THE BAD LANDS COW BOY.

A. T. PACKARD, Publisher.

MEDORA, - - DAKOTA.

A fagged out political writes says that in the uncertainty reigning in politics it is comforting to know that the base ball struggles for the year are practically over—but he forgets that next year these struggles will be renewed, while the next is an "off-year" in politics, and three more years following almost as much so.

The dynamite explosions in the new parliament house at Quebec have created great excitement in Canada. There is an investigation to be had, but the materials for it are very meager. The dynamite and its guilty masters have both disappeared, probably for good. The Irish and French in Quebec are bitterly accusing each other of the crime and serious trouble is apprehended as the result of this exchange of compliments.

Vassar female college has graduated, altogether, 596 students. Of this number only 188 have married, or less than one in three. "Vassar gradutes" have been supposed to constitute a peculiarly marringeable type, but if the above figures are correct, a large ratio "got left." It is probable that many men are deterred from marrying too much learning of one kind and too little of another, and that woman's affections rather than her intellect are most potential in connubial arrangements.

The paper manufactures are quick to seize the excuse of the embargo on the importation of foreign rags to increase the price of their wares. The makers of writing paper have already agreed to 2 cents a pound more, and the manufacturers of other grades are likely to follow suit. One effect of the embargo on foreign rags will be to stimulate the collection of native rags. Prices have ruled so low of late years that many a housewife in the country who used to stow away the accumulating rags against the call of the roaming tin peddler has taken to burning such rubbish. There is no good reason why the cost of making paper should be largely increased by the shutting out of foreign rags, but that is by no means the same thing as saying that prices will not be marked up.

Sir Edmund Currie, a noted London physician has sought to improve the occasion of the panic at a possible visitation of cholera by pointing out that if that plague should come to London with say 25,000 cases and 10 per cent. of them fatal, the universal terror would be appalling. Yet he officially declares that there are now in London annually 25,000 cases of scarlet fever, with more than 2,500 deaths. This annual scourge, which, is in some respects worse than cholera, is perfectly within control of sanitary science and could be stamped out if science would properly apply its knowledge of the disease. But as scarlet fever arises from an uncleanly condition, which also invites a scourge of cholera, it seems likely that the latter plague will have its own way when it reaches London and will be abundantly able to beat the record of the scarlet fever.

The commissioner of the general land office has submitted to Secretary Teller his report for the last fiscal year. Again he recommends that the pre-emption law, the timber culture law, and the desert land law be repealed, and that the commutation provisions of the homestead law be amended. All the laws of this class, with one exception, which were enacted for the benefit of actual settlers on the public domain should, in his opinion, be removed from the statute book, and the provisions of the law that is to be allowed to remain should be made more stringent, all on account of bold, persistent, systematic violation in many territories and in several states. The commissioner virtually says it is impossible to enforce the law or punish law-breakers. Whatever truth there may be in these statements it is not apprehended that congress will repeal these laws.

Dr. C. C. Graham of Louisville, Ky., was one hundred years old on the 11th, and attended a dinner given him by 100 of his fellow citizens. The Courier-Journal said of him recently: "The fine constitution he inherited from his parents was never abused by dissipation or excesses of any kind, and hence he is among us to-day not borne down by the weight of a hundred years. Having been successful as a hunter, as an artisan, as a soldier, as a physician, as a landlord, as an author, as a scientist, and as a public-spirited and progressive citizen, he has much to be proud of. On the 24th of October, will be celebrated in England and other countries the end of the one hundredth year of the philanthropist Sir Moses Montefiore, who was knighted by Queen Victoria. The day will be celebrated with genuine enthusiasm by both Jews and Christians. Sir Joseph has seven times visited the Holy Land at his own expense and distributed succor, instituted sanitary improvements and built hospitals and schools largely from his own pocket; has successfully faced Nicholas of Russia, the Kedive of Egypt, the Sovereign of Turkey and the Emperor of Morocco in behalf of the rights of race and creed; has checked persecutions at Damascus and conferred unnumbered benefits upon the Hebrew race.

THE PITH OF THE NEWS.

Washington News.

Postoffices established—Dakota: Goddard, Sully county; Kingman, Walworth county; Lounsberry, Clark county. Iowa: Marsh, Louis county. Postmasters Commissioned—Albert C. Goddard, Goddard, Sully county, Dak.; Newton H. Kingman, Kingman, Walworth county, Dak.; Thomas S. Johnson, Lounsberry, Clark county, Dak.; Moses Chilson, Marsh, Louis county, Iowa.

An invitation to the United States to the Congo conference will be presented to President Arthur in a few days, and instructions to the American delegates are expected to reach Berlin early in November. The negotiations with Granville continue. The governments of Italy, Russia and Austria, although not directly interested in the Congo trade, will be represented at the conference. The African association will not be represented. It is expected that the discussion will be of a preliminary character and the sessions short.

Railroad and River News.

