

REPUBLICAN POLITICAL NOTES.

Eleven Reasons.

A young reporter asks the N. Y. Tribune why he should be a republican. There are many reasons, but the following are a few given by the Tribune:

I. The past 23 years, under republican rule, form the most glorious and the most prosperous period in the history of the country. The grand success of the party in the past is the strongest reason for trusting it to meet the future needs of the country.

II. Past success has been due to the right purposes and true wisdom of 4,500,000 republican voters. These voters have not changed in character, intelligence or beliefs. No other body of citizens has shown itself entitled to such confidence.

III. The Republican party trusts the people absolutely, as no other party ever has. It has the courage to serve the best interests of the people, with faith that they have the intelligence and patriotism to appreciate such service. Thus it has represented and obeys, not the large landowners at the South, nor the political tricksters or "bosses" of corrupt cities, nor the theorists, nor the millionaires, but the people.

IV. It has always protected labor. The abolition of slavery removed competition of unpaid workers, and elevated all labor. The Homestead law gave every industrious man the power to support himself and family without dependence upon any employer, and so fixed a limit below which wages cannot be depressed. At the desire of labor, the eight-hour law has been passed, and the importation of coolies prohibited. Above all, the party has defended labor by protective tariff.

V. When goods made by pauper labor abroad can be sold here without paying for admission to this market, the danger is that our own will become pauper labor also. The Republican party makes foreign goods pay duty and so builds up home industry and a home market for farmers. The Democratic party has constantly tried to break down that system.

VI. The Republican party protects the civil and political rights of all citizens. In its youth, it refused to deprive adopted citizens of rights. It gave civil and political rights to colored citizens. It is the only party that has always resisted attempts to control votes or elections by fraud, fear or force.

VII. It has done more than any other party to protect citizens when wronged. Led by Mr. Blaine in Congress, it caused Great Britain to give up the claim that British-born citizens still owed allegiance to the British crown. It is pledged to make American citizenship a safeguard in all lands for every citizen who goes on a lawful errand.

VIII. It upholds the public faith. No other nation in history has ever met a great debt as honorably and rapidly as this nation under Republican rule, in spite of Democratic opposition. Hence no other has higher credit.

IX. It has given this country, in spite of constant Democratic hostility, a better currency than any other nation enjoys. Defeat of the party would open the door to the old Democratic currency—the thirty-eight kinds of paper issued at will by wildcat banks.

X. It honors the soldiers who saved the Union by putting down a Democratic rebellion. It has granted large pensions, and has enacted that Union soldiers shall be preferred in the choice of civil offices. It names for vice president a soldier-statesman, against Hendricks, the copperhead and demagogue.

XI. Its candidate for president has exhibited ability and great experience, is one of the foremost statesmen of the age, and was selected as his chief adviser by President Garfield. Against him the Democrats have named a man of no experience, or knowledge of men, who never had force enough to make people know or care what his opinions were, and who was nominated by corrupt rings of which he would be the tool.

Everything Looks Bright.

Washington, Special.—There is a general feeling of satisfaction among Republicans. They seem to believe the campaign is moving along about right. Vermont gave no cause for complaint, and Maine afforded a justifiable pretext for a shout. At the Republican headquarters the work is going right along. Ohio being the target at which a large proportion of the documents are fired. Secretary McPherson said:

You can say that from this point of observation everything seems to be going well. Maine did several thousand better than I expected. If Ohio does proportionately as well the jig will be up, so far as Cleveland is concerned. I have not any fear of New York, especially if we carry Ohio in October. The action of Tammany, whatever it may be, will not strengthen Cleveland. Many of its members will not support him in any event, and a large part of those who do will do it in a half-hearted way. I believe Blaine is certain of the electoral vote of that state. In fact, considering the Democratic dissatisfaction with the large vote Butler will get there, I feel more certain of New York than I do of Ohio. The Republicans are just fairly getting their coats off now. During the eight weeks before the presidential election they will make it as warm politically as well, as the weather is these days, and that's saying a good deal. That is a comparison that we can all appreciate.

