

REPUBLICAN POLITICAL NOTES.

In the Fourth Iowa district W. E. Fuller is the man chosen by the republicans for congress.

At the Seventh Iowa district republican convention H. G. Smith and E. H. Conger were nominated for congress, the former for the short and the latter for the long term.

Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, president of Bowdoin college, Me., who has been claimed as a Cleveland man, is out in a card saying he shall vote for Blaine.

Encouraging reports have been received at the Wisconsin republican headquarters at Milwaukee from the strong German districts. The defection of which the democrats speak is nowhere visible.

Col. P. J. Condon of Topeka, Kans., who is well informed regarding the political feeling of his countrymen in that state, says that a large proportion of Irishmen are for Blaine in all towns throughout Kansas.

Ex-Senator George E. Spencer of Alabama says of Blaine's chances in the south: "The prospect of carrying Louisiana is first-rate, and there is a strong probability of West Virginia and North Carolina going Republican. We shall, at any rate, gain some Republican congressmen in the South on the protective issue."

The Wisconsin Republicans will have a rally at Madison, Sept. 3, the date of the state convention. Gen. Logan, Gov. Long of Massachusetts, Gov. Dick Oglesby of Illinois are the speakers who have promised to be present. This will be the principal meeting of the campaign of Wisconsin.

Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, comes out for Mr. Blaine, being much moved by the Cophia outrages, which he thinks a part of the general policy of the South: "This is not a conflict," he says, "between parties, but between two distinct civilizations which cannot coexist."

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette sums up the argument against Governor Cleveland very concisely as follows: "Grover Cleveland was a professed lawyer who had found running for the office of sheriff more profitable than the law, and from that had been elected mayor. This in a large city indicates the managing politician of a lower order, rather than a man of ability and character."

Secretary McPherson has received a letter from Buffalo, the home of Cleveland, which portrayed in glowing colors the prospects of republican success. The Republicans are thoroughly organized in every ward, there being also a number of independent Democrat Blaine and Logan clubs, having a large membership. The writer predicts that Buffalo will give Blaine fully 5,000 majority.

The Wisconsin State Journal will publish a card to-morrow from James Burke, a prominent Irish-American, who has been a pronounced Democrat for thirty years past, in which he earnestly advises his fellow Irish citizens to support Blaine and Logan and to repudiate Cleveland, whom he denounces as a monopolist and gross insult to Irishmen.

The Kennebec (Me.) Journal, discussing the charge that Blaine once belonged to the Know-nothing party, says: "Mr. Blaine was never a member of a Know-nothing organization. The riotous proceedings against Catholic priests in Bath and Ellsworth in 1854, which, it was asserted, were excited, or at least not disapproved by the Kennebec Journal, of which Mr. Blaine was editor, took place months previous to Mr. Blaine becoming a resident of the state, and months prior to his becoming the editor of the Kennebec Journal."

The papers heretofore Republican that do not support Blaine and Logan are very few in number. They are the Boston Advertiser, the Springfield Republican, the New York Times, Harper's Weekly and the New York Independent. These comprise all of them.

Prof. J. M. Gregory of Howard university, has just returned from Ohio, where he has spoken at Cleveland and other places. In Ohio, he said, there appeared to be better organization and more enthusiasm among the Republicans than in the Garfield campaign. The liquor question was not involved in this campaign, and the Germans, who are Republicans at heart, would support Blaine. Prof. Gregory had no doubt that Ohio would be carried for Blaine and Logan. The friends of Garfield are stronger, he said, and they are attached to Blaine.

In a dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette Murat Halstead says: "The fact that Gen. Grant has not ceased to believe that the welfare of the republic depends upon the continued ascendancy of the republican party is testimony of the integrity of his judgment. He has had differences with Mr. Blaine, but does not remember them in any narrow and captious spirit, and while he does not think that he should go to the front in the presidential campaign, he does not hesitate to make known that the republican ticket has his good wishes, and so far as his personal influence can go, his earnest support. John Flerty, the Irish congressman from Chicago, says: Blaine is a brilliant man—everybody knows that. He is the boldest living representative of the democratic Monroe doctrine. I don't believe Blaine would lead us into war with any nation. He is too shrewd for that, but I believe he would make the power of America felt and respected in a proper way everywhere. It is singular that he has made his greatest reputation by expounding a democratic doctrine."