The annual meeting of the Pullman company was held last week. The financial statement showed assets of $26,169,382, liabilities, including $15,924,800 capital stock, $18,635,670; surplus invested in assets of company, $7,533,712. The earnings during the year were $4,456,457, expenses $3,263,763, surplus $1,192,694. Directors and officers were elected, and a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent payable Nov. 15, declared.

A passenger train went through a bridge near Batavia, Ohio. Forty-five persons were on the train at the time, and many made miraculous escapes, several leaping to the stream below. Following is a list of the victims: Engineer Ed Wilbur, Sardina, killed; fireman Henry Jones, Manchester, killed; Samuel Carr, skull fractured; will die; Dave Hicks, badly scalded and leg broken; cannot recover.

Record of Casualties.

Several buildings at Norfolk, Va., were burned.

A cyclone passed over Lewiston, Me., which did $5,000 worth of damage.

At Lawrenceburg, Ky., a fire destroyed a good portion of the business part of the town. Loss, $40,000; partially insured.

E. W. Barber, of Sun Dance, Mont., was thrown from his horse and injured so badly that death resulted shortly after.

The Franklin house, the Journal printing office and other buildings at Summerside, N. B., were burned. Loss, $35,000.

Two children of Garrett Wiseman, living in Mitchell county, N. C., while passing through a long strip of woods, were attacked by a large catamount, and the younger child aged six, was instantly killed. The ferocious animal buried his claws in the girl's throat. The older sister, age eight, attempted to escape, but was pursued and so terribly lacerated that she was unable to speak when found. She died later.

The Criminal Calendar.

At Waterbury, Conn., Edward Chatfield, the "naked man" who has frequently frightened ladies and children, has been sent to jail for sixty days. He is insane.

Henry Mack has been arrested in Cleveland charged with arson. The police have reason to believe that he is the author of numerous incendiary outrages recently perpetrated in that city.

Omaha Special: The coroner's jury has rendered a verdict in the case of the victims of of the Fullerton tragedy, and it is as follows: We believe that H. A. G. Baird, Hugh Mair, Harry Perceval and Mrs. Harry Perceval and her one-year old child came to their death feloniously, Sunday evening, Sept. 28, 1884, and that they came to their death by wounds from weapons in the hands of one George Furnival.

A most horrible murder occurred at Covington, Ky., just opposite Cincinnati Friday morning. The dead body of Mrs. Anna Madison, the wife of James Madison, who works in Cincinnati, was found on the floor in her home. The dead woman had been choked with a rope, and her throat had then been cut in a horrible manner. The husband was telephoned for, and he came quickly and was put under arrest, but denied all knowledge of the crime.

Matt B. Perkinson, a sheep herder, rode up to the house of a former employer, Derby P. Payne, a small sheep owner, three miles from Deer Trail, forty miles from Denver, and after refusing Payne's invitation to breakfast, called him outside and demanded the payment of $30, of ballance due for work. Payne replied that he had no money then, but hoped to have some in a few days when he would settle. Perkinson upon this drew a revolver and fired three shots, the first of which passed entirely through Payne's body, killing him instantly.

Miscellaneous News Notes.

Harrison wire works of St. Louis, failed

A. W. Bowman, capitalist and real estate broker of San Francisco, failed.

In Boston, the Calumet & Hecla company voted to pass a dividend, owing to the condition of the copper market.

Little & Gaines, dealers in general merchandise at Greenwood, Ark., have failed. Liabilities, $40,000; assets, $25,000.

Her Boston relatives have been contesting the will of Miss Eliza Ann Wilkie, spinster, of Halifax, declaring that her excessive fondness for cats was an evidence of unsound mind. Maiden ladies will be glad to learn that the court sustained the will.

A suit brought by the Continental National bank against the well-known firm of Davies, Atkinson & Co., for the recovery of the sum of $25,179 has led to the development of a state of affairs connected with the above firm, which places the junior member of the concern in the light of a self-confessed defaulter to the amount of $200,000.

A Texas girl traveled three thousand miles before she finally caught up with her lover at Macon, Ga.; and even then he refused to marry her, though she offered him $10,000 to do so. Some young men have to be coaxed with a six-shooter; and as it's leap year this one may yet have the matter presented in its proper light.

Personal Points.

Gen. Benjamin Alvord, U. S. A., retired, is dead. He became brigadier general in 1876, and was breveted twice for gallant conduct during the Mexican war, and was breveted brigadier general during the war of the rebellion.

Butler, the h. h. c. of T. (horny-handed champion of Toil), has just rented the palace car built for Nilsson, said to be the finest and costliest ever constructed in this country, to hippodrome in during the rest of the show season.

Thomas Vickers, ex-librarian of the public library of Cincinnati, and a well known literateur, was married to Miss Leonora Oppenheimer, a Jewess, his former private secretary. The affair creates a great sensation here. Vickers has been publishing a newspaper in Dakota for three months, and secured a divorce there from his wife. Miss Oppenheimer's relatives will mourn her as dead.

