LIVE ISSUES.

Ringing Speeches Delivered at Various Places in Iowa by Able and Far-Seeing Men.

Senator Allison at Dubuque, Gov. Larrabee at Odebolt, and Ex-Gov. Gear at Mediapolis.

Points Made Well Worthy of Perusal by Both Democrats and Republicans.

[From the Chicago Inter Ocean.]

The Iowa Republicans can always be depended upon to say something that has the true ring of Republicanism about it. In Iowa the questions of free ballot, universal education, national authority, and protection to home industry are never counted as "dead issues." On Tuesday, Oct. 4, all Iowa was vocal to pure and undefiled Republican sentiment. Its tried and true senior Senator, Allison, to whom the voice of the State is due and will gladly be given as a candidate for the Presidency, the efficient present and future Governor, Larrabee, ex-Governor Gear, Lieutenant Governor Hull, United States Senator Wilson, and a host of others less known but equally fervent, and, it may be, equally able, champions of an American policy, opened the State campaign in due form and with vigor that gives assurance of victory.

Senator Allison.

Senator William B. Allison formally opened the campaign in Northeastern Iowa, with a speech before a great audience at West Union. He devoted his speech chiefly to National affairs, discussing the subject of interstate commerce, the Treasury surplus, the public land policy, civil-service reform, and other leading issues.

On the question of the Treasury surplus, he said, among other things: "It must be borne in mind that tax laws can only originate in the House of Representatives, and that the Senate has no power under the Constitution until the House acts, so that the whole responsibility for this failure to reduce taxes rests upon the late House of Representatives, or did so rest until the 4th of March, 1887. From that time until now the President shares this responsibility, because it was his duty, the last House having failed, to immediately assemble Congress in extra session for the purpose of reducing taxes, to relieve the people from the excessive burdens of taxation. This the President did not do, and by his non-action, nine months of the present Congress has passed away without opportunity being given for the consideration of this question."

Mr. Allison, in conclusion, and in summing up, said: You naturally, after this review, ask what has the Democratic party accomplished in power? It elected a President who, before election and after election, and before inauguration, and repeatedly since, in messages and public utterances, professed the greatest solicitude for a pure and non-partisan civil service. But in his conduct he has wholly failed to provide such service, and has prostituted the service wholly to party purposes and uses; first stealthily, but recently without disguise, as witness its prostitution in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York, controlling caucuses and conventions, notably in New York, where the Chairman of the Examining Board of New York City actively sought to control delegations to the State convention, and now the establishment of political associations of clerks and employes in the departments to control caucuses and elections, in violation of the letter and spirit of the civil-service law, without protest from the heads of departments, or the Executive, so far as is known.

In its foreign policy, it has been irresolute and weak. In its financial policy it has urged the destruction of greenbacks and the repeal of the silver coinage acts, so that by force of these two measures there would be a destruction of our paper circulation, and the establishment of the single standard of gold. Promising to reduce the surplus, it has increased that surplus to the extent of $74,000,000, withdrawing large sums from production, labor, and business.

Promising to reduce taxes it has absolutely and completely failed to do so, whereby from month to month large sums, unnecessary for the operations of the Government are drawn from the people into the Treasury, thus continuing to depress the labor industries and business of the country.

We have seen the Democratic party demonstrate its sectionalism in its power, in its policies, and in its leaders, holding that control in one section united now by a sentiment as it was formerly by a simple interest. This sectional control dominates at home and abroad, in the departments, and in the country, and in the House of Representatives, as I have shown.

Governor Larrabee.

Governor Larrabee opened his campaign at Odebolt, giving a clear and forcible exposition of the principles of his party. Following is a synopsis of his remarks on some of the prominent questions at issue: The Governor began by comparing the Government to a private corporation, in the affairs of which all stockholders have an interest. The essential thing is to select judicious and honest officials to manage its affairs and then agree upon its policy that will best promote the interests of all. Men may differ in this, but they should honestly endeavor to determine the best policy to be pursued. Referring to national politics, the Governor said that the Republican party, in favoring protection to American industries, is endeavoring to carry out the policy of the fathers of the Republic. The desire to foster home industries led to the throwing off of the British yoke. And after the nation was established, the second bill passed by Congress was one for the raising of revenue, and the encouragement of home industries. The South, being devoted to cotton raised by slave labor, did not feel an interest in the building up of manufactures at the North, and clamored for free trade. Yielding to that clamor, Congress in 1816 reduced the duty on imports. The depression following was so marked that, after a sad experience covering a period of eight years, the protectionists succeeded in restoring the tariff. Speaking of this experience, Henry Clay said he never saw worse times than during the seven years preceding the restoration nor better times than followed the restoration of the protective duties. The Calhoun nullification movement in the South led to the re-enactment of the low tariff, and hard times followed till 1842, when protection was again adopted. The free-trade acts of 1846 produced a similar result of disaster, though the evil effects were somewhat mitigated by the discovery of gold in California and the loss of crops for three successive years in Europe and a period of foreign wars. But in 1857 the legitimate result of free-trade legislation was exhibited, and that expression lasted until the Republican party succeeded to power and at once established the policy of protection to American industries. During the twenty-four years of Republican rule, despite the waste and expense of the war, this policy of protection has given the country an era of unequaled prosperity. The highest prices has been paid for labor and the products of the farm.

