WARREN SHEAF.
SUPPLEMENT.

J. P. MATTSON,
Editor and Proprietor.

Thursday, September 25, 1890.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State.

For Governor, WILLIAM R. MERRIAM.
For Lieutenant Governor, GIDEON S. IVES.
For State Treasurer, JOSEPH ROBLETER.
For Secretary of State, FRED P. BROWN.
For State Auditor, PETER J. McGUIRE.
For Attorney General, MOSES E. CLAPP.
For Clerk of Supreme Court, CHARLES P. HOLCOMB.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Congress, 5th Dist., S. G. COMSTOCK.

LEGISLATIVE.

For State Senator, H. O. HANSON.
For Representative, N. P. PETERSON.

County.

Auditor, E. I. ROYEM.
Treasurer, P. H. HOLM.
Register of Deeds, HANS A. LARSON.
Sheriff, PETER D. HLQUIST.
Clerk of Court, A. B. NELSON.
Judge of Probate, A. GRINDELAND.
County Attorney, S. COOKE.
Superintendent of Schools, J. R. FINNEY.
Coroner, G. E. BELCOURT.
Surveyor, J. B. SMYTH.
Court Commissioner, P. KIRSCH.
County Commissioners:
First Dist. ELI DAHLQUIST.
Third Dist. A. NUTTING.
Fifth Dist. D. B. BAKKE.

FARMERS ALLIANCE TICKET.

State.

For Governor, SIDNEY M. OWEN.
For Lieutenant Governor, J. O. BARRETT.
For Secretary of State, M. WEISENBERG.
For State Auditor, P. H. RAHILLY.
For State Treasurer, ERIC MATHISON.
For Attorney General, ROBERT TAYLOR.
For Clerk of Supreme Court, F. W. KOHLERS.

Congressional.

For Congressman, KITTEL HALVORSON.

Legislative.

For State Senator L. G. WOOD.
For Representative, F. W. WAGONER.

County.

County Auditor, R. GLAVIN.
Treasurer, J. HALVORSON.
Register of Deeds, HANS B. IMSDAHL.
Sheriff, P. B. MALMBERG.
Clerk of Court, W. A. OASE.
Judge of Probate, C. S. HULL.
County Attorney, L. S. BAYRELL.
Superintendent of Schools, A. D. WYANT.
Coroner, O. E. BELCOURT.
Surveyor, J. B. SMETH.
Court Commissioner, T. F. STEVENS.
County Commissioners:
First Dist., ELI DALQUIST.
Third Dist., ALBERT NUTTING.
Fifth Dist., O. G. MOLDEN.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

STATE.

For Governor, THOMAS WILSON.
For Lieutenant Governor, CHARLES M. FOOTE.
For Secretary of State, A. T. LINDHOLM.
For State Auditor, ADOLPH SHERMAN.
For Attorney General, DAVID T. FALBOUN.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court, T. F. O'HAIR.

COUNTY.

Auditor, R. GLAVIN.
Treasurer, JOHN HALVORSON.
Register of Deeds, HANS B. IMSDAHL.
Clerk of Court, JOHN E. OSTROM.
Judge of Probate, C. S. HULL.
County Attorney, L. S. BAYRELL.
Supt. of Schools, A. D. WYANT.
Coroner, G. E. BELCOURT.
Surveyor, J. B. SMITH.
Court Commissioner, T. F. STEVENS.
County Commissioners:
First Dist., ELI DALQUIST.
Third Dist., ALBERT NUTTING.
Fifth Dist., O. G. MOLDEN.

REPUBLICAN MANIFESTO

ISSUED BY THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Why the People Should Support the Party Whose Past Record Is So Worthy, and Whose Future Is So Promising. Issues of the Campaign in Minnesota.

Chairman Joel P. Heatwole and Secretary Tams Bixby, of the Republican state central committee, have just issued a manifesto to the voters of the State of Minnesota, giving a concise statement of the issues of the campaign, the principles involved, and the reasons for voting the Republican ticket. The address in full is given below:

The people of Minnesota once more find themselves in the throes of a political campaign. Once more they are called upon to determine by the peaceful arbitrament of the ballot what the policy of this great state shall be for the next two years. In this, as in every electoral contest, we are confronted by certain existing problems of vital importance to the public weal—problems which can find their true solution only through the test of practical experience. The Republican state central committee desires, therefore, to call the attention of the voters to certain indisputable facts, which may aid them in solving these problems for their own best interests, and for the well being of the people at large.