Nuggets of Foreign News.

The vintage of France this year will be the best since 1874. The wines are delicate and full of bloom.

James Pring, manager of Dundeen Park, Hamilton, Ont., eloped with a daughter of his gardener, leaving a wife in Otawa.

G. Smith, of the Lambton woolen mills, Toronto, has forwarded a large consignment of Canada-made tweeds and woolens to England. Should the shipments result successfully others will be made.

The commander of the German corvette Leipsig hoisted the German flag in the ports of Segino, African coast, Sept. 5, and placed the territory under German protection. The native chief gave his consent.

The Berlin Politische professes to reveal the plans of the English cabinet toward Egypt. It says Lord Northbrook considers the abolition of the Egyptian army will save $2,000,000 a year, which amount would be sufficient to pay the 5 per cent. interest on a loan of $40,000,000 and equalize the Egyptian budget.

Masonic difficulties in the province of Quebec continue between the provincial grand lodge and the grand lodge of England. In defiance of masonic curtesy and of the rights of the grand lodge of Quebec, the grand lodge of England has insisted on maintaining its subordinate lodges in the province. It is positively stated that the grand lodge of Quebec is about to take action and will forbid Quebec masons communicating with or recognizing English lodges.

TERRIBLE LA CROSSE SENSATION.

F. A. Burton Shot Seven Times and Killed—The Murderer Hanged to a Tree.

La Crosse Special 16th.—F. A. Burton, president of the Blaine and Logan club here, was shot dead by a ruffian known as "Scotty" at 8 o'clock this evening. While the Republicans were forming in procession on Main street, seven shots were fired in quick succession. The murderer was arrested and hurried to jail before the immense crowd could realize what had occurred. As soon as the fact was made known there was the most intense excitement, and hundreds of men in uniform and carrying their torches hurried to the court house yard and demanded that the prisoner be handed over to them.

The body of Mr. Burton was taken to the drug store of T. H. Spence, where an examination showed life extinct, every shot taking effect.

Those who stood near the scene of the murder say the man advanced from the crowd on the sidewalk to within a few feet of his victim, and fired the first bullet into his back. Mr. Burton fell to the pavement, and the murderer followed with six shots into his body and head. He then threw the revolver at his victim, and gave him a kick saying, "that is the s—of a b— that knows me and that I have been looking for," or words to that effect. All this was done in a minute's time, and before any one could realize what had happened. Mr. Burton was a broker and commission merchant for I. H. Lory & Co., of Milwaukee, and son-in-law of Captain I. H. Moulton, agent for the Milwaukee & St. Paul company here. He was one of the best known and most prominent young business men in the northwest. He was chosen president of the Blaine and Logan club of La Crosse, and was managing the campaign in this section. The motive of the murderer is not known. He is said to be a desperate character, who has followed the river for a living. He has served a term in state prison. After throwing the first revolver at his victim, it was found that he had another one in his pocket.

The officers were not able to stay the mob at the jail. The mob increased in number until the entire space on three sides of the jail was a dense mass of humanity. All demanding that the murderer be hanged. The tordes of the men fired above the sea of heads and the white plumes moved resolutely about the square. The doors were battered down and the murderer was taken from his cell. A rope thrown to a man sitting on the first strong limb was quickly attached, and everything made ready for the execution. At this point in the proceedings came a pause. Among the leaders were some who wanted the murderer to make a statement, while others more impetuous, urged immediate action. The murderer declined to say anything, except that he was the man who shot Mr. Burton. At this juncture the cry went round, "Pull him up!" "Hang him!" "Don't let him live a minute longer!"

The mob seized the rope and made a strong pull, but the ruffian freed his hands and the rope broke before he was raised from the ground. In less than five minutes a new rope was thrown over the heads of the crowd and fell within a few feet of the murderer. This was adjusted, his hands and arms firmly tied, and in another moment he was

HANGING IN THE AIR,

with his face closely pressed against the limb of a tree, and the terrible tradgedy was over. The body of the doomed man was left hanging only a few minutes, when it was taken down lifeless and left in charge of the sheriff who will see the remains interred.

At first it was thought Mr. Burton's position as president of the Republican club had aggravated some crank to attack him, but no one now believes that to be true. The murderer had openly threatened him, with other citizens whom he could have known only by sight. Last spring, on coming out of the woods, Mitchell said he would kill Frank Burton, Frank Hatch, the chief of police, then Charles McDonald. He would "make his mark in this town," as he expressed it.

Ohio and West Virginia Elections.

In Ohio Republican congressmen have been elected in the First, Second, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth (Hurd's district), Twelfth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth districts; total, 10. Democratic congressmen have been elected in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first districts; total, 10. The Eleventh district is in doubt.

The total unofficial returns from Hamilton county show the following pluralities, state and congressional tickets: Robinson (rep.) secretary of state, 2,258; Johnson (rep.), judge of the supreme court, 2,557; Butterworth (rep.), First congressional district, 1,536; Brown (rep.), Second congressional district, 2,807. The greenback state ticket averaged 97, and the prohibition vote averaged 84.

