

# IOLA REGISTER.

VOL. XV.

IOLA, ALLEN COUNTY, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 23, 1881.

NO. 40

## WRIGHT'S GROCERY STORE

Is the place to buy  
**Corn, 10 cents per Can.**  
 SALMON, 15 cts. per can.  
 Mixed Bird Seed, 20 cts. per lb. package.  
 Choice Syrup—Cheap.  
 All kinds Country Produce Wanted.

We respectfully ask a call from all who wish groceries at bottom figures.

## NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!

Once more to the front with a full line of  
**MILLINERY**  
 —AND—  
 Ladies Furnishing Goods,  
 Lots of confidence and a Gilt Edge Stock,  
**LOWER PRICES,**  
**BETTER GOODS,**  
 And Greater Inducements

than ever before. We have in our employ an experienced trimmer from the East that will have charge of the Millinery department.  
 Dress-making, Cutting and fitting done in the latest styles, at  
**CLARK & LITTLEFIELD'S,**  
 South side Public Square, - - - Iola, Kansas

## J. W. KESTERSON,

Dealer in STAPLE AND FANCY

## GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE

—AND—  
Country Produce.

Patronage solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call.

## STRICKLAND & BROWN,

PROPRIETORS  
**LIVERY,**

Feed & Sale Stable.

(Opposite Commercial Hotel).  
MADISON AVENUE, - - - Iola, Kansas.

Knowing the growing demands of our flourishing city, we are determined to meet them, and can assure the public generally that we are prepared to furnish the best livery teams at reasonable rates.

Special Attention given to Transient Custom.

—COME AND SEE US.—

## S. T. Ellis'

**LIVERY & FEED STABLE**

WEST STREET,  
Iola, : : : Kansas.

Terms Reasonable.

Transient Custom a Specialty.

Come and see us at the old Brubaker stand.

## THE CITY MEAT MARKET

Has had a thorough renovation throughout and is now prepared to supply the good people of Iola and vicinity with

**FRESH BEEF,**  
**PORK, MUTTON,**  
**LARD, TALLOW.**

Highest Market Price Paid for Hides  
J. W. SULLIVAN & CO.

## MRS. JULIA A. B. WHITNEY

DEALER IN  
**Musical Instruments,**

**Sewing Machines,**

General Musical Merchandise,  
FANCY AND LADIES'

**FURNISHING GOODS**

South Side Public Square,  
IOLA, - - - KANSAS

## No More Ten Per Cent.

Because BOWLUS has \$100,000

to loan in any sums desired, at

## ONLY NINE Per Cent.

Interest payable once a year.

No COMMISSIONS and no interest

paid in advance.

Remember the full amount will

be paid to borrower.

**Geo. A. Bowlus,**

IOLA, KANSAS.

## HARDWARE,

Iron, Spades, Cutlery, Pumps,  
Steel, Shovels, Axes, Wringers,  
Nails, Forks, Saws, Lanterns,

FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,

Barb Wire, Plain Wire,

Wagon and Carriage Wood Work,

—STOVES—

Granite Iron, Stamped and Tinware,

Champion Reapers and Mowers,  
Casaday Sulky Plow,  
and Gilpin Sulky Plow.

## H. L. HENDERSON,

West Side Public Square,  
IOLA, - - - KANSAS.

## NEW FIRM.

**J. J. CASMIRE & CO.**

(Successors to HARTMAN & CASMIRE.)  
General Dealers in

## HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,  
STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Old Iron, Copper, and Paper Rags, taken in exchange for Tin-Ware.

West side Public Square, - - - IOLA, KANSAS.

## ROACH & WOOD

DEALERS IN  
AGRICULTURAL  
IMPLEMENTS

Of all Kinds.

CULTIVATORS, PLOWS,  
HARROWS, WIND MILLS,

Sewing Machines,  
BUGGIES, SPRING WAGONS,

KANSAS WAGONS

PUMPS, AND  
Sulky Plows with Breaker  
Bottoms.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.

Remember we keep every thing in the line of FARMING IMPLEMENTS. Give us a call and see what we can do.

**Gillihan & Cowan,**  
Dealer in  
**Drugs, Medicines,**  
**PAINTS, OILS, Etc.**

One door south of O. P. Northrup & Co.'s store.

