THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

It Exhibits a Record of Treason, Infamy and Shame.

A Party Whose History is a Warning to the People Never to Trust It With Power Again—Speech of John H. Landis.

The following is an extract from a speech recently delivered by Hon John H. Landis at Lancaster, Pa.:

The record of the Democratic party is a record of treason, infamy and shame.

It is the party which enacted the Fugitive-Slave law of 1850.

It made the most determined efforts to carry slavery into free territory.

It opposed the passage of the Homestead act.

It secretly planned and plotted to overthrow the Government.

It robbed our Government of its arms and munitions of war, and stored them in the armories and arsenals of the South.

It robbed our Treasury and stripped it of its means.

It stole our ships and scattered our navy into foreign seas.

It disgraced the Nation's honor.

It almost destroyed the National credit.

It undertook to dissever the American Union.

It tried to tear the stars from the American flag.

It hurled our country into a great Civil War.

It claimed that the Government was powerless to coerce a seceding State.

It gave aid and comfort to our country's enemies in time of war.

It bargained to barter away our country's birthright for a mess of political pottage.

It scoffed and sneered at our "boys in blue" for rallying around the old flag.

It drove southern loyalists from their homes with bloodhounds for being loyal to the Union.

It murdered, in cold blood, men, women, and children who loved their country and who remained true to its flag.

It opposed a vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union, and demanded a cessation of hostilities.

It resisted the draft with all its power.

It discouraged enlistment for the Union army while it encouraged desertion from its ranks.

It turned down colored orphans' asylums.

It shot down defenseless negroes in New York City while the Democratic Governor addressed the murderers as "his friends."

It perpetrated the shocking cruelties of Andersonville, Salisbury, Libby and Belle Isle.

It shed every drop of blood that flowed at the massacre of Fort Pillow.

It denounced Abraham Lincoln as a tyrant and a usurper.

It denounced Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade and Thomas as butchers for leading our armies successfully against the armed hosts of treason.

It denounced Union soldiers as "Lincoln hirelings" and "pawless cutthroats."

It opposed the right of the Union soldiers to vote in the land they saved and made free.

It encouraged those who were engaged in an effort to take the Nation's life, while it never had one word of encouragement for our boys in the front.

It opposed the appropriation of the public moneys to vigorously prosecute the war.

It opposed the raising of funds to suppress the Rebellion it inaugurated.

It declared the war a failure when victory began to dawn upon our armies in the field.

It rejoiced in rebel victories and wept over rebel defeats.

It buried 300,000 loyal boys in early graves.

It saddled an enormous debt of many millions upon the people of this country.

It undertook to spread small-pox and yellow-fever in the North as an instrument of civilized warfare.

It opposed the enancipation of a poor and oppressed race of 4,000,000 of condsmen.

It has defended the awlessness and domestic violence which has existed throughout the South ever since the close of the war.

It has always been ready and willing to offer all sorts of excuses and apologies for all outrages perpetrated upon loyal men in the South.

It was opposed to conferring upon the colored freedmen the rights of citizenship, and guaranteeing to them the equal protection of the laws.

It organized Ku-Klux and White League organizations all over the South, for the purpose of intimidating colored voters.

It has opposed every manner of legislation which provided for the protection of American citizens in their rights.

It has arrayed itself against every proposition to secure to every citizen beath our flag the equal protection of the laws and the full enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

It imposed upon the people of our country heavy taxation to meet the necessary expenses and to pay the debt incurred by the war.

It has favored repudiation.

It has been opposed to the Government carrying out its contracts and fulfilling its promises.

It has favored the irredeemable paper currency, one of the greatest calamities that can befall the people of our country.

It has stolen more money from the coffers of ring-ridden New York's Treasury alone than all the losses of the Federal Government under Republican rule.

It defended the Tammany ring and covered up its dark doings until they were brought to light by the republican press.

It elected Boss Tweed to the New York Senate after he had been proven to be one of the greatest thieves of modern times.

It shielded Tweed, Sweeney and Connelly and all the Tammany thieves until they were sent to the penitentiary by Republican officials.

It is opposed to popular education, the great bulwark of American liberty.

It is prejudiced against our system of common schools.

It abolished the free-school system in a number of Southern States.

It has favored the pensioning of ex-Rebel soldiers and putting them on equal footing with Union soldiers.

It voted to pension Jeff Davis, although to this day he boasts of his treason to the country.

It has introduced bills into Congress for taking many millions of dollars from the National Treasury for the payment of Rebel claims.

It will rob the National Treasury to pay the late slave-owners of the South for the emancipated slaves, should it ever get into power.

It removed fifty crippled Union soldiers who were employes in the Lower House of Congress and substituted forty-seven ex-confederate soldiers in their stead.

It opposed the passage of the Civil-Service Reform bill.

It slaughtered politically the only Democratic Senator who publicly advocated its passage.

It first bartered away positions of responsibility and trust as rewards for political services.

It first used the power of removal to punish those who held public positions under it and refused to be its plant tools.

It turned the civil service of the country into a political machine to serve the purpose of political corruptionists.

