

Lacks but a few months of being the oldest newspaper in Brule county. As an advertising medium it is not excelled by any newspaper in South Dakota.

The Kimball Graphic

Published by C. R. TINAN.

THE ONLY STRICTLY MORAL PAPER IN DAKOTA.

\$2.00 Per Year. \$1.50 in Advance.

SEVENTH YEAR.

KIMBALL, BRULE COUNTY, DAKOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1888.

WHOLE NUMBER 318.

Terms of advertising made known on application. Job work of every description executed in the best style and at the lowest rates.

THE KIMBALL GRAPHIC.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS. Sheriff: E. P. O'BRYEN. Treasurer: J. E. JENKINS. Register: W. G. GRUBB.

Justices: JOHN TRACY, JOHN MORROW, JOHN ENNIS, JOHN WILKINSON.

Commissioners: 1st Dist. E. W. SKEER, 2nd Dist. J. H. HARRIS, 3rd Dist. L. N. HOBBS.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS. Mayor: J. A. WEAVER. Treasurer: L. W. RAYLOR. Assessor: H. T. WILSON.

Religious. Presbyterian Services every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Services every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Margaret's Catholic Church. Services every alternate Sunday.

Societies. Ladies Lodge, No. 4, A. Y. & A. M. Regular communication first evening of each month.

Blacksmithing. Horse-shoeing, Plow Repairing, and General Blacksmith Work.

Palace Restaurant. Bryan Coffee, Prop.

Ice Cream, Cake, Lemonade, Temperance Drinks.

Pioneer Livery. Louis Richards, Proprietor.

Boots and Shoes. I have just put into my shoe shop a complete line of these goods.

Cheap for Cash. Patrick Quirk.

Agents. We beat the world for low prices on all goods.

Agents. Double Acting Force Pump. The most powerful ever placed on the market.

Agents. Check Row Planter for 1888. The lightest, strongest, and most simple and effective planter made.

Agents. Reflecting Safety Lamp. The most perfect and reliable lamp ever invented.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

Henry & Case, Bankers. Money loaned on Land and Chattel Mortgages.

General Banking Business Transacted. Money loaned on Land and Chattel Mortgages.

W. C. Morris, Jeweler & Optician. Kimball, - - Dakota.

The Best Thing Out Fruit and Vegetable Crate. Made of the best material.

As a Berry Crate. It is made in two sizes to hold twenty-four and thirty-six quart baskets respectively.

Send for Circular and Price List. L. P. Rogers, Warren, Pa.

Hayes' Double Acting Force Pump. The most powerful ever placed on the market.

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THE NORTHWEST.

Slugging has been all the rage for the past few days, and the strikers have been doing most of it in Plattsmouth.

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FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Among the petitions presented and referred were two from Kansas, one in favor of an import tax on raw silk and the other to make good to officers and soldiers of the late war the difference between gold and the gold value of the greenbacks which they were paid.

The house bill prohibiting the making (in Washington and Georgetown) of "books" or "books" in the results of trotting or running races or boat races or base ball passed.

The senate then resumed consideration of the bill to forfeit certain lands granted for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, the question being on the amendment offered by Senator Stockbridge and amendments offered by Senator Palmer.

Senator Stockbridge withdrew his amendment. After some debate the bill was laid aside.

The house bill for the sale of certain New York Indian lands to Kansas passed, and the senate proceeded to the consideration of the international copyright bill.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar was one to provide for the erection of public buildings for postoffices in towns and cities where the post-office receipts for three years preceding have exceeded \$3,000 annually.

A resolution was adopted directing the civil service commissioners to furnish lists of all persons certified for appointment to the patent office from the 4th of March, 1885, to March, 1888, and lists of all persons selected and appointed under such certification.

The international copyright bill was taken up, and after an interesting discussion laid aside without action.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry.

Senator Palmer made a statement and introduced and had read numerous extracts from newspapers criticising the manner in which the existing law is executed, some of which he said, atrocious.

Without action on the bill the senate proceeded to executive business.

After the doors reopened several minor bills passed, including the house bill to authorize the city of Chicago to build a crib in Lake Michigan for water works purposes.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The senate passed a bill providing for the construction of two ferries across the Red River of the North.

Senator Voorhees then took the floor to address the senate upon the subject of the president's message.

Senator Voorhees said the position of the Republican party on the tariff question might be described thus:

1. Taxation had to be limited by the expenses of the government, with a view to the maintenance of a sound money and a high rate of protection given and all its profit to insure to the further enrichment of the capitalists, but not a dollar of it to the laboring man and woman.