## SECRET SINS OF SOCIETY.

A startling Book. Agents Wanted. 100 per cent. profit. Address Union Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

## The Fire at Kansas City.

The disaster at the Kansas City Exposition is one calculated to elicit sympathy on all hands. It was a time when of all others fire must have appeared as a terrible visitor. An eyewitness describes it very graphically in the Kansas City Journal:

"Men ran and shouted, women screamed and fainted, and children were either lost in the confusion or clung to their parents and added their cries of terror to the general excitement. All eyes turned toward the main hall, from whose towers a score of flags waved gaily in the wind. Already the flames were leaping from tower to tower, and the whole of the great structure was wrapped in flames. The leaping flames seemed to envelop the whole building, and to sweep through its spacious wings almost with the rapidity of light. The cry of 'Fire!' had not more than been repeated at the front of the hall than it had mounted from the ground to the top of the towers on the west end and working its way into the inside found a feast in the elaborate decorations. The rafters were heavily festooned with bunting, and a vast amount of highly inflammable decorating material covered the whole interior surface. The flames caught in this, and as if at the wave of the hand a red sheet of flame swept through the building. There was nothing for the people in the hall to do but to fly before the fire, and the crackling flames followed them so closely that it was with difficulty all escaped.

Nothing was saved from the building, the fine goods of every variety so tastefully displayed by the exhibitors had to be abandoned with all possible haste by those in charge. Within fifteen minutes after the fire started the whole structure fell in.

The fire started in some shavings and straw under the steps of the west end. There was a good deal of very inflammable material scattered around, and the wooden walls of the building, dry and covered with lint, furnished the best possible material for a quick fire. The wind came from the northwest and blew exactly right to make a clean sweep of the building. There was absolutely no protection from fire and the roaring flames found nothing to impede their swift and terrible destructive progress. Within ten minutes after the cry of fire was heard the Journal, Mail, Times, and Commercial Indie offices were in flames. The secretary of the Fair Association and his clerks had hardly time to gather up their books and papers and convey them to a safe place before their office was on fire. It was totally destroyed, but here the march of the fire southward stopped.

No sooner had the flames reached the top of the main hall than the stiff breeze blowing from the northwest carried the fire across the avenue, almost 130 feet wide, and blew it in the faces of the crowd on the amphitheatre. At first a regular panic seemed inevitable. There were probably fifteen thousand people seated on the amphitheatre and the swiftly approaching fire made the stoutest quail for a moment, but a few cool headed men prevented a panic. It was a terribly excited crowd and in the rush for safety friends were separated, parents lost their children and a proportion came out of the rush hatless. The fences were opened along the edge of the track so that the people could go down that way and the whole crowd got safely down. None too soon, however, for the light and inflammable wood burned very rapidly, and the whole of the grand stand was destroyed except the detached portion at the extreme south end, and about 200 feet on the north end which the firemen managed to save. The fences along the track, and the time-keeper's stand were also burned. The burnt district includes everything from the south side of the of the large dining hall to the street on the south side of the secretary's office except the row of stables running down toward the Fifteenth street entrance.

It will not work. It is perfectly plain to be seen from the position taken by the leaders of the Democratic party and from the tone of the editorials in Democratic papers, that the next State Convention of that party propose to put an anti-prohibition plank in their platform. The probable course will be to call their convention before the Republicans meet, and by that means force or attempt to force the Republicans to declare in his favor.

It will not work. To commence with there is no doubt but that a majority of the Republican party individually are in favor of a temperance law; not necessarily in favor of the present one. But these same men are opposed, in many instances at least, to making it a party issue. It is a question upon which members of all parties differ.

The "symptoms" point toward the Democracy making another egregious blunder, and one which will leave them flat on their backs. Always claiming to be a party opposed to sumptuary laws, never yet have they dared to go into a campaign opposed to such laws. And while there are thousands of Republicans opposed to temperance laws they will not be driven into the Democratic fold on so thin a dodge. And there are many Democrats who favor the law who will not love their party more for the sake of a plank in their platform opposed to temperance. It really seems as though the Democracy of Kansas were anxious to make a monumental mistake. We shall see.

