THE SENTINEL

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Our rates for Local Advertising for 1886 will be [illegible] per line for first insertion and [illegible] per line for each subsequent insertion.

THE STAR E. of Goddess of Reform is stone blind.

—See notice of sales on the dollar—Brock & Watson's.

LIFE, in the estimation of the Chicago Anarchists, has increased in value since they murdered a number of policemen last May.

—See notice of entertainment at the Court House, Christmas eve.

THE New York Evening Post, administration-Mugwump organ says, "If Stone merited dismissal for his speeches, Benton doubly merited dismissal for his."

—A new line of Hats and Caps cheap at Oren & Sutger's, New Point, Mo.

GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN is regarded very highly in the Eastern States, and frequently mentioned as an available and popular Republican candidate for President.

—Rumaine Markland's ladies' fine shoes.

EASTERN Missouri will have a candidate for the United States senate in the person of Mayor Francis of St. Louis. It is claimed that the anti-Cockrell Democrats and Republicans are strong enough to elect.

—Buy your candies, raisins, nuts, etc., for Xmas of Jacob Knapp, Forest City.

IF a citizen's alternative were between the oath bound and hide-bound Democracies he might well think that he had fallen on evil times. Fortunately, however, the Republican party is still the beacon light of the land.

—Fresh roasted peanuts at E. P. Hostetter's.

THE thirty-fourth Legislature of the State of Missouri will be composed of thirty-seven farmers, thirty-six lawyers, twelve merchants, six physicians, five ministers, three real estate dealers, three editors, two school teachers, one, architect, one clerk and one florist.

—Colujah coffee at F. S. Wells, Forest City.

LOOK out for some political suprises in the South in 1888. Nothing short of a remagnauration of a reign of terror and bloodshed can prevent some of the Southern States going Republican in that year, and we are not sure that even such measures would be effective.

—The Best 5-Cent cigar in Town at E. P. Hostetter's.

AUSTRIA and England seem to be fully determined to stand by that provision of the Berlin treaty which prevents any Circassian from residing in Bulgaria. If they insist upon this unflinchingly, all Russia will have to do is to back down or go to war with them.

—Fine mixed candies at E. P. Hostetter's for only 15 cents a pound.

IT is safe to say that in the next campaign every Democratic federal office-holder will find it perfectly easy to do all the stump-speaking he may please, without interfering with his official duties," according to the rule laid down in the Benton case. It will cover anything.

—Call at Markland's New Cash Custom Shoe Store and see his men's $4.25 boot.

OKLAHOMA is coming to the front again, this time with wonderful stories of gold deposits, which are likely to prove mythical, for the most part. However, the circulation of such reports is a shrewd trick on the part of the "boomers," for if a Deadwood gold craze should be started, the United States army would hardly be able to keep off trespassers.

—If you want a nice Christmas present for your brother, father, husband or son, call and see those fine slippers at Markland's.

THE state of California is printing the new state school text books, which will cost 50 per cent less than the books now in use. How would it do for Missouri to imitate the example of California in this matter? The price of text books could be materially lessened, besides furnishing a series of books in every way acceptable to our people.—[Richmond Democrat.

WE are gratified to learn, by way of the President's message, that negotiations between our government and that of Great Britain for the settlement of the fisheries trouble are still pending. If they had been settled by our pusillanimous State Department it would have been in some way greatly to our disadvantage. So long as the dispute remains alive there is hope.

WITH every nation in Europe straining its resources to make income equal outgo, and many of them failing even to accomplish this, the spectacle of the United States struggling to find a way to dispose of $100,000,000 a year of a surplus is sometimes a surprise on the other side of the Atlantic. France or Germany could find a method of doing it up about this time, without trying very hard, either.

SOMEBODY has been imposing on this innocent Democratic Administration again, by securing the appointment of one Albert Geppert to be postmaster in Northern Dakota. Geppert was arrested in Kalamazoo, Mich., for stealing $5,000, and he confessed his guilt. By the time he has probably repented, but it was unwise in his friends to put him forward for public office of any kind. This no imputation upon the Cleveland Administration, which not others nothing but should be held responsible.