First—The Republican party, born as it was out of the agonies of a long-suffering people, trampled upon by the most corrupt and villainous oligarchy that ever cursed a republic, has now more than thirty years of history behind it. That history is replete with wrongs righted, justice established, homes furnished to the homeless, and the horizon of liberty made bright and clear by removing therefrom the cloud of human bondage. When first called into existence it found labor degraded and dishonored through the malign influence of slavery in the South. It also found labor unprotected and struggling in ruinous competition with the pauper labor of European nations; it found the government bankrupt, with neither credit nor money; it found a narrow and selfish land policy which practically prohibited the growth and development of Western states and territories; it found the curse of intemperance rioting unchecked and unrestrained throughout the land. From the date of the organization of this great party the course of the nation has been steadily onward and upward. Assailed as it has been by the enemies of progress and reform, and by every other reactionary influence, it has kept the pole star of national progress constantly in view, and every step taken has been steadily and surely forward toward the clear sunlight of a happier and better civilization.

Second—The founders of this matchless political organization fought and conquered the enemies of the Union in the War of the Rebellion; they restored the credit of the nation to a point beyond all precedent, and made a United States promise to pay good in every part of the civilized world; they commenced the work of reconstructing on a firmer, broader and deeper basis the temple of civil liberty. But to-day we are confronted with new problems. The American temple of civil liberty will not be complete until we have firmly established and provided for the permanent maintenance of the eternal principle of right and justice between the warring elements of capital and labor; until trusts and monopolies have been destroyed or are regulated in the interests of all the people, and until every American citizen, without respect to color or condition, is protected in the exercise of every right guaranteed him by the constitution of the United States.

Third—No political party can succeed for any length of time, or ought to obtain control of the government, which represents but one principle, or which has in view the accomplishment of but one purpose. The Prohibition party stands only for the destruction of the saloon and the forcible cure of the crime or disease of drunkenness. The Farmers' Alliance aims only to secure justice to the farmer and to promote the welfare of the agriculturalists as a class, forgetting that in our complex social and political systems there are many other equally important interests which demand and should receive equal consideration at the hands of state and national government.

Fourth—Since the policy of our state and nation nas been controlled by the Republican party there has been a steady and constant development of all the industries and interests which combine to make us a great and prosperous people. Internal improvements have been encouraged; natural resources developed; manufacturing interests have been built up, and markets for their products created until we have become the greatest industrial nation upon the globe, thereby creating for the products of the soil a market unsurpassed in any country under the sun, developing our agricultural interests beyond all precedent, and securing to the farmer a larger profit than ever before known in history.

THE COMING CONFLICT.

Fifth—But the contest of 1890 is not between the Prohibitionists and Farmers' Alliance upon the one hand and the Republican party upon the other. Whatever minor issues men may strive to bring into temporary prominence, the struggle to-day is the same it ever has been. It is the same old contest between the spirit of progress and assured national and state development as represented by the Republican party and the reactionary political spirit embodied in and practiced by the Democratic party. Should either of the so-called parties which stand for one idea in national and state growth succeed, their triumph will be but transitory, and the next political contest will be narrowed down to the two great national parties. The history of all parties organized in the interests of a particular class demonstrates the correctness of this conclusion; but neither the Prohibitionists nor the Farmers' Alliance expect to elect their ticket at the coming election, but Democrats think by professing friendship for these parties and encouraging them with promises of support at the polls, they can thereby effect the disintegration and defeat of the Republican party. And it is these false professions of friendship and these insincere Democratic promises on which the hopes of many of the members of these parties are to-day founded. Therefore, before casting their votes for the candidates of either of these temporary political organizations, Republicans should seriously consider the necessity for doing so, as well as the consequences of their act. They may make possible the temporary triumph of Democratic principles, but beyond this they will accomplish nothing.

