# Republican Argument.

### Pickwickian Denunciations.

One of the funniest features of politics this year is the solemnity with which the democrats denounce "trusts" while their pockets are bulging with the profits of sugar and Standard Oil.—Brooklyn Union.

### Don't Go To Ireland.

A free trade contemporary says that "a good suit of clothes can be bought in Ireland for $6.56." That explains what we have long wished to know, the cause of Ireland's prosperity. It is cheap clothes. What more can a man want than a suit of clothes at $6.56? Still our advice to workingmen is: "Don't move to Ireland."—Burlington Hawkeye.

### A Suggestive Straw.

One hundred and six Republican clubs in New York State, having an aggregate membership of obout 5,000, report that 1,506 of the men on their rolls voted four years ago for Cleveland. In Rochester a Harrison Campaign Club has been formed by 120 veteran soldiers who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket.

### Effect of a Democratic Tariff.

The tariff policy of the Democratic party, if adopted, would almost immediately lead to the transfer of $500,000,000 a year now paid to American labor to Europe, there to be paid out for European labor. The effect of that every workingman can see for himself.

### Getting Out of Debt.

Protection seems to work better than free trade in getting a nation out of debt. Free trade Great Britain had a public debt in 18 of $3,875,000,000. It is now $3,680,000,0 a decrease in ten years of $195,000,0 United States in 1878 had a debt 000,000. It is now $1 rease of $1,102,00

### Dodgi

Mr. M again in the Nor rass. The Repu very well, and still valuable services. Democrats used the M pal campaign weapon, busy dodging their own boomera

### American Nationality.

The New York Press says: "On one side the confederacy and the British backed up by the northern tory, reinforced by the legions of ignorance and venality in the great cities of the north. On the other sides the forces of American nationality and the enlightened and heroic elements of our foreign-born citizens. History will repeat itself. We met our Bunker Hill in 1884. We will have our Yorktown in 1888. There is a reserve power in American nationality that has always asserted itself on great occasions. One of these great occasions presents itself to-day, and the American people will prove equal to the emergency."

### It Would go to England.

The free trade Boston Globe sneeringly remarks that "it costs American 'infant industries' $60,000,000 a year to pay dividends on American stocks owned by Englishmen." These are railroad stocks. The Globe's remark calls attention to the fact that an immense share of our railroad stocks is owned in England. We are just learning that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is owned in England.

This will hardly add force to the demand for the reduction of duty on steel rails. It is Englishmen mostly who are paying the duty on steel rails, which duty enables the rolling mills of the United States to employ tens of thousands of men at good wages, and gives employment to tens of thousands of men in the iron mines. The removal of the duty on steel rails would increase the revenues of the English stockholders, and the money they now pay to the English manufacturers, except the amount of the duty which would go into their own pockets. Free steel rails would be a great blessing to the English.

### The German-Americans and Protection.

The German-American voters in Ohio and in the old Northwest are deserting the democratic party to a degree that is highly complimentary to their good sense. This is largely due to the clearness, force and ability with which leading German newspapers out there have stated the great issue of the campaign. We refer to such journals as the Chicago Staats Zeitung and the Cincinnati Volksblatt and Freie Press. The first named we have more than once quoted from. No clearer analysis of the inevitable Free Trade tendencies of the Mills bill has been made anywhere than has been given by this widely-circulated and powerful newspaper.

The Cincinnati Volksblatt has a very effective style of exposing the sectional character of the Mills bill. For instance it says that the bill "retains a tariff of 60 per cent. on sugar, and 100 per cent. on rice. Is this done in order to reduce the necessaries of life? None but the sugar lords, as far as we can see derive a benefit from it, unless it be President Cleveland, to whose re-election these gentlemen contribute liberally."

The Freie Press ought to know the drift of German-American sentiment in Ohio, and it says that "the supposition that most of the citizens who have been naturalized since the last Presidential election will vote for Harrison and Morton and the protection of home industry is perfectly correct. These people appreciate the benefits which they and the whole country owe to protective Tariff. Their experience and comparison with their position in the old and new Fatherland will teach them that to vote with the democrats and Free Trade would be the lowering of their own wages."

These are encouraging indications. The intelligent German-American voters—whether they like or hate Bismarck—regard him as the greatest man living, and they know that German experience has proved that he was never wiser than when, in 1882, he urged a Protective policy in the German Richstag, "because," said he, "it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of Protective laws. I urge that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States."

### Twenty Reasons Why.

Here are 20 reasons why the United States should continue the protective system:

First—Because the most patriotic Americans have favored it, Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Jackson, Madison, Monroe, the two Adamses and Lincoln were protectionists.

Second—Because free trade and secession are alike the products of sectional jealousy. The first serious attempt to destroy the Union was promoted by free traders, and in 1861 every secessionist was a free trader.

Third—Because the policy of free trade is of English origin and was confessedly originated to benefit the people of Great Britain.