2. That if any reduction of taxes was to take place it must be on alcoholic liquor and tobacco, and not on the prime necessities of life.

Passing to the charges that the democrats in congress had been hostile to union soldiers in the matter of pensions, he contrasted the action of both parties in that matter and claimed that the republicans had made mean and parsimonious record compared with the democrats.

Referring to the attacks made in the senate upon the memory of McClellan and Hancock, he said the presiding officer of the senate, holding the highest official position now held in the republic, had descended to the floor, and attacked the memory of American heroes who were sleeping where flowers and tears annually commemorated on Memorial day, resting from their glorious lives in the quiet bosom of the dead.

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candidate of 1864 for the presidency, and the Democratic candidate of 1880 for presidency the undulating slopes of Antietam and the crested heights of Gettysburg would be pointed out. He knew them both and he bowed to their mighty shades. They were of loftier mold than Greek or Roman history supplied. And yet, he said, such were the great soldiers who were mocked, scoffed and denounced as belonging to the subservient elements of the north and who were accused of treason by those who were the freed of Job's war horse, and who, like him, "snuffed the battle afar off."

WASHINGTON, April 26.—At the conclusion of the morning business Senator Ingalls took his place on the floor and gave notice that on Tuesday he would reply to the attacks made upon him yesterday in his absence by Senator Voorhees and would call attention to some singular omissions by the senator in his defence of the present administration in his attitude toward the union veterans and in regard to pension legislation.

The conference report on the house bill resolution accepting the invitation of the French republic to take part in the international exposition at Paris, was agreed to. It fixes the appropriation at \$25,000.

The senate then resumed consideration of the railroad land forfeiture bill, and Senator Palmer proceeded to argue against all amendments as to lands granted to the state of Michigan for railroad purposes, and by the governor of that state, deposited to the Lake Superior Ship Canal company.

After a speech upon the general land policy of the government by Senator Dolph, the bill was laid aside without action.

The senate passed a number of public bills, including the house bill to authorize the Kansas Valley railroad to construct and operate a railway through Fort Riley reservation in Kansas and grant the right-of-way, 100 feet in width, to the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad company through Indian territory.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The house went into committee on the bill for the relief of the Illinois, in the chair on the tariff bill, the floor being occupied by Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, who spoke in advocacy of the measure.

Mr. McMillin advocated the declaration that whoever opened the present tariff favored a tariff not for revenue, but for a surplus and a tariff for protection. The cause of the immense surplus in the treasury was that the people had been taxed beyond reasonable measure. Commenting on the surplus Mr. McMillin said:

We are drawing money from commerce and putting it up in the treasury. We are not only getting it out of us, we are getting it out of the people. We are not only getting it out of us, we are getting it out of the people. We are not only getting it out of us, we are getting it out of the people.

Speaking of the question of what articles the taxes should be reduced on, Mr. McMillin said that in view of the fact that we cannot reduce the internal revenue system we have to reduce the tax on whiskey or on clothing or sugar. In other words, reduce the tax on that without which men can live and prosper, or upon that which is essential to their comfort, and it narrows itself down to a contest between the drunkard's belly and a poor man's back. The pending bill proposed to reduce a reduction of \$18,000,000 from the tariff and internal revenue sources, and the plan, simple question presented is: Will we take this burden off or will we take it off? Will we reduce the tax by leaving it unshackled or will we leave it hampered? Will we continue to burden up the surplus, or leave the money in the pockets of the people where it belongs? This house stood up for the people. It was ready and willing to remove the temptation to a corrupt government which he said was always found in a full treasury. Protection had been the worst enemy to our merchant marine, and crushed our sea-faring industry, yet the gentlemen who proposed to put the tariff in the hands of George Washington, to be held in New York, April 30, 1889. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

The senate bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. James B. Ricketts was amended to \$75 per month and passed the senate. The call of the states was then proceeded with. Among the bills introduced and referred under the call of states was one by Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, directing the attorney general to commence judicial proceedings against the Union Pacific railroad company. After the call of states the house went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill.

After some discussion of the improvements of the Great Lakes and the navigation of the St. Lawrence river without action and the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The discussion of the tariff bill continues in the house. Today most of the time was consumed by Byrum and Browne, of Indiana, but nothing new was brought out in the discussion.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The senate bill passed for the relief of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska and to extend the time of payment to purchasers of land from said Indians.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, opposed the bill, which he said struck a blow at almost every industry in his State. He denounced in general and in detail the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Houshield, of South Carolina, said he could not conceive of a system more unjust, unreasonable, unfair and wrong-headed than the protective system. He earnestly appealed to every gentleman who had the faintest conception of justice to be his aid in the pending tariff bill.