IT is to be hoped that there exists a sufficient foundation for the story that the anti-Cockrell members of the Missouri Legislature are suddenly strengthened at a caucus conflagration, and as they are ready to compromise with the Republicans for that candidate [illegible] same time [illegible] his [illegible] will [illegible] to give [illegible] of the Confederate [illegible]

Deferred.

The announcement that through the action of Judge Scott, of the Illinois Supreme Court, granting a supersedeas, the execution fixed for Chicago Anarchists for the commencement of their sentence of life, which had been fixed to expire upon December 17, doubtless caused a feeling of disappointment in the minds of thousands of law-abiding citizens. The feeling throughout the country was general that the terrible crime of May 4 should be followed by prompt and sure and swift, to the end that the desperadoes might be awed into submission to the law and that the massacre of the policemen might be promptly avenged. Long delayed punishment of crime of any kind destroys in large part the effect desired and contemplated, and opens avenues for escape in the end. People everywhere recognize the fact, and popular impatience is always manifested when the law's delays postpone the execution of verdicts that are in accordance with the evidence, the statutes, and in the interest of social order. The writ of supersedeas granted by Judge Scott suspends the execution of the sentence passed upon the seven Anarchist until a full hearing of the Supreme Court can consider and determine the exceptions that have been filed against the conduct of the trial and the rulings of Judge Gray, by the attorneys for the defense. The ends of justice and the interest of society would be best served by an immediate hearing and decision upon the points raised, and it is to be deplored that these are not likely to be secured. The Supreme Court of Illinois, like that of nearly all the States, is far behind in its work, and the probabilities seem to be that the case will not be heard until some time in March. By this fault the Anarchists, who, in accordance with a verdict and sentence that are almost universally commended, would have expiated with their miserable lives the horrible crime of May 4, so far as such lives can atone for the murders they accomplished will be permitted to live three months longer. The American people are not bloodthirsty, even for the blood of Anarchist caught red-handed, and they will patiently submit to the unexpected and disappointing delay, realizing that even the vilest and most defeated criminal is entitled to the full benefit of the legal safeguards devised for the protection of the innocent. If at the end of the deferred period the conduct of the trial court is approved by the court of last resort, and the sentence duly executed, they will have this reward for their patience, that no one can hereafter say that even the most despised and hated of the criminal class were denied recourse to any of the agencies devised for securing the triumph of intrinsic justice. They will feel at the same time, however, that the judiciary system should be so reformed that delays in the administration of justice will be unnecessary.

IT seems that the land grant of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad which was forfeited at the last session of Congress has not yet been opened to settlement, though many settlers have been waiting ever since then, at considerable expense, to enter upon it. The Land Office claims that the delay is due to a dispute about overlapping grants of another road; but the fact remains that, with ample authority to place a large and desirable tract of land in the possession of bona fide settlers, the Administration has allowed over six months to pass without thus disposing of a single acre of it.

Benton.

—Cornelius Horan is prospecting in Nebraska this week.

—Mrs. Jno. Gibson is suffering severely with sore eyes.

—Quite a number attended the hop at Jonas Comer's Friday night.

—Mrs. M. Cobb is quite low with typhoid fever. Also Mrs. Kate Murry.

—George and Columbus Beeler are feeding 65 head of cattle for the June market.

—Preaching at the Evangelical church next Sabbath evening, December 19th.

—Little Della and Belle Swymaker, who have been very low with typhoid fever, are now convalescing.

—Married, at the residence of the bride's parents on last Sabbath Miss Ellie Thompson and Andrew Prater, after a gentle charivari on the night following, the happy couple left for Grundy county, Missouri, which place they expect to make their future home.

—Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Morgan, of Clarinda, Iowa, who have been visiting Mr. A. Morgan and family, of Benton, returned to their home last week. We soon expect Mr. Sidney Morgan and family as neighbors as he will occupy the house vacated by his brother, A. Morgan. We heartily welcome him in our midst.