Fourth—Because there is a necessary commercial antagonism between the United States and Great Britain. It has always existed and will probably continue until Britain, like Phoenicia and Carthage, after a long reign, surrenders her supremacy. Under the circumstances we, being her chief antagonist, would be fools to accept her suggestions.

Fifth—Because under her system the United States has reached the position of the wealthiest nation on the globe.

Sixth—Because by the aid of protection have created a manufacturing industry w has no rival in magnitude.

Seventh—Because by greatly productivity and mechani tection has put wit earners comforts couple of centuries

Eight—Becau home market we wo alwa vicissitudes of

Ninth—Be the farm clo hanced the value the United States.

Tenth—Because it has enab period to pay off the major part mense national debt incurred in the sion of a war waged for slavery and trade.

Eleventh—Because it has always kept the United States treasury in a solvent condition; while free trade has always resulted in the destruction of the national credit, and a resort to loans in times of profound peace.

Twelfth—Because it helps the workingman to secure a fair compensation for his services by shielding him from fierce competition of the pauper labor of Europe.

Thirteenth—Because it is a fair system of taxation, which compels the foreigner to pay for the privilege of entering our markets, thus relieving the home producer of a portion of his burden.

Fourteenth—Because it is a rational system, inculcating the idea that it is wise for a nation to be self-sustaining.

Fifteenth—Because it has stimulated national pride by developing our resources on a grand scale.

Sixteenth—Because the material prosperity it has brought about has compelled the foreigner to recognize our country as a great one.

Seventeenth—Because it elevates to the first place the producer, considering his interest as of more importance than those of the mere consumer, who is too often of the class that toils nor spins not.

Eighteen—Because it promotes good workmanship, the live-and-let-live principle back of it making it unnecessary to resort to what Carlyle called the cheap and nasty method of production, which always characterize the work of free traders.

Nineteenth—Because it unhesitatingly condems as an economic error the theory that it is wise to put men on the level of beasts in order to secure cheapness for the consumer. Excessive competition, the invariable outcome of free trade, is bound to produce such a result by calling into play the stern maxim of the survival of the latest, which usually means in economics the worker who will permit himself to be crowded nearest the limit of substance.

Twentieth—Because it is American.

# FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

### Thursday Oct. 4.

SENATE.—The senate bill relating to the classification of postoffices, and amendatory of the act of the 3d of March, 1883, "To adjust the salaries of postmasters," passed the senate.

The senate adopted the Hale resolution relating to the Benet circular order, calling on the secretary of war for a statement of the circumstances under which it was issued. Amendments were adopted to include in the request information concerning any other orders of similar character issued by the department, and asking the secretary of war to state what measures had been taken under the Benet order to ascertain the politics of women and children in the employ of the ordinance department.

HOUSE.—Members of both houses of congress are indulging in a good deal of talk today about a recess for the elections in November. The 10th and 16th insts. are the dates most mentioned. Senator Allison says the Republicans in the Senate are willing to take a recess of 10 days two weeks hence, and the Democrats in the House say they are willing to take a recess immediately after the general deficiency bill is finally passed. Generally speaking, the impression prevails that congress will not be in session over a couple of weeks. A resolution will probably be passed by the House this week, proposing adjournment on the 10th or the 16th inst.

### Friday, October 5.

SENATE.—There is nothing clear about adjournment yet. Adjournment is the chief subject of discussion by the members of both houses. For the time being it is assumed that the Democrats have decided it is their policy to remain in session. That this is the wise Democr [illegible] policy is declared to [illegible] fact by a [illegible] way.

willing t [illegible] th . from Wisco, [illegible] at both bills p... Hangen, who was checkmated again by the wily Norwegian, declined to consider a compromise, and again the bill went over under the rules.

### Saturday, Oct. 6.

SENATE—On Monday the tariff bill will be taken up, Senator Allison will make a speech in support of the senate substitute. The bill will be temporarily laid aside whenever the conferees on the general deficiency bill reach an agreement With this exception it is expected to command the attention of the senate until disposed of. The assertion is made by some Republican senators that the bill will be passed within three weeks,

HOUSE.—Mr. Hangen, being asked what the prospects were of the passage of the bill of the Soo & Southwestern Railroad company for a bridge across the Mississippi at Alma, which is the bill to which Mr. Nelson of Minnesota objected, and that it would undoubtedly pass when a quorum is present, which will not be till after election. Mr. Hangen accuses Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, of aiding Mr. Nelson in killing this bridge bill, at the expense of (Wilson's) constituents.

### Monday Oct. 8.

SENATE.—The Senate confirmed the following nominations: L. W. Crofoot and C. F. Templeton, associate justices of Dakota; John H. Oberly, commissioner of Indian affairs.

Mr. Blair offered a resolution which was laid over, calling on the president for information as to the trial for treason, conviction and execution in Canada on the 16th of November, 1885, of Louis. David Riel who claimed to have been a naturalized citizen of the United States, and whether the proceedings in the case were according to due process of law, including the presentation of the fact of Riel's citizenship and decree of insanity.

