

CARPETS, newest designs, at WICKS' BEE HIVE.

Republican Progress

Printed each Wednesday Morning, by
WILLIAM A. GAGE, Editor and Publisher.

IN ADVANCE, \$1.00 a Year

The oldest member of the United States Senate is Justice S. Morrill, of Vermont, who is 76 years of age; the youngest, John E. Kenne, of West Virginia, 38. The oldest members of the House of Representatives are: John T. Wait of Connecticut, 75; Nathaniel B. Eldridge, of Michigan, 73; Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Otho R. Singleton, of Mississippi, 72 each. The youngest are Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, 34; William McAdoo, of New Jersey, and Charles S. Voorhees, of Washington Territory, 33 each.

A letter from Hutchinson, Kansas, in the Woman's Journal, of Boston, says: "Mrs. Helen M. Gougar lately gave two addresses here on 'Woman and the Ballot,' and fairly set the town on fire on the subject. Her addresses were remarkably able and were enthusiastically received." Mrs. Gougar speaks in College Chapel Monday night of next week. We predict that her address will be the oratorical treat of the year.

The Republican Congressmen are said to be having the best time in their lives and the Democrats the worst. The Republicans not being responsible for the legislation to be enacted and having no patronage to bestow, have abundance of rest and leisure, and sit around telling stories, smoking, cracking jokes and enjoying themselves generally. The Democrats on the other hand, being now in charge, are responsible for legislation, and are worried to death by swarms of place hunters, giving them scarcely an hour they can call their own.

The persons interested in Woman's suffrage will be especially glad to hear Mrs. Gougar next Monday night, and those who are not interested will be surprised to find how interesting a subject it is. No matter what we think on the subject, it will be entertaining to hear what may be said in its favor, especially when said as well as Mrs. Gougar has the reputation of saying things.

An examination of a map of the United States will show a strip of land several millions of acres in extent, marked "public land" lying between the States of Kansas and Colorado and Texas. This strip of country was left out by mistake in the original surveys, and is not included in any State or Territorial jurisdiction. Neither is it reached by the United States law. It is wholly without a judicial authority, and is consequently, the abode of the very worst classes in the country. Cattle thieves and criminals of all kinds resort to it as a refuge, and lately cattlemen have partly taken possession of it to evade the action of the President, excluding them from the Indian Territory. There they have established their ranches without molestation.

A mob collected near French Lick, Orange county, last Friday night, went to the house of Bennett Grigsby, and captured Kinder Smith, a relative of the notorious Archer, marched him to the woods near by, where a rope was in readiness, which they placed around his neck, threw it over the limb of a tree, and strung him up till he was nearly dead. He was then lowered and when he had recovered sufficiently to speak he was asked what he knew about the Archer gang and their crimes. On replying that he knew nothing, he was strung up twice more, when he became speechless. A lot of hickory switches were then procured, and he was given forty lashes. He was then allowed to go. Smith had a supply of ammunition on hand and it was stated that he and Samuel Archer and Wm. Jackson had arranged to intimidate the state's witnesses in the Archer cases, or kill them in cold blood; that Samuel Archer had written to them to that effect. Smith boasted that they would shake up that section of the country; but before they could do it the vigilance committee "shook him up."

It is a very significant fact that, according to a report made by Secretary of the Treasury Manning, the expense of draping the public buildings at Washington on the account of the death of General Grant was \$2,419, and upon the death of Vice President Hendricks, \$5,475. The latter did nothing for his country in her hour of peril, while the former will live in history as the man who saved the nation. But then an administration that would put a flag at half mast to honor the memory of an old rebel and thief, like Jake Thompson, could not be expected to pay the same honors to the memory of General Grant as to Thomas A. Hendricks. The American people will not fail to note dis-

tinctions of this character against the soldiers who saved this Government and to apply the remedy at the proper time.

Chewing Slate Pencils!

SOMETHING OF A DELETERIOUS HABIT AMONG CHILDREN.

EVIL EFFECTS OF EATING STATE PENCILS AND SOME REFLECTIONS UPON THE GROWING HABIT—AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

"Your paper ought to say something about the habit of chewing slate pencils, which is so prevalent among school children," said a father of a family to our reporter; coming from such a source it could not fail to have a beneficial effect, and—

"That's all right," said the reporter interrogatively, "but we want some facts. Tell me anything and everything you know about the matter, and, if found worthy of investigation, such investigation shall be made."