Reports indicate that the Prohibition vote in the state will not be more than 5,000. The republican majority in the state will probably be from 10,000 to 12,000.

In West Virginia, the Republican state committee concede the election of the Democratic ticket by 3,000 to 5,000 majority. The returns received are very meager and unsatisfactory, but the indications are that the Democrats have a majority of from 10,000 to 12,000. Advices from Charleston, Kanawah county, place Maxwell's majority at 1,100. The entire Republican county ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 600 to 1,200. Six out of nine voting places in Tyler county gave Maxwell 236 majority. The other three to be heard from will increase to 350.

Another Wabasha Assignment.

Hon. James G. Lawrence, of Wabasha and the Wabasha Mill company made an assignment last Thursday night to Bruce Florer cashier of the First National bank of Wabasha, for the benefit of creditors, the assignment being forced by Eastern creditors, and the recent failure of the Mazeppa Mill company, in which Mr. Lawrence was heavily involved. The principal stockholders in the mill company are J. G. Lawrence, L. F. Hubbard, Lucas Kuehn, P. A. Richards, C. H. Dreyen and J. E. Young. The schedule of liabilities and assets will not be made public until next week, and nothing approximating the amount can be ascertained at this time. The Wabasha mill has a capacity of 250 barrels per day, and the assignment will in no way interfere with its running.

The Chicago Markets.

Wheat, Chicago spring, 74@78¾c; No. 3 Chicago spring, 62c; No. 2 red, 78c; No. 3 red, 67c.
Corn, cash, 55¼@56c.
Oats, cash, 27c.
Rye, 53¼c.
Barley, 62c.
Pork, cash, $16.75.
Lard, cash, $7.25@$7.30

Milwaukee Markets.

Wheat, No. 2, 73¾c.
Corn, No. 2, 52c.
Oats, No. 2 white, 30½c.
Rye, No. 1, 55c; No. 2, 53c.
Barley, No. 2, 55¾c; extra No. 3, 47c.
Mess Pork, $16 cash.
Lard—Prime steam, $7.40.
Butter, choice creamery, 26@29c; fair to good, 22@25c; best dairy, 19@21c.

Minneapolis Markets.

Wheat, No. 1 hard, 76½c; No. 2 hard, 72c, No. 1, 67c.
Corn, No. 2 55c; rejected, 45@49c; condemned 35@40c.
Oats, No. 2 old, white, 25@26c; No. 2, new, 25½c; rejected, 22@24c; condemned, 22@23c.
Barley, No. 2, 58@60c.
Mixed Feed, No. 1, $17.50@18; No. 2, $16.50@17.
Corn Meal, unbolted, $17@$18; bolted, $21@$23.
Hay, timothy, $9@$9.50; wild, choice, $8@$8.50; No. 2 wild, $5.50@$6.75.

St. Paul Markets.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, new, 79c; No. 2 hard, 75c; No. 3, 66c.
Corn, No. 2, 53c; No. 3, 50c.
Oats, No. 2 mixed, 24c; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 extra, 24c.
Rye, No. 2, 44c.
Barley, No. 2, 53c; No. 3, 45c.
Ground Feed, $18.50.
Baled Hay, $8; timothy hay, $10.00@$10.50.
Flax Seed, $1.18.
Timothy seed, $1.20.
Potatoes, 25c.
Eggs, 19½c.
Butter, dairy fair, 12½c; choice, 15c; creamery, 18c.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

The Moral of the Ohio Election—A Free Trader Converted, etc.

What the Papers Say of Ohio.

Inter Ocean: The result in Ohio is great and glorious. It proves that the patriotism of the American people cannot be lulled to slumber or beguiled into again intrusting the destinies of the republic to those whose hands are still red with the blood of their assaults upon the nation's life. It proves, also, that the American people discriminate keenly between accusation and evidence, and that protection to American industries is the settled doctrine of the country for at least four years.

New York Tribune: The people of Ohio have done well their part to shape the history of the next twenty years. Thanks to God, who hath again given the victory to justice and right. The Democrats had deliberately chosen to stake all in a tremendous struggle in Ohio, and for weeks they have been boasting and chuckling that they have stolen the march on the Republicans and had got Ohio sure. The victory is largely due to the great popularity and splendid leadership of Mr. Blaine and Gen. Logan, the Democrats will now say that Cleveland has beaten them and is to heavy a load to carry. But they have not yet felt the full force of the public sentiment against him. His friends can drag him off the field as slain already, if they like; it makes no difference. No man they can name can now wrest the crown of victory from the Republican champions.

New York Sun: The Republicans carried Ohio yesterday by a vote sufficiently decisive to dispel, in a great measure, the uncertainties which have of late clouded the campaign. In Hamilton county the large German vote that has enabled the Democrats to carry the county for two successive years appears to have gone to the Republicans, as it usually does in presidential years. The returns show that the Democrats lost much of the Irish vote. We think Cleveland is beaten.