HOUSE—At an informal conference of several Democratic members of the committee on ways and means it was decided that it would not be politic under present conditions for the Democrats in the house to send any resolution of adjournment to the senate.

The Yellowstone National Park bill was taken up, but not for consideration. It was pushed forward by McRae of Arkansas in the absence of Holman of Indiana, who is opposed to the bill, as a suggestion for speeches on other subjects. Two members were allowed to make tariff speeches under cover of it, and then McRae withdrew it. It is not likely to get consideration this session, and not at all if Holman can prevent it. Should it pass the house the committee's amendment given the Cinnabar & Clark's Fork railway right of way through the park would probably set Vest so will that he would go to work and kill his own bill.

### Tuesday, Oct. 9.

SENATE.—The resolution offered by Mr Blair calling on the president for information in matter of the trial, conviction and execution of Riel for high treason in Canada in 1885 was taken up in the senate, and a long statement in reference to it was made by Mr. Blair, who based the resolution on the ground that Riel was a naturalized American citizen. The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

On motion of Mr. Spooner the house bill to authorize the building of a bridge or bridges across the Mississippi river at La Crosse, Wis., was passed by the senate with amendments.

The bill as to the counting of the presidential votes passed the senate. It directs that the certificates and lists of votes for president and vice-president of the United States shall be forwarded to the president of the senate forthwith after the second Monday in January, on which the electors shall give their votes; and that section 141 of the Revised Statutes is hereby so amended as to read as follows: Whenever a certificate of votes from any state has not been received at the seat of government on the fourth Monday of the month in which their meeting shall have been held the secretary of state shall send a special messenger to the district judge, in whose custody one certificate of the votes from that state had been lodged, and such judge shall forthwith transmit that list to the seat of government.

HOUSE.—The house has passed a bill appropriating $50,000 for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act.

Mr. Nelson on behalf of the Indian committee called up a bill for the disposal of the agricultural lands embraced within the limits of the Pipestone Indian reservation, in Minnesota. Mr. Taylor of Ohio raising the point of no quorum on the motion of going into the committee of the whole on the bill, the measure was withdrawn.

The conference report on the bill to allow persons who have relinquished homestead entries to make another entry was agreed to by the house. The conference report on the deficiency bill was agreed to by both the senate and [illegible] house.

Octobe [illegible]

for the [illegible] ..o hour, [illegible] whole conversation was descript... of games of cards held the night before—how one man had held two pairs and another had a full, &c. Into this game these grown up men of respectable appearance—men probably fifty years of age went with a minutiæ and a relish that was astonishing." At the Virginia villages, he says, you see the young men ride up at about 11 o'clock and hitch their horses. They enter the groggeries, in the back part of which, behind a sheet, are tables for card playing. There they drink bad whisky and win each other's money till about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when they mount their horses and ride home.

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Last April H. G. Andrews, a young man of thirty years, was married to Miss Nina Kalger, of Leon, Iowa. They went to the northwest part of the state and began housekeeping. After four weeks they separated, she returning to her home and he going to Illinois. Not long since she began divorce proceedings against him. He soon came on and went to her friends to get her to live with him again, which she refused to do. Andrews went to her brother, Blufford Kalger, where his wife is staying, on a like errand. He had some words about Kalger, and without further provocation drew his revolver and shot him, the ball taking effect in the left side. The wound is of a very serious nature and may prove fatal.

### Current Wit.

Next to having her young man come to see her Thursday evening, a girl likes best to stand on the sidewalk and look at the engagement rings shown in a first-class jeweler's window.

She was doing the driving about the parks, and her husband was taking his ease, when she sweetly observed: "I like to drive you around" But she started a little and gave him an ominous glance when he coolly responded: "Yes, I know you do."

"I know we are poor, dear papa," said Evelyn, nestling her head against his shoulders, "but Ethalstane is brave and hopeful, and he says that love will make a way." "I know it will," said old Hyson, grimly: it's made away with six tons of parlor coal and $22 worth of gas since Christmas, and it's next winter that's worrying me."—Burdette.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly has consented to run for Governor of Minnesota on the Labor ticket. The next great work to which his able cryptogram will be applied will be to show by the returns that he is elected.—Lowell Courier.

"Well, my dear sir, what be the seat of your disease?" 't doesn't seem to have ctor. "It's jumping up ' the while."

e Profit.—Aunt Emily: think you will be a you grow up?" llowed a ten day and the two dollars for s a good business."

who had been listening less interest to one of 's bible stories—"And were Ark, grandpa, along with and all the rest of 'em?" ndpa (indignantly)—"No, sir; certainly not!" Arthur—"Then how is it you wasn't drowned?"—New York Tribune.

Jinks was a young man who had been married a year, and he was telling a friend how different he was when single. "Were you much embarrassed when you 'popped the question?'" asked his friend. Embarassed? Well, I should say I was. I owed $1,500 for board and clothes and one thing or other, and didn't have a darned cent to pay it with.'—Texas Siftings.

Young Lady( to cigar dealer)—"Have you the 'Fragrant' brand of cigars, sir?" Dealer—"Yes, miss." Young Lady—"How much are they a box?" Dealer—"One dollar and a half a box, miss; 100 in a box." Young Lady—"You may give me a box, please. They are a present for my—my cousin; I've often heard him say how fond he is of a fragrant Havana."—New York Sun.

A lot of calves careering in a pasture do not fulfill the idea of the poetry of motion, but they give a man an opportunity to "see the veals go round."

We notice that a waterspout burst in Kentucky the other day. A waterspout that would go into business in Kentucky might expect to burst with no assets.

Probably the reason why women's teeth decay sooner than men's is not the perpetual friction of their tongues upon the pearl, but rather the intense sweetness of their lips.

Husband (on his way to church)—"I'll just skip on ahead my dear, and get some change. I've nothing less than one dollar, and that's too much to give." Wife (on his overtaking her)—"Did you get the bill changed?" Husband—"Yes." Wife—"You will contribute half a dollar, John?" Husband—"I can't very well now, I happened to meet three or four friends, and I've only got a quarter left.,'

### The Fashions of Our Daddles.

From "Fifty Years Ago," by Walter Besant.

The gentlemen, of whose long and wavy hair I have already spoken, wore, for evening dress, a high black stock, the many folds of which covered the shirt, and were enriched by a massive pin; the white shirt cuffs were neatly turned over their wrists, their dress coats were buttoned, their trousers were tight, and they wore straps and pumps. The ladies either wore curls neatly arranged on each side—you may still see some old ladies who have clung to the pretty fashion of their youth—or they wore their hair in a loop down the cheek and behind the ear and then fastened in some kind of band with ribbons at the back of the head. The machinery of the frocks reminds one of the wedding morning in "Pickwick." which all the girls were crying out to be "done up," for they had hooks and eyes and the girls were helpless by themselves. Pink was the favorite color—and a very pretty color, too; and there are plenty of scope for the milliner's art in lace and artificial flowers. The elder ladies were magnificent in turbans, and the younger ones wore across the forehead a band velvet or silk decorated with a buckle, or something in pearls amonds.

### adise of Fair Women.

en of Paraguay are as nd fair to look upon as any part of the world. ng to the Indian of the swarthy, dian type. Some ark, but many of ght and fair as the pur- axon, with clear complex- owing dark hair' large, ious eyes and delicate feat- very voluptuous cast.

are of medium height, rather d lithe, with finely moulded , small, pretty hands and feet, that would serve for models of the sculptor's art. Their carriage is so easy and natural as to be almost the poetry of motion, for the freedom of high-heeled boots and tight clothing has left their step light, suple, and strong.

Their dress is of the simplest form; a short tunic or robe not unlike a skirt, falling below their knees, and a shoulder covering not unlike a shawl; both of pure white and adorned with pretty native lace. They are gracefully worn as were the flowing Greek robes of old, and as bewitchingly serve to half reveal and half conceal the form beneath.

### Something Burning.

They were sitting on the porch and it was growing late.

"Would you mind if I lighted a cigar; Miss Clara?" he asked.

"Certainly not, Mr. Sampson," she replied.

And presently the old man, who was getting desperate, spoke from an open window above:

"Daughter," he said, "I left my rubber overshoes near the kitchen stove and you had better see to 'em. I can smell something burning."—The Epoch.

# THE FARM.

### Some Good Recipes.

**Dressing for Salad.**—Two raw eggs, one teaspoonful of butter, eight tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one-half teaspoonful of mustard. Put in a bowl over boiling water and stir until it becomes like cream; salt and pepper to tast.

**Tomato Sauce.**—Cook one-half can tomatoes, one slice onion one bay leaf and one sprig parsley together for ten minutes. Strain. Melt one tablespoonful butter, add one tablespoonful flour, pour on slowly the the strained tomato; season with salt and pepper.

**Stewed hog's head.**—Parboil and split, remove the bones, lay the head open and fill up with dressing, sew up and return to the pot, stew slowly. Take up, add to the gravy a lump of butter rolled in flour and a tablespoonful of walnut catchup. Pour over the stewed head.

**Ginger nuts.**—One cup molasses, one cup sugar, one cup shortening, one tablespoonful ginger in a little water, a pinch of salt, and as much flour as it will take by stirring with a spoon or knife. Then break off pieces as large as marbles, roll between palms of the hands and place in a pan so they do not touch. Bake and leave in a pan a few moments after taking from the oven.

### The Bright Side of Farming.

Although there are clouds in farming, as in all other occupations, who can say that there is not a bright side also? Certainly not the man who loves nature and country life, because he will see too many things to admire to be constantly looking at the "clouds" and complaining of everything. There is a good deal of hard work to be done on the farm. I know from thirty-five years' experience, but there are a great many pleasures and advantages to counterbalance it. We have the freedom of God's bright sunshine, and many beautiful things to look at while at work. We can beautify our homes with fine trees—both fruit and ornamental—shrubs, vines and beautiful flowers; from these there is truly a great deal of pleasure to be derived. Who can have such beautiful trees as the farmer?