"Found worthy of investigation?" was the cry, "why bless you it is an evil, a crying evil, which demands the attention of everyone interested in the health of future generations; and parents and school teachers should use every effort to break it up."

"Is the practice of chewing slate pencils, of recent introduction, or has it existed any length of time?"

"The habit has been known, but it has increased to a lamentable extent during the past few years. I have endeavored to trace its origin, and have reason to believe that it has grown out of an idea entertained by many girls, that the eating of slate pencils beautified their complexion. This belief was strengthened when I found that the majority of those who practiced this habit, were almost exclusively of the feminine gender. I was led to inquire into this matter by the illness of a daughter of mine. While her illness was not serious enough to warrant her being confined to bed, the symptoms were of a peculiar nature, which puzzled not only myself but even the medical man I was compelled to call in. He at first considered the girl to be suffering from an aggravated form of dyspepsia, which appeared decidedly strange, when considering that she was not yet out of her twelfth year. The doctor finally gave it as his opinion that the girl had eaten of some substance other than a natural article of human food. Something totally foreign to the dietary of a civilian life, and was something turned out to be slate pencils."

"The doctor having heard of the practice, had never had a victim of such indulgence under his professional care previous to this, but his suspicions were verified upon questioning the girl. She admitted having chewed slate pencils for a period of time extending over two or three years, and said that she was led into the practice by the example of her schoolmates, who told her that it would make her complexion and teeth lovely."

"Was that result really obtained?"

"Well, that I cannot say positively, though it may have been discernable to others, it was not to me and the physician. I consulted doctors, the result of which could reasonably be expected to follow the consumption of slate pencils. After abstaining from the harmful habit altogether and receiving careful treatment my daughter has recovered her health."

"Not being able to obtain further information from the gentleman in the newspaper I sought a medical acquaintance and proceeded to sound him on the subject."

"Yes, I have heard of this before," said Mr. D. B., "and can assure you it is a very pernicious habit. So far as the immediate effect of eating slate pencils is concerned, there is no danger to be apprehended. But as sure as we exist, disastrous in the extreme will be the effects of a continuance of the habit to those children who have once contracted it."

"To what cause do you attribute the prevalence of the practice?"

"Well, that query is almost beyond my power of reply. Like numerous other customs of more or less evil tendencies which exert their influences over adults, this cropped up in the schoolroom, through the force of habit. Children are so fond of imitating one another in such things, that it is only surprising the prevalence of this habit hurting habit is no more extensive than it appears to be. The idea that chewing slate pencils will beautify the complexion, I know not of what. No sir, the result will be exactly the opposite to that of beautifying the skin."

"You want to know how such an idea obtained promulgation in the first instance?" Well, probably from the fact that those persons who eat clay are said to enhance the beauty of their skin by their daily use of a deposit of clay, which is a common earth.

"What is the nature of all the ills ensuing from indulgence in this habit?" The premonitory symptoms are invariably those of dyspepsia strongly marked. They will sometimes show themselves very suddenly, and at others occupy several days in developing. There is but a slight desire for food, which even if taken, remains indigestible for a considerable length of time owing to the increased discharge of the digestive powers, by the presence of the foreign substance—the chalky slate pencil, which on account of its non-digestive nature, causes no secretion of gastric juice. At times, the membranes of the stomach are highly irritated and inflamed, in this case the suffering is intense. An unquenchable thirst is also present, and the face becomes either a cadaverous hue or a peculiar swelling of the skin and eyes take place. Contraction of the muscles of the stomach will also supervene, and cause most painful sufferings. But a whole complication of disorders is liable to follow and—the treatment? Oh well, I cannot go into that now, the first thing to be done is the breaking off of the habit, and every person having children under their care should give the matter attention."

"Mrs. Helen M. Gougar sails for Europe on the Cunard steamer, 'Servia,' May 29th. She goes to Ireland to study the Irish questions

(in which she has been deeply interested for several years),—upon Irish soil. She will travel extensively in England, Scotland and Wales, and visit Paris before her return. The Gougaras as one of the strong orators among American women. We hope a large number of our citizens will give themselves the pleasure of hearing her."

THE DEMS. HAVE SOME FUN.

A Contest for a Chairmanship.

FIRST CIRCUS OF THE SPRING OF '86.