The Pacific States Sure for Blaine.

Chicago, Special Telegram, Sept. 7.—Among yesterday's arrivals at the Grand Pacific was Secretary of the Interior Henry M. Teller, who was hurrying through from Denver to attend the late Secretary Folger's funeral. In regard to politics, he said that Colorado was sure for Blaine and Logan by several thousand majority. The same would apply to all the Pacific states. All the adverse reports he had from California were most encouraging. When asked what the position of the senatorial fight in Colorado was at this time, he replied that he was not taking any hand in the fight now, though he might before the campaign was over. He thought Senator Hill's chances for re-election were not very good. The opposition seemed to have the inside track. While Mr. Teller did not say he was a candidate, yet he distinctly affirmed that he would not decline the honor if it was held open to him, and the impression conveyed was that he was an aspirant indirectly, if not directly. He also stated that he did not think Tabor could get the nomination for governor.

Low Tariff Prices.

Mr. P. E. Studebaker of the well known Indiana wagon-making firm of Studebaker Brothers recently gave the following recollections of the prices that prevailed in the old days of democratic administration and low tariff: I remember distinctly the good times before the war so often talked about. We then had a comparatively small public debt, and had the revenue from the sales of the public lands. The tariff was low, but our industries were lower still. We had a tariff for "revenue exclusively" and no war debt to pay, yet we paid six cents per yard for calico when it was at its lowest point. Every manufactured article made abroad cost more than it does now under the present "robber tariff," and the only defense our people had against the high price was in spinning and weaving the most of their own goods. Farm hands were paid at the highest \$13 per month. Corn sold as high as 38 cents. Wheat once reached \$2, but the spurt was only temporary, for it fell back to 60 in a few weeks. Horses sold from \$35 to \$60, and the best cows could be

purchased at \$15 to \$20. Hogs sometimes reached \$3.75 per hundred, but the average price from 1840 to 1860 was \$2. Butter sold at from 6 to 10 cents per pound and eggs ranged from 3 to 5 cents per dozen, and at points remote from river and lines of transportation there was no market for any farm products except the cereals and live stock. In those days we sold wagons at retail for \$110 which we now sell at \$60. Plows which then sold for \$12 are now sold at \$6. Labor of every kind commands 25 to 60 per cent, more than it did then, while every manufactured and imported article which labor uses or consumes sells from 20 to 300 per cent, cheaper than it did before the war, and the only articles which command higher prices are those produced on the farm.

Mr. Blaine on the Maine Election.

Augusta, Me., telegram.—Monday night the Republicans of Augusta held a great jubilee over the result of the election. Retires were received at Meonian hall, and speeches were made by citizens and visitors. At 9 o'clock a procession was formed and marched to the residence of Mr. Blaine amid cheering along the line. Arriving in front of Mr. Blaine's residence, the band played and a great crowd shouting for Blaine. In response, Mr. Blaine advanced to the entrance of his house amid cheers and addressed the assembled people, as follows:

Fellow Citizens and Old Friends—The republicans of Maine congratulate themselves on the magnificent victory which they have won. Four years ago this evening we were overwhelmed and humiliated by the loss of the state. We rejoice now over the triumph which is registered by the choice of both branches of the legislature, by the election of all our representatives in congress, of all county officers in every county in the state, except one, and by a popular majority for Gov. Robie of perhaps fifteen thousand votes. The cause of this democratic overthrow, gentlemen, is known to us all. Our canvass has been conducted on one great issue. Our papers have kept that constantly before the people. Every speaker from every platform has enumerated, defended, enforced. It is the issue of protection to American labor. Tariff has been almost the only question discussed in our canvass, and the people have responded nobly. The people know the details of the Morrison tariff bill, and they read therein the precise results which would follow if our opponents should obtain control of the national government.