There is also a pleasure in having a fine garden, and other good crops, and good animals, too. Indeed, I think there is more pleasure to be derived from tilling the soil, than from any other occupation. There is nothing monotonous about it; the labors are ever changing, and there is also a change continually taking place in the garden, field and orchard, and new attractions continually being brought out. If the farmer has a flower garden it will help to make the home bright and cheerful and add attractiveness thereto; not only for the farmer's family, but for the visitors and traveller as well. When passing a farm house I almost always look for the flowers and the garden, and the nicer these are the more I admire them and the higher opinion I have of the inmates of that home.

There is a fascination in planting and caring for flowers and vegetables, and is it not interesting to watch the growth of our choice vines? Harry said that a Prentiss grape vine had grown three inches in twenty-four hours, and on taking out my rule I found it to be a fact. What man can spend a day to attend a picnic or entertain company with so little break in his business as the farmer. When the farmer sits down and counts up his blessings ought he not to be the happiest man on the face of the earth? Don't let us always look on the dark side and continually find fault with the weather, or something else beyond our control, but, rather, let us look about us and see how much happiness we can get out of life and how much of it we can impart to others. I believe we were placed on this earth to enjoy it, and now let us cultivate the beautiful.—F. H. D. in Prairie Farmer.

### A Safety Lantern for Barns.

The loss of many valuable horses by the late fires suggests that too much care cannot be taken around stables and barns to prevent similar disaster. Such danger has been a source of great anxiety for many years at the Caton stock farm, and so of a study how to reduce the danger to a minimum. All of our stables are provided with outside doors, which can be opened from the outside. But the kerosene lamps, which had to be used for an hour or two by all the men morning and evening during the long nights, caused me the greatest anxiety. Lard oil was tried as less dangerous, but in very cold weather with the most improved make of lamp the oil would congeal and the light would go out. A year ago I furnished the farm with nineteen lanterns, made as follows: I took conductors' lamps, removed the lamps from the bottom, and in place of the oil receptacle inserted a tube of the proper height, length, size and finish for a coach candle, with a bottom base four and one-half inches in diameter and filled with, say three pounds of sand. This coach candle gives as good a light as ever the kerosene did, and burns about twelve hours. This lantern is not easily upset, and if, by accident, it is broken, it does not scatter the fire everywhere, as kerosene, or even lard oil, would. I believe this lantern affords a maximum of security from fire in our barns with no appreciable increase of cost. Their use at the stables of public fairs would tend to quiet the fears of many owners of valuable animals there stabled, and it is worthy the consideration of the managers of such institutions whether it would not be wise to prohibit the use of any other lanterns and especially of kerosene in their stables. I have taken out no patent on this invention, so all can use it and welcome.—John Dean Caton in Farmer's Review.

### When the Cow Does the Husking.

With all his shrewdness the Yankee never stops to ask why the cow and steer cannot do their own husking and save him the trouble. In his eagerness to get all he could lay hands on our New Englander in the West has out-generaled himself. Have you ever watched a cow hunt over an armful of fodder for an ear or nubbin that perchance escaped the eye of the husker? Every fiber of her body shows that she is alive to the possibilities that lie therein, and that she prefers her pie, if there be any, at the beginning of the meal. But despite all that this teaches, our thrifty, hard-working farmer will this Fall cut his corn as usual and then laboriously wear the knees of his breeches out during the Indian summer day at husking, instead of leaving the work for the stock to attend to, as they gladly would. How apt we are to forget that time goes on and some day we will be ancestors and smiled at for the many foolish, useless things we earnestly and honestly did!—Breeders' Gazette.

**Log Cabins** were strongholds of love, contentment, health and happiness. Coon skins were nailed to the door and they were the happy homes of strong, healthy, noble men and women. The simple but effective remedies which carried them to green old age are now reproduced in Warner's "Tippecanoe," and Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and other Log Cabin Remedies.

### A Claim to Human Gratitude.

Charlotte Corday, the sad-faced tender-hearted peasant girl of Normandy made great history by one desperate act!

Sickened by the saturnalia of the French revolution and moved to desperation as Robespierre and Marat were leading the flower of France to the guillotine, she determined that she would put an end to Marat's bloody reign.

Marat had demanded two hundred thousand victims for the guillotine!

He proposed to kill off the enemies of the Revolution to make it perpetual!

Horrible thought!

No wonder it fired the blood of this patriotic peasant maid!

Gaining access to his closely guarded quarters by a subterfuge, she found him in his bath, even then inexorable and given written directions for further slaughter!

He asked her the names of the inimical deputies who had taken refuge in Caen. She told him, and he wrote them down. "That is well! Before a week is over they shall all be brought to the guillotine."

At these words, Charlotte drew from her bosom the knife, and plunged it with supernatural force up to the hilt in the heart of Marat.

"Come to me, my dear friend, come to me," cried Marat, and expired under the blow!