Ever since John M. McGee arrived from Washington City it has been rumored that the Democrats were to hold a convention in the court house of this place, to appoint Matson delegates to the congressional convention, but aside from a brief advertisement in the Courier stating that a meeting would be held on the 20th, nothing was known. Not a poster was seen, and it is said that none were printed, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. H. J. Feltus, Secretary of the central committee, is the owner of a printing office, and the Chairman is his deputy in the post office. In lieu of posters, however, word was conveyed to all portions of Monroe county by runners, who were sent to every township, exhorting the Matson men to gird on their armor and come in force. The anti-Matson men had not been idle in the meantime, and had marshaled their hosts till all answered to the roll-call.

As a result there was quite a large attendance at the meeting, which was rapped to order at 12 o'clock on Saturday afternoon by Lon. D. Rogers, Chairman of the central committee. He said the meeting was called to choose a new central committee, and to select delegates to the several conventions. He then proceeded to make a speech, in which he pleaded for harmony. He said "here ought to be no revengeful feelings among the Democracy, there ought to be no personal hates to avenge, and there should be no bitterness because some one has not done you all the favors you ask."

The tenor of Mr. Rogers' ingenuous speech was an apology for Matson.

Cal. Worrall introduced a resolution in his own behalf, in substance, that the candidate for Representative from Monroe county who had the greatest number of delegates, should be the man for the entire delegation to vote for in convention. (Cal. thinks he's that individual.) R. A. Fulk made his first speech on this resolution, and he made a rattling one, too. He said he had acted with the Democracy for 16 years, and had worked honestly and conscientiously, that Worrall came to him before he had thought that Matson hadn't voted as he believed he should on all measures, and Mr. Fulk rose superior to his party all through his speech. Worrall came back at him about giving away private conversations, but Worrall's resolution failed.

John East introduced a resolution telling what a great man Matson is—how he'd removed all the postmasters and how the Democracy would have all their feet in the trough before the Presidential election day rolls around. It was there that he hit 'em hard, and a perfect barrel of noises followed, among which could be heard, "order!" "go on!" "pull 'em off!" "go in Dank!" etc.

Spencer was then heard to say, during a temporary lull in the storm: "I desire to be heard or to be choked down." This produced a roar of laughter, and Dr. Campbell finished his speech, after which Mr. Spencer again took the floor in opposition to John R. East, and in favor of John K. Anderson for Chairman. At this point Mr. East withdrew from the contest, and Jno. K. Anderson was unanimously elected Chairman—a triumph for the anti-Matson faction. Mr. Anderson made a brief but handsome speech in acknowledgment of the honor, and suggested the election of a Secretary. Peter Dill was elected Secretary, and H. J. Feltus was made Assistant. Here in the person of Mr. Dill, was another anti-Matson man.

John McGee made a motion that the townships retire to certain designated places (so they might go through the forms of selecting delegates and committeemen). John C. Dolan moved that one man from each township be selected, and that the twelve retire and choose their committees, as it would be less cumbersome. Mr. Spencer objected to any man (McGee) coming from Washington City to dictate to people here who should be selected, or how it should be done, and got in some good "body blows." John East spoke against Mr. Dolan's motion, and called it "one man power," "undemocratic," etc. As

a result the townships retired bodily, except those members who could not find the places that had been selected the evening previous. A number of the Washington tp. delegation did not go out into the rain, and they prepared a list of delegates selected at a meeting held in the court room.

The townships were out over a half-hour, and assembled slowly when they did finish their business, many of them stopping to "see a man," on the way to the convention room. While waiting for the re-assembling of the convention, a number of the fathers of Democracy sat around discussing events. Bro. Roseberry, who once represented the Democracy in the legislature, said to Bro. Mat. McPhetridge: "Why this is disgraceful—and before to-morrow morning it will be telegraphed all over the country as a drunken mob."

The convention finally reassembled, and the townships were called for reports. When Washington tp. was called two reports were offered—one from those who went out, and another from those who remained in the house—Mr. Spencer representing the latter. Mr. Spencer rose to a question of privilege, and several of the emissaries of the ways and means committee tried to put him down, with yells, howls and hideous noises, but he gallantly maintained his ground. After giving the Matsonites the liveliest fight they had had for many days, Mr. Spencer withdrew his report.

R. W. Miers introduced a resolution instructing the county to vote in judicial convention for Jas. F. Morgan for Prosecutor. R. W. Miers introduced a resolution endorsing Hon. Jno. W. Buskirk for Congress, and instructing the county to vote and work for him in convention.

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ALLOWANCES.