The threat of tariff reduction implied in the recent success of free-trade Democracy has produced a paralyzing effect upon our industries. And this shows what would be the evil results if that threat is carried into execution. We are again declining toward the normal condition of things under Democratic rule. Wheat and cattle have been lower in Chicago since the inauguration of a Democratic President than at any time within thirty years. History but repeats itself. Democratic rule always tends to low prices of labor and produce.

The Governor spoke with force on the transportation question. He said there should be ample provisions to secure the enforcement of the laws, both State and National, against pooling, rebates, discrimination, special rates, etc. The interstate law should be perfected wherein it is found deficient and the State should supplement it.

Referring to the liquor law, he said it gains in popularity wherever it is enforced. The court records show even from the effects of partial enforcement a decrease of crime and reduction of criminal expenditures. Our jails and penitentiaries are being gradually depopulated. The saloon in Iowa is daily losing ground and sympathy. My own opinion concerning "respectable saloons" has undergone considerable change. The Governor dwelt at length upon the financial condition of the State, showing that its affairs have been economically administered. In closing he highly complimented his colleagues on the ticket.

Ex-Governor Gear.

The Hon. John H. Gear opened the campaign at Mediapolis, delivering an eloquent speech, in which he reviewed the acts of the Democratic administration, contrasting its promises with its acts of fulfillment, taking up the further promises of Democrats and putting against all this the work done by the Republicans both at home in Iowa and by the General Government when under Republican control.

He began with the quotation from a Democratic paper asking the question as to what the country had lost by turning the Republicans out of office, and in answering this question pointed out some of the losses. The country had lost by the change the guidance of that patriotic influence which, while succeeding the Democratic party in 1861, found a depleted treasury, its army and navy scattered, and the contents of its national arsenals transferred to the control of the South, and led the country safely through four years of war and the reconstruction of the States in rebellion. By turning Republicans out the country had lost that wise financial policy which reduced the debt and made the nation's paper equal to gold and silver. It had lost that influence which had dignified labor and given it a better reward than anywhere else in the civilized world. It had made all men free and equal before the law.

By turning the Republicans out of office the country had gained the rule of a party which, when a President was chosen distasteful to it, raised the standard of rebellion and strove to rend asunder the Republic; it had gained the knowledge that the giant wrong which had so long ruled and polluted the nation still lives in spirit; it had gained an administration which had been able to devise no policy for the revision of the revenue laws except the horizontal reduction of the tariff, and failing in that declared in favor of a tariff for revenue only, which meant free trade; it had gained a President who had vetoed more acts of Congress than all the other Presidents since the formation of the Government; it had gained an administration which in all its conventions offered a "sop" to the Irish by adopting resolutions in sympathy with "home rule" in Ireland, yet turned a deaf ear to the 600,000 intelligent people in Dakota who are knocking at the door of Congress for admission, refusing their request for the sole reason that the people of that flourishing Territory are in sympathy with Republican principles.

The country had gained a President who had been so forgetful of the patriotic services of the men who shed their blood for the preservation of the Union as to offer to restore the captured flags to the men who fought under them to destroy the Government. It had gained an administration which declared itself in favor of civil-service reform and still indulged in the work of turning out faithful public servants in the name of offensive partisans.

The country had gained an administration which during its long lease of power prior to 1861 never enacted a law in the interest of the labor of this country. The Republicans had passed the homestead law, and adopted the policy of protecting the industries of this country, by which they had been fostered until labor was much better rewarded here than anywhere else in the world. The speaker here took up the arguments of Democrats against protection and demolished each by simply quoting their own statistics.

Then turning from National to State politics, he called attention to the question of the right of a State to control corporations created by and under State laws. Iowa was the first State to take this step. In 1874 the granger law was adopted, which prescribed the maximum schedule of rates for the carrying of freight and passengers. This had been the first law in the interest of the people as against the corporations, and the interstate commerce law followed in the same line, and was passed by Republicans. He pointed out the provisions of the new law, and indorsed it. It had not given the relief expected, because it was changing old and settled customs, and in the nature of things would require time. But much of the dissatisfaction had grown out of the unaccountable delay of the President in complying with the provisions of the law. The law provided for the immediate appointment of a commission who were to have sixty days to study and formulate a policy of enforcing the law, but the President neglected to appoint this commission until a few days before this law went into operation. The gentlemen had no time to study the law, and they were under the necessity of suspending it in cases, that they might investigate and not do wrong to any people.