## Thomas M. Nichol.

Ex-Governor Crawford, in an interview with the reporter of the Denver Tribune, answered the question, "Who is Thomas M. Nichol, anyway?" as follows:

"He's a wonderful man. His history, so far as I know it, is one of the most interesting political romances I ever heard. I can remember as plainly as if it were yesterday the first time that I ever met him. It was one evening in September, 1873, on the depot platform at Fort Scott, Kansas. He had come over from Humboldt to exhibit a plow he had invented at a fair then being held. At that time I was manufacturing plows at my foundry. I had heard that morning that a man with a new style plow was in town, and I had some curiosity to talk to him. So I went up to him while he was at work taking his plow apart to ship it back to Humboldt. I asked him one or two questions, and from his sharp and rather brusque answers, but sensible and to the point, I soon discovered that he knew all about his own plow at any rate. Well, we got to talking, and I liked him so well that it ended in my beginning the manufacture of his plow. At his own proposition he went to work in the foundry with the other workmen. We soon discovered that, although the new plow was a good one, it was too expensive for the farmers, so we stopped making them. We had a number on hand, and Nichol went to Racine, Wis., to see if he could not sell them to T. C. Henry, who was something of a grain king in that region. While there he made arrangements with Case & Co. to manufacture his plows. It was about the time of the greenback excitement. Sam Carey spoke there one night, and his speech so excited the hard money ire of Nichol that he went to the Republican committee and asked them if they wouldn't hire a hall and let him answer Carey. The committee man looked him over and laughed at him. What could a rough-looking fellow like him have to say on hard money that would convince anybody? Then Nichol got mad. He was bound to answer the speech, and said if the committee wouldn't hire a hall he would do it himself. He advertised that the Plow Boy of Kansas would speak, and he filled the hall. His speech created a sensation at once. The Republican Committee that had laughed at him now smiled sweetly on him and offered him a good deal of money to canvass the State and help elect Smith Governor. Nichol dropped his plow and took to stump speaking. He jumped into popularity at once. His speeches were original and forcible, and it was to him that Smith owed his election. Having established quite a reputation as a hard money advocate, Nichol went into Illinois and helped along the campaign there, and then dropped into Ohio, where he made warm friends of Garfield and Sherman. Shortly after that he established the 'Honest Money League,' and had his office at Chicago. He wrote a good many pamphlets, which were largely used in the different campaigns, and which brought him into close relations with the prominent men of the country especially Garfield, Blaine and Sherman. He was as poor as a Bohemian all this time. He never had any money. When the Chicago convention convened, Nichol was on the ground as the confidential friend of John Sherman. He worked hard for his man, and did some really clever outside work; but when he found Sherman could not make it, he was heart and soul for Garfield. After the election Nichol was made an Indian commissioner. But his health was so bad that he resigned the office and went to New York. Now we come to how he became a banker. Upon arriving in New York he made the acquaintance of Mr. Hatch, of the large dry goods firm of Lord & Taylor. Hatch was quite infatuated with him. Nichol's life was a romance to him, and he had so much faith in his new friend's ability that he proposed the alliance in the banking business—Nichol to put his knowledge of hard cash, so to speak, against Mr. Hatch's capital. That was some time ago. Now one of the biggest banking houses in New York is Nichol, Hatch & Co. I can hardly think he is the same man whom I met on the depot platform seven years ago.

Every man who wishes to see the Republican party of Kansas continue in the ascendancy should insist upon its taking ground squarely favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and of governmental control of railroad companies and other monopolies. In other words, it must undertake to protect the people against organized vice and irresponsible power. These are the vital issues of the present, and, if the party tries to dodge them, it will unquestionably be defeated—*Manhattan Nationalist*.

To the first proposition, no; to the second, yes.

The Republican party can not afford to throw itself into the breach upon the temperance question any further than it would so in the event of a church or state religious belief. Many think the Bible should be used in the public schools; some think not. As a party the Republicans should not endorse either side. Individually draw the line upon the temperance question as you please. But in convention assembled, representing the various beliefs upon temperance as all other questions, remand the question to the people as a whole, and not as a party.

As to governmental control of railroads, yes. Because the public that made them have the undoubted right to control them. Corporate power will in many instances rise above the power of the people. In this it differs from "organized vice," which must depend upon the laxity of public conscience. The American people, as a whole, will never submit to the one, and eventually will overthrow corporate power.