At the Michigan Republican State convention, R. A. Alger and C. A. Luce were put in nomination for governor. Alger was nominated on the first ballot. Luce was then nominated by acclamation for lieutenant governor. Luce declined, and Archibald Butters was nominated on the first ballot. The rest of the ticket stands as follows: The incumbents being re-nominated in each case: Harry A. Conant, secretary of state; Edward H. Butler, state treasurer; William C. Stevens, auditor; Gen. Miners Nevell, commissioner of the state land office; Moses Taggart, attorney general; Herschell Gass, superintendent of public instruction; James M. Ballou, member of the state board of education.

Mrs. Livermore, addressing the Woman's Suffrage party, says the Pittsburg prohibition, nominations are not such as the friends of women can support. She says: If Gov. Cleveland had the immoral man he is represented—and there has been no responsible denial of the charge, which was in current circulation long before he was thought of for the presidency—he is wholly unfit to be the standard-bearer of the American people. A man whose private character would exclude him from decent society should not be installed in the White House as the host of the nation and the dispenser of its hospitalities. Could respectable women be expected to attend the receptions of such a president? Either James G. Blaine or Gov. Cleveland will be elected to the presidency. There is no chance for Gov. St. John, immaculate as he is in all respects. Were an habitual drunkard nominated for the presidency women would work to prevent his election by all fair and honest means. The election to the chief magistracy of an habitual unchaste man would be an equal calamity. Should not all women exert their influence to hinder so unfortunate a consummation?

DAKOTA NEWS NOTES.

Judge Seward Smith, of Dakota has decided to take up his abode at Huron.

Dakota has a large batch of new postal order offices.

At Groton 238 harvesters have been sold this season.

Gov. Ordway is spending the summer at his home near Waterloc, N. Y.

A band tournament will be held at Watertown Sept. 16 and 17, at which prizes of \$200, \$100 and \$50 will be given.

James Erby, living near Aberdeen, shot and killed a buffalo which weighed 600 pounds dressed.

Albert Erickson, a young swede boy, aged seventeen, was drowned in the river at Fargo.

The fourteen-year-old daughter of Mr. Christman, a farmer living near Jasper, was killed by lightning during the storm Sunday morning.

Sixth district Dakota Republicans will convene at Redfield Oct. 8.

The vein of coal recently discovered at Yankton is over eleven feet in thickness 262 feet from the surface.

During the storm Elisha Douglas, who lives near Yorkville, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Robert Cook, a well-known citizen of Pembina, was cleaning his gun recently when it was discharged and wounded him so badly that he died soon after.

Billie Smith has been arrested at Dell Rapids, for keeping a house of ill fame in rooms in the Merchants hotel building.

The county commissioners of La Moure have just paid \$187.50 for 3,790 gopher scalps. Kidder has settled for 3,627 at the rate of five cents apiece.

Editors of the Third Dakota legislative district met and resolved to exterminate rings and bosses.

The storm which passed over township 145, range 51, Grandin, made a complete wreck of all the crops in its path.

About two weeks ago the body of an infant, recently born, was found in an outhouse at Jamestown. Andrew J. Johnson, of McLean county, the reputed father of the child, has been arrested.

Frank Skelly, of the Store theater variety show in Fargo, fell from a stairway eighteen feet about midnight. When picked up he was insensible and is not expected to live.

Further developments in the H. H. Hackett murder case near Ellendale, show that he was seen there in company with other parties about July 25, and the sheriff is now tracing them up.

The drowned boy found last Saturday in the James river, in Dakota in all probability belongs in Milwaukee. He is supposed to be Parker J. Owen, fifteen years old, who worked at the Gugler lithographic establishment.

The corner stone of the new Catholic church at White Lake was laid amidst the booming of cannon and music from the Plankinton band. In the afternoon Bishop Marty went to Plankinton and performed a like service for the Catholics of that place.

J. W. Sims was acquitted of the charge of murdering Frank Skelley at Fargo. Judge Stacks stated that while there was no doubt a murder had been committed, there was no evidence to hold the defendant. Who struck the fatal blow is still a mystery.

Three months ago Mason's livery barn in Pembina, with eighteen horses, was burned, and the cause attributed to incendiarism. Since then it has leaked out that Mason himself was the cause of the fire, and those whose horses were consumed have instituted proceedings against him.

Hon. E. L. Spence, probate judge of Brown county, Dakota, has prepared a work of some 500 pages, entitled the "Probate Code and Practice of Dakota Territory."

This year's appropriation for surveys in Dakota is \$40,000, of which \$30,000 will be used this fall and \$10,000 held back for future use.

The annual reunion of soldiers and sailors of the war of 1861-5 will be held at Yankton on the 9th, 10 and 11th of September.