They know that the Morrison bill, enacted into a law, would utterly destroy the leading industry of Maine; that it would reduce the wages of every laboring man, and stop every new manufacturing enterprise in the state. Seeing this the people of Maine has protested against the enactment of such a destructive measure, and set the seal of disapprobation upon the Democratic party.

Many Democrats of Maine, who never before wavered in their allegiance to the party, have ranged themselves to-day on the side of protection to American industry by voting the full Republican ticket. The Republican party by desire of leading temperance men took no action as a party on the temperance amendment. For myself, I decided not to vote at all on the question. I took this position because I am chosen by the Republican party as a representative of national issues, and by no action of mine shall any question be intruded into the national campaign which belongs properly to the domain of state politics.

Certain advocates of prohibition and certain opponents of prohibition are seeking to drag issues into national canvass and tending to exclude from our consideration, questions which press for national consideration. If there be any questions that belong solely to the police power of the states, it is the control of the liquor traffic, and wise men will not neglect national issues in the year of the national contests. Judicious friends of protective tariff, which is the practical issue of the campaign, will not divert their votes to the question of prohibition, which is not a practical issue in the national campaign.

I accept with great pleasure your congratulations on the vote of this city and the surrounding towns of Kennebec county. I do not discuss from you. I am profoundly gratified with the result. I return my thanks for your call, and still heartier thanks for your great work of to-day.

A Lesson to Independents.

Hon. Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, Chancellor of the Regents of the University, was addressed by the National Committee of Independents, on the presumption that he was "one in sympathy" with the independent anti-Blaine movement, and asked to enroll himself and send other names. Mr. Pierson replied: "I am sorry I am so unrepresented. My regret on my own account is only exceeded by what I feel from seeing the action of so many good and true men, whom I have learned to respect for sturdy honesty and tried fidelity to a party which we all helped to make, and whose mission is not yet ended, but which they are now strangely trying to destroy. I cannot understand it. For nearly thirty years I have been somewhat active in the Republican party. It was born in a time of national peril. It took for its motto, 'The Union shall be preserved, and all men shall have equal rights.' While I have been often ashamed and vexed at the individual wickedness and infidelity of members of my party, more or less distinguished, I have seen the grand old party hold to its mission. It has achieved a great success, and has a record which achieves for it immortality, in spite of the mistakes and errors of many who belong to it. If I act with you I help to destroy it, and to hand over my country to those who endeavor to destroy this Nation—a solid South—with just enough of the loyal north as will with them carry the election. That is all that the most sanguine, honest democrat hopes to do. The time may come when it will do to change; but it is not now; we are not quite 'across the stream.' Mr. Blaine was not my choice, but he was fairly nominated, after a full discussion in a convention of men fairly chosen, and who had voice and took part in the convention, and I think it well only a well-earned political usage, but one of political fairness, which demands that the nominee should be supported by all who represented or took part in the nomination; still the right of personal judgment must not be unfairly questioned, as in such matters every man holds himself responsible to public opinion. I am very sorry for a disgraceful and demoralizing personality that marks this canvass. It should be frowned down by all true men, without distinction of party. I wish all men would vote honestly, using their best judgment with dignity, self-respect and patriotism, and then our country would be safe at all hazards. I shall do all I can to aid in the election of James G. Blaine."

The following dispatch was forwarded from

Augusta, Me., to John A. Logan, Chicago: Returns from remote sections of the state increase the majority beyond all expectations. In 350 towns the Republican majority exceeds 18,000, and the prospect is that with complete returns the majority may reach 19,000. It will possibly be the largest ever given in the history of the Republican party in Maine, with two exceptions, at the close of the war. The Republicans have carried every county in the state, and have elected every member of the state senate. The magnitude of the Republican vote is a surprise to both parties and shows that a large number of Democrats joined our ranks. WALKER BLAINE.

Mrs. Parnell, while admiring Cleveland, says: "The members of the Irish National party are mostly in favor of Blaine, and it looks as if the Clan-na-Gael would go over to him in a body." According to her estimate the defection in Irish-American circles is really more extensive than most people had supposed.