Sixth—The issues involved in the present campaign relate primarily to the state. No officer to be elected, except congressmen, will have any voice in national legislation. Notwithstanding this fact, our Democratic opponents are again practically declaring in favor of free trade. They have already commenced the circulation of their free trade doctrine, and are vociferously and falsely charging to the application of that national principle of protection to American industries and American labor, so long and to our country so profitably maintained, every species of trust, monopoly or other aggregation of capital known to modern times. The great debate waged in congress, on the stump and by the press, and finally decided by the people of our state and nation two years ago by an overwhelming majority in favor of the position of the Republican party on this great question, ought to satisfy them that as between the application of the doctrine of free trade and protection there is no longer any doubt in the minds of the American people as to which they prefer. To those acquainted with the usual methods of the Democratic party, their purpose in thus forcing into a state campaign this national issue is plain. It is not to enlighten and instruct the people on those questions affecting them as citizens of the state, in which all are vitally interested, and which they are called upon to determine by their ballots; but they hope thereby to draw the attention of the people from those measures and men which they cannot controvert, and in favor of which the Republicans so wisely declared in their recent state convention, and if possible excite the prejudices of the people and thereby steal success at the polls. But they can not thus deceitfully get the votes of the people; many times have they tried it and failed.

NATIONAL ISSUES.

Seventh—But since our opponents are giving to this national issue so much prominence in our present campaign and are so grossly misrepresenting the position and acts of the Republican party in relation thereto, we unhesitatingly declare that the Republican party is wedded to the doctrine of governmental protection to American inventive genius and American creative energy. That its position on the question of protection to American industries and American labor is the same to-day that it has always been, and is clearly set forth in the platform recently adopted by our state convention. Democrats, revenue reformers and Republicans all alike believe in imposing duties on imports as a means of defraying governmental expenses. But the great difference between the Democratic and Republican parties is that the former declares in favor of tariff for revenue only, without any regard whatever for the success or preservation of American interests or American industries, and without any regard for the welfare of American labor, while the Republican party is equally pronounced in favor of a tariff for revenue and protection, not incidental or accidental, but intentional protection to such American interests and American industries as are unable to successfully compete with the foreign interests or industries on account of cheap foreign labor. The tariff favored by the Republican party would rest impartially and equitably upon all classes of people and upon all sections of our country. These are the two irreconcilable theories confronting us, whether duties shall be levied for revenue only or for the double purpose of revenue and protection, by one or the other of which the tariff question is to be solved by congress and not by the state.

Eighth—During the last fifteen years the tariff on imports has been so reduced, and our tariff so modified by the Republican party, that to-day more than one-third in value of all articles imported into the United States are admitted free of duty. In the future, as in the past, the Republican party will effect all needed reduction of our tariff and national revenue by using the power we possess to enlarge the markets for our industries and agricultural products by entering into a profitable reciprocal mercantile exchange with the southern republics, whose products we have heretofore purchased with our gold, thus opening to our farmers and manufacturers the best markets in the world; while the Democratic party proposed to open our markets to the world, under the plea of opening the markets of the world to us. Thus the protective policy of the Republican party will be made more thoroughly American than ever before, and will in time be the chief agent in popularizing and consolidating Republican institutions, and become, like God's providence, the fructifying agent to distribute the wealth of the country equitably amongst all classes of American people.

Ninth—Through wise legislation, brought about by the persistent efforts of the Republican party, the interstate commerce commission was called into existence, and the principle of governmental control over rates of transportation forever fixed in the laws of the United States. The party responsible for these enactments reiterates its undying opposition to all unwarranted exactions from the people by railroad corporations of exorbitant freight charges, and pledges itself to so revise and amend existing laws that a just and equitable equilibrium shall be maintained between the producer and the common carriers of the nation.

Tenth—The Republican party of our state heartily endorses the passage of the pension bill, prepared and championed by the distinguished senior senator from this state, and has pledged itself to continue, as far as it can, that national aid and care of the soldiers and sailors of the late war, their widows and orphans, which their valiant services in behalf of their country so richly merit.

THE STATE AND THE RAILROADS.

Eleventh—The attention of the people is called to that plank of the platform which refers to the relations of the state with its corporate common carriers. They are reminded that whatever has been done by legislation to regulate their tolls and charges has been the work of the Republican party. It accepts a responsibility for the past, and pledges itself to the same policy in the future. The Republican party has for its fundamental principle "equal justice to all." It follows that the power to regulate should not be so administered as to destroy. While no watered stock must be permitted to draw illegitimate returns from the resources of the people, capital honestly invested must be protected, as other capital in other industrial pursuits is protected. The welfare of the people as well as that of the owners of the property, imperatively demands that all railroads in the state shall be maintained in a safe condition, and that their employes, "to whose fidelity the lives of all are at some time committed," should have a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. In a fair adjustment of rates, equitable to the wage earner as well as the producer, can these results alone be obtained.