AMONG the curiosities of politics, the fact is worth nothing that while Secretary Manning declares that the "war taxes" ought to be removed, he insists that the internal revenue duties on liquors and tobacco, which are really the only remaining taxes that can properly be thus classified, should not be abolished or reduced. The Secretary means well, no doubt, but he seems to have a very definite notion of the value of consistency in the discussion of financial problems.

Maitland.

—The W. C. T. U. gave a most enjoyable entertainment Tuesday evening.

—Miss Hattie Ely will give one of her unequaled entertainments in this place soon.

—Mrs. Orpa, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Joe Collison returned home this week.

—Corn is worth ten cents per bushel; there being about [illegible] in this county most of the crop will be used up.

—The Hop announced to be given on Saturday, December 18th, intended to raise a fund for the benefit of the Sunday School, has been postponed for the present.

—Gideon & Smith have dissolved partnership. A Mr. F. H. Hess, from Kansas, feeding bought out the interest of Mr. Gerth.

—The M. E. Sunday School will give a capital Christmas Tree. The pupils have been preparing for some time and will delight young and old with a treat.

—Mr. Thomas, who has been clerking for Mr. [illegible] for the past year, has left for his home in Michigan. We regret to lose this young man from our town.

Congress.

The opening of the second session of the 49th Congress was witnessed by a crowd of well-dressed people in spite of the dismal snow-storm which raged outside and kept the streets in a mess of slush and slush. There were few notables present on the opening. Senator Mitchell of Pennsylvania, who was ill during last session, was cordially greeted, and in the House there was a burst of applause when Adam S. Hewitt led Mr. S. S. Cox up to take the oath. Two new members, Roach of New York and Jack of Maryland, were also sworn in. The reading of the message was listened to at rest, but there was so much about foreign affairs that it soon palled upon the House, when the tariff parts were reached there was more attention on the floor, but the galleries were already thinly peopled. The comment on the tariff parts of the message are not extremely favorable. It is only when it is considered in connection with Manning's report that it seems all satisfactory to the tariff reformers. Morrison and Randall sat within four seats of each other in the House, and it was the comment of several who noticed this that Randall appeared better pleased with what the president said than Morrison, who seemed inclined to criticise certain passages. While Randall intended with a [illegible] and smiled his approval at several points.

More republican senators learned something from the result of the fall elections to police by the tariff reform demonstration of Tuesday. Van Wyck, who is a candidate for re-election before the Nebraska Legislature, threw down the gauntlet to the protection caucus by introducing a bill to put sugar, molasses and lumber on the free list. This, first of all, the venerable author of the Morrill tariff bill, so that he converted a free trade into declaring that any tariff legislation by this Congress is therefore and inexpedient because it would be impracticable to make equitable adjustments of all interests involved.

Herbert of Alabama has offered a bill in the House designed to permit the enlistment in the United States army of ex-confederates; he says the bill was suggested to his mind by the incidents of the Cutting episode. Many southerners wanted to volunteer, but found they were cut off by a law forbidding the enlistment of ex-confederates. He thinks that it would be good policy to repeal this law now by the gracious act of the northern people rather than to wait until there is a war when it would have to be repealed almost of necessity. He says that many of the southern soldiers are trained and experienced officers whose services might be of the greatest value to the Union.

Senator Beck has introduced a bill for the retirement of United States legal tender and national bank notes of small denominations, which provides that hereafter no United States note shall be issued of a denomination not less than $10 nor more than $50.

Senator Hoar has introduced a bill providing for the erection of a monument to the negro soldiers and sailors who lost their lives during the war. Mr. Edmunds of Vt. presented a memorial in favor of a constitutional amendment, empowering Congress to pass uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce, also a memorial against permitting aliens to purchase large tracts of land, both referred to the judiciary committee.

Congressman Parker of New York wants to amend the oleomargarine bill so as to fix the tax at 6 cents a pound.

The Markets.