It opposed every reform that has been brought about in the civil service of the country during the last quarter of a century.

It began the infamous "spoils system" and first rocked it in its cradle.

It inaugurated the practice of collecting "political assessments" from public officials.

It threatens voters in the South with intimidation and violence unless they vote the Democratic ticket.

It has introduced a system of bulldozing in the South and thereby has virtually disfranchised many of its citizens.

It introduced the "shot-gun policy" into Southern politics.

It has murdered the law-abiding citizens in nearly every State of the South for the simple reason that they were Republicans.

It opposed every reform that has been brought about in the civil service of the country during the last quarter of a century.

It opposed the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments and the enactment of all laws providing for the enforcement of these provisions of our fundamental law.

It is dominated by the most dangerous element in the country, and should it get possession of the Government it would be controlled by the class of men who ran the Government machinery under Buchanan.

It has repeatedly disturbed the business of the country by imprudently tinkering at the Tariff laws.

It is the author of the Morrison Tariff bill, and made a most desperate effort to force it through Congress.

It is the financial agent of England and other foreign powers for the purpose of disseminating free-trade literature among the people and influencing legislation in the interest of foreign capitalists.

It opposes the policy of protection to American industry by a judicious imposition of tariff duties upon imports.

It has arrayed itself against the wool interests, and if it gets the power to execute what it has so desperately attempted it will bring ruin upon the wool-growers.

It is an enemy to labor and would rob the son of toil of his God-given right to earn a comfortable livelihood.

It tries to rob the workingman of the means by which he shelters, feeds, clothes and educates his children.

It has declared war against the industrial interests of the country, and if successful our present prosperity will be succeeded by want and distress.

It is the champion of free trade, which would eventually lower the workingmen of this country to the condition of the pauper laborers of England.

It has given aid and comfort to the practice of polygamy in Utah and the adjoining Territories.

It tried to steal the State Government of Maine.

It manufactured the "tissue ballot" system in the South.

It has manufactured Democratic majorities by counting ballots contrary to the way they were cast.

It undertook to defeat the express will of the people in 1876 through bribery and cipher dispatches.

It undertook to wipe from the statute-books the Federal Election laws, Republican enactments to protect the purity of the ballot and secure honest elections.

It threatened to starve the Government if it did not succeed in repealing the Federal Election laws.

It maliciously attempted to ruin the Christian statesman James A. Garfield, by charging him with having improperly accepted $329.

It forged the infamous Morey letter in 1880, and tried to deceive the people into the belief that it was genuine.

It has for years been engaged in a mad effort to break down the character of the great popular leader, James G. Blaine, by the employment of foul and vile calumny, slander, abuse and billingsgate.

It violated the Constitution of Pennsylvania by trying to force the passage of unconstitutional Apportionment bills.

It robbed the taxpayers of Pennsylvania of over a quarter million of dollars in the useless prolonged session of 1881.

It opposes free speech by breaking up Republican meetings in the South and stoning Republican processions in the North.

It has been the tool of the corporations and monopolies in New York, by aiding them in defeating the "Five-cent Fare bill" and other measures in the interests of the people.

It is the tool of that dangerous monopoly, "the Standard Oil Company," which bribed the Ohio Legislature to defeat the "Free-Pipe Line bill."

It offers an insult to every pure woman in our land by favoring the elevation of a man to the Presidency who is admitted to be an adulterer.

It insults the fathers and mothers of America by supporting a man for chief Magistrate of the Republic who would rob their daughters of their virtue if he could.

It offers a premium for licentiousness by nominating a man for President of the United States whom his own political associates recognize as a libertine.

It insults the memory of President Lincoln by nominating for Vice-President the man who publicly denounced Lincoln as "a smutty old tyrant."

It can not point to a single act it has performed or even honestly urged in the interest of good government during the last thirty years.

It has the most disgraceful and the blackest record of all the political organizations which have ever existed among men.

There is not another civilized country on this planet that would allow a party with such a record to exist. In the early days of the Republican organization with such tendencies would not even have had a respectable following, and the idea of intrusting the leaders of such an organization with the management of the Government would not for one single moment have been seriously entertained.

The Ohio Election.

The Republican majority in Ohio is apparently 17,000 and upward. How much upward may require several days to determine.

This indicates that the majority will be fully 30,000 for Blaine and Logan in November. The National ticket is many thousands stronger than the State ticket, and Ohio is far more united and impetuous on National than on State issues.

The full impetus of the Republican campaign will now be transferred to New York. The result in Ohio is great and glorious. It proves that the patriotism of the American people can not be lulled to slumber or be lulled into again intrusting the destinies of the Republic to those whose hands are still red with the blood of their assaults upon the Nation's life.

It proves that the American people get behind villifying cartoons and picturesque slanders, discriminating keenly between accusations and evidence.