Twelfth—If any one doubts the sincerity of the Republican party in pledging itself to secure to the people of our state the reforms in favor of which it has declared in its recent platform, or which the people of our state may reasonably demand, we would respectfully call his attention to some of the laws enacted during the last twenty-four years, during all of which time the Republicans have controlled the three branches of our state government. A cursory examination of these laws will convince the most skeptical that there is no room to doubt the sincerity of the Republican party. During that time the legal rate of interest, permitted by contract, has been reduced from 24 to 10 per cent. Usury laws have been passed making it illegal to charge or extort a greater rate than that allowed by law. Biennial sessions of the legislature have been provided for. The right to remove a cause from the county where suit is instituted to the county where the defendant resides has been established. Biennial elections have been secured, thereby relieving the people and commercial and manufacturing interests of the state each alternate year from the annoyance and embarrassment incident to the state and county elections. Our tax laws have been revised, and in consequence thereof, many thousands of dollars have recently been collected from railroad lands that heretofore escaped taxation. Railroad employes, injured in the discharge of their duties through the negligence of co-employes, are no longer deprived of their right of recovery by the old common law rule, that one employe cannot recover for injuries sustained through the negligence of a co-employe. Laws have been enacted greatly enlarging the powers and control of our railroad commission over rates of transportation on the lines of road operated within the state whereby these rates have been greatly reduced. By the law of 1885 free and open markets are provided for; the grain law, demanded in the interest of the farmer, has been enacted and is enforced. The laws providing for the distribution of cars and establishing the right to equal and reasonable transportation have been secured, and secured in such an acceptable manner that their maintenance is demanded by the alliance and labor party. The dairy interests of our state are now fully protected. The Australian system of voting has been adopted. High license has become a fixed fact, and the few saloons that remain are run under the strictest police surveillance. In short, the history of our state proves that at no time during the control of its affairs by the Republican party has the welfare of the people demanded a reform of any kind that has not been granted, and the people of our state have been especially fortunate, and are to be congratulated on the sound business and financial principles, the strict regard for economy, and the fidelity to the principles of the Republican party which has characterized and distinguished the administration of Hon. William R. Merriam as chief executive of the state, whom the Republicans present to the people for re-election.

ENTITLED TO SUFFRAGE.

Thirteenth—If, therefore, the Republican party has not betrayed the trust confided to it, if it has always sought to protect the people in the enjoyment of their rights as citizens, and has honestly endeavored to promote the welfare of the whole people, by securing the enactment of such laws as were demanded or deemed necessary for that purpose, no member of that party on the eve of great political contest should desert its ranks and thereby aid the enemy, the Democratic party, to accomplish its defeat. Let the Republicans stand firmly by their guns; organize thoroughly and efficiently in every town and school district; get out the Republican vote. Let every effort be made to bring to the notice of the voters the reasons why it is unsafe to trust the destinies of the state to the Democratic party. Let this be done, and the shouts of victory will again be heard ringing down the line of the Republican party on the night of the 4th of next November, and the interests of the people of the state will be guarded and protected in the future as they have been in the past.

JOEL P. HEATWOLE, Chairman.
TAMS BIXBY, Secretary.

To Save a Horse's Life.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 12.—Dr. F. Wilke, of Oshkosh, is in the city to secure legal advice upon a peculiar point. A few days ago Mr. Marshall Harris, a former president of the Humane society, and a very wealthy resident of Oshkosh, was gathered to his fathers. He was the owner for many years of a fine family horse that was a pet, and is a good, healthy animal, notwithstanding its age. In his will Mr. Harris says that within forty-eight hours after his death the horse is to be taken out and shot, for fear he would not be treated well in his old age. Dr. Wilke has thus far prevented the strange and fanatical request from being carried out, and proposes to see if the law cannot save the animal's life.

Manitoba Stockholders Met.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 12.—The stockholders of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba held their annual meeting at the general offices of the Great Northern. About two-thirds of the stock, which was more than the usual amount, was represented at the meeting, most of it by proxy.

James J. Hill, Sir George Stephen, Sir Donald A. Smith, George Bliss, Samuel Hill, W. P. Clough and M. D. Grover were elected directors. The board has not yet organized by the election of officers.

$16,000 for a Race Horse.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The 3-year-old filly Ruperta has been sold to F. A. Walcott for $16,000.

Boils, pimples, and skin diseases of all kinds speedily disappear when the blood is purified by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has no equal as a tonic alternative, the results being immediate and satisfactory. Ask your druggist for it, and take no other.

Skandinavisk Afdelning.

"Jag vill kasta min röst på den sida som medför de minsta expenser för countiet," sade en god och ansedd farmare ifrån Foldal till oss en dag denna vecka. "Jag kan knappast betala de skatter jag har nu, och att ta på sig nya utgifter när det icke är nödvändigt det vore ju alldeles på tok. Jag ser saken så, att när allt kommer omkring så får nog farmaren betala court huset ifall Argyle skulle lyckas. Argyle lofvade så grant att betala expenserna för den speciella "election," men vackert höllo de detta löfte. De neka nu att betala en cent af dessa expenser har jag hört, utan det måste farmaren göra. Argyle tror att de kunna "fola" folket i Foldal, men de "fola" vi-st inte mej.

"Bättre en fogel i handen än tio i skogen" är ett gammalt svenskt ordspråk, som kan med fog tillämpas på denna strid om county-sätets flyttning. Hvarje medborgare i Marshall county vet hvad countiet har i Warren, men i Argyle finnes ej annat än vackra förespeglingar, granna löften och hala ord. Då t.ex. Argyle-boarna tala om hvilken vinst det skulle blifva att få courthuset till Argyle, så tiga de försigtvis med att vinsten blefve Argyles och att farmaren får dyrt betala den samma med sina hårdt förvärfvade penningar. Deras sätt att gå tillväga kan ej annat än ingifva misstroende, ty endast den, som har en dålig affär att sköta, skryter så erbarmligt som Argyle gör. Det ligger en hund begrafven någonstädes under allt det der skrytet och skulle de få sin vilja fram, så var säker om, att de skola behålla folket i den fälla i hvilken de lockat dem. I gamla Sverige brukade de säga: "Sakta folk far aldrig illa" och det är säkert, att folket skulle ej förlora på att vänta med county-sätets flyttning till dess et trängande behof för en sådan flyttning instälde sig.

ARGYLE-POSTEN är ett litet kampanj blad som man börjat utgifva i Argyle på norska språket, och som rättare bort heta Lögn-posten, ty dess enda mission är att föra folk bortom ljuset i frågan om county sätet. Den saknar både utgifvare och redaktör, men man kan likväl förstå att en viss bankör i dess födelse stad står i spetsen för densamma. Denna bankör som gjort sig mycket rik på farmarne i countiet, har nu blifvit en riktig (?) farmare vän och förordar byggandet af en farmer-elevator—i Argyle förstås—någon annan plats duger inte. Underligt att denne filantrop ej kom med ett sådant förslag förr än just nu då farmarne stå färdiga att sälja sitt hvete och en röstning om county sätet är förhanden. Icke nog med att han vill att farmarne skola bygga ett stort court hus i hans stad, utan också en stor elevator dit alla farmare i countiet skola forsla sin hvete, och lemna penningarne hos—Argyles handlare. Ja, jo, den planen var icke så illa uttänkt, hr. bankör,—åtminstone för er—men nog voro det illa för farmarne om de skulle komma i Argyles klor. Jo, ni är en god farmare vän. Medan ni talar så sött söker ni att lägga nya expenser på folket, söker beröfva countiet $13000 i skatt som "strip"en erlagt, samt beröfva farmarne der deras medborgerliga rättigheter! Berättelsen om ulfven i fårs-kläder har sin tillämpning på er.

Eftersom tiden lider og det blir nærmere valgdagen viser sig begge siders argumenter skarpere og tydeligere. Man har havt tid nok paa begge sider til at udvikle sine grunde og folket har havt tid til at undersøge dem. Nu er det snart paa tide at hver mand ved hvorledes han vil vote. Formodentlig er der yderst faa som nu ikke har valgt et bestemt standpunkt i denna strid. Men dette er en saa vigtig sag at vi alligevel vil faa lov til at minde vælgerne om nogle faa ting til. Det er et spørgsmaal som maa overveies grundigt for der handles. Det gjælder om att lægge tilside personlige misforstaand og dømme sagen uden fordom.