But the people of the United States could hardly expect to realize perfection in a single act of Congress, and that the first one on the question. We could with reason hope that with a few amendments, such as time would dictate, that the question was near a satisfactory settlement. The Parliament of Great Britain had during the last fifty years enacted over 3,300 laws of control over railroads in that country and had not yet solved the transportation problem. Great Britain had little more than double the mileage of railroads that belonged to the State of Iowa alone.

Ex-Gov. Gear then called attention to the difference between the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties in Iowa on the transportation question.

The Georgian and His Melon.

The true Georgia epicurean never approaches a watermelon until he has turned his back upon the effete civilization of the city. The slaughter of the melon represents a sacrifice which is as much out of place at a dinner table as a dish of deviled crabs at a satyr's feast. It is an idyl of the fields that becomes a very dreary thing, indeed, robbed of its surroundings. The preparations for the simple ceremony are few. One must go into the patch at early dawn, when the dew on the grass is heavy enough to wet his trousers nearly to the knees, and stealthily, even though committing no trespass—but if it be a trespass so much the better—remove a melon to the pellucid bottom of a spring. At about 11 o'clock, when the sun is high and the heat is trembling along the surface of the field, he should quietly carry his prize over to a snake fence, under the shade of a persimmon tree, and, having drawn a jack-knife's blade only rind-deep longitudinally around the melon, thump the latter upon the top rail until the inner structure is ruptured. A pious man will lift his soul in prayer when the luscious red interior, full of black eyes, is exposed, but this is not usually considered necessary.

The officiating priest then seats himself flat aground and prepares for the final ceremony. Never in his life does a man feel the need of company less than at such a moment. A melon invariably divides with a hollow in one half and a great bulging cliff of meat in the other. If there be company present, the struggle that ensues between appetite and politeness scars the soul beyond repair. No man living ever tendered the fat half of a melon to another, and reserved for himself the hollow delusion, but felt his existence embittered. No, absolute solitude at this critical moment is the greatest boon that can be conferred; in fact, it is necessary to the harmony of the idyl. If he be alone, the epicure, as our Boston friend would call him, pries out hunks of red meat with his knife, and uses his fingers after the primitive manner of the true child of the soil to convey them to his mouth; and as he eats, being skilled, the black seeds drop from the corner of his mouth upon the bosom of the grand old mother earth, and the mocking bird, balanced upon the topmost branch far above him, furnishes the hidden music for the feast.—*Macon Telegraph.*

A Blow to the German Machine.

The worst blow that the German machine has yet received came to-day. W. Benton Crisp, President of the Democratic City Convention, the organization that fixes dates for the primaries and runs the municipal election machinery, resigned, and in a strong letter gives his reasons. He declares that the present Democratic City Convention does not, as it is intended, "represent the Democratic party, but it registers simply the decrees of a few unscrupulous persons."—*Baltimore special.*

THOSE who command themselves command others.

HUMOR.

IF you want a wen removed, consult the know-wenest surgeon you can find.

THE reason figures won't lie is because they always stand for something.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know how long eels live. About the same as short eels, we suppose.—*Texas Siftings.*

IT is said of the poor whites of North Carolina that when they move all they have to do is to pour a dipper of water on the fire and call the dog.

RESERVED power in a man may not be seen, but it is frequently there. A policeman sitting on his beat is full of it.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

THE author of "Home, Sweet Home," never had a home; and George MacDonald, who has eleven children, is the author of "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood."

"DO YOU rectify mistakes here?" asked a gentleman as he stepped into a drug store. "Yes, sir, we do, if the patient is still alive," replied the urbane clerk.

A LADY who advertised for a girl "to do light housework," received a letter from an applicant who said her health demanded sea air, and asked to know where the light-house was situated.

A SIX-YEAR-OLD boy whose father is a musician, was very restless the other night, and could not go to sleep. Finally, as a last resort, he called out: "Papa, please play your cornet! That always makes me tired!"

"MY dear, why are the eggs always hard at breakfast now?" asked Mr. Snagga. "They must be eggs of the new hens," replied Mrs. Snagga, thoughtfully. "The new hens! Why should their eggs be hard?" "They are Plymouth Rocks, you know."