Mr. Osborne, of Pennsylvania, submitted an argument against the bill, which he characterized as a blow at the dignity of American labor. He protested in the name of Pennsylvania against the passage of the bill which would destroy its industries, impoverish its farmers and degrade its laborers.

Mr. Hall, of Wisconsin, said the Democratic party had placed its shoulders against the car of tariff reform and would propel it to the end of the journey. He denied that the boasted system of protection had indeed benefited American labor. Wisconsin, as a state, had never received the slightest benefit from the tax on foreign lumber, and aside from the mill owners the people would be glad to have the duty removed. Almost all the pine land in the state was owned by about forty men. The wages of 30,000 laborers had not increased, they were as poor as when they first swung the axe. But the mill owners had all grown rich and would continue to insist upon the lumber tariff.

The committee rose and the house took a recess until 8 p. m., the evening session to be for debate on the tariff bill.

Mr. Sayers, of Texas, addressed the house at the evening session in general commendation of the Mills tariff bill. The house at 9 o'clock adjourned.

A Father Shoots His Son. Ada, Mich., April 24.—Nicholas Benner, an aged man and farmer living in the town of Winchester, this county, shot and killed his son John, aged twenty-three, this morning. The boy had been out in the fields feeding and caring the horses to get a drink of water. As he came near the house the old man put his head out on the steps and told the boy not to come one step nearer the house or he would kill him. The boy said he wanted a drink of water, and the old man waved him to come in. After getting into the house he thought he would go up stairs and try and quiet the old man. As he started up the stairs the old man came to the head of the stairs and pointing the gun at the boy told him not to come any nearer the house or he would shoot him. The boy thought the old man would not shoot and kept going up step by step, at the same time remonstrating with the old man, and just as he reached the top step the old man shot off the gun with the above result. Some neighbors heard the report and came to the house. John Roach, the first man who reached the house, found the boy dead. The only persons in the house at the time of the shooting were Mrs. Benner and her daughter. They say they had been having trouble with the old man before he came in from the field. The old man has had several queer fits for the last three or four years, and the people in his neighborhood and in this city have thought for some time past that he was insane. Governor F. T. Kohl has just returned from the scene of the murder, and says that the boy was shot with a charge of nine buck shot, taking effect in the abdomen three inches to the right and one inch below the navel. Sheriff Lee arrested Benner and brought him to town tonight. The old man talks a great deal and says that he is sorry he is shot by the boy, but that he thinks he served him right.

Twelve Years. Kansas City, April 26.—The trial of John B. Swinney for the attempted robbery of a Washab express train, on the night of January 15, was continued in the criminal court today. Grant Arnold, the express agent, W. W. Benton, city marshal of Missouri City, and Constables Richard George, Thomas Kelly, J. Bell and others testified to the ambush. Swinney and Hargrave, called and sworn to, from the testimony made a confession that they were the robbers. Swinney was captured about a mile from the place of the attempted robbery. Hargrave was captured down the track about half a mile. The state rested its case at 4 o'clock, and Col. Woodson announced that he would introduce additional evidence. Judge White instructed the jury for robbery in the first degree. After being out about ten minutes the jury returned a verdict of guilty and assessed Swinney a punishment of twelve years in the penitentiary.

Found Guilty. Lincoln, Neb., April 26.—The celebrated case of the State vs. Dr. J. L. Gandy, of Richardson county, indicted for forgery, came to trial in the district court at Pawnee City today. It was taken on a charge of venue. The jury went out last night and in an hour returned with a verdict of guilty. At 11 o'clock this forenoon Judge Chapman sentenced defendant to a term of five years in the penitentiary, but granted a stay of thirty days. This is the second trial of the case. The defendant had been found guilty in the Richardson county court and sentenced to five years imprisonment, which was reversed by the supreme court in February and a new trial granted. Dr. Gandy is an old settler in Nebraska, and has been one of the most prominent men in Richardson county for years.

Fell Dead. Louisville, April 26.—L. D. Dorey, Jr., a well known trotting horse breeder and turf writer, fell dead.

THE MARKETS. LIVE STOCK. SIOUX CITY, April 30, 1888. Heavy 5.15 @ 5.25 Medium 5.00 @ 5.10 Light 4.85 @ 5.00

CATTLE. Choice Butchers 3.00 @ 3.25 Stock 2.00 @ 2.25

CHICAGO, April 30. Export steers 3.40 @ 3.60 Common to choice steers 3.00 @ 3.20 Inferior to good cows 1.80 @ 2.00

ST. PAUL, April 30. Choice steers 3.75 @ 4.00 Butchers' good steers 3.50 @ 3.75

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