In the Corcoran gallery at Washington is a famous painting of Charlotte, represented as behind the prison bars the day before her execution.

It is a thrilling sad picture, full of sorrow for her suffering country, and of unconquerable hate for her country's enemies.

What a lesson in this tragic story! Two hundred, nay, five hundred thousand people would Marat have sacrificed to his unholy passion of power!

Methods are quite as murderous and inexorable as men, and they number their victims by the millions.

The page of history is full of murders by authority and by mistaken ideas! In the practice of medicine alone how many hundreds of millions have been allowed to die and as many more killed by unjustifiable bigotry and by bungling!

But the age is bettering. Men and methods are improving. A few years ago it was worth one's professional life to advise or permit the use of a proprietary medicine. To-day there are not two physicians in any town in this country who do not regularly prescribe some form of proprietary remedy!

H. H. Warner, famed all over the world as the discoverer of Warner's safe cure, began hunting up the old remedies of the Log Cabin days; after long and patient research he succeeded in securing some of the most valuable, among family records, and called them Warner's Log Cabin remedies—the simple preparations of roots, leaves, balsams and herbs which were the successful standbys of our grandmothers. These simple, old-fashioned sarsaparilla, hops and buchu, cough and consumption and other remedies have struck a popular chord and are in extraordinary demand all over the land. They are not the untried and imaginary remedies of some dabster chemist intent on making money, but the long-sought principles of the healing art which for generations kept our ancestors in perfect health, put forth for the good of humanity by one who is known all over the world as a philanthropist—a lover of his fellow man,—whose name is a guarantee of the highest standard of exellence.

The preparations are of decided and known influence over disease, and as in the hands of our grandmothers they raised up the sick, cured the lame, and bound up the wounds of death, so in their new form but olden power as Log Cabin remedies, they are sure to prove the "healing of the nations."

Corday did the world an incalculable service in ridding France of the bigoted and murderous Marat, just as this man is doing humanity a service by re-introducing to the world the simpler and better methods of our ancestors.

### A Wonderful Sermon.

St. Louis Republic.

From the evidence in the examining trial of Sam Lewis for atempt to murder Jack Dalbey, it appears that Dalbey had been threatening Sam's life, and hence the latter acted in self-defense. He was released from custody. Dalbey is able to be up. The after part of what looked like a tragedy was a comedy at the examining trial. The court was held in a colored church, and as a big meeting was in progress, the colored people from a distance flocked to the old church, filling it completely. An attorney was making his plea for Sam from the rear of the pulpit, delivering a splendid speech, replete with moral and sense, and after court adjourned the colored hearers gathered about him, extravagantly expressing their praise at his efforts as a preacher. "De Lawd, dat's de bestest sermon I ebber listened at!" said one. The discomfited attorney lost no time in getting away from his dusky admirers. But the joke was too good to remain untold.

### The Soul as an Heir-at-Law.

From the St. James' Gazette.

Two sisters in 1862 left to their own souls as the heirs property to the value of £280. Of this the executor, with permission from the archbishop lends £56 to Michael, their nephew, to pay for his education to be afterward returned; £16 he gives in alms, £23 for masses. He proposes to give £4 more in alms, and the rest as honoria for masses. A request is now made to him for the £56 previously lent to Michael to be given as an alms to the young ladies belonging to the same family. The executor seeks from Rome an approval of his past disbursements and authorization for those proposed. The archbishop sanctions the step. Reiffenstuel is quoted to show that money left for the salvation of one's soul and for the glory of God may be lawfully devoted to pious purposes or to the poor, since whatever is expended upon such purposes is spent for the glory of God and the good of the testator's soul. Pitonious teaches the same, and the Sacred Rota has approved of such administration of property. Many masses have been said for the intention. The answer of the cardinals is that no authorization is needed, thus, of course, sanctioning the several disbursements.

## "DOCTORING OLD TIME."

### A Striking Picture—A Revival of Old Time Simplicities.

In one of Harper's issues is given a very fine illustration of Roberts' celebrated painting, known as "Doctoring Old Time." It represents a typical old-timer, with his bellows, blowing the dust from an ancient clock, with its cords and weights carefully secured. One of these clocks in this generation is appreciated only as a rare relic.

The suggestive name, "Doctoring Old Time," brings to our mind another version of the title, used for another purpose.—"Old Time Doctoring."

We learn, through a reliable source, that one of the enterprising proprietary medicine firms of the country, has been for years investigating the formulas and medical preparations used in the beginning of this century, and even before, with a view of ascertaining why people in our great-grandfathers' time enjoyed a health and physical vigor so seldom found in the present generation. They now think they have secured the secret or secrets. They find that the prevailing opinion that then existed, that "Nature has a remedy for every existing disorder," was true and acting under this belief, our grandparents used the common herbs and plants. Continual trespass upon the forest domain, has made these herbs less abundant and has driven them further from civilization, until they have been discarded, as remedial agents because of the difficulty of obtaining them.