DAKOTA NEWS NOTES.

Dakota's Episcopal College.

The ceremonies of laying the corner stone of All Saints' school, the Episcopal college for Dakota, took place at Sioux Falls on the 11th. The college is to be 54 by 138 feet; is to be three stories high beside the basement, and built of Sioux Falls granite, with red pipestone trimmings. The corner stone laid is a solid block of Sioux Falls granite, highly polished on the two front surfaces; is two and a half feet square by sixteen inches in thickness. Upon the north front of the stone are engraved the words, "All Saints' school, A. D. 1884," and upon the east front the words "From Glory to Glory." The devotional exercises were conducted by Bishop Hare, assisted by the clergy of South Dakota. The laying of the stone was conducted by the Masonic order of Sioux Falls. Speeches were made by Bishop Hare, Gov. Pierce, Judge Palmer and others. The college is to be a diocesan school for the State of Dakota, established in connection with the Episcopal church of the territory. The bishop proposes to make it a college for both males and females, and the plan of the building provides both school rooms and halls for the students. The chapel, which is to constitute a separate wing of the college building, is the gift of one person, and is to be built as a memorial hall. Work on the college is to be pushed rapidly, and the school open at an early day.

Hundreds of bushels of wild plums have been gathered in Barnes county.

G. R. Barker of Niagara, and another citizen of that town, write that reports of damage to crops in that vicinity by hail have been exaggerated.

Effects belonging to Hans Rund of Minnesota, found on the river bank at Valley City, have occasioned suspicions of suicide or murder.

Flax sown on the sod as late as June 15 is now about ready to harvest, and promises an average yield of fifteen bushels to the acre.

A stage line has been organized by Marquis de Mores to run from Medora, on the Northern Pacific railroad, to Deadwood.

At Groton two children of Mr. Rolshel were accidentally shot by their elder brother, and both will probably lose their sight.

The house of Thomas McEntee, at Mahtowa, burned, the furniture being saved.

By the burning of the country residence of C. Cramer, formerly United States signal service officer, near Stirling, a valuable scientific library was lost.

A rich discovery of tin is reported by the Chronicle four miles southeast of Custer, the lucky finders being Cook & Rogers, owners of the Grizzly Bear.

Five bricks were brought to Deadwood on Tuesday from the clean-up, the Homestake brick representing \$117,000, the Highland \$55,000, and the Deadwood-Terra \$66,000.

Fifteen Congregational ministers assembled at Huron, organized the new Congregational church and ordained J. Spencer Voorhees to the ministry, who has been called to and accepted its pastorate.

The United States geological survey corps now prospecting in the Sioux reservation, has found coal sixty miles northwest of Le Beau, on the Moreau river; one vein being seven feet thick and another three feet.

The citizens of Big Stone prepared a coat of tar and feathers for a Milbank man who had violated the sanctity of a Big Stone City home, but they couldn't catch him.

Wilhelm Berndt, a farmer living eight miles from Tyndall, was found dead in his field, having accidentally shot himself with a gun he carried with him on his reaper.

A convention to form a firemen's association will be held at Aberdeen, Oct. 19.

Madison donates five acres of ground and gets a \$4,500 creamery.

A number of innocent girls were secured in Chicago, under false pretenses, by E. A. Swearington, proprietor of a Deadwood dance house den. When they realized their situation they were aided to leave, and were found places in respectable families by the indignant citizens.

The territorial board of equalization has completed its labors, and the total assessment of the territory is given as \$84,054,583.50, against \$69,154,609 last year.

The Methodist conference of the North Dakota mission will be held at Fargo, beginning Oct. 2. Bishop Fowler will preside.

A little child of Eugene Holcomb of Rapid, Black Hills, was bitten by a rattlesnake, dying within two hours.

A Wahpeton special says that the threshing engine on the Judd farm, ten miles from that city, exploded while the men were at dinner. The watchman was present, and he is injured badly and may die. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The engine was entirely demolished.