CHICAGO.—The run of cattle, both native and western keeps up surprisingly. The liberal supply with markets full of game and poultry had a depressed influence upon trade both East and West. Then the country is full of idlers thrown out of employment by senseless strikes. Hence, it is not surprising that trade was the most dragging for weeks. There was a steady and very good demand for fat cows and they brought last week's prices, but shipping steers were dull and 10 to 15c per cwt lower and range cattle harder to sell than for some time. Too dressed meat men are doing little this time of year, as there are so many substitutes for beef in the market at this season. Hog offal is good and cheap living and poultry and game is abundant and cheap. The market for stockers and feeders quieted down very much during the week. There were but few buyers in from the country and order buyers did less than for some time. Prices, however, were held about steady. The low but market and high price of corn are making farmers more cautious and the sale for young cattle may now be considered over.

HOGS.—An active and firmer market was had the past week at all the leading western centers. The brisk cold weather and freezing up of values encouraged country shippers and caused them to operate with increased freedom. The result was the swelling of receipts all round. But while there was a gain in numbers the quality was not good. There were quite a number of light hogs in during the week, averages of less than 150 lbs. For such hogs this time of year there is a slow demand, and packers squeezed them badly, forcing them down 25c per cwt, while choice heavy and good mixed packing were 10c per cwt higher than last week. A similar improvement was had at Chicago and St. Louis. Choice heavies sold up even more than this. A continued active and firm provision market made all packers anxious for supplies and gave a good firm market on very heavy receipts for all good hogs. While packing generally others were very active during the past week, the summer of 1886 seemed to show no signs of life. Still should a falling off in receipts set in, it might lead to more life at the present stale market. Taking the market as a whole there is clearly encouraging. The prevailing feeling seems to be for more to the better.

The extreme range at Kansas City was $3.20 to $3.70, bulk of sales $3.40 to $3.60. The same date last year the extreme range was $3.45 to $3.70, bulk of sales $3.45 to $3.60.

A Term Of Congress.

EDITORS SENTINEL:—Who is the present President called the Forty-ninth? Does not Congress not meet every year? CITIZEN.

Yes, Congressmen, by provision of the Constitution, on the first Monday of December each year but the Constitution also provides that the members of the Lower House—that is, the popular branch—shall be elected every second year. A term of Congress is, therefore, two years, and as we are now in the 16th year of the present Constitution, we have the Forty-ninth Congress under it. On the 4th day of March next, we shall start on the 50th biennial period under our form of Constitution, and so the Fiftieth Congress will come into existence, but it will not be required to convene till the first Monday in December, 1887, unless the President shall convene it in special session. The Constitution provides that Congress may by law appoint a different day for the first meeting, and a law was passed in 1867 requiring it to assemble at noon on the 4th of March, so that, under this rule each Congress had three sessions, one beginning March 4, and two each beginning the first Monday in December. The first of these was very short, and the second and third were the regular sessions. The Forty-fifth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congress met under the provisions of this act, but it was then repealed and the rule provided in the constitution now prevails. The first regular session of each Congress usually continues from December until the following spring or summer. The Thirty-first Congress was in session ninth Sept. 30, being 302 days. The second regular session closes at noon of the 4th of March, being that last three months long. But though the constitutional term of Congress expires at noon of the 4th of March, as stated, it formerly ended at midnight of the 3d; the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives bear the date of the 3d of March, and the laws signed by the President after midnight are dated the 3d, and not the 4th. In these years since March 4, 1789, there have been exceptions of three Congresses of the same Congress, namely, the First, Fifth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-first and Forty-second.

Sunday Night Robberies.

A gang of sneak thieves seem to be operating in the counties above St. Joseph, from the way things look. Which the sheriff of the R. C. J. & C. R. R. [illegible] to operate office [illegible] and place [illegible] in Hiawatha. On inquiry an investigation he saw that the door had been pried by [illegible] but he could find no [illegible] [illegible] the office [illegible] a few pennies and [illegible] change. Another valuable had been removed [illegible] by the agent before locking the office.

The same night the depot at Nodaway station was broken into [illegible] and other articles taken. In this place [illegible] and [illegible] robbers were frightened [illegible] set when they fled. There was no depredation. At Rock Port [illegible] there was a [illegible] good cash [illegible] and papers around in a promiscuous manner they took their departure.

Where came in for a share of the Sunday night [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]