OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

County.

District Judge ..... L. Stillwell
Clerk of District Court ..... M. P. Jacoby
County Attorney ..... C. E. Benton
Sheriff ..... D. D. Britton
County Commissioners ..... H. L. Henderson, W. A. Ross, C. C. Kelsey
County Clerk ..... R. W. Duffy
County Treasurer ..... H. Hayward
Register of Deeds ..... J. P. Duncan
Probate Judge ..... J. L. Arnold
County Surveyor ..... A. O. Christian.
County Sup't Public Inst. ..... Mary Chamberlain
State Senator ..... L. K. Kirk
Representative ..... E. D. Lacy

City.

Mayor ..... E. J. Thayer
Clerk ..... Wm. Northrup
Treasurer ..... A. J. Clark
Police Judge ..... D. D. D. Smeltzer
Councilmen ..... W. H. McClure, A. J. Fulton, C. H. DeClute, C. Kredter, E. Wiggs
Coroner ..... Dr. A. J. Fulton
Street Commissioner ..... W. J. Thrig
Sanitary Committee ..... Dr. C. Gillihan, Dr. W. D. Chastain
Marshal ..... Sam Baker
Supt. of Cemetery ..... Wm. Burton

Township.

Trustee ..... W. T. Barnett
Treasurer ..... J. F. Colborn
Clerk ..... W. A. Cowan
Justices of the Peace ..... D B D Smeltzer, John Walters
Constables ..... Theo. Strickland, J. C. Woodin.

Church Directory.

CHRISTIAN.

Services on first Sunday of every month at 11 o'clock a. m. at the Court House.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. All are invited to attend. W. H. Hyatt, Pastor

CHRISTIAN OR DISCIPLES.

Corner of Sycamore and Broadway. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School 10 a. m Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings. W. T. Hunt, Pastor.

REFORMED.

Divine worship in Court House every two weeks at 11 o'clock a. m., in the English language, and at 2:30 o'clock p. m. in the German language. Sunday School at 10 o'clock a. m. All are cordially invited to attend. Rev. S. A. Alt, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Corner of Jefferson Avenue and Broadway St. Services every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting immediately after the morning service. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m., J. E. Henderson Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. Strangers and visitors in the city and all others cordially invited to all these services.
N. B. Johnson, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

On Sycamore Street. Large brick north-east of the square. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m., and at the usual hour in the evening. Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening 7 p. m. Young people's prayer meeting every Sunday evening at 6:30. This notice is inserted to assure you of a warm welcome at any of these services.
Chas. N. H Moore, Pastor.

Attorneys.

A. H. CAMPBELL.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Deputy County Attorney.
Office in Allen County Bank building.

KNIGHT & FOUST,

ATTORNEYS and counsellors at law. Office 2nd door north Northrup's bank, Iola, Ks.

H. A. EWING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Young & Clark's store, Iola, Kansas.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Will practice in all the courts of the State. Office one door east of Postoffice, Iola, Kansas.

Physicians.

W. D. SCOTT, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHER. Office in Dr. J. W. Scott's drug store. Residence first house south of Presbyterian church, on west side of street.

DR. WM. H. McDOWELL,

PHYSICIAN and accoucher. Office at residence, in the Chas. Steele property.

A. J. FULTON, M. D.

Graduate Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office at residence.

C. H. BOULSON,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. Surgery and diseases of women and children a specialty. Treatment of catarrh a specialty. Office and residence opposite Pennsylvania Central Hotel.

L. TOZER, M. D.

OFFICE WEST SIDE SQUARE, IOLA, Kansas. Special attention given to the diseases of females and children.

J. E. JEWELL, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Special attention paid to Surgery and Eye diseases.
Moran, - - Kansas.

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(Successor to Othick & Smith.)
ABSTRACTER OF TITLES. Has a complete set of abstract books for Allen County. The only one who makes investigation of titles a specialty, Iola, Kansas.

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DR. S. TOZER,

DENTAL SURGEON,
Office over Young & Clark's store.

J. S. LAFARY,

DENTIST.—OFFICE OVER RICHARDS & Henderson's grocery store, Iola, Kansas. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Secret Societies.

NEOSHO LODGE NO. 43 K. of P.

Meets at Masonic Hall second and fourth Wednesday in each month.
J. E. HENDERSON, C. C.
W. A. CUMMINGS, K. of R. & S.