Den vigtigste grund for at flytte et county sæde, og i dette tilfælde den eneste gyldige grund for flytningen of county sædet fra Warren, maatte naturligvis være den at county sædet bör være i midten of countiet. Dette maa indrömmes. Men enhver farmer i countiet ved jo ligesaa godt som Argyle-boerne selv, at Argyle slet ikke er i midten of countiet. Kartet viser at Argyle ligger omtrent 1½ mil nærmere midten end Warren. Skönt Argyle's forsvare ikke har været saa nöie med en usandhed eller to (som jeg senere skal faa anledning til at paavise) saa har de dog ikke vovet at negte dette. Vil nu skatteyderne i Marshall county lægge nye byrder paa sine egne skuldre blot for at faa flyttet courthuset 1½ mil nærmere midten of countiet—for at föie nogle faa spekulanter og real estate boomers? Jeg tror det ikke.

Det er haardt nok nu for en farmer at klare sig—med slid og slab—og skatterne er höie nok för os alle. Mangen en flittig, haardt arbeidende farmer gaar tilbage istedetfor fremad, trods alle sine anstrængelser og al sin sparsomhed, og saa kommer disse södtalende Argyle boomers og vil godsnakke dem til at flytte courtkuset. Det maa absolut flyttes—og det SKAL flyttes og det paa timen. County sædet maa til Argyle nu-uden hensyn til tilstanden blandt den arbeidende klass, uden hensyn til expenser. De lover guld og grönne skove, hvis man vil vote for Argyle.

De er svært saa gode folk, county seat flytterne i Argyle, snilde og hyggelige folk og gavmilde ogsaa, sommetider. Og de vil naturligvis, ligesom folk flest nuomdagen, mele sin egen kage. Og det har de ogsaa fuldstændig ret til. Naar de bare vilde gjöre det paa en aaben, ærlig maade. Men det vil de ikke—eller rettere sagt—de kan ikke, fordi at hvis de bare skulde holde sig til facta, og ikke sige andet end sandheden, saa vilde de ikke have noget at sige tel sin egen fordel i denne sag. Derfor maa de ta til usandhed og forfalskning—ja rent ud bedrageri. Jeg vil her nævne etpar eksempler.

Da petitionen for special election skulde sendes rundt forat underskrives, blev der lagt ind en veksel paa $5000 hos county treasuren og hans kvittering for samme blev vist fram som en garanti for at Argyle skulde betale de $5000 til bygningen af et courthus i Argyle. Saa snart som de havde faaet de nödvendige underskrifter, blev vexseln tagen tilbage. Nu er der ingen penger deponeret og heller ingen anden lovligt bindende forpligtelse for Argyle til at yde en cent til bygningen af det nye courthus. Sligt kaldtes i de gode gamle dage for bedrageri—kanske har man et penere navn for det nu.

For en tid siden blev der udsent fra Argyle et kart over countiet. Paa dette kart var hele "strip en" u leladt. Gud og hvermaand ved at denna "strip" har hört til countiet i mange aar og har betalt ind over $13000 i skat. Folket i strip'en har altid sendt delegater til politiske conventioner (Argyle boene har endog hjulpet til at nominere candidater for county embeder fra strip'en) og de har været tilladt at vote uden nogen hindring; men nu—

Ikke nok med at de har udeladt hele rækken af townships paa deres kart, forat det skulde se ud som om Warren ligger akkurat paa grændse linien—DET vilde bare være en simpel forfalskning—men de vil endog negte indbyggerne af disse townships at vote. En saadan fremgangsmaade er mildest talt barbarisk. Det var saadan behandling som foraarsagede revolutions krigen for noget over et aarhundrede siden. Folket i de dage vilde ikke finde sig i "taxation without representation," derfor vovede de live og eiendom forat vinde sin stemmeret.

