin, Georgia, to marry a fellow named Derrick. After her arrival Derrick refused to become a Benedict, and cast the girl upon the town. An alleged benefactor, in the shape of a man named Howard, agreed to take her back home, but stopped over at Atlanta and placed the girl in a house of ill-repute, preparatory to effecting her ruin. She was rescued, however, by friends and returned safely home.

WASHINGTON.

NEWS GATHERED ABOUT THE CAPITAL.

Minister Received.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—President Arthur to-day received Louis L. Domingues, the newly appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Argentine republic, with usual courtesies exchanged.

The Responsible Bidder.

Chief of Engineers Wright and Maj. Haynes have submitted to Secretary Lincoln the question of awarding the contract for the improvement of Potomac flats, the powerful question at issue being as to the responsible bidder.

The Cabinet Meeting.

At the cabinet meeting to-day no business of importance was transacted. The principal topics of discussion were the several reports of the executive officers, their probable contents, etc. The meeting was quite brief. Secretary Chandler took occasion to remark that the elections were not discussed. He estimated there would be fifty contested election cases in the house of representatives in congress.

Building Site in St. Louis.

The treasury department will probably accept as a site for the public building, St. Joseph, Missouri, the property at the corner of Eighth and Edward streets, offered by Mrs. Mary L. Carter.

Montana Legislature.

HELENA, MONT., Nov. 14—The legislature will be Democratic.

Defaulter Sentenced.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 14.—Ellery Albee, defaulting cashier of the Ashulat savings bank, has been sentenced to ten years in state prison.

Successful Burglary.

DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 14.—The safe of W. P. Nicholas Dowegaic was blown open by burglars this morning, and $235 in money and many valuables and gold and silver watches stolen. He had only just recovered from a similar loss here years ago. The entire loss will reach $1500. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, is visitiug his sister, Mrs. H. B. Maynard, at Rome, about thirty miles from Detroit.

The Game Law in Indiana.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The Tolleston club of this city, composed of many influential and wealthy men, owns several thousand acres of marsh land in Lake county, Indiana. They procured the passage of stringent game laws, and so incurred the enmity of "pot hunters" in that section that in retaliation the latter secured the passage of a law making it a misdemeanor to carry out of the state any game shot within its boundaries. A few days ago a couple of poachers were arrested and fined, and now the poachers have retaliated by causing the arrest of Judge Knickerbocker, of the probate court of this city, and F. A. How, president of the club, and they have been bound over for a hearing on the charge of illegally exporting game from the state. A general war between sportsmen and market hunters is looked forward to.

Rumors from Washington Denied

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A Washington special to the Post says: "Assistant Secretary New resumed his duties at the treasury department to-day. In answer to a question on the subject, he said he had not resigned and did not intend doing so. His relations with Secretary Folger, he said, were of a pleasant character and there had not been the slightest cause for any misunderstanding between them. New also said, so far as he was informed, there was no contemplated removal of First Auditor Reynolds and Second Comptroller Upton.

Good For a Small Sum.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—The Sun is informed that Jay Gould said to a friend yesterday: "They say $15,000,000 of Western Union stock has been issued illegally. That may be so, but that has nothing to do with me. I was not a director at that time. The over issue, if over issue it is, was the work of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, D. O. Mills and A. B. Cornell, and these gentlemen are perfectly responsible for $15,000,000 or any small sum like that."

The Georgia Senatorial Election.

ATLANTA, Nov. 14.—In the election to-day for United States senator for the short term, in the senate Mr. Barlow received 29 votes and Mr. Hill 14. In the house Barlow received 79 votes and Hill 91. No election.

For the long term, in the senate Gov. Colquitt received 20 votes, Jackson 12, Black 10, Anderson 7. In the house Gov. Colquitt received 82 votes, Jackson 36, Anderson 18, Black 29, and Longstreet 3. No election.

A Brute Pursued.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A dispatch dated Golconda, Illinois, says: At Dixon Springs, yesterday, while eating dinner, William Phelps, a worthless character, became incensed at his six-year-old daughter for crying and knocked her from the table. He then kicked her to death. He fled, but his neighbors are pursuing him and will lynch him if he is captured.

A Miraculous Yarn.

WASHINGTON, PENN., Nov. 14.—Richard Hoffman, of Sommerset township, has been crippled for some years, being paralyzed in his lower limbs so that he was compelled to use a wheel chair. On last Thursday he crawled behind a barn, and while engaged in prayer heard a voice say: "Arise, and go walk." He obeyed the command, and has been walking ever since.

The Legislature—Frost.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 14.—The Alabama legislature met to day but neither house organized and both branches adjourned till ten a. m. to-morrow. The election for United States senator to succeed Gen. Morgan will come off on the 28th instant.

There was a heavy frost here this morning, the first one of the season.

Thurlow Weed's Condition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—This is the eighty-fifth birthday of Thurlow Weed. His attendants are very doubtful about reviving him. He lacks vitality to get out of the house, and physicians say it is essential he should do so. His reply to all suggestions on the subject is, "I have forgotten how the outer world looks. I do not expect even to go down stairs, and I cannot eat." He loses himself in reverie for hours at a time.

Almost Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost hopeless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over seventy years old We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady in Providence, Rhode Island. w

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK HEAD ACHE

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City

OR SALE BY MORLEY BROS.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Sole Proprietors and Sole Prop's of PROF. HARRIS' PASTILLE REMEDY

Young Men and others who suffer from Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Exhaustion and their many gloomy consequences, are quickly and radically cured.

The Remedy is put up in boxes. No. 1 (lasting a month), $2, No. 2, (enough to effect a cure, usually in two weeks), $3; No. 3 (lasting three months), $5. Sent by mail in plain wrappers. Directions for Using accompany each Box. Pamphlet describing this disease and mode of cure sent sealed on application.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES

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