McCOOK POST NO. 51 G. A. R.

Meets the first Saturday on or before each full moon at the Odd Fellows' Hall. All Comrades in good standing are invited to meet with the Post. T. S. STOVER, P. C.
E. M. ECKLEY, Post Adj.

McCOOK RELIEF CORPS No. 143.

Meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month at the G. A. R. Hall.
Mrs. Agnes Scott, Pres.
Miss Fannie McClure, Sec.

SAUNDERS POST NO. 254

Meets the first Saturday before full moon of each month, in Dawson Hall, at 7:30 p. m. All comrades in good standing are invited.
G. W. Matthews, P. C.

ALLEN COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY meets in Iola the second Saturday each month at 2 o'clock p. m.
Robert Cook, President.
S. F. Pancoast, Secretary.

IOLA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Over Northrup's bank. Open every Saturday from 2 till 5 o'clock p. m. Stock and membership tickets for sale at the room.
Mrs. John Harris, Librarian.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

A supply of Bibles and Testaments may be found at the Allen County Bible Depository, at Gast & Son's.

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—DEALER IN—
GROCERIES, FLOUR
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Cigars and Tobacco.
Everything Sold at the
Lowest Living Prices!
North Side, - - Moran, Kansas

W. J. STEELE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
STOVES, TINWARE,
Cutlery, Glass,
Nails, Wire,
and Seeds.
TIN SHOP
in connection with the store.
Goods sold at Prices to Compete with any store in the County.
West side Main Street.
Moran - Kansas.

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13 Houdan Eggs	$ .50
26 Houdan Eggs	.80
39 Houdan Eggs	1.00
13 P. C. P. Rock Eggs.	.60
26 P. C. P. Rock Eggs.	1.00

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MORAN, KANSAS.

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Numerous flattering testimonials have been received from distinguished gentlemen who have examined the work, a few of which we here subjoin:

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Kirtlebrig Jamie

The famous Clyde and Norman Stallion, will make the season of 1888 as follows: Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at home; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at Wise Postoffice at the barn of Isaac Chase.

JAMIE is a dark bay, 16 hands high, weighs 1,500 pounds, with splendid style and action. Superior eyes, and a sure and first class breeder.

TERMS: Seven dollars to insure colt to stand and suck.

These terms are certainly very low for such a horse. It will pay all who are going to breed to call and see him before engaging elsewhere.

All care will be taken to prevent accidents, but I will not be responsible should any occur.
HENRY BUSLEY.
LaHarpe, Kansas.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

The State of Kansas, Allen County, ss.
In the matter of the estate of Louisa A. Rumbel late of Allen county, Kansas.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of May A. D. 1888, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Allen county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Louisa A. Rumbel, late of Allen county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly. Joshua A. Rumbel,
May 11 Administrator.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Office of the County Clerk, Iola, Allen County, Kansas. May 4th, 1888.

The Board of County Commissioners of Allen County, Kansas, will meet at the office of the County Clerk, on the 4th day of June, 1888, as a board of equalization.
R. W. Duffy,
(May11st.) County Clerk.

Topeka Capital: An excursion party of Kansas newspaper men and their ladies left this city yesterday over the Santa Fe for a visit to the city of Mexico. They will be absent about three weeks. They travel in a special train consisting of three cars, two of which are Santa Fe directors' private coaches and the other a dining car, and ample arrangements were made for a pleasant journey. In the party were the following: A. G. Stacey, Kansas correspondent Kansas City *Journal*; E. P. Baker, Topeka *Commonwealth*; C. C. Baker, State Printer, State of Kansas, R. M. Field, Kansas City *Times*; Dell Keizer, Topeka *Caital*; R. C. VanHorn, Kansas City *Journal*; M. M. Murdock, Wichita *Eagle*; R. M. Easley, Hutchison *News*; J. O. Campbell, Arkansas City *Traveler*; Del. Valentine, Clay Center *Times*; Ed. P. Greer, Winfield *Courier*; A. P. Riddle, Minneapolis *Messenger*; Chas. F. Scott, Iola Register; Thomas A. Osborn, ex-governor of Kansas; C. S. Gleed, Regent State University; L. C. Panizzardi, with A., T. & S. F. railroad; Mrs. Thomas A. Osborn, Mrs. R. C. VanHorn, Mrs. M. M. Murdock, Mrs. Dell Keizer, Mrs. I. N. Baker, Mrs. J. W. Gleed, Mrs. L. C. Panizzardi, Mrs. Ed. P. Greer, Mrs. A. G. Stacey, Mrs. R. M. Field, Mrs. R. M. Easley, Mrs. J. O. Campbell, Miss Maud G. Stacey, Miss Effie June Scott, Miss Mabel E. Gore, Miss Maude Goodrich.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* judiciously, but a little too late to accomplish its purpose, says:

"English free traders would be well advised if they moderated the ecstacy of their jubilation over President Cleveland's message. Every word which they say in its favor will be used as a powerful argument against the adoption of the recomendation."

Fortunately the "English free traders" are already on record on that subject; and that record is a unanimous and gleeful endorsement of the President's views. It looks like a self-evident proposition that anything that could "vastly augment English exportations to America" would be correspondently disastrous to American interests. The only democratic comment that we have seen on the English chorus of acclamation of the President's policy, is the remarkable one that the "English free traders" may be mistaken as to the results of its adoption, upon England. As much as to say that they don't know what is good for them. Don't fool yourselves, brethren. They do know what is good for them, to-wit, democratic free trade. And what is good for them is not good for us. "I am not in favor," says the eloquent democratic Congressman, Foran, of Ohio, and we commend it to our democratic readers, "of any policy of our Government which meets the hearty commendations of England's ruling classes. They do not like our Republic, never did, and never will, and so far as I am concerned I don't care whether they do or not. I am for American goods, American industry, American home trade, first, last and all the time."

GREAT WAR SONG.

From the Headlight.

The incident to which Mrs. Howe refers as giving notoriety to the song is worthy of notice here, for the person who led the singing in that prison was none other than our own Chaplain, C. C. McCabe, whom most of you have heard sing in this very room and church. The place was in the old Libby Prison at Richmond, Va.; the time, the 6th day of July 1863. During that day the prisoners were required to cast lots for the selection of two captains, who were to be executed Capt. Sawyer, of New Jersey, and Flinn, of Indiana, were the fated men, who were notified to prepare for death as they were taken to the dungeon below. Added to the gloom cast over the brave band of men in that dismal place, the Richmond newspapers of that day came to the prison with flaming headlines: "Gen. Meade defeated at Gettysburg, with a loss of 400,000 prisoners! His army fleeing to the mountains!"

But few can imagine what this meant. Only those who have suffered such torture can understand it. But more terrible was the annoucement in the same paper: "Grant repulsed at Vicksburg! The siege raised! The campaign closed in disaster!"" That was a dark day. Hope sank in all hearts. The place was silent, and a pall deeper and darker than death had settled upon it. But faith realizes that "At evening time it shall be light." So to these men there came a sudden revelation. An old and trusty servant who helped to police the prison, upon the pretense of moving some vessels late in the evening came into the prison. Concealed beneath his coat was an evening Richmond paper upon which the ink was scarcely dry. Like an electric flash 500 men in that prison were in one place; one man to read, 499 to listen, while the old colored man, in spasms of joy, rolled upon the floor. Adj't Knaggs read: "Grant has captured Vicksburg with 30,000 prisoners! Meade has defeated Lee at Gettysburg, 12,000 killed and wounded!"

A moment of silence and then, with Chaplain McCabe leading, 500 voices sang as men never sang before:

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the
Coming of the Lord:
He is trampling out the vintage where
The grapes of wrath are stored:
He hath loosed the fateful lightening of
His terrible swift sword,
His truth is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet
That shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men
Before his judgement seat,
Oh, be swift my soul, to answer him,
Be jubilant my feet;
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ
Was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that
Transfigures you and me;
As he died to make men holy,
Let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.

A MASTERLY ARGUMENT.

Extracts From Mr. Funston's Great Tariff Speech in the House of Representatives.

* * * * * * *

Protected coal for Virginia and free wool for Ohio is not a protective system. Protected sugar for Louisiana and free salt for Michigan is not a protective system. Protected wheat for Minnesota and free fruit for California is not a protective system. Such a scheme is little-souled, narrow-minded, partisan and sectional, and unworthy of a place in the plans of statesmen. Such is, indeed, the character of the bill we are called upon to consider at this time. It bears the ear-marks of the politician in its partiality to those States the democratic party hopes to carry at the next Presidential election. It exhibits the accustomed contempt of the democracy for the interests of the agriculturalist and the mechanic by placing many of the productions of their toil on the free-list, while, by reducing the duty on many articles only just enough to increase their importation and keep up the revenue, it blunders as to its method of reducing the surplus.

Whatever may have been the design of its framers, the sure result can only be the destruction of many of our industries in which thousands of laborers find honest employment and great amounts of capital a legitimate investment. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Russel], whom I do not see in his seat, well says in his speech of the 28th of April.

"We are going in the same track that our predecessors followed in 1857 and 1871."

The able gentleman from Massachusetts speaks for his party when he says "we," and he utters the fact, whether he knows it or not. There can be no doubt of the intentions of the democratic party to return to their old beat of 1857. The same sad prospects, the same outlook of social misfortune and industrial desolation await the unfurling again of their free-trade banner. It brings to us a vision of the past—the silent wheels, the smokeless stacks, the deserted workshops, the widespread want of 1857. [Applause.] These calamities seem to have a charm for the average democrat equaled only by the charm of wild-cat banks, half-paid labor, and cheap foreign goods. As to the question of labor in those halcyon days of democracy, I speak from personal knowledge when I say that the strongest and best laborers were hired on the farm in those days at $125 to $150 per year, and boarded themselves, and the same class of hands are to-day receiving from $250 to $350 per year.

What is true of farm laborers, as relates to increase of wages, is true also in all other branches of industry. No man who has the least knowledge of the fact will deny that the laborer of to-day is paid an increase of from 40 to 65 per cent., according to occupation, over what he was paid in 1857 to 1860. I desire here to submit a table, which is the result of careful study and investigation by the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, showing the per cent. of advance of wages of employees since the period before the civil war to the present time: Railroads, 35 per cent.; cotton, 50 per cent.; woolen, 65 per cent.; paper, 55 per cent.; buttons, 55 per cent.; whips, 44 per cent.; domestics, 65 per cent.; iron 64 per cent.; wool, 64 per cent.; day labor, 40 per cent.; average of the whole, 52 per cent. But the eloquent and able gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Bynum] would tell us, as he did in his address to this House on the 26th of last month:

"That labor is as much a commodity selling in the market as the materials to be worked up. If the demand is great, wages will go up; if the demand is small wages will go down."

Does the gentleman stop to reflect that it is protection which creats the demand of labor?

No one, even of the most radical free trade convictions, has asserted on this floor that protection does not build up and sustain manufactures and other industries which demand the labor of many thousands of men. It is the creator of demand for labor, and therefore the creator of wages, high or low, as the tariff itself is high or low. No one who admits that demand regulates wages and that a tariff creates the demand can arrive at any other conclusion. There is but one side, then, of this question for the laboring man, and that is the side that gives him the wages. That free trade or a duty for revenue only will create a demand for labor no one upon this floor has had the temerity to assert. That point has been studiously avoided by all who have maintained the free trade side of this question. It is the missing link in their chain of argument. What is to become of the laboring man when the demand for his services is superseded by foreign labor expended upon imported goods is a question of graver importance than that of a few cents on a bolt of cloth or a barrel of salt. The labor question has become a most important factor in our system of government and no innovation should be made which in any way affects this question without carefully ascertaining beyond a peradventure that the change will be in accord with the labor interests of the country. Yet it is proposed by this bill now under consideration to remove the protective duties in whole from many important industries in which thousands of our countrymen are employed, and to materially reduce protection on others, the inevitable result of which will be the destruction of those industries and shutting out of employment thousands of men who are now earning a comfortable living. As a reimbursement for all this loss and industrial disturbance they are told that a limited number of manufactured articles which they may desire to buy can be purchased a few cents cheaper in consequence of the adoption of free trade principles.

Do gentlemen ever reflect that the question of cheapness is not the all-important question with the laboring man? The question of employment at good wages is of far greater importance to him. None are less inclined to higgle over prices than he. None are more willing to live and let live than he. Something to buy with is what concerns him most. Goods may be cheap, they may be offered at half price but what advantage is that to the man who is out of employment and out of money? The fact that goods are cheap only adds to his aggravation. No gentleman on the free trade side of this question, who has referred to the protection on farm products, has failed to assert that the duty on them does not add to their market value, except in the single case of wool. If this be true, then the laboring man can expect no reduction in the price of articles that go upon his table. If this be true, beef and pork and bread and butter and all other articles of like kind, which make up the most expensive part of his purchases, will remain the same as to-day, while, if the most that is claimed for free trade be true, he may expect to obtain his wearing material a few dollars cheaper per year than under protection.

But this cannot apply to cotton goods, for they are already cheaper in this country than in any other part of the world. In any event, the proposed reduction must be confined to woolen goods. Now, if it be true that free wool is the panacea which shall cure all his ills, the soverign and only remedy provided for his relief, let us see how great that relief will be. The present duty on wool is about 10 cents. In a suit of woolen goods there are from 3 to 7 pounds of wool. If all be true that the free traders say, the suit costs 50 cents more than it should under free trade. Allowing two full suits each year, $1 would be saved to the laboring man by free wool. And to save this $1 he is asked to join in a crusade against the manufacturing interests of the country, by which his wages will be reduced at least one hundred times that amount, and most likely he will be thrown out of employment altogether.

It has been uniformly urged on the other side of this House that the manufacturer absorbs all the benefits of protection and that he does not permit them to extend to the laborer. Might we not right here urge with equal force that in case the duty is removed from wool the manufacturer will absorb all the benefits and that he will not permit them to extend to the purchaser, so that after all the $1 to be saved may prove to be only a myth? While I do not want to be understood as saying that free wool alone would bring about this reduction in wages, I do want to be understood that whenever you strike down one of the great protected industries of this country all others must go with it.

The American system of protection is one wherein every industry is interrelated with and interdependent upon every other. Each industry stands as a pillar in a structure. Let some free trade Samson pull down one of these pillars and the whole temple of American industry must fall. When this American system is destroyed labor in Europe and this country must stand on the same level as to wages

(Mr. Funston here presented an exhaustive exhibit, showing the striking increase of wages in all branches of industry since 1860, and also showing the comparative wages paid in England and the United States—wages in the United States varying from 40 to 75 per cent. higher than in England).

Mr. Chairman, I hardly need follow this branch of my subject further, only than to anticipate the charge which may be made that in the last table the industries mentioned are but little, if any, influenced by the tariff. That is true so far as relates to direct influence, but the indirect influence of the protective system is in many instances greater than the direct. As an illustration: A woolen mill is started and a thousand men employed at good wages. Their benefit is direct, because the industry is protected. But the butcher who feeds them finds a ready market at good prices, and he too is benefited, though his business is not enumerated on the tariff schedule So, also with the carpenter who erects the building, the workmen who dig the foundation, the artist who does the painting, the blacksmith who repairs the tools, as also the baker, the grocer, the hotel keeper, and hundreds of other avocations not mentioned in the tariff list. These all receive an impetus because of the men employed, and their benefits are indirect. Nor do the benefits of that woolen mill just mentioned stop with those who are benefited secondarily. It continues to others who move up and take the places of those employed, and so on until many thousands are favorably affected.

When three hundred thousand mills and manufactories of all kinds, as there are to-day all over this great country, are put in motion, the effect is felt in the most distant parts and becomes the nourishing life-blood of the whole people. Nor are the benefits confined to those who perform manual labor. The school teacher is better paid, because so many find employment in other business than his. The doctor finds a wider scope for his practice, because so many have chosen callings other than his. The lawyer and the preacher the same; and all are better paid, because so many others have something to do and something to pay with.

Mr. Chairman, after all we have heard from the gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber about the deplorable condition of our people under what they have chosen to call a robber-tax, we instinctively turn to them and survey their condition. We find a greater number of the laboring people owners of their own homes than in any other country upon the face of the earth. They wear better clothes and are supplied better at their tables, and are better educated and paid than the laboring people of any other country. We can not exaggerate by saying that the American laborer has the comforts of life as well as many of the luxuries in larger quantities than any other working people. When their families are encountered in the churches or in the schools or in any of the walks of life no one can determine by their appearance to what class they belong—whether poor or rich. They do not look like a people who were robbed. They themselves know to the contrary, as their votes in the industrial States have always testified. And when we behold the nation's progress in wealth and all the elements of civilization during the last twenty years we are indeed lost in amazement.