"DID you tell your daughter that I would give her one-half of all my property if she would marry me?" said a rich old widower to the father of a sweet sixteen. "Yes, I told her." "What did she say?" "Said she would have the whole hog or none."—*Newman Independent.*

A SENSIBLE father promised to afford his daughter, a mincing young damsel who divided her time pretty equally between the looking-glass and the public promenade, a pleasant surprise if she would learn the art of cooking. When she had done so he surprised her by dismissing the cook.

"I AM going to buy a light coat to match these pantaloons," he remarked to his wife the other day, "and a light pair of gloves to match the coat, and a light soft hat to match——" "Your head, I suppose," interrupted the spouse, gently, and the household knew no harmony that day.—*Elmira Gazette.*

A GENTLEMAN was staying at a country house, when, hearing a great clatter below one morning, he looked out and saw a couple of grooms holding one of the servant maids on a horse, which they led with difficulty once round the yard. He asked them what it all meant. "Well, you see, sir," said they, "we're going to take the horse to market to be sold, and we want to be able to say that he has carried a lady."

A WELL-TO-DO but very careful gentleman recently told a friend in good faith that he had discovered how to save on his butter bills. "Just spread your bread with butter," said he; "then scrape it off as closely as you can, and hold the buttered side down when you eat it. Your tongue strikes the butter at once, and you get just as much flavor as if you had three times as much butter and ate it the other way."

"WE must apologize for the wretched appearance of the *Calliope* this week," says one of the *Bell's* Dakota exchanges, "we having been utterly unable to do the paper justice. Our wife arrived from the East early in the week, and instead of fighting it out with the lady we married since coming to this place they both fell upon us and pounded us very nearly to a jelly. When we explain that we write this holding the pencil with our teeth the reader will readily see how impossible it was for us to make this issue what we would desire."—*Dakota Bell.*

Not So Valuable, After All.

A gentleman being about to move his family to the country, and having a horse that he desired to send by rail, applied to a friend who is powerful among railroad men to secure convenient transportation for him at a reasonable price. The horse was duly shipped in charge of a groom, and after going a small part of the distance was transferred at a certain junction to another line. At this point the freight agent inquired the value of the horse, inasmuch as the railroad company charges for transportation according to the worth of the animal. "Money wouldn't buy him," replied the faithful John. "This is the best horse that ever traveled over your road, and if anything happens to him it will cost you a big pile," and thereupon he launched out in a eulogy of the animal that Maud S. or Bucephalus would hardly have deserved. The fact was that the beast was a good, intelligent family horse, a pet of the children, and worth in the market about $225. The agent telegraphed to headquarters that a highly valuable horse was offered for shipment, and requested instructions. "Send him on and charge $75," was the reply. The horse reached its destination, and so in due time did the bill, to the horror and amazement of the owner. Inquiries and explanations followed, the charge was reduced, and the faithful Dobbin was deprived of his short-lived glory.—*Boston Post.*

The Last of the Jerseymen.

With pallid face and feverish limbs he tottered to the back porch of the hotel and sounded a dreadful horn of warning, like the dying Roland when Charlemagne and all his peerage fell by Fontarabia.

He was a mosquito.

And the swift-winged denizens of the bushes thronged around him.

"Friends," he murmured feebly, "my time is short, but I can still do you some service. Beware yon beautiful city girl who sits gazing out upon the sea. I have tasted the rich bloom of her cheek and behold, I die! It was Venetian red."

And he rolled over.

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"I think Jersey is a much-abused place," said the maiden, rising from her chair. "I'm sure the mosquitoes haven't troubled me a bit."—*Tid-Bits.*

Leaving Out the Romance.

"There is, after all, a deplorable lack of romance in this progressive age of ours," said a gentleman in one of our jewelry stores. "In days gone by the betrothal ring was considered as a sort of love token and the maiden who received it wore it and doted upon it because of the spirit in which it was given. Now, however, the girls are very particular and it is no unusual thing for them to come here with their engagement rings and have settings changed or some other little matter that doesn't just suit them corrected. Now, that sort of thing is calculated to knock romance higher than a kite."—*Williamsport (Pa.) Grit.*

FORKS are a comparatively modern invention and were first known in Italy toward the end of the fifteenth century. They began to be known in France toward the end of the sixteenth century, and were introduced into England in 1606, just fourteen years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

—The following patents have been issued to Indiana inventors: William P. Bollenbacher, Bloomington, cigar box; Thomas B. Carroll, Indianapolis, apparatus for regulating pressure; John P. Dodds and E. Dawson, assignors to L. Shultz, Terre Haute, piston or valve rod packing; John A. Evans and L. A. Teagle, Richmond, sash operator for green-houses; Rufus R. Gillespie, Fort Wayne, garment adjuster; George W. Hays, Goshen, back rest; Andrew E. Hoffman, Fort Wayne, feed mechanism for saw-mill carriage; Lewis McNutt, Brazil, shade exhibitor; Ora M. Miller, Greensburg, extensible seat; Lucian R. Oakes, Valparaiso, milk cooler; George W. Smith, assignor of one-half to C. H. Cartwallader, Union City, box; Levi Sutherland, Indianapolis, thill coupling; John A. Witmer, Wakarusa, road cart; Theophilus A. and S. B. Wylie, Bloomington, instrument for describing circles; Harvey B. Yaryan, assignor of two-thirds to J. H. Watson and C. N. Vancleave, Crawfordsville, reach coupling.