H. H. Warner, proprietor of Warner's safe cure and founder of the Warner observatory, Rochester, N. Y., has been pressing investigations in this direction, into the annals of old family histories, until he has secured some very valuable formulas, from which his firm is now preparing medicines, to be sold by all druggists.

They will, we learn, be known under the general title of "Warner's Log Cabin remedies." Among these medicines will be a "sarsaparilla," for the blood and liver, "Log Cabin hops and buchu remedy," for the stomach, etc., "Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy," "Log Cabin hair tonic," "Log Cabin extract," for internal and external use, and an old valuable discovery for catarrh, called "Log Cabin rose cream." Among the list is also a "Log Cabin plaster," and a "Log Cabin liver pill."

From the number of remedies, it will be seen that they do not propose to cure all diseases with one preparation. It is believed by many that with these remedies a new era is to dawn upon suffering humanity and that the close of the nineteenth century will see these roots and herbs, as compounded under the title of Warner's Log Cabin remedies, as popular as they were at its beginning. Although they come in the form of proprietary medicines, yet they will be none the less welcome, for suffering humanity has become tired of modern doctoring and the public has great confidence in any remedies put up by the firm of which H. H. Warner is the head. The people have become suspicious of the effects of doctoring with poisonous drugs. Few realize the injurious effects following the prescriptions of many modern physicians. These effects of poisonous drugs, already prominent, will become more pronounced in coming generations. Therefore we can cordially wish the old-fashioned new remedies the best of success.

* * *

Senator Chandler, from the committee on Indian affairs, favorably reported his bill providing: No allotment of lands in severalty to Indians in pursuance of the severalty act, approved Feb. 8, 1887, or of the appropriation act, approved June 29, 1888, shall be made or approved, unless the allottee desires or intends to make his home upon the lands allotted to him, to cultivate the same or to use it for grazing purposes. This bill is intended to shut off a species of speculation which was started by land sharks almost as soon as the first allotments were made. Hereafter the Indians under this act can be and must be the only beneficiaries of allotments of lands.

* * *

Mrs. Sidney Smith, wife of the assistant ticket agent for the Pennsylvania railroad, was found dead in her bed at Chicago by her husband. She had been suffering from despondency and committed suicide by placing the tube from an open gas jet in her mouth.

* * *

An accident occurred on the Chicago & Atlantic Railway at Kuntz, Ind. A work train with a gang of Italians on board, who were engaged upon repairs on the road, stopped at the tank to take water, when a fast train ran into it, causing a general smash. Three Italians were seriously, though it is not believed fatally, wounded, and from thirty-five to forty others more or less cut or bruised, but not dangerously.

* * *

The members of the Sioux commission, Capt. Pratt, J. G. K. Wright and Rev. Mr. Cleveland, who are at Washington, express themselves as confident of ultimate success in obtaining the acceptance of the treaty. It is thought, however, that it may be necessary for the government to first grant certain concessions upon which the Indians have thus far insisted. Up to the time the commission left the territory, they had obtained 382 signatures accepting the treaty. Out of the 300 Indians at the Crow Creek agency 118, and 240 out of 320 at the Lower Brule agency had signed, but out of the 1,100 at Standing Rock but twenty-four signatures were obtained. It seems to be the opinion of the commission that the only substantial and well founded objection which the Indians have urged is the one of price, and it is probably that they will urge the government to pay the 50 cents per acre for the whole amount—11,000,000 acres. This proposition, it is believed, the Indians will accept.

* * *

Young wives who have old husbands will be glad to know that a New York physician offers to cure snoring for ten dollars; but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure sore throats and colds for 25 cents.

For neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, burns, wounds, etc., use Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents a bottle.

* * *

Charles Brown, a notorious horse thief confined in the county jail at New Lisbon, Ohio, threw snuff in the eyes of the turnkey and escaped. He intended to liberate all the prisoners in the jail.

* * *

The court house at Sac City Iowa, was burned to the ground. Part of the records were destroyed, and possibly all. A prisoner named Charles Carlson perished in the flames, as he was locked up and has not been seen since. The body has not been found, however.

ST. JACOBS OIL
For Stablemen and Stockmen,
THE GREATEST REMEDY KNOWN FOR HORSE AND CATTLE DISEASE.
—CURES—
Cuts, Swellings, Bruises, Sprains, Galls, Strains, Lameness, Stiffness, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Contractions, Flesh Wounds, Stringhalt, Sore Throat, Distemper, Colic, Whitlow, Poll Evil, Fistula, Tumors, Splints, Ringbones and Spavin in its early stages. Apply St. Jacobs Oil in accordance with the directions with each bottle.
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AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES SUCH AS:
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PIMPLES
BLACKHEADS, RED ROUGH, and OILY SKIN prevented or cured by that greatest of all Skin Beautifiers, the
CUTICURA SOAP.
Produces the loveliest, whitest clearest skin, and softest hands. Absolutely pure, delicately medicated, exquisitely perfumed, astonishingly effective, it is simply incomparable as a Skin Soap and for the Toilet, Bath, and Nursery. Sale greater than that of all other medicated toilet soaps in the world. Sold throughout the world.
POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, U. S. A.
Send for "How to Purify and Beautify the Skin."