A woman in Berseford was crazed by fear during a recent thunder storm.

The Sioux Valley fair will be held at Sioux Falls on the 24, 25 and 26 of September.

Valley Springs has a new bank by the Messrs. McKinney, of Sioux Falls.

Dell Rapids is to have a twelve thousand dollar brick business block.

Methodists are building a \$1,500 church in Springfield.

The county of Cavilleer has been organized. Its location is on the boundary directly north of Devil's Lake. The county seat is called Langdon, and is three miles south of Doyle's lake. The chairman of the board of county commissioners is L. C. Uracong.

A Wedding In Silhouette.

Graphic Picture of a Great Event Among the Florida Darkies.

Florida Letter in San Francisco Chronicle.

A wedding is not considered quite the solemn event it should be unless attended by some of "de white folkses." I was not a little surprised at the entrance of one of my neighbors not long ago to invite me to a negro wedding.

"But," I said "they did not ask me." "That is always left with us," said my neighbor. "The more that come the more impressive the occasion. All you have got to do is to carry a cake made for the bride, and if you think best some inexpensive present. That, however, they don't look for, but the cake they do. Put on all the finery you have, for the more conspicuous you make your apparel, the more you honor them."

So I arrayed myself in my best bib and tucker, with an Indian necklace of shell and bracelets to match, which had hung in my cabinet for months. My large chocolate cake was ready and looked very appetizing. Mr. S. came round with the wagon, in which I stowed away a folding clothes-horse destined for the bride.

The cabin had been unpartitioned, if I may use the word, and where four rooms had been there was but one. It was a pretty sight after a drive of five miles, to see the little homestead surrounded by bush fires, north, east and west, which a dozen little negroes kept supplied with fuel. A wilder scene I never came upon. The brilliant flames set off the log cabin, all folded in with honey-suckle vines; the dusky usher busy in looking after the carriages of the guests, all the men in white jackets, the inside of the cabin all one red glow, an immense fire blazing on the hearth, showing the buxom figures of the women, every one dressed in the brightest colors, with huge bouquets in their belts and white flowers in their hair, the long tables, covered with snowy linen, made up in all a tout ensemble that was like a picture from another country.

We were ushered in with great ceremony by Augustus Whiffletree, and instantly surrounded by the guests in ebony, who quickly and deftly relieved us of our outer wraps. Then we were stationed at the head of the table, the children called in, and the ceremony proceeded. The minister was as black as polished ebony, the bridegroom was a good-looking fellow of 25, and the bride a really pretty girl of 16. One of the colored people whispered to me that sister Felicia had gone down a good thing for herself—that "brudder" Budge had a farm of twenty acres and a bright nice cabin to put her in, adding, "An he'll tote her car'fully down de vale!" to all of which I listened with a serious countenance.

Supper being ready, we were installed at the head of the table, while the bridal party waited till we partook of the viands, a proceeding which I confess made me feel rather foolish, though the rest of the white company took it as a matter of course. After we had finished, the others fell to, and it was amusement enough to watch the proceedings from the feast to the blessing, and from the blessing to the dance. Speeches of congratulation and toasts were made, some of the latter were odd enough, and drunk with lemonade. One of which was as follows: "I perceive dat dis limonade is a mixer ob sweet and sour. De sweet am berry sweet and de sour am berry sour. Dat minds me dat life is made up ob de sweet and de sour, vilen a spice of de bitters in it. I hopes children, you'll git 'em so well mixed dat it'll seem sweet all trough and de bitter'll on'y be a sort o' medicine to make you all right if you ebber do go wrong."

Then came the scraping of fiddles, but, as they were proposing to dance, we drove away in the halo of blazing fires to the sound of the merry laugh.

Giving property to former Slaves.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Many of the owners of slaves that were liberated by the war have kept their former slaves as hired help. This is especially the case in Fayette and Bourbon counties, Ky. Now that the slave-owners are growing old, and that many of them are dying off, the cases are numerous in which the former slaves or their offspring are willed a part or all of the master's property. In some of these cases the colored heirs are children of the white testator, but in most of them, however, they are not. This making negroes the heirs of white man's property has given rise to litigation in which the validity of such an inheritance has been tested. A case in point has just been decided in the Bourbon county courts. The slaves of John Morris has continued to live with their former owners after they had become freedmen. Mrs. Morris died three years ago, and left by will to a former slave a house and lot which she held in her own right. Some of Mrs. Morris' relatives declared their intention to contest this will. Mr. Morris, the surviving husband, when he learned this, became so much incensed that he changed his will cut off from his surviving relatives almost entirely, and willed the bulk of his property to his former slaves. Very soon after this he died. James Morris, a brother, contested the will, and Judge French and a jury, after full hearing, have decided it valid.