Det er en stor skam at nogets saadant skulde komme op i denne strid. Argyle boomerne burde standse og tænke sig lidtom för de gaar for langt. Det at nægte sine medborgere stemmeret, og paa samme tid tage mod skatter af dem, burde for skams skyld ikke eksistere i slutten af det nittende aarhundreder. Og der er en anden ting i forbindelse med dette. Hvis det lykkes Argyle boomerne at nægte beboerne af strip'en steemmeret, saa maa den skat som de har betalt ind, eller noget over $13000 betales tilbage. Og enda vil nævnte boomere indbilde folk at de gjor alt dette bare for folkets bedste! Jeg vil bede hver mand i countiet om at tænke alvorligt over dette. Er det forsvarligt at sætte tilled til Argyle mændenes gode löfter, naar de ikke skyr nogen slags midler for at vinde sit maal. Det er ikke bare for FOLKETS BEDSTE at de bruger lögn, forfalskning, bedrageri og bestikkelsor forut faa courthuset. Man kan være forvisset om at de venter at vinde tilbage med renter hvad de nu lægger ud, og god betaling for deres besvær ved siden af.

Et andet argument som Argyle spekulanter bruger, er at Warren folket ager at bygge kostbare county bygninger, hvis county sædet blir værende der længere. Ogsaa dette argument er slaaet af marken. Det er nemlig nu anerkjendt, endog af Argyle mændene, at Warren ikke kan gjöre det, dadi har givet gyldige bonds for $20,000 for at noget saadant ikke skal ske. Sagen er allsaa simpelt hen som følger:

Paa den ene side: Hvis courthuset bler i Warren i 5 aars tid til, blir der ingen udgifter for nogensomhielst nye bygninger. Og naar de fem aar er udlöbne, blir det sandsynligvis muligt at faa courthuset flyttet til et punk som virkelig er midt i countiet. Og til den tid vil formodentlig grændserne for countiet være bestemt fastsatte.

Paa den andet side: Blir county sædet nu flyttet til Argyle, saa blir der store udgifter og fölgelig större skatter. At der blir udgifter er noget som enhver, som ikke er personlig interesseret i Argyle, indrömmer. Courthus maa bygges i Argyle hvis county sædet blir flyttet dit—og da der ikke findes nogen lovlig bindende forpligelse for Argyle til at betale 5c endmindre $5000 og da vi har seet klare beviser for hvad Argyle boerners store löfter er værde, är det klart at bekostningen kommer paa countiet.

Altsaa—ved at vote for flytningen af county sædet voter du for höiere skatter,—ved at vote mod flytningen af county sædet voter du mod forögelse af skatter som allerede nu er tunge nok.

Husk paa at countiet allerede har in gjæld paa omtrent $38,000.

Hvem er det som naar han tager i betragtning sagens alvorlige sider, samvittig-hedsfuldt kan kaste sin stemme for ARGYLE OG HOIRE SKATTER? Den 13de October vil vise det, vise at skjönt Argyle spekulanternes "schemes" var godt udtænkte og dristigt sat iværk, saa har dog majoriteten af countiets farmere gjennemskuet dem og givet dem den dom de fortjener. Folket i Marshall county har i den nybyggerlivets bitre skole, de nys har gjennemgaaet, erhvervet en indsigt og dömmekraft, som vil vise sig at være de meget omtalte Argyle spekulanters sluhed overlegesen.

Farmere, tag vare paa eders egne intresser og vote mod Argyle og höiere skatter!

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S. A. WRIGHT,
Midway, Pa.

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I am so grateful for the beneficial results obtained from using S. S. S. that I want to add my testimony to that already published for the public good. I was a mass of sores before using, but am now entirely cured. C. MCCARTHY,
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"In May last, my youngest child, fourteen months old, began to have sores gather on its head and body. We applied various simple remedies without avail. The sores increased in number, and discharged copiously. A physician was called, but the sores continued to multiply until in a few months they nearly covered the child's head and body. At last we began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a few days a marked change for the better was manifest. The sores assumed a more healthy condition, the discharges were gradually diminished, and finally ceased altogether. The child is livelier, its skin is fresher, and its appetite better than we have observed for months."—Frank M. Griffin, Long Point, Texas.

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The attention of our readers is called to the low round-trip excursions on the Great Northern Railway, Sept. 9th, Sept. 23d and Oct. 14th. Persons who have friends in the East who have written about coming or ever expressed a desire to visit this country, should be informed of this chance. Tickets can be had at all principal offices of eastern, central and southern lines, connecting with the Great Northern at St. Paul, Minneapolis, West Superior or Duluth. Ask your eastern friends to call and see their nearest ticket agent, or write to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A. Great Northern Railway, St. Paul. Let us all unite in an effort for new growth and development.

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