I shall not attempt to repeat the facts here; suffice to say that within the last eighteen years it has been more than double that of any other nation in the world. And all this has been done notwithstanding the so-called robber-tariff-tax of which we hear so much. The gentleman from Texas, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, says it has been done in spite of the tariff. Does any man, even the gentleman from Texas himself, believe it? Does any man believe that without protection the mining interests of iron ore would have increased 110 per cent. since 1870, coal 86 per cent, and many other industries in like proportion? Does any man believe that under free trade any judicious business man would have put a dollar into manufacturing enterprises in this country while have carried on such industry in England at a labor cost of 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. less than here? The cost of ocean transportation cannot be offered as an obstacle in the way of English competition. If I have been correctly informed, the rocks that pave the streets of New Orleans were brought from England as ship-ballast in ships used in the cotton trade.

I have no doubt that the English manufacturers would gladly lay down their goods in our country free of the cost of transportation. They could well afford to do it, for the monopoly of the American market would amply reimburse them. Every American citizen should spurn it. I for one do not want it. I would rather see the skies of Tennessee and Pennsylvania darkened with the smoke of their furnaces; I would rather hear the clatter of their machinery and behold their industrial classes employed at good wages than to have English goods thrown upon our shores at any price, however cheap [Applause] Now, Mr. Chairman, as to the farmer, who seems to be made the burden of complaint by the gentlemen on the other side. Why all these tears for the farmer? Why this lamentation, while at the same time you persist in removing the duty on foreign wool? Wool is the only farm product which you admit to be enhanced in value by the tariff. I want to say to you, gentlemen, that the farmers are asking none of your sympathy. They know your hands are against them, and the only favor they ask of you is not to insult their intelligence with the specious assumption that they are so ignorant as to believe in your theories or trust to the promises which you hold out to them while you tear down their industry with the other. Put up the duty on wool instead of taking off what it now has, and you will give them some reason to believe in your wisdom and sincerity. The farmer is not dead to his interests. He knows better perhaps where they lie than the men who are assuming to champion his cause. But little if any complaint comes from him of the high prices alleged to have arisen by reason of the tariff.

Of all the petitions which have reached my table in the last four years, not one has come from a farmer asking for the reduction of the tariff on wool or on any other article. He knows there is not an article of clothing or machinery or tools for the farm that is not cheaper to-day than it was in the free-trade days of 1860. He knows, too that there has been a gradual and continuous cheapening of goods and manufactured articles of all kinds from 1860 down to the present time. He knows that the lives of our fathers and mothers, which were so full of toil at the loom, the spinning-wheel, and other tedious, dreary forms of labor, have, through the fostering care of our protective system, been rendered comparatively happy and easy, so that where once was heard the monotonous clinking of the shuttle are now heard the sweet tones of the organ and the piano. Books and newspapers have taken the place of knitting needles and spinning-wheels. The farmers of the country have taken their places upon a higher plane of culture, from which they do not propose to be lured by the siren notes of the free trader.

We hear but little complaint from them of high priced things that they have to buy.

A first-class double-spring-seated farm wagon finished, in better style than were the carriages of our fathers fifty years ago, now sells at $65 retail; Fitchburg cassimere, 85 cents per yard; cashmeret, 35 to 38 cents a yard; best standard sheeting, 8 cents per yard; good calicos, 4½ to 6½ cents per yard; nails, 3 cents per pound, and all other of the real necessaries of farm life at the same low rates. Thanks, gentlemen, restrain your sympathy; bestow it where it will be more appropriate and better appreciated. What the farmer most desires is a good market. What he has to buy is not a question so serious with him as what he has to sell. If you will only give him a good market in which to sell his products, make his markets easy of access and as easy as are his places of purchase, he will ask no odds in the battle of life. This is fast becoming the case under the benign influences of the American system of protection. The great cities of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City are fast becoming the leading markets of the world.

(Concluded next week.)

HARTER'S IRON TONIC
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NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

The State of Kansas, Allen County, ss.
In the matter of the estate of James W Christian late of Allen county, Kansas.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1888, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Allen County, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of James W. Christian, late of Allen county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. A. O. Christian,
M4t3. Administrator.

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