—One evening recently, as Wilber Hadley, the son of a prominent farmer living seven miles north of Plainfield, returned home from school, he found all the members of the family away from home. Entering the house quietly, he was startled by a burglar rushing past him. He had barely recovered from his astonishment when a second thief appeared at the head of the stairs. Wilbur produced a revolver and commanded the burglar to surrender, when the thief bounded down the stairway and attempted to escape. At this moment Wilbur fired, the ball taking effect in the burglar's thigh, but only disabled him for a second, when he continued his way. Several minor articles were found missing by the young man, who then proceeded to track the thieves. Following the blood drops a short distance, the burglar was found lying in some high weeds. He was taken in charge, and is unknown.

—The dreaded hog cholera appears to be spreading in the north part of Wabash County. A gentleman from a point five miles northwest of Wabash states that during the past three weeks fully 400 hogs have died in his neighborhood alone, the value of the animals being from $7 to $8 each. The finest and healthiest hogs seem to be attacked first, those from seven to eight months old and weighing about 150 pounds being most susceptible to the malady. The symptoms are drowsiness, bleeding at the nose and a deaf and dumb condition. If the scourge continues, very little pork will be marketed from the north part of the county. Nothing has been found to check the cholera.

—The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Kokomo District, North Indiana Conference M. E. Church, have elected the following officers: President, Mrs. J. E. Ervin, of Kokomo; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. H. D. Daniels, of Logansport; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. G. Miller, of Peru; Treasurer, Mrs. W. E. Mowbray, of Peru. Mrs. J. E. Ervin, of this city, was chosen a delegate to the annual convention of the northwest branch of the W. F. M. S., which convenes in Milwaukee Oct. 12. The next district annual meeting will be held at Peru in September, 1888.

—The telephone crisis at Logansport has at last come. All contracts which the telephone company made with its subscribers when it introduced its extortionate toll-system some three months ago has expired, and with their expiration a large number abandoned its service. At one time there was about 200 instruments in use in the city, while at present there are only about one-fourth that number. The indictment and arrest of Manager Dunseth will unquestionably be the means of a similar move being inaugurated throughout the State.

—A fine-blooded bull, belonging to Mr. Conden, a farmer of Cass County, was bitten by a dog. A few days ago it became suddenly mad, and tearing across the field, gored about a dozen fine heifers, valued at over $2,500. It then jumped a high fence and started for Logansport. Two of Conden's hired hands, who witnessed the unusual actions of the animal, mounted horses and pursued him to within a mile of the city, when they shot him, just as he was making for a party of children who were out nutting.

—Shortly after the war a wagon loaded with barreled cement was upset on the levee, at Jeffersonville, and a greater portion of the load rolled into the river. Recently, while a number of men were at work repairing the wharf-logs, the contents of one barrel was found lying in the water. The cooperage had long since rotted away, but the cement had remained together and had become as hard as stone.

—The lifeless body of Michael Ryan was found by the side of the Panhandle track, a mile and a half east of Upland. Ryan was a farm hand employed by James Palmer. The day previous he had gone on a big spree, and when he started home was scarcely able to walk. It is presumed he lay down on the track and was killed by the cars. He was 45 years old, and so far as known has no living relatives.

—The Randolph County Board of Education has resolved upon measures to have representative work of the schools of the county exhibited at the next county institute, and also at the county fair. At least 150 of the teachers of the county will take up the reading-circle work. The average length of school terms in the county will be six months.

—A hired man, working for Joseph Dant, a farmer near Vincennes, after cleaning a revolver, laid it down on a table. Mr. Dant's 8-year-old daughter picked it up and it went off, wounding the child—probably fatally.

—The Randolph County Agricultural Society has elected the following officers: Directors, John Frazer, Albert Canfield, A. J. Cranor, James Adkins, Frank Judge, Lewis N. Cook, and George Hiatt; President, N. T. Butts; Vice President, Abraham Sheeley; Secretary, Hon. J. W. Macey; Treasurer, Frank Moorman.

—Gas has been struck at Atlanta at a depth of 976 feet, and eighteen inches in the Trenton rock. It carries a flame from a six-inch pipe to a height of eight or ten feet, and when fully developed is expected to become a gusher.

—Wilson Hunt, a stock-raiser of Madison Township, Montgomery County, was set upon by a drove of hogs, which he was feeding, recently, and sustained severe injuries, his hip-bone being broken. It was only by the arrival of help that his life was saved.

—Grant Houston, brakeman on a fast mail train, while waving his handkerchief at his sweetheart at Straughn's Station, was struck on the head by an iron crane alongside the track and fatally hurt.

—Thomas B. Powell has filed his bond, and his commission as postmaster at Wilmington has been issued.

—A barn of William Cobb, of Marion Township, Boone County, was destroyed by fire. This is the third barn burned in that neighborhood within the past month.

—Isaac Taylor was killed in a mine at Glendale by the iron cage, which fell a distance of forty feet, crushing him to death.

—John Jones shot and killed himself at Fort Wayne, after an unsuccessful attempt to murder his wife.

—The mills of the Bloomington Roller Mill Company were destroyed by fire. Loss, $80,000.

—The ministers of Indianapolis will probably organize a Law and Order League.

Trying Hour for Mark.

As every one knows, Mr. Clemens first met his beautiful wife while on the famous voyage of the Quaker City, and he pursued his acquaintance after their return so closely that at last the young lady's papa one day called the ardent and devoted Mark into his private study and said, after some preamble:

"Mr. Clemens, I have something to say to you which bears upon a subject of grave importance, at least to me and mine. You have been coming here for some time, and your manner leaves no doubt in my mind as to your object. Now, my daughter's welfare is very dear to me, and before I can admit you to her society on the footing of a suitor to her hand I would like to know something more than I do about you and your antecedents, etc. Stop a minute. You must remember that a man may be a 'good fellow' and a pleasant companion on a voyage, and all that, but when it is a question as grave as this a wise father tries to take every precaution before allowing his daughter's affections to become engaged, and I ask of you, as a gentleman, that you shall give me the names of some of your friends in California, to whom I may write and make such inquiries as I deem necessary; that is if you still desire our friendship."

It was now Mark Twain's turn. "Sir," said he, bowing profoundly, as became a young man who respects his hoped-for father-in-law, "your sentiments are in every way correct. I approve of them myself, and hasten to add that you have not been mistaken in my sentiments toward your daughter, whom, I may tell you candidly, seems to me to be the most perfect of her sex, and I honor your solicitation for her welfare. I am not only perfectly willing to give you references, but I am only too glad to have an opportunity to do so, which my natural modesty would have prevented me from offering. Therefore permit me to give you the names of a few of my friends. I will write them down. First is Lieutenant General John McComb, Alexander Badlam, General Lander, and Colonel W. H. L. Barnes. They would all lie for me just as I would for them under like circumstances."

This conclusion broke the old man all up, and he never asked more references nor wrote to those gentlemen.—*Indianpolis Journal.*

Legend of White-Horse Rock.

Many years ago a well-to-do English family emigrated to this country and settled near Plymouth, near what is now White-Horse Beach. The daughter of the family, a fair young girl, had a lover in England, to whom she was to be married. The day for the wedding was set, the bridal garments were prepared, and the lover set sail for America.

Every day the maiden, mounted on a white horse, would ride along the beach, gazing seaward with longing eyes. At length came the news that the ship and all on board were lost. The girl was prostrated with the shock and became a prey to melancholy.

The day the marriage was to have taken place she donned her bridal finery, mounted her steed, and rode away, never to return. It is supposed that she perished in the sea which had ingulfed her betrothed. At all events so the legend has it, one night in the year, the anniversary of that never-to-be wedding, a beautiful girl, clad in white, and sitting on a white horse, is to be seen on the huge rock which rises just off the beach, and which is now known as the White-Horse Rock.—*Boston Globe.*

He Was Basely Deceived.

"I say, stranger," whispered a Western man who had strayed in a theater where "Romeo and Juliet" was going on, "I can't make head nor tail of this thing. What's the name of this play, anyhow?"

"'Romeo and Juliet.'"

"Well, if I'd known that," said the disgusted Westerner, "I wouldn't have come in. I understood the feller at the door to say it was something about Omaha and Joliet."—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

PROF. A. G. BOURNE has made a number of experiments of three species of scorpions found at Madras, with the object of determining whether the popular notion that scorpions can commit suicide is true. He finds that it is undoubtedly physically impossible for a scorpion to sting itself in a vulnerable place, and when one is placed in very unpleasant circumstances it not unfrequently lashes its tail about, which causes actual penetration of the sting. But the poison of a scorpion is quite powerless to kill the same individual or another of the same or even of another species. Two scorpions, when fighting, repeatedly sting one another with little if any effect, the stronger killing the weaker by tearing it to pieces. The poison may be pressed out of the sting with the fingers or a pair of forceps, when it is found to be a milky white fluid, with very pungent smell, resembling that of formic acid.

OF the various geological collections in the British Museum, the oldest is the Sloan collection, which was acquired by purchase in 1753. The fossils were then regarded as mere curiosities, and the original manuscript catalogue, still preserved, contains many curious entries to remind the reader of the rapid progress of the science of geology during recent years.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

AN Indiana man recently sold his wife to a friend for $300. No indictment for swindling his friend has been found against him yet.

TRUE friends visit us in prosperity only when invited, but in adversity they come without invitation.—*Theophrastus.*

SHE scolds and frets,
She's full of pets,
She's rarely kind and tender;
The thorn of life
Is a fretful wife—
I wonder what will mend her?

Try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Ten to one, your wife is cross and fretful because she is sick and suffering, and cannot control her nervousness when things go wrong. Make a healthy woman of her and the chances are you will make a cheerful and pleasant one. "Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy for woman's peculiar ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper. Large bottles, $1. Six for $5.

WHEN are sportsmen like fashionable tailors? When they make good "bags."

Fraser Axle Grease lasts four times as long as any other. Use it; save your horses and wagons.

Make No Mistake

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, curative power superior to any other article of the kind before the people.

"In one store the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's Sarsaparilla. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was, I had taken it, was perfectly satisfied with it, and did not want any other." MRS. ELIZA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Ely's Cream Balm Gives relief at once for COLD in HEAD. —CURES— CATARRH. Not a Liquid or Snuff. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Greenwich St., N. Y.

Terrible Are the Ravages

Upon the system inflicted by diseases of the kidneys and bladder. They wreck the constitution more speedily in some cases than consumption and other maladies of a fatal pulmonary type. As you value your life, arrest a tendency to debility, and consequent inactivity of the renal organs, should you experience any such. Infuse vigor and activity into the vitally important secretive action of the kidneys with that salutary diuretic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The proper degree of stimulation is imparted by it to the bladder also, when that organ is sluggish. With this timely check, Bright's disease, diabetes, catarrh of the bladder, and other kindred disorders, may be prevented. Liver complaint, constipation, nervous ailments, and rheumatism are likewise conquerable with this sovereign household remedy. Against the effects of exposure in damp or otherwise inclement weather, it is a benign safeguard, and revives strength after undue fatigue.

Fish Preserved in Rock-Salt.

At the White Plains salt works, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, beyond Wadsworth, in sinking large pits or wells, many fish, perfectly preserved, have been found in the strata of rock-salt cut through. The salt-field occupies what was once the bottom of a large lake. The fish found are of the pike or pickerel species and from twelve to sixteen inches in length. No such fish are now seen in any of our Nevada lakes. The specimens are not petrified, but are preserved in perfect form, flesh and all, as though they had been frozen up in cakes of ice. The salt works are located near the center of a basin, in which was once a lake thirty miles long by from twelve to fifteen miles in width, and over three hundred feet deep in places, as is shown by the ancient water-lines on the bordering hills. The fish found embedded in the layers of rock-salt are doubtless thousands of years old. After being exposed to the sun and air for a day or two they become as hard as wood. At the time Jason Baldwin, now watchman at the Osbiston shaft in this city, was superintendent of the White Plains works he found great numbers of these fish. In a pit eight feet square and about sixteen feet deep dozens of them were found, there being sometimes five or six in a bunch. It was found that they could be eaten, but they were not very palatable, and it was necessary to soak them in fresh water for two or three days before attempting to cook them.—*Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.*

Humbug.

Barnum said "the American people like to be humbugged." This may be true in the line of entertainment, but not where life is at stake. A man with consumption, or any lingering disease, looking Death in the face and seeking to evade his awful grasp, does not like to be trifled with. So with confidence we place before our readers Nature's great remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a sure relief for that long train of diseases resulting from impure blood, such as Consumption, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disorder, Dyspepsia, Sich Headache, Scrofula and General Debility. Time-tried and thoroughly tested, it stands without an equal! Any druggist.

AN Irishman claims that the O'Rientals came from the ould sod originally.—*Siftings.*

If Sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, and General Debility will try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HULBERT, M.D., Salisbury, Ill.

WHEN a woman wishes to make soft soap she never gets mad because her neighbor gives her the lye.—*Texas Siftings.*

FOOD makes Blood and Blood makes Beauty. Improper digestion of food necessarily produces bad blood, resulting in a feeling of fullness in the stomach, acidity, heartburn, sick-headache, and other dyspeptic symptoms. A closely-confined life causes indigestion, constipation, biliousness, and loss of appetite. To remove these troubles there is no remedy equal to Prickly Ash Bitters. It has been tried and proven to be a specific.

WHEN a servant is blown up by kerosene isn't she sort of an ex-life.

Prof. Loisette's Memory Discovery.

No doubt can be entertained about the value and genuineness of Prof. Loisette's Memory System, as it is so strongly recommended by Mark Twain, Mr. Proctor, Hons. W. W. Astor, Judah P. Benjamin, Dr. Buckley, and others. For full details send for Prof. L.'s prospectus, at 237 Fifth Ave., New York. From it the System is taught by correspondence quite as well as by personal instruction. Colleges near New York have secured his lectures. He has had 100 Columbia Law students, two classes of 200 each at Yale, 200 at Meriden, 250 at Norwich, 400 at Wellesley College, and 400 at University of Penn. We cannot conceive how a system could receive any higher indorsement.

Offer No. 171.

FREE!—To MERCHANTS ONLY: A genuine Meerschaum Smoker's Set (five pieces), in satin-lined plush case. Address at once, R. W. TANSILL & Co., 55 State street, Chicago.

"Not Bilk, but Business!"

Is the way a Western man put it in expressing to a friend his complete satisfaction in the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. So small and yet so effectual, they bid fair to supplant entirely the old-style pill. An ever-ready remedy for Sick and Bilious Headache, Biliousness, Constipation and all blood disorders. Mild in action, wonderful in effect! Put up in vials, convenient to carry. Their use attended with no discomfort. These sterling merits account for their great popularity.

HE that is familiar with curtain lectures may not advocate stage effects, but he is certainly in favor of the drop curtain.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

The Favorite Line to California.

The Great Rock Island (C., R. I. & P. R'y.) offers a choice of routes beyond Missouri River, on both single and round-trip tickets. First-class excursions every week. Rates as low as the lowest. Trains composed of elegant day coaches, superb dining cars, magnificent chair cars, and Pullman Palace sleeping cars. For full information, address E. A. Holbrook, G. T. & P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Hunters' Round-Trip Tickets

To Ellis Junction, Wausankee, Pike and Pembine Rivers, in Wisconsin, at $12.50, and to Iron Mountain, Mich., at $13.10, good to return until Dec. 31, can be obtained of W. W. Tebbenner, General Agent, Milwaukee and Northern Railway, 55 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

LYON'S Patent Metallic Stiffeners prevent boots and shoes from running over, ripping in the seams or wearing unevenly on the heels.

KIDDER'S DIGESTYLIN

A SURE CURE FOR INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA.

Over 5,000 Physicians have sent us their approval of DIGESTYLIN, and say that it is the best preparation for indigestion that they have ever used.

We have never heard of a case of Dyspepsia where DIGESTYLIN was taken that was not cured.

FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.

IT WILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATED CASES.
IT WILL STOP VOMITING IN PREGNANCY.
IT WILL RELIEVE CONSTIPATION.

For Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrhea, which are the direct results of imperfect digestion, DIGESTYLIN will effect an immediate cure.

Take DIGESTYLIN for all pains and disorders of the stomach; they all come from indigestion. Ask your druggist for DIGESTYLIN (price $1 per large bottle). If he does not have it, send one dollar to us and we will send a bottle to you, express prepaid. Do not hesitate to send your money. Our house is reliable. Established twenty-five years.

WM. F. KIDDER & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, 83 John St., N. Y.

READ THIS!

A $8 WASHING MACHINE FREE!

Last year we placed upon the market the greatest labor saving invention of the 19th century. It was a self-operating Washing Machine. It washes the clothing clean WITHOUT THE WASH BOARD OR ANY RUBBING WHATEVER. We advertised a few hundred free to introduce them, and through these free samples sold over $50,000. One lady in Chicago (Mrs. McDermott, 338 W. 15th St.,) was so well pleased with her sample that she became an agent and sold over 100 in four months. A. C. Hamill, Box 357, Toronto, Ont., ordered over 600 after testing his sample. We have scores of just such examples as this. It pays "to cast your bread upon the waters." OUR GREAT OFFER. This year we intend to sell not less than ONE MILLION WASHERS, and to do this we will first start off by GIVING AWAY 1000 samples. All we ask of those who receive one is that they will give it a good trial, and if satisfactory recommend it to their friends. Agents are coining money. We have agents who are making $10 per day and upwards. "First come, first served." So if you want one from the 1st we are going to give away, send us your name and address at once. Address, MONARCH LAUNDRY WORKS, 420 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. (Mention paper.)

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE Stomach, Liver and Bowels —TAKE— PACIFIC LIVER PILLS

STRICTLY VEGETABLE.

Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Piles, Sick Headache, Liver Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Biliousness, Nervousness, Jaundice, etc. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25 C