Chicago Tribune: It will not do for the democratic managers to say that that "they expected to lose Ohio." They expected no such thing. They fought tooth and nail to carry it in the knowledge that it was indispensable to the success of the national ticket. They might have carried it on the chief local issue which they forced into the canvass—the liquor question—as they had done two years in succession, if the importance of the national struggle had not been superimposed. As it is, they probably polled 20,000 more votes than they will be able to poll three weeks hence, for Blaine is that much stronger than his party in Ohio on state issues.

Globe-Democrat: The Democrats seemed to have polled a larger vote than ever before, while the Republicans drew on their reserve, which has laid dormant for three years past. The exercise of all the powers known to the Democracy in the way of repeaters, chemical ballot, the outright purchase of votes, and all the devices of fraud were unavailing, and Ohio stands side by side with Maine and Vermont in the Republican column.

Duluth Tribune; There is no mistaking Ohio's voice. The noble old state always does her duty when there is a crisis. There was a crisis this year. Upon Ohio depended in a great measure whether Republican principles should continue to be the guiding principles of the nation.

An Influential Convert.

Wisconsin State Journal.

Colonel W. M. Grosvener, who was for many years a conspicuous free-trade advocate, has, by the unanswerable logic of our country's phenominal progress for the past twenty years, been finally converted to the doctrine of American protection to home industries. He was the writer, some years since, of a work entitled, Does Protection Protect? in which he substantially upheld the theories now maintained by the free trade doctrinaires of the east. As a journalistic, he was engaged some years in writing free trade articles for The St. Louis Democrat. The absurd campaign of 1872, in which the free-trade democracy were supporting for the presidency one of the most notable and aggressive protectionists then living, and discussions which that campaign engendered seem to have put Col. Grosvener upon a new train of thought, which, aided by the beneficient workings of our protective system since, has induced him to openly proclaim his change of opinions. In an address before The Union League club, of Philadelphia, he declared that the political assaults of his old free-trade associates upon the protective system "are not intelligent; they are ignorant, blundering and incapable. In the hands of such men, with whatever theories, the nation would be wrecked." "Unlike the bourbons," says he "I hope I am able to learn something in fifteen years. Many things which I have doubted or disbelieved have been demonstrated before my eyes. It is not the part of manhood to shut the eyes to the truth. I have never been one of those who believe that by much thinking they can spin out of themselves an infallible theory. That sort of political economy has ever had my profound contempt. I have tried to be an honest student of facts, and when the facts call for new conclusions I am not afraid to form them. I pity the man that can learn no new thing from this miracle-working nineteenth century. I pity the man who can learn nothing from 57,000,000 live Americans as they work new wonders every day. My own opinions have in many respects been changed by the results realized during the past ten years, and especially by the increasing rewards of industry here." It may be that after the asperities of the present election and campaign are over, the geniuses which preside over the editorial columns of The New York Times, The Evening Post, not to mention The Louisville Courier-Journal, will revise their economic creeds, will study anew the tariff question in the light of later developments, and like their whilom fellow disciple, Colonel Grosvener, be regenerated into a newer and better faith. Many others of the free traders are halting between two opinions, and after mature deliberation at the democratic national convention, a committee composed of some of the most radical of the alleged revenue reformers did not dare to insert a plank in their platform distinctly committing the party to free trade but by circumlocution and unmeaning, if not contradictory sentences, constructed a formula which as a specimen of ambiguity is not surpassed in the English or any other language. Two adverse ideas in it are so ingeniously balanced that it is still a matter of dispute even among its authors as to which has the preponderance, and the color of the chameleon could not be more indeterminate. It is hardly among the possibilities that the good sense of the American people will lead them to side with a party whose position upon so important an issue is so equivocal and uncertain.

Obscurity of Cleveland.

Gen. Dan Sickles is a strong Democrat. Four years ago he made speeches for Gen. Hancock, but he can't support Cleveland. He says the State of New York has 500 Democrats who rank him in the knowledge required for the Presidential office. Never, he says were men so terribly deceived in a man as in Cleveland in the Chicago Convention. He adds:

Cleveland is an ignorant man—a terribly ignorant man. He cannot be otherwise when he will so far outrage executive dignity and propriety as to write a letter demanding that a certain state senator shall not be re-elected because obnoxious to him. This is what he did about Grady. Suppose the president of the United States should write a letter demanding the resignation of a judge of the supreme court because the latter's rulings were obnoxious to the chief executive, how many million votes would that president be hurled under if he should come up for re-election? Why, he would be the worst defeated man that ever ran for office. In the exercise of the veto power Cleveland has shown equal ignorance. He seems to think that the veto is given to the governor to be exercised in running the ship of state in the same manner as a man uses the arbitrary power of proprietorship to run a factory.