L. J. Perry, editor of the Paola Republican, thus defines his belief: "We are liberal in all our views and convictions, and have charity for all. Religiously we lean strongly to Methodism, but have no doubt members of other sects and denominations have reasonable hope of reaching heaven. In fact we expect to meet them there. Financially we are for specie as the primal element, but greenbacks and national currency are never refused. Politically we are a Republican—a war-whooper from Bridgeport. Yet we are willing to admit there are probably honest men who belong to other parties. Prohibitionally speak we never had a doubt that all men would be at least as well off in the world if they didn't drink a drop of wine, beer or whiskey, and yet we have never got along to that point when we were willing to choke off the fools by legal enactment from having their nips if they so elected. But the law having been made we have bowed to its mandate, and looked to see it enforced."

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says the "Garfield legend" sure to cluster and grow around the story of his life, whether it ends now, or when he is old in years, and of longer honors, will gather about him as his mother's son. Their relations will be remembered and told, and made the foundation of tale and story, and picture, when the refunding of the 3 1/2 per cents or the struggle at Albany are the dry dust of forgotten politics. The son's kiss, inauguration day, the heart broken cry of the mother over "my baby," when the strong man, high in place, was shot down, the solitary letter which the weak fingers of the President found strength to write in the dreary weeks of illness—these are the things for which the man and the mother will be remembered. Linked to an emotion and a memory which comes home to the hearts and the bosoms of men and women, the last remembrance of President Garfield will rest secure.

The State Sabbath-school Association will hold its annual meeting at Emporia, Oct. 11th, 12th, and 13th. Reduced rates on railroads will be given to those attending. Any information desired about the convention may be had by addressing J. H. Hill, Secretary, Emporia, Kansas.

Harper's Magazine for October is a remarkable number, both for the beauty of its illustrations and the interest and importance of its varied contents. The leading illustrated article by Wm. H. Gibson is entitled "A Berkshire Road." Chas. Barnard gives a graphic account of recent improvements in telegraphy, with especial reference to the devices adopted diminishing the cost of telegraphic operations. C. C. Goodwin, of the Salt Lake Tribune, in his article, "The Mormon Situation" gives expression to the general alarm felt by the Gentile population of Utah on account of the growth and aggressiveness of the Mormon system. There are many other valuable papers in this excellent magazine worthy of extended notice.

The engineer corps has about completed the survey of the railroad line between this point and the town of Walnut, and arrangements are being made to get to work soon. Everything is ready, except the securing of the right of way; and on a portion of the that has already been done.—*Girard Press*.

Resolutions of the Chautauqua County Institute.

The following resolutions were adopted at the close of the Chautauqua Institute:

Whereas, The exercises of our Normal are about to terminate for the present year, we, the teachers of said institute, desire to adopt the following resolutions as an expression of our sentiments:

Resolved, That we recognize Prof. P. H. Harris as an able and efficient educator with the attainments necessary to make institutes what they should be—schools in which teachers learn to teach; that our thanks are due him for the enthusiastic and practical manner in which he has conducted our institute, and the zeal with which he has labored to make it a success.—*The Educationist, Topeka*.

Miss Annie Francis, daughter of Hon. John Francis, has a landscape upon exhibition in the Fine Art department which is attracting much attention, and receiving the commendations of many judges of art. This landscape, which represents a scene on the Kansas river near Topeka, is submitted for the special premium offered for the best landscape painted from nature by a young lady under eighteen years of age. Miss Francis undeniably exhibits marked talent for an amateur, and gives great promise, with future study, of executing work of artistic merit.—*Topeka Commonwealth*.

## BARTHELIS BROS.,

DEALERS IN  
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,  
GLASS AND QUEENSWARE!

IOLA, KANSAS

SOUTH SIDE SQUARE.

Remember we keep every thing in the line of FARMING IMPLEMENTS. Give us a call and see what we can do.

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## LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

To sell Dr. Chase's Receipts; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canada. Enlarged by the publisher to 848 pages. It contains over 2,000 household receipts, and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at eight cents. Agents are wanted in every county. Sample copies sent by mail. Postpaid, for \$2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Station Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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