A NEW SURGICAL LAMP.

Remarkable Electrical Apparatus for Examining the Interior of the Human Body.

One of the newest adaptations of electric illumination is the shape of a very small lantern, which can be introduced into the mouth, throat, and in some cases, the stomach, for the purpose of aiding surgical and dental operations which cannot be carried on without light and for which it has been extremely difficult heretofore to obtain light by mirrors or other means. Experiments have been making for some years to perfect apparatus of this kind. Since 1881 E. T. Starr, an expert in electrical science, has been working at intervals upon minute electrical lamps in his rooms, in White's dental establishment, at Twelfth and Chestnut streets, and at last has succeeded in getting highly satisfactory results. Patients have been critically examined by dentists and surgeons and has already been used in practice.

The lamp primarily consists of a delicate glass bulb, from which the air has been withdrawn and as nearly a perfect vacuum created as possible. The bulb varies in shape, being spheroidal, flat and compass shaped, and also cylindrical, with a conical termination. Through the thin walls of the lantern run the conducting wires, connected by a carbon arc, on which the electricity centers, and which thus becomes the place of light. The glass lantern is very small, the cylindrical shaped being scarcely half an inch in length, and with a diameter not nearly so great as that of an ordinary lead pencil. The compass shaped lamp is about one-quarter of an inch thick, and has a diameter of three-quarters of an inch, while the spheroidal seems scarcely larger than a good-sized pea. The lamp is attached to a handle, from 7 to 9 inches long and about half an inch thick, through which run the wires connecting with the battery. The handle and the lamp can be separated, and thus but one handle is necessary for use with the different forms of the lamps. The intensity of the power, and hence the brilliancy of the arc, can be regulated by moving along the handle a ring which connects with the wires. The handle has several joints, and its position can be arranged in almost any way so as to adapt it to the shape of the cavity which it is proposed to illuminate. Mirrors can also be fastened to the lamp and light reflected to places where the lamp cannot be introduced. To prevent the too great diffusion of light and the radiation of heat, the lamp may be partially covered with a hard rubber or gutta-percha case.

When the lamp is placed in the mouth of a patient every portion of the throat, even to the lowest parts, and every recess of the upper places can be plainly seen. This will greatly facilitate the work of surgery and dentistry, and enable an operator to conceive a much more thorough diagnosis of a case than the use of any other means previously known. Placed behind the teeth, the intense light renders not only the teeth, but even the gum above, highly transparent. If the teeth are good and undecayed no lines will be visible—but the presence of decay or of the mere beginning of decay may at once be seen. When the lamp is placed within the mouth and the lips are closed the entire front structure of the mouth is brought to view. The bone and tooth formations are easily discoverable, and even the interior of the nasal passages. In the same way the instrument is of great value in the treatment of obstetrical diseases, and in studies of the stomach. No unpleasant sensations are experienced by patients, even in cases of protracted use, no other effect being noticeable than that which follows the drinking of a hot cup of coffee.

The difficulties of bringing this application of the electric light to practical use were due principally to the fact that none of the electrical manufacturing companies in America could make the right kind of a lamp. Mr. Starr tried them all, and, not getting what he wanted in the very best shape, was compelled to go to Europe. More than a score of different lamps, carbons and means of conveying power had to be tried before the best were found.—Philadelphia Press.

ALL ABOUT HORSES.

An Interesting Chat With an Expert in Equine Excellence.

From the Boston Globe.

"I suppose," said a well-known horse dealer yesterday, "that for carriage horses there's nothing finer than English 'Cleveland bays.' We have some in this country, though they're scarce an' generally called coach horses. They are called as they are cause of their bay color and black points, an average of sixteen to seventeen hands high. The first one I ever see I see in Canada, an imported one. They are high steppers, have small head an' arching necks, an' are of good style an' appearance, their trotting action is from the shoulders, and a pair of 'em'll rattle of a heavy barouche in fine shape I tell you. A good pair would bring from \$2,000 to \$4,000; but you can't get many of them for they're not to be had. Have the right kind matched up close, and they would bring almost any price—such fellows as Vanderbilt would buy 'em."

Some people say that the French coaching stallions that are brought to this country have too much of the Percheron, or cart horse strain, in them. Do you think so?"