MADE BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

At the: March Term, 1886:

Poor.—
Robertson Bros., \$20.00; Wicks & Co., 14.00; A. H. Wilson, 20.00; Thos. A. Todd, 26.00; P. B. Martin, 1.50; J. T. Robertson, 31.70; W. D. McNeely, 6.80; W. T. Blair, 5.35; S. K. Rorer, 33.10; Perring & Co., 4.00; Andrew Moritz, 7.80; Wilson Adams, 31.30; J. M. Carroll, 20.00; Perry & Co., 14.00; J. M. Carroll, 20.00; J. C. Chapman, 44.80; E. P. Adams, 22.50; C. Van Zandt, 21.00; A. H. Wilson, 4.20; Collins & Co., 100.40; Howe & Son, 3.75; E. L. Anderson, 8.00; Kinsler Bros., 6.00; Theo. Thrasher, 5.00; A. K. Dowden, 10.10; W. Decker, 12.00; J. B. Bender, 15.00; Kirk & Co., 40.40; J. T. Woodward, 13.00; M. Burke, 13.00; M. Crum, 20.00; Perry Bros., 32.70; F. L. Blompson, 20.40; D. W. McCall & Co., 35.06; Jus. H. Kirby, 18.00; McCall & Co., 14.44; Wm. J. Allen, 20.20; Milton High, 14.43; J. N. Alexander, 18.30; M. Howe & Son, 15.12; Moose Kirby, 7.35; Roseberry & Cron, 19.85; Kirby & Need, 33.97; W. B. Hughes, 5.25; W. T. Blair, 10.35; C. C. Turner, 4.50; C. McCollin, 3.00; U. M. Meadows, 1.10; Wm. Hall, 10.00; McPhetridge & Co. 5.85; J. C. Dolan, 1.50; J. M. Hinkle, 3.10.

Poor.—
Collins & Co., \$30.90; Riley & Co., 50.18; Baldwin & Co., 35.06; Jus. H. Kirby, 18.00; McCall & Co., 14.44; Wm. J. Allen, 20.20; Milton High, 14.43; J. N. Alexander, 18.30; M. Howe & Son, 15.12; Moose Kirby, 7.35; Roseberry & Cron, 19.85; Kirby & Need, 33.97; W. B. Hughes, 5.25; W. T. Blair, 10.35; C. C. Turner, 4.50; C. McCollin, 3.00; U. M. Meadows, 1.10; Wm. Hall, 10.00; McPhetridge & Co., 5.85; J. C. Dolan, 1.50; J. M. Hinkle, 3.10.

—Asylum.—
D. W. Browne, \$8.25; W. M. Alexander, 51.67; Isaac Claman, 200.00; Jno. B. Hazell, 276.00; J. M. Hinkle, 36.70; John P. Farrell, 23.00; W. M. A. Kirby, 28.00; J. H. Fulford, 28.00.

—Specific.—
Isaac Claman \$18.50; J. M. McGee, 8.00; J. B. Hazell, 5.30; W. M. Alexander, 3.25.

—Public Buildings.—
H. Lindley, \$4.55; E. P. Adams, 2.00; C. McNamee, 80.00; W. J. Allen, 6.05; W. B. Hughes, 4.55; Isaac Claman, 5.00; Wm. Hall, 10.00; McPhetridge & Co. 5.85; J. C. Dolan, 1.50; J. M. Hinkle, 3.10.

—Roads.—
Joseph E. Henley, 10.90; Wm. H. Weyl, 3.00; Ervin Grimes, 3.00; Seth Tatun, 3.00; D. W. Browning, 10.00; H. Mattingly, 1.50; Allen Gaskins, 3.00; Sam Clancy, 1.50; Joseph E. Henley, 10.00; David Stewart, 12.00.

—Books.—
W. B. Burford, \$332.91; E. P. Cole, 8.25.

—Advertising.—
H. J. Feltus, \$4.00; S. W. Bradfute, 45.30; Wm. A. Gable, 112.55.

—Insure.—
J. H. Burkhart, \$1.00; D. Burkhart, 1.00; John Tatun, 1.00; Robert Baker, 1.00; George Fox, 1.00; Lewis M. Duncan, 1.00; Hannah Koch, 2.00.

—Prisoners.—
J. M. Hinkle, \$149.85.

—Wylie Pike.—
J. H. Fulford, \$7.00; J. P. Farrell, 7.00; W. M. A. Kirby, 7.00