A Swedish woodchopper named August Bergquest, was found dead in his shanty near Rhinelander, Wis. He was about thirty years of age. There was great excitement over the report that the man had been murdered by tramps but an inquest proved that death resulted from natural causes.

* * *

Patrick Sheil murdered S. S. Atkinson, a drayman, without provocation, at Omaha. Sheil is a saloon keeper, and Atkinson was in his saloon at the time of the murder. Sheil was drunk and was brandishing his revolver when Atkinson remonstrated, telling him he might shoot somebody. With an oath, Sheil pointed at Atkinson with the gun, saying "I will shoot you," and fired. The ball entered Atkinson's heart, killing him instantly. There are rumors of lynching.

* * *

South German newspapers report that the police received warning of an anarchist plot to kill Emperor William during his journey from Munich to Vienna, the route of which was changed.

* * *

### If Good for One, Why Not For You.

GRANTSBURG, Mch 10th, 88

MESSRS. GRIGGS & Co.
Groceries to Consumers at wholesale.
190 & 192 E. 5th St., St. Paul, Minn.

GENTLEMEN.—Goods came all O. K. yesterday. Mrs. M—— says, clean goods, like a clean conscience, will stand the sunlight and investigation and examination at all times. The new customer that ordered at my suggestion, is well pleased. N. A. M.

Send stamp for catalogue. Mention this paper.

* * *

A prairie fire that started four miles north of Ayer, Dak., swept the country north and east for miles. The damage is variously estimated at from $5,000 to $10,000; no insurance. Frost nearly ruined the gra[illegible] fire has finished it in that locality

* * *

### No Cut Rates About This

Only to answer the consta[illegible] good and low priced cough an[illegible] edy do we now introduce our Balsam in three sizes, 25c., 5[illegible] bottle at all druggists.

* * *

L. R. Granus, a gambl[illegible] to the fraternity i[illegible] country made an a[illegible] commit suicide at Helena, ing morphine. Antidotes w[illegible] and his life saved by marchin[illegible] down the street until the effec[illegible] had worn off

* * *

### Consumption, Wasting Dise[illegible]

And General Debility. Doctors [illegible] to the relative value of Cod Li[illegible] Hypophosphites; the one supplying [illegible] and flesh, the other giving nerve power, and acting as a tonic to the digestive and entire system. But in SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable and is easily digested by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil.

* * *

There has been a good deal of complaint against the Northern Pacific and the Manitoba roads, since it has been definitely ascertained that there will be a short wheat crop, because of the grain rates of these two roads. The roads and the commissioners have had several conferences in regard to the matter, and it is expected that arrangements will be made to bring about a reduction.

* * *

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

* * *

E. M. Chown, a switchman in the Illinois Central yards at Cherokee, Iowa, caught his foot in a frog and was shoved along the track 100 feet by car wheels. His thigh and lower part of his body were terribly mangled and he died after seven hours' suffering. He leaves a widow and one child.

Experience.
Teaches that certain vegetables exert in digestion a powerful influence on the blood; deficient nutrition is stimulated, the burdened current is unloaded, and poisons withheld from the parts which they polute and defile. This simple, natural action, purifying the blood, is promptly accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla, a skillful combination of such vegetable extracts, whose active qualities and native excellencies are concentrated by a process peculiar to itself, and found in no other preparation. Hood's Sarsaparilla does actually strain out impurities, removes obstructions, and opens the natural outlets of the system.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar.

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Cold in Head
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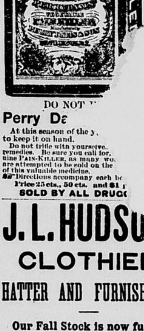

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At this season of the y[illegible] to keep it on hand.
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The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic and Appetizer known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. J. P. ALLEN, Druggist & Chemist, St. Paul, Minn.

Andrew Sarueka, a Finnish woodchopper, was horribly mutilated and instantly killed by a falling tree at Houghton, Michigan.

### Moxie.

Old men use Moxie the year round to keep their nervous system strong enough to support the functions of their body, and mend up the break down of a long business life. The young city bloods to remove the effects from liquors and a night of dissipation. A tumbler full will break a recent intoxication in an hour, with no ill effects of stimulation.

Jacob Bergman, 25 years old and penniless was detained at Castle Garden as a pauper. He admitted that the town of Zurich gave him his passage money and a ticket to Chicago.

### Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.

A thirteen-year-old child of Xaver Raedi of Sleepy Eye, Minn., was drowned in the Cottonwood river. She had been out gathering grapes with other children, and, in crossing the river at the dam, fell in and was drowned before help could be summoned.

"I WISH I could find something that would cure galls and prevent the hair coming in white," is an expression frequently heard. **Veterinary Carbolisalve** will always do it. Sold by Druggists at 50 cents and $1.00.

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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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