Further on in his remarks Gen. Sickles said:

I made a speech at Buffalo four years ago for Gen. Hancock. All the prominent Democrats of the city were present. I was told not one was absent. Grover Cleveland was not among them. He was not considered eminent or prominent even from a local standpoint. He was without home standing, and is still without it. John Kelly nominated him for Governor in a quarrel of factions, and because a couple of hundred thousand Republicans staid at home in the election that ensued the Democratic delegates at Chicago jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Cleveland carries New York in his capacious vest-pocket. Never were men so deceived. Cleveland is an ignorant man—a terribly ignorant man. He cannot be otherwise when he will outrage Executive dignity and propriety as to write a letter demanding that a certain State Senator shall not be reelected because obnoxious to him. That was what he said about Grady.

It is really a frightful thing to say that four years ago Cleveland was not a prominent Democrat in his own town. The fact is, he was drawn in the lottery of availability, and was not a prize.

Rotten-Egging Workingmen.

The summary discharge of Hon. David Healy from his position as Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Labor Statistics at Albany, N. Y., because he presided at a Butler meeting of workingmen has aroused the greatest indignation all over that State. It now appears that Gov. Cleveland and Lieut.-Gov. Hill were both angered at Healy's action, and that the Commissioner of the bureau was ordered to dismiss him. Even some of the Democratic papers in Albany are protesting against it. The Evening Times of that city says:

It was the act of a madman to discharge Mr. Healy in this way. To throw rotten eggs at him while presiding at a Butler meeting was bad enough; to follow this up by dismissing him from office on a trumped-up charge is worse. If the present Democratic party managers in the State think they can get along without the labor vote, and are careless whether they have it or not, then such acts do not matter; but if they have any desire to see the workingmen of the State and Nation rallying round the old flag of Democracy once more they do not want to offer repeated indignities to labor's representatives of whom Mr. Healy is certainly one.

The Press, an Independent paper, which is supporting Cleveland, also says:

We can scarcely think the leaders have given up the battle and have become careless, no matter how much this action on the part of Mr. Peck has that appearance. That it looks that way fair-minded men must admit.

The only paper which supports this personal insult to every workingman in the United States is the Argus, Cleveland's personal organ, which, of course, stands by him and approves this dastardly business. The Albany Evening Journal (Rep.) aptly characterizes the outrage in the following indignant words:

Gov. Cleveland has long since shown that his attitude is far from friendly toward the workingmen. His nearest supporters and some of his own appointees were among the men who threw rotten eggs at ex-Senator Grady and Mr. Healy at the Butler meeting of workingmen in this city. Contemptible as was this disgceful assault, the discharge of Mr. Healy without a day of warning is still more contemptible. Vile and detestible as were the wretches who assailed Messrs. Grady and Healy with foul oaths and putrid eggs, viler and more detestible are those who would take from a workingman his daily bread simply because he assertt his rights to an independent stand in politics.

Do workingmen need any further illustration of the animosity of Grover Cleveland to them and their interests? If they were in any doubt after his successive vetoes of the Five-Cent-Fare bill, the Mechanics' Lien law, the Car-Drivers' bill, and almost every other labor bill passed by the republican legislature, can they remain in doubt now whether Cleveland has any regard for them? The summary discharge of Mr. Healy because he presided over a meeting of workingmen, whose interests he was representing in this bureau, and in which he was appointed at the request of the workingmen of his own state, is something they can understand. There is not a workingman in Illinois or in any other part of the United States who was not personally insulted in the double outrage of rotten-egging and discharging Mr. Healy. If they have any spirit, if they are capable of resenting an insult, Grover Cleveland and his hirelings will hear from them.—Chicago Tribune.

Grady and Cleveland.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

It is possible the Cleveland faction of the democracy in Buffalo made a serious mistake in howling down Mr. Grady the other evening. Besides the discourtesy of such conduct, and it was a discourtesy stretched to the bound of of violent rudeness, there is involved a consideration of principles and policy which touch the Democracy itself. Mr. Grady is a man who has the courage of his convictions clearly and impressively understood. For reasons sufficient unto himself he stood resolutely by the prejudices expressed in National convention and refused to advocate the interests of the nominee of that convention. He has too much animal vitality and too positive an energy of thought to be an inactive sulker, and so did not content himself with refusing to accept Cleveland, but set earnestly about showing the public that he thoroughly and heartily repudiated him as a leader.

At the same time he said or did nothing to indicate that he was any less ardently devoted to the theories and purposes of the Democratic party than he had ever been, and it is a fact that he has always affiliated with the extremists of Democracy. Mr. Grady simply declared he did not believe Grover Cleveland to be fit for the office of President of the United States, an opinion a great many democrats entertain who have not the personal independence and fearless honesty of the young Ajax of New York democracy. Finding another democratic candidate in the field, one whom he thought, as a choice between two evils perhaps, preferable to the regular nominee, he turned his influence and oratoric powers in that direction, and took the stump for Butler.

The Massachusetts demagogue is a thorough-going, dyed-in-the-wood democrat, as everybody truly knows, and in the estimation of most intelligent people was very much more deserving of nomination at the voice of his party than the chance Governor of New York. As a Democrat, Mr. Grady was justified in supporting him. This being the case, it was very uncivil in Democrats with other and not honester views to shut him off from pleading his cause, denying him a hearing, and treating his convictions with contempt.

Now there are thousands of Democrats who think entirely as does Mr. Grady, but who have not, because of party allegiance, taken position with him against the Cleveland ticket. Nevertheless they are not so wedded to the interests of the Sheriff-Governor that they are willing for his sake to have a stanch, sincere, and capable, though dissident, Democrat insulted and shut off from that highest of American privileges, freedom of speech. As Mr. Grady has a large and admiring following in his own State, and many friends throughout the country who lean kindly toward him, the Buffalo faction hazarded much in condemning him, and the unseemly proceeding will not be less galling because it occurred in the very home of the not overpopular Cleveland. The Democracy is getting pretty well tangled up in the rope liberally paid out to by varied circumstances, and is committing a great many hot-headed mistakes in consequence.

Political Notes.

The New York Sun closes a peppery article by defining its position in these words: "Butler first, Blaine next, Cleveland never." A staff correspondent of the Sun, writing from Pennsylvania, says that state will probably give Blaine 100,000 majority.

It will only take a gain of less than forty republican members of the house of representatives to change the present democratic majority into a minority. Ohio has already furnished five of these. If other states do their duty equally well there is no doubt as to the result.

Senator Miller of California writes to a friend in Washington city: "The campaign is going on well in the state, and Blaine will carry it by a handsome majority. The chances are now that Hanley, Democratic candidate for congress in the First district, will be beaten. His vote on the Morrison bill, his land manipulations and his connections with the Maximilian government during the Mexican war are telling against him. He is frantic and losing ground every day. There is strong hope of carrying the legislature and of electing a Republican United States senator to succeed Farley."

Representative Money of Mississippi, touching the scandalous publication against Mr. Blaine made by the Indianapolis Sentinel, says: "Bringing out those charges has made Mr. Blaine more friends in the South than anything else. It gives him no votes, but the people's sympathy is awakened and they express the bitterest indignation at the course of the Sentinel. There is a friend of mine down in Mississippi who went to school to Blaine in Kentucky and knew his wife perfectly well, and all the circumstances of her marriage. Somebody wrote to the Sentinel, giving his name, but when Mr. Shoemaker wrote him about the matter he responded most indignantly, denouncing the story as a base slander."

Buffalo, N. Y. Special: Fourteen prominent clergymen at this city have been looking up Gov. Cleveland's record. They assert that he has continued his alleged misconduct up to the present time. Witnesses, they claim, reliable men and women, have told most astounding and painful stories about the governor's clandestine relations with certain ladies. The ministers, however, refuse to reveal names, or to tell what the witnesses said. One story which has leaked out from among the revelations made before them refers to a mysterious veiled lady who frequented the governor's room. Members of the Buffalo association of ministers have prepared a damaging circular. It will be sent to a legion of anxious inquirers.

Here is a specimen extract from the sort of epistle John Kelly has had bushels of since the Chicago convention: "You Dam Fraud if the Old Democratic Party Loses New York State you are to Bee a Dead Man Marke these words. I Have More Courage than you are a Coward and a Dam Rascal." I Will Kill you and then Hang for the grand Democratic Party this will Bee the Last Deal you will Make that will Bee the Deal you make with me.

Maria Halpin's Side of the Story.

Logansport, Ind., Special to Philadelphia Press: Mr. Simeon Talbott, a traveling agent in the employ of Henry Arthur & Co., wholesale leather dealers in New York, is in this city, and, being approached on the subject, said: "Yes, I know Cleveland, perhaps better than any man living. Maria Halpin is my sister-in-law. The story told in the newspapers is literally true, and the half has not been told. Grover Cleveland did seduce my sister-in-law under promise of marriage, while she was living in Buffalo. This I know to be true, and Cleveland afterward paid the $200 to me for Maria Halpin when legal proceedings were about to be instituted against him. Cleveland now has possession of the child. About six weeks ago Cleveland wrote me a letter urging me to make a statement showing that he had always treated Mrs. Halpin well, and promised me anything I could wish in case he was elected. A friend of his, a prominent judge in New York, came to me and wanted a similar statement. I refused to make such a statement, and Mrs. Halpin said she would die before she would make a statement. He also stated in the letter that the published statements in the press that two other men were intimate with Mrs. Halpin were wholly unauthorized by him and were not true, and that in the event of my making the required statement he would have that corrected. After Mrs. Halpin's trouble we learned that Cleveland was a notorious libertine. The half has not been told about him. I don't tell this for publication; it is not necessary in order to defeat him. New York will give an overwhelming majority against him. I have here a letter from my wife stating that Mrs. Halpin had refused for the sum of $10,000 to make a statement for the Democrats. She says she would rather tell the truth for the Republican cause than take any sum for the Democrats.

To Minnesota Republicans.

The Republican state central committee has issued he following address:

To the Republican Voters of Minnesota: The splendid victory in Ohio, excelling in magnitude and significance our highest hopes, inspires the Republicans of the nation will renewed confidence in an overwhelming triumph for Blaine and Logan in November. That Minnesota will exceed, rather than fall short of, her promised 50,000 Republican majority for the electoral ticket, is now highly probable. It should be our pride to send Minnesota to the front as the banner Republican state of the solid North; and we have a prospect of doing this, if we roll up our pledged majority. But even a more important duty lies before us. That duty is to return a solid Republican delegation to congress from the State of Minnesota. From the gains already made in Maine, Ohio and elsewhere, the Republicans of the country are encouraged to hope that they can rescue the national house of representatives from Democratic control. In all the close and doubtful districts they are straining every nerve to accomplish this result. It is all important for the success of President Blaine's administration that he be sustained by a Republican congress. It would be a lasting shame and disgrace to republican Minnesota should she permit a single Democratic representative to be sent to Washington from within her limits. Our five congressional candidates are all worthy and experienced men; the equals, to say the least, in character and capacity for usefulness of their democratic opponents. They have all been regularly nominated, and stand the uncontested choice of the party in their several districts. They are eminently entitled to a united party support. It should be the pleasure, as it is the high patriotic duty of every republican voter, to surrender personal preference and personal feeling in view of the weighty issues involved, and give a hearty, cordial support to the nominee of his party.

Women in Europe.

Interlacken Letter to Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Yesterday I saw the most surprising sight that has greeted my eyes for many months—a man drawing a large handcart, piled high with hay, and on it a woman, riding with folded hands as naturally as if women were born to this sort of thing in Europe. Had these two been reversed, whatever our feeling, it would not have been one of surprise. Had the woman been harnessed in that cart with a dog, both pulling with all their might, while the man rode, it would have been much more consistent with the peasant's idea of the position of women. Just before we saw a woman high up in a cherry tree picking the fruit, while a man lay at the foot, waiting to place the ladder when she should be ready to come down with her burden. I saw a woman in Holland drawing a canal boat, bent nearly double with the leathern harness, as she trudged along the tow-path, a man sitting at his ease in the boat smoking. In Upper Austria I saw a slight and very pretty young girl carrying the mortar up to the second story of a building, while a man waited there to put it in place when she arrived. Within a week I have seen a man shovel the sweepings of the street assisted by a woman, into a basket which he helped her to place on her back; while she carried it to a long distance he sat down and waited until she returned for another. I saw a woman in Naples carrying a coffin on her head, chatting gayly with a man who walked empty-handed at her side. I have seen a woman and a cow together pull a coal cart through the streets of a North German city, a man touching them up, gently, to be sure, with a whip, as he walked beside them. I remember two women unloading casks of beer from a river craft, while twenty men looked on. I've seen women a dozen times this summer in Germany carrying two heavy trunks; and there is no menial, heavy, out-door labor I have not seen them doing here in Switzerland, so no wonder we looked amazed at the woman riding at her ease on the sweet hay and the man doing the work—the first piece of gallantry, the first recognition of the weaker, we have seen in the peasant, or farming class here.

Boston Advertiser: St. Augustine, in Florida, which is put down in most histories as the oldest town in the United States, but which is younger than our comparatively recent acquisition, Santa Fe, is to have a tercentenary March 27, 1885. On that day, the anniversary of the landing in 1512 of Ponce de Leon, the discoverer of the Mississippi, will be commemorated as well the founding of the city of Menendez in 1565.

Said John Randolph: "Sir, I have found the philosopher's stone. It is 'pay as you go'" How many have found it; and yet how vastly many more have never looked for it. Young man, young woman, you will double you pleasures and halve your troubles, if you will pay as you go!

A volume written by George Wardman, U. S. Treasury Agent, and called "A trip to Alaska," has the following paragraph, which tells a long story in a few words: "I have not seen a man in any position in Alaska who would advise a friend to come out here as a settler, either in trade or agriculture.

Gossip Notes.

The Chicago Tribune, the most important church paper of England paper, speaks of Wyoming, now brought into prominence by the cattle dispute, as the scene of Campbell's poem, "Gertrude of Wyoming." Another church paper of less note savagely attacks Gen. Wolseley and Lord Northbrook for starting on their Egyptian mission on a Sunday.

A well preserved Pompeian human skeleton has just been discovered among some fresh excavations. It is the full length fossil of a man, apparently struck down in the act of flight. The mouth is open, showing the teeth; the features are still well defined; the hands are perfect, and evidently held two keys which lie close by, and the legs are spread out, the left one being broken.

The man of the world squeezes the juice out of life until he is in the forties, then marries a woman twenty years younger than himself, and when his children get in their 'teens, and he is hobbling toward the grave, he wonders why he