W. W. Brower of Templeton, was thrown from his wagon by a runaway team and dragged a quarter of a mile, dying in a short time after.

The thief who stole Assessor Wycokoff's horse was captured near the Turtle mountains by the sheriff of Steele county. He was brought back to Hupe and was put in jail there preparatory to being taken to Fargo the next day. He broke jail and escaped during the night, and there is no clue to him. The horse and buggy were recovered.

Orders have been issued by the secretary of the interior disbarring the following named attorneys in Dakota: Sanford McGinnis, Kimball; William D. Mixer and A. J. Gibbs, Mine Center, and C. B. Bartlett, Salem. They were charged with complicity in land frauds.

The construction of the new Bismarck extension of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, says the Luverne Herald, is now completed to Luverne, Minn. The track is laid to a distance of about a mile and a half north of town. The telegraph poles have been set as far as Luverne, and the wire will be strung to that place in a day or two. The track is now laid about twenty miles north of Pipestone, and by the time the iron is laid to that place from the south, the road will probably be nearly completed to Watertown.

The house of John Crofoot, near Aberdeen, was robbed of \$1,000 in cash. After getting into the house, they entered Mrs. Crofoot's bed room and took a trunk from under the bed, on which she was sleeping, unlocked and ransacked it for the money, but not finding it they threw down the bed clothes, and took the money from a belt which she wore around her body without awakening her or any other inmate of the house until they were about leaving the premises, but pursuit was useless.

In Sioux Falls, Cora, daughter of Jacob Hawkins, aged about seventeen years, took a dose of creosote with suicidal intent. The Press says: She left her father's house in the morning to take the north-bound train, ostensibly for Minneapolis, but it is said to elope with a young man of that city, who took his departure to some point out from here on Saturday. Her father's former house keeper, learning of the girls movements, hastened to the depot and walked her back home. Upon reaching the house she repaired upstairs, wrote a letter to her father and swallowed the drug, but was saved by the prompt action of a physician.

Gov. Pierce has recently issued a proclamation appointing an auditing board, whose duty it shall be to make rules and regulations for auditing the accounts of the commissioner for Dakota for the coming world's fair at New Orleans. The members of the board will be Alex McKenzie, W. H. McKay, Yankton; and R. Brown of Canton.

Lighting was incessant during a shower and struck several grain stacks near Ashton. E. Lewis, living seven miles east, lost two stacks containing about 700 bushels of wheat, and Chase Brothers, a short distance north of the town lost about 250 bushels.

At Yankton, there were over 15,000 soldiers present at the soldiers' reunion. Full grand army posts were present from Vermillion, Elk Point, Canton, Sioux Falls, Hurley and Salem. The exercises of the stand were interesting, entertaining and were mainly of a patriotic character. Chief Justice Edgerton delivered a short address of welcome, to which Col. Duncan responded. Maj. Free of Sioux Falls, commander of Grand Army posts for Dakota, then spoke briefly, when Gov. Pierce was introduced. The great mass of people now saw Gov. Pierce for the first time, and all were favorably impressed and received his able address with cordiality. Col. Oliver, a prominent politician of Arkansas then delivered a set address, at the close of which Gen. Campbell, of Scotland, Dak., an old Mexican war veteran as well as of the late war, was called for and responded happily.

A Floating Island.

White Plains, N. Y., Journal: Situated one and a half miles north of Poundridge is a pretty little sheet of water called Trinity Lake. It is the source of supply for Stamford, Conn., fourteen miles away. There is a singular phenomenon connected with this lake, which is not generally known except to a few residents of this locality. It is what is called a floating island, a good sized body of land, which has for several years appeared at regular intervals near the center of the lake, and after remaining upon the surface of the water for several days, sinking again to the bottom, about forty-five feet. No one has yet taken the trouble to investigate the phenomenon, and the country people have become so accustomed to it that they think little about it.

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