It proves that protection to American industries is the settled doctrine of the country for at least four years to come. For two years past the Democratic party in Congress has been making a record as a free-trade party. That is the sole record it has made. Not until its National Convention came together, and the hitherto unexpressed views of the Southern Democrats from Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana became known, was there any doubt in the minds of the Democratic leaders that its convention would stand by the action of its Congress. The result proved that it dared not, and the Democratic run, which ends with their defeat in Ohio, really began in their convention in Chicago, when they lacked the courage to indorse the only record their party had been making for two years. Still, had they flatly indorsed free trade in their convention their defeat would have been even more certain and speedy. The fact is the course of the Democratic party for two years past on the tariff question has been wrong. It predooms them to equal defeat whether they boldly stand by it or feebly repudiate it.

Of the Democratic Congressmen from Ohio five had majorities two years ago which would seem to make their seats secure now. These were LeFevre (6,913), Seney (5,613), Converse (5,674), Wilkins (5,321) and Foran (4,038). It was considered hoping far too much to hope that either of these majorities could be overcome, but reports at present writing indicate that Foran has been defeated by 1,000 majority.

Present advices indicate the defeat of Hurd in the Tenth (Toledo) District, whose majority to be overcome was 1,104. We are assured also of the election of the gallant, eloquent and able McKinley, who can not fail to rise rapidly into an even more commanding position than he has hitherto occupied. Ohio will swing around thereore from a delegation of fifteen Democrats and six Republicans, to probably one of sixteen Republicans and five Democrats.

Truly this is glory enough for one day.—*Chicago Inter Ocean, Oct. 15.*

Springer's Report.

There is no more amusing demagogue in this country than Mr. Springer, of Illinois. He is eternally popping up with the most grotesque grimaces at the Republican party. With Whitthorne, Glover and Davis he has been industriously endeavoring for years to prove that the Republican party is composed of persons of such uncontrollable rapacity that nothing is safe with them.

Mr. Springer has dived into several of the Federal departments in the hope of bringing up something unclean, but he has been so uniformly disappointed that it was believed he had given up that pursuit. Not so, however. Age can not wither nor custom stale Mr. Springer's infinite variety. Having failed to prove that the Treasury and the Navy departments are honeycombed with fraud and corruption he has recently been addressing himself to the congenial Democratic task of threshing more old straw. While other enthusiastic members of his party were wearing themselves out in the effort to keep up public interest in the "Mulligan" letters, he has been turning the "Star route frauds" over to see if something new could not be found in them. He has failed of course, but that does not discourage him. He has warmed over all the old charges and now parades them as an admirable electioneering device.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

☞Cleveland has realized that he is unequal to the situation, and what is worse he sees that his party knows it. It would be a sorry burial of ambition to retire now, but it must be remembered that it was not Cleveland who sought the nomination so much as others who hoped to use him or mistakenly supposed he held an immense power of "availability."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—In turning under sod or green material a sprinkling of lime will be very beneficial.—*Chicago Times.*

—Sharpers are now swindling farmers by getting them to invest in bogus cattle companies.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Peach and plum pits should not be planted in the fall, as many of them will germinate if allowed to remain out all winter. It is better to keep them indoors until spring, then crack and plant very early.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Crocks of butter to be kept for several months should never be placed upon the cellar bottom. This causes two degrees of temperature in the crock, which will be at the expense of the quality of the butter near the top. The crocks will keep their contents far better if placed at least a foot from the cellar bottom upon a bench and a thick woolen cloth thrown over it.—*Troy Times.*

—A nice tea dish: Make as short sweetened pie-crust, roll thin, and partly bake in sheets; before it is quite done take from the oven, cut in squares of four inches or so, take up two diagonal corners and pinch together, which makes them basket shaped; now fill with whipped-cream or white of egg, or both, well sweetened and flavored, and return to the oven for a few minutes.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Smut in corn is becoming more troublesome every year, partly from lack of care in destroying smutty corn before taking to the crib. It is most prevalent on land where corn is grown year after year, showing that some of the germs remain in the soil through the winter. As it appears first on the tassel, or male flower, it is well to go through the field and destroy all that appear diseased. The smut fall's from the tassel to the silk, and is thus propagated in the ear.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—Mr. L. B. Arnold, in a conversation recently with the editor of the *New England Farmer*, said he had solved the problem of keeping butter sweet for an indefinite period by taking it from the churn in the granular form, and after rinsing it sufficiently in water or brine, packing it in firkins of strong brine without any working whatever. A mistake made by many butter-makers is that of working their butter too much; it is sufficient to work just enough to distribute the salt evenly through it.

About Mustard Plasters.

The person who first pointed out the usefulness of the matter in question is dust long since, no doubt, and his name forgotten. But this is really not very strange, seeing that our knowledge of mustard extends back over two thousand years, and that, as the world goes, homely remedies, like homely people, are often slighted. Some readers probably know all and others nothing about mustard plasters. For the edification of the last it will now be told what these are good for, how they should be used and how they may be made, taking occasion to say just here that a first class mustard plaster can be bought ready made in any good drug store for a quarter.

One tablespoonful of ground brown mustard seed, mixed with two tablespoonfuls of luke-warm water, will make a very efficient plaster. Lay this between well-worn muslin and fold the edges, that the linen of the bed or person may not be soiled.

For a delicate person use half mustard and four; for a child, use four of flour and one of mustard. It is said that a mustard plaