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## RANDALL UNEASY.

The Pennsylvanian Not as Certain of His Following as He was in the Forty-Ninth Congress.

The General Supposition that He will Oppose the Tariff Bill and Bring in a Measure of Ris Own.

How a Central American Union is Being Bapidly Achteved Through an Interetate Ballway System.

WHAT WILL RANDALL DO? Sr. Louis, Mo , Feb. 12 .- A special brought before the House. It is doubtful if any except a very select few on the Democratic side of the House have been advised by Mr. Randall as to his policy The Speaker and the Democratic mempers of the ways and means committee do not know what to expect of Mr. Randall. He has studiously avoided g ving any sign as to his probable action. Quite a number of Republicans seem to think that Mr. Handall will assist them in opposing the Democratic bill. Randall's alliance with the Republicans cannot be as close as it was during the last session of Congress for the reason that Randall uncompromisingly opposed to interfer-eg with the sugar duty, and most of the Republicans want that duty cut down about half and quite a number think

THE ENTIRE DUTY

on this product should be abolished, and statements made by Siepniak in a letter also a bounty voted to the planter instead. Mr. Randall has not intimated that he will bring in a bill of his own as he did in the last Corgress. The general supposition is that he will oppose the bill reported from the committee, and if he Radom, Washington county, Ill. In his can get the B publicans to act with him letter he says: and succeeds in defeating that measure ums by lot, believing it will prove more later on in the session, he will try to Kennan in the "Century," on "The the one he introduced in the last Con- ists." They are elaborate preliminary

Mr. Randall is very uneasy and hardly knows what course to pursue. He is not mation and documents. In the first has conceded that his nomination would as certain of his following sale was in the last Congress, and added to this trouble book and if he is sincere, it is evident that He may not have desired to enter another the Republicans are not inclined to folw him, but are insisting that Randall says sasil follow them.

A COMMERCIAL UNION. a report to the Department of State in regard to the rallway system of Central america. He says that President Menendez of Salvador is an earnest friend of the United States, and like the ste President Barrios of Guatemaia favors the assimilation of the institutions nator of both. I suggest, if the governand business methods of this country ment, instead of putting arrested Nibl that will compel his friends to refuse to existence of this letter until this mornmet with a disastrous defeat. Ten states Barrios projected the construction of a railway from the bay of palaces and surrounded them with luxur- but that no one knows anything about." San Tomas on the Carribian ies, it would not produce a particle of sea to Gustamala City, a distance of 150 difference in their methods and objects, miles where it was to connect with the existing narrow-gauge on the Guatemais Siberia and seeing so many educated beard. 'Yes, I do, I believe Mr. Blaine in Congress show a desire not to express ing national election exceeded half a miles. minating on the Pacific at Topenro instead of San Jose. Forty miles of this transcontinental road from Puerte Barcessor, President Barrillos, pursues the mala and Mexico.

"In truth," the consul says "Senor Barrillos and other Central American statesmen have not falled to discover that no Central American Union is desira le which may be pinned together with bayonets, and none desirable and enduring can be achieved save through an interstate railway system "

After referring to the unhealthful cit. mate of Central America at sea level the consul says: "The Nicaragua canal and the ship railway and DeLessens canal, each and all are sea level. No soft, cooling wind from the Pacific may find its way into either canal or follow the gigantic locomotives, tugging at the ships crossing the Tehauntepec, and the acclimated alone may cross the cin tinent in rafety at the sea level; but there is perfect

IMMUNITY FROM CLIMATIC DISEASES he instant the traveler reaches an elevaion of 1000 feet above the sea. Commerce therefore will traverse the ship railway and canal. Men and women will prefer this transisthmian railway, naving a perfectly land locked harbor a each terminus and an elevation at no point after leaving the coast of less than 2000 feet above the level of the two

After describing the wonders of the interior country, such as fathomiess fore the Senate."

lakes, extinct and active volcanoes, and
LOOKOUT FO relics of antiquity, the consul contlaus: Tie railway crosses the state of S. Ans in Salvador, fifty miles square, producing it is stated more coffee then any equal area of laud in the world. In truth every acre in San Salvador is cultivated, each producing from two to four crops sunually. The railway penetrates from L. Union to Puerto Barrios or to Port Isabell, whichever harber may be its northern terminus, a very paradise. The average density of population along the whole route exceeds 100 for each square mile Here villages and towns are almost continuous, and the population, Aziecs 92 per cent and Spanish 8 per cent., toil most industriously. Labor costs 20 to 25 cents and food 10 cents per diem. There is not a stove or fire place

IN ANY HOUSE

in the republic. None are needed where the thermometer never falls below 70° or rises above 80°. So great is the annual production of fruit, as well as of indigo, sugar and coffee, and so short the distance from Barrios to Mobil, that it is brileved the most delicate and delicious tropical fruits, never seen in the United States, will be distributed everywhere trom Mobile, and so redundant are the crops of Salvador and of the district of Guatemals, penetrated by this railway, that it must have two tracks-one for immense local, the other for for inter-

United States. Puerto Barrios is within fifty hours or less of Mobile and

ONLY SIXTY HOURS would be required to transfer a traveler or bale of goods from Mobile to the Pacific coast harbor of L. Union. United States and other steamers now pay from 820 to 830 a ton at La Union for English or Australian coal. It may be delivered there from Alabama on the trans-isthmian Therefore the government of the United The Disappointments of "74 and '80 States as well as the people must confess a keen interest in this short, easily built rallway, which sure y must accomplish most beneficent political and commercial results."

The Consul alludes to the preference given by Salvador and Guatemala to Americans in matters of franchises, and concludes his report as follows: "The rapid multiplication of foundries, furnaces and forges in Alabama and other southern states induced the writer to seek for beno f of the commonwealth, which telegram from Washington, says: It is is his home, an insatiable market not yet known just what course Mr. for its products. From every trading Randall will pursue when the tariff bill is place of as many as 2000 or 3000 inhabitants along this interminable coast a railway will soon lead to farms and villages in the interior. Twelve such railways are now building between the southern confines of Chill and California. If the Transisthmian Railway be speedily finshed the iron and coal and steel of Eogland and Australia may be supplanted everywhere on the Pacific by that prouced in the United States.

RUSSIAN EXTRADITION TREATY.

ectal to the Gazette. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 -Colonel Charles de Arnaud, a well known Russian officer, who performed valuable service for the Union cause during the late war, has just received from General John B. Torchin a letter in reference to the Russian extradition treaty, in which that gentleman criticises some of the statements made by Mr. George Kennan in his series of articles on Siberian exiles, as well as the recently published.

General Torchin was a lieutenant-colonel in the Russian army. He served ago, and they had then no idea that Mr. this country faithfully as a brigadier-gen- Blaine would come to such a decision. eral during the war, and is now living in They did not expect anything of the sort,

"I read the two articles of Grorge articles. It is evident that the man has intense hatred among the Nihllists that public reasons "

they want to revenge it Nihilism is, as Bakounin was the origilists in common prisons had put them in inhumanly. And there is, I believe, his the attacks that have been dangerous to their objects. They have a the national convention. There would particular code of morals, too, like the be no opposition whatever." Jesuits have. They will lie, forswear, deceive and do a hundred things which are counted by us dishonorable, but to them they are honorable, because they

help them to attain their objects. "Neither a government nor a private individual can deal with them in any ordinary way. Knowing what anarchism is, and having experienced practically to what its teachings may lead, as the case was in Chicago and partly in New York, it would be a folly for this country to refuse to make the proposed treaty with Russia. Here the ausrchiem is not better than in Europe. They do not acknowledge a political republic as the best form of government, they despise it; anarchy is their papaces for all evils, and only anarchy can lead the world to

"Were I in Washington I would give my opinion before the committee, or if I vas asked by the chairman of that committee my'ides of it, I would write him, but as it is I don't care. Mr. Struve ought to find parties to support him be-

LOOKOUT FOR A COUNTERPEIT. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 -The secret service division of the Treasury Department has discovered that a new counter-feit of the \$5 sliver certificates has been put in circulation. The bill is about three-sixteenths of an inch too short. There are no distinctive lines in the paper. The general appearance is good and liable to deceive.

IT WOULD RUN DRY.

A Reason Why Austin's Irrigation Scheme Is Not Fenalble.

cial to the Gazette AUSTIN, TEX , Fab. 14 -A big irrigation scheme is being agitated. A prominent engineer was interviewed to-day and stated that to turn the water of the Colorade cut of the channel above the city to irrigate 40,000 scres below the city, as proposed, would cause the river to run dry opposite the city in the summer time.

To Oresta & Corner on Sugar. NEW YORK, Feb. 14 -The Sun says: The men in the sngar trade were excited vesterday over the report that the members of the Sugar Trust had decided to ship large quantities of the best refined sembles. The fight will be there. Sena-

## BLAINE'S JETTER.

The Chairman of the noublican National Committee es the Plumed Knight's Revons.

and the Defeat of '84 the O se of His Declination.

Prominent Democrate Believe Blaine Seeks the Nomination and is Secretiy Working for It.

SHERMAN KNEW IT. COLUMBUS, OHIO, Feb. 13 -John Sherman, wao was in the city, on hearing that Mr. Blaine would not allow his name to be used before the Chicago convention, said he had been expecting some such utterance from Mr. Blaine for some time. He had understood that it would be forthcoming. Mr. Blaine was one of the foremost Americans whom every Republican would have delighted to honor, and it was a source of regret that he had not concluded to make the race again.

Mr. Sherman did not care to talk much about the Blaine letter. He thought it letter is some wit that Mr. Blaine's would cause a number of other candidates to come to the front. He proposed to make the race f r the Ohio delegation, and would contest honorably for the nomination. Mr. Blaine was a Republican that could sweep the country if nominsted, but he had understood all along that he would not again seek the nomination. It was on this hypothesis that he (Sherman) had entered the list.

WHAT SENATOR HAWLEY SAYS. NEW YORK, Feb. 13 -Senstor Hawley, who is staying at the Astor House, when shown Blaine's letter, said: "Well, I am not altogether surprised, and yet I did not expect this. I was talking to some of Blaine's close friends only a lew days in fact were drawing plans for Mr. Blaine's campaign."

BLAINE EVIDENTLY MEANS IT. New York, Feb. 13 —Bisine's letter is the only topic of conversation to-day in Wall street and all public places. evening paper quotes ex-Senator Warner given good deal of time to collect infor- Miller as saying: "In my opinion Blaire says that the principal cause the battle of 1884. He is evidently sinof all the attempts on the life of cere in his letter. I do not know what
ment of the arrested. his general premises are wrong. He cont st and to have to fight over again Washington, Feb. 12 — The United ment of the arrested revolutionists by from the candidacy for the nomination. States consul at San Salvador has made the authorities, which produced such an I am only stating my opinion as to his

sincere, it shows that he had not studied assuredly I do. I think he means every wide anarchism, which is the same thing what | word that he has written. There can be no doubt as to the sincerity of Blain- in accept this as a final answer from Blaine, Central, seventy-five miles in length, ter- Nihilists there suffering, na urally had his means every word in the letter that apsympathy strongly enlisted in favor of peared this morning. I have had reason latter only emphasizes the disinclination Union, divided on the basis of the result them and by the misrepresentations he to know for some little time that such a received an impression that, because they letter was forthcoming. I don't suppose rios to Guatemala City were half finished wanted to ameliorate the order of things every one can know how much Mr. known as opponents of Mr. Blaine at the time of Barrios' death. His suc- in Russis, the government treated them Blaine's family has suffered by reason of doubt the actual withdrawal made upon same policy, favoring the construction of mistake. He does not know enough of him. From what I know of Mr. Blaine I the Transisthman and other railways prothe creed of the fellows. They are the cted in Gustemsis, particularly the one divilized thugs of Europe as there are of securing any presidential nomination, the signed to connect the capitals of Gustemsis and Mexico.

Kill everybody who is in their way and will say, Mr. Bisine's letter is a great prevents them to overthrow the present disappointment to his friends. There is order of things. They commence with no doubt in my mind that Mr. Blaine the Czar, but they would kill officials and would be nominated by acclamation even private individuals if they find them should he allow his name to be used in

Senator Eugene Hale of Maine was at the Brevoort on his way to Washington. He looked serious when asked what he thought of Blaine's letters and answered: "I think he is sincere and means every word that he has written. I cannot an swer the question as to whether I had any premonition of his intentions in this matter, but I can say positively that Mr. Blaine was not anxious to run in 1884 and was urged to do so. He certainly will not be a candidate, and you can see from his letter that he does not decline be- | date. cause he thinks the R-publican party would be defeated. He does not seek the nomination and has not, and this open declaration puts at rest all rumors to that effect. Blaine has the interest of the party at heart. He believes in its success and will do as much as any man to carry the election this fall He will return in June or July, and when the campaign opens Mr. Blaine will enter the field and speak for the ticket. There can be no other construction put upon the letter than that he intends to do what he says he will do and decline to have his name presented to the conven-

tion. As to the other candidates I cannot say. The Republican party, I think, can win a victory this fall." The Evening Post says: "We think Biaine's letter to Chairman Jones of the Republican national committee, desagetually take him out of the field are con-testant for the Republican nomination for President. We think this will be the effect and the net result of it whether he so intended it or not."

"Boss" McLaughlin of Brooklyn said sententiously: "We shall awe to fight Biaine again." He remarked, "he will be the next candidate for the presidency on the Republican side."

Chauncey M. Deper said: "Blaine's letter is an able letter. It was a surprise so intended it or not."

and disappointment to me. It is, I think, a surprise and disappointment to all his friends. I have not yet had time to take a horizontal view of the situation. I feel sure, however, that Blaine's friends will regret the step he has deemed it wise to take, and that the majority of them will not consider it final. Blaine's dictation will not necessarily prevent his friends from nominating him for the presidency, neither will it prevent him from accept ing the nomination should it be given him. As for other possible candidates, well, their national popularity will not be known until the Chicago convention as-

of health and it was not for this reason [ [DIID]] that he declined a renomination. "His trip," said he, "has been wonderfully beneficial. I have had many letters from him and in nearly all of them he has spoken of the health and he said it was James G. Blaine Withdraws His Name entirely recovered. No. sir; it is not iil health ner fear of the result or the worry and strain of another campaign

which impelled Biaine to write that let "Will you tell me what Blaine's rea-Sons are?"

"As given to me at the time to which

Blaine refers, the reasons were: Before the nomination by the Republicans in 1876, Bisine was very anxious to obtain the Presidency, and worked for it with the aid of his friends. He was disap-mointed when it went to another man in he manner it did. In 1880 he was Il auxious, although in a lesser degree, his disappointment was less marked hist he had, to a great extent, lost withire for the office, and now he has two from the contest because he akesvish to become President. He and wakeen interest in literary work, these airest and quiet. I assure you thing which, loses a desire for some and this is y were anxious to obtain, Mr. Blaine, irely true in the case of "Don't vor

action of his ifriconsistent with the his consent, in we presumably, with state delegations ig for the control of "No, sir, it is ammittees?"

such work has been uditent. No course, I have received countless . course, I have received countiess . cept the nomination if tendered him?" on this subject from people north, south, ' have no authority to speak for Mr. east and west Mr. Blaine's friends have not sought to set up or secure a single delegation anywhere. We have made no concerted action. Therelass been no meeting to map out a course favorable to Mr. Blaine, and I assure you that whatever has been dene by the admirers of Blaine has been done on tueir own account and not at the instance of his close friends. We have done nothing to secure the nomination for Blaine. When people write to me on the subj ct I send them in reply the call of the convention as issued the con mittee and some extracts of the history of the convention of 1884. I have written no letters in Blaine's interest."

"Was this letter laid before any sort of meeting of his friends or the national committee?"

"it was not. The letter was received writing, as you see by its opening sentence. It was intended for the Republi-can party. I did not tell anybody of its the nature of existence until Friday, then I told one man, who assisted me in preparing copies For this most generous loyalty of friend-of the letter for the press. It was not ship I can make no adequate return, but I given out on Saturday because many pa-Even a man as close to Biaine as

THE SENTIMENT AT WASHINGTON. their opinions, but intimate that the which he has shown to press his claims for the nomination. Prominent men on his part from the race. Senator Allison and others who may be classed as Presidential candidates content themselves with saying that Mr. Blaine's expressions were unquestionably sincere, out that he would have to should become its candidate if it should so axpress itself in convention. Among the prominent Democrats in national

both houses the expression seems to pre- high, and Presidential candidate.

NOT OUT OF THE BACK. Special to the Gazette.

of discussion in political circles here to-Bisine will not be the Republican candi- of 1886 and 1887 have demonstrated

an attempt to make his party unitedly invite him into the race."

The southern Senators generally express the same opinion, and in the House Mr. Blaine's friends think h s letter will not prevent his getting the nomination. Others think Sterman or Allison will get the bid. It is not accepted by Mr. Blaine's followers that the plumed knight will not lead the party next fall.

Joe Manlys, Blaine's lieutenant: AUGUSTA, MB., Feb. 13, 1883. Friends here say the letter does not change the situation; only makes him stronger. He has no right to decline

"Row Can She Ever Love Bim?"

now if nominated.

Is what you often hear said when the prospective groom is the victim of caow can she bear such a breath?' "How resolve to lick her destiny with that of one with a disease, hat unless are ted, will end a consumption or per bes in insulty?" Let the husband that is or is to be get Dr. Sape's Catarra R. medy and cure himself before it is too lat By druggists.

COMPROMISED. fermination of the Suit to Break the Will

of the Late W C. De Pauw.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 14 .- The suit of

Mrs. Sarah E. McIntosh, wife of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue Alex Mc-Intosh of New Albany, to break the will The country is now in the er joy me of her father W. C. DePauw, the great of an industrial system which in a quart glass manufacturer, who died last fall, of a century has assured a larger nation is to receive property worth \$200,000 as nearly as can be estimated. DePauw left about \$10,000,000 in manufactories,

as a Candidate for the Republican Presidential Nomination.

He Very Carefully Neglects to Say Whether or Not He Would Accept the Nemination if Tendered Him.

He Predicts a Republican Victory in 1888 on the Tariff Issue as Laid Down by President Cleveland.

NOT IN THE FIELD. PITTSBURG, PA., Feb. 12 .- The Pittsourg Commercial Gazette will publish the following to morrow: Mr. B. F. Jones, chairman of the National Repubilcan committee has received a letter from Mr. Blaine declining to allow his name letter the only reasons for Blaine's to be presented to the national Republi- I am very sincerely yours, can convention as a candidate for the presidential nomination. Mr. Jones, when asked whether Mr. Blaine's declin-

ation would prevent his friends from nominating anyhow, said:
"As I am chairman of the national committee I don't think it would be proper for me to have anything say on that subject."

"Do you think Mr. Blaine would acitself and ve no conjectures to offer ed on the question letter speaks for THE LETTER IN Interview-

Sir-I wish through you to state to pr the nation, the members of the Republican party that my name will not be presented to the national convention called to assemble in Chicago in June next, for the nomination of candidate for Presidentsor Vice-President of the United States. I am constrained to this decision by considerations entirely personal to myself of which you were adviced more than a year ago, but I cannot make the announce-ment without giving expression to my deep sense of gratitude to the many by me on Tuesday last, it having thousands of my countrymen who have directly from Florence to sustained me so long and cordially that It was entirely Blaine's toeir feeling has seemed to go beyond the ordinary political adherence of fillow-PERSONAL ATTACHMENT.

shall carry the memory of it while life sey want to revenge it

Senstor Hawley was asked if he conThis is a wrong supposition. If he is sidered the letter final. He said: "Most and I was anxious to give it ting the Republican party upon the cheerpublicity. I arranged to ing prospects which distinguished the have it go out by Associated Press. opening of the national contest of 1888 as compared with that of 1884. In 1882 the that had supported Garfield and Arthur in the election of 1880 were carried by the lion votes and the electoral votes of the of 1882, gave to the Democrats over 200 electors cut of a total of 401. There was

onents of Mr. Blaine a PARTIAL REACTION actual withdrawal in favor of the Republicans in the elecpresidential tions of 1883, but the Democrats still held possession of seven northern states, and on the basis of the year's contest could show more than 100 majori'y in the electoral college of the whole country. But against the discourageyield to the demand of the party; that he ments naturally following the adverselections of these two years the epirit of the R publican party in the national contest of 1884 rose 1884 rose the Republican masses wail that the letter is far from establish- entered into the campaign with ing the fact that Mr. Biaine will not be a such energy that the flual result on the vote of a depended single state, and that state was carried by the Democratic party by a WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 .- The chief topic | plurality so small that it represented less that one-eleventh of 1 per cent, of the daylwas naturally Mr. Blaine's letter of entire vote. The change of a single vote declination. Democrats generally believe in every 2000 of the total poll would have that he could not have a more effective given the state to the Republicans, though bid for the nomination, and say the letter only two years before the Democratic does not offer any evidence whatever that plurality exceeded 192,000. The elections

THE GROWING STRENGTH Senator Voorhees said: "The letter is in the Republican ranks. Seldom in an urgent appeal for the nomination, and our political history has a party defeated in a national election rallied immediately with such vigor as have the Republicans since 1884. No comparison is possible between the spirit of the party in 1882 8, and its spirit in 1886 7. Thtwo periods present simply a cont ast, the one of general depression, the other of enthusiastic revival Should the parof 1886-7 in anything like the proportion The following telegram was received of the gain of 1884 over 1882-3, it would by Congressman Milliken to-day from secure one of the most remarkable victories of its entire existence. But victory does not depend on so large a ratio of increase; the party has only to maintain relatively its prestige of 1886 7 to give to its national candidates every northern state but one, with a far better prospect of carrying that one than it has had for the past six years. Another feature of the political situation should inspire Republicans with irresistible strength. The present national administration was elected with, if not upon,

THE REPEATED ASSESTIONS of its leading supporters in every protec-

tion state, that no issue on the tariff was involved. However earnestly the Republicans urged that question as the one of controlling importance in the campaign, they were met by the Democratic leaders and journals with per-Tesource the President has fortunately removed. The issue which the Republicans maintained and the Democrats avoided in 1884 has been promi nently and specifically brought forward by the Democratic Posident and canno hidden out of sight in 1888 The country is now in the erjoyme growth, a more rapid accumulation at a broader distribution of wealth ab were ever before known to history.

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harmony and cordial co-operation on the part of all Republicans, on the part both of those who aspire to lead and of those who are eager to follow. The duty is not one merely of bonorable devotion to the party, whose aims are alike great, but it is one demanded by the instinct of selfinterest and by the still higher promptings of patriotism.

A closer observation of the conditions of life among the older nations gives one a more intense desire that the American people shall make no mistake in choosing the policy which inspires labor with hope and crowns it with dignity, which gives safety to capital and protects its increase, which secures political power to every citizen, comfort and culture to every

To this end, not less earnestly and more directly as a private citizen than as a public caudidate, I shall devote myself with the confident belief that the administration of the government will be restored to the party which has demonstrated the purpose and the power to wield it for the unity and the honor of the republic, for the prosperity and peace of the people.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

#### THE CATTLEMEN MICK.

They Will Not Pay the Chickesaw Nation Si per Head Tax.

Special to the Gazette. ARDMORS, I. T , Feb. 14 .- The farmers of Pickens county, Chickasaw nation, held a meeting here to-day and adopted the following resolutions: We, the noncitizens of Pickens county, Chickasaw nation, I. T., in mass-meeting assembled to devise means for the oetter protection

The following is Mr. Blaine s. of our property and persons, do declare full:

FLORENCE, ITALY, Jan. 25, 1882 that we are not intruders, that we are an Majonal Committee:

FLORENCE, ITALY, Jan. 25, 1882 that we are not intruders, that we are ean Majonal Committee:

FOR Jones, Exq., Chairman of the Republive by permission of the Chickasaw control of the Chickasaw orliles and under contract with citicans.4 that we recognize the great

America, one of the articles of the atlon is unjobe United States of American citizes without representjurisdiction of this be tolerated by Resolved, that the high no legal of their so-called tax colff. come unbestable and has 12-

blance of highway rabbery their duct lecting. R solved, that we pledge ourse far will resist by all means in our powths unjust collection of \$1 per head oring interests

Resolved, as the Indian governmentinets where said tax, that we resist the same until a decision shall be reached by the United States government, the only government to which we owe allegience, and we hereby invite all non-citizens who believe in standing for their rights like men to join us.

### PETROLEUM V. NASBY DEAD.

The Journalist, Politician, Novelist and Post Dead.

TOLEDO, OHIO, Feb. 15 .- D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby) died at his resitence in this city of consumption and complication of organic trouble at 6:30 this morning. David Ross Locke was born at Vestal, Broome county, N. Y.,

September 20, 1833. His father, N. R Locke, a veteran of the war of 1812, is still living in this city at the advanced age of ninety four. His father was one of the original of the antislavery men, and young Locke inherited an extensive hatred of the peculiar institution, and a love of freedom which made him such a power with his pen during the civil war. He was editing the Findlay, Ohio, Jeffersonian when the war broke out, and in its columns appeared the first numbers of the renowned "Nasby Letters," the first bearing the date of April 21, 1861. These political satires sprang at once into tremendous popularity. They were copied into the newspapers everywhere, were quoted extensively, read around the campfires of the Union armies, and exercised an enormous influence in moulding the public opinion of the north in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war. In 1865 he assumed charge of the Toledo Blade; first on a salary, afterward purchasing an interest, and finally the entire control. It had always been his dream to found a great national weekly,

which he now carried out. He was one of the founders of the Republican party n Onio, and the "Nasby Letters" but part of the powerful work he did in the political field. He also did a vast deal of purely literary work, having written two or three successful plays, books of travel, and many novels and sketches for his own paper. He was also s poet of no mean order, and several of his devotional poems can be found in various church hymnals. He became convinced that Prohibition must be the final solution of the liquor question, and tor six years he has strongly advocated it in his paper, but always through non-partisan methods. He remained faithful to his R-publican ideas and deprecated any attempt to build up a separate Prohibition party. His literary labors and newpaper were very profitable and in his latter years he was largely interested in building and imanufacturing in Toledo. His fortune is estimated at a million exclusive of the Blade."

A Republican Victory.

MARQUETTE, MICH., Feb. 15 -Returns from yesterday's special Congressional election in this district show the election f Seymour, Republican, by a majority of 500 over Breen, Democratic Labor candi date. The Prohibition vote was very

MARQUETTE, MICH., Feb 15 -The latest umming up of yesterday's votes gives Seymour the election by a majority of a little over 700. This is as close as can be estimated without the officials returns, as some precincts are away from the telegraph lines and have not been heard

Helping the Right Side. To help the right side is not only commendble in a general point of view, but is judi-ious and pendent when that help is elicited in behalf of the right die of the body, just over the lower ribs in the region of the liver. The most emcient selp is afforded by Hostetter's immense local, the other for for interoceanic freights and travel. But the
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multitudes to cross the continent where
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but and the sea level, but with its
branches, binding together those five
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Central American states in perfect politics. The fight will be there. Senahearly 8c no be estimated. DePauw
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Central American states in perfect politics. American people will now be obeyed at the formally asked to decide where the
success. That work is enough to attract
the attention of his party."

BLAINE'S REASONS.

PITTSBURG, PA, Feb. 13.—Hon. B. F.

Jones, chairman of the ight will be there. Senanearly 3c no be estimated. DePauw
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SHALL BE RECELESLY BEANDON.

BELLINE'S REASONS.

PITTSBURG, PA, Feb. 13.—Hon. B. F.

Jones, chairman of the liver is
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