"No, I don't. There is no better bred horse than a genuine French coaching

stallion, an' I believe Dahlman, of New York, has done as much as any man in the country to improve American hesses, both coach and draft. He's brought over this year thirty-one coaching stallions, besides his Norman stallions. They are mostly chestnuts, and very high knee actors, standin' 16 to 16½ hands high. He has 'em in New York State, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan. They sold as high as \$3,500 each. Dahlman bought 'em of the French government, for those are the very best to be had. He also brought over thirteen mares. They are such hesses, you know as you'd stop to look at on the street; high knee action an' lots of style, what the French like. They was all blood hesses; every one that handles hesses knows what they are. When I was in New York I seen the French working stallion Incredibly, which Dahlman sold to Vanderbilt. He was three years old, 16 hands high, gentle as a kitten, and as fine a horse for his age as I ever saw in my life. Good stallions don't amount to much, however, if you haven't got good mares. A good many people don't seem to bear this in mind."

"How about lighter blooded stock?" "Well, some of the finest 15 to 15½ hands high hesses for such vehicles as T-carts, dog carts, phaetons, etc., come from Kentucky. They are better than most of the others, because they have the blood. That'll tell every time. Some very fair ones of this class, cob built, come from Maine. Everybody likes that build of hess if he had good action. They are an easy kept hess, an' a hess that wears better than these long legged, loose make hesses. They are just the kind for four-in-hands—in fact they are good anywhere; fine-general-purpose hesses. They are worth from \$800 to \$2,500 a pair, according to style, action, and quality. For a lady's phaeton you want a hess a little smaller, one about 14½ to 15 hands high, o' Morgan built. A fast hess that is small for racing is very good for this purpose."

"Too small?" "Yes, a good many fast horses are too small to stand the work of a race course. You occasionally find very fast small horses, but where you'll find one fast one 14½ hands high, you'll find ten a hand higher. They ain't got the foot to carry 'em; they can't get there as a bigger hess. Good looks is mighty important consideration in a lady's phaeton hess. A lady is sure to want a hess with a long mane an' tail, archin' neck, silky coat, etc., an' such hesses is rare. Maine is a good place to look for 'em and they'll bring from \$300 to \$600 apiece."

"How about trotting horses?" "Well, a man needn't pay so much for a trotter, unless he wants one that can go better'n 30. If he's satisfied with one that will trot in the neighborhood of 2:45, he can get one for \$100 or less. When you get below 2:30, there ain't no regular price, it's regulated by the customer. Of course, you know some of the fastest of 'em have brought enormous prices as high as \$50,000."

Cholera a Slow Traveler.

An Eastern pestilence which has made its way on foot through Central Asia, which has crossed the Atlantic in the old days of sailing-ships, and crossed the Rocky mountains to the Pacific when San Francisco was no more than a white-walled Spanish mission, may certainly be described as an enterprising and persevering traveler. If cholera could thus travel in the years from 1828 to 1833, what may it not do in these days of rapid transit? But the fact is that the good old times of slow stages, of halting for the night, and of spending weeks and months on the journey, were so much more suited to the ways of cholera, that even the thousand-fold opportunities of the age of steam do not make it half so dangerous. If there is one thing less doubtful than another in the natural history of cholera, it is that it loves the ground; that the breeding-place of the poison is the soil, and that it is always most formidable when it drags its slow length along and leaves a trail behind it. No English invasion of cholera has gathered force which did not come to us across the continent, through Russia and Germany. It came by sea from Alexandria to Southampton in 1865, but it was quickly suppressed. It came next year with German emigrants on their way to America, and it became a considerable epidemic. We have always imported it from the opposite shore of the North Sea—into Sunderland from Hamburg in 1832, into Hull from Hamburg in 1848, into the Tyne ports from German ports in 1853, and into Yorkshire and Lancashire from Rotterdam in the early months of 1866. It would almost seem as if a long journey overland were necessary to consolidate its power and give vigor to its constitution. Although the events of 1865 to 1873 show clearly enough that railways and steamboats have not by any means driven cholera out of the field, yet we have learned that it mostly goes with a particular class of travelers. Panic-stricken fugitives, the poorest of emigrants, wayside tramps, and all kinds of higger-mugger in motion are the favorite media of cholera diffusion. Unfortunately, these things are not yet out of date; the south of France is now witnessing worse scenes of that kind than ever disgraced antiquity or Europe's middle night of barbarism. It is a melancholy satire upon the age of science, on the "Cholera bacillus," and the refinements of technical skill, that the first approach of cholera to the shores of Europe should be met by attempts at concealment on the part of the authorities, and headlong panic on the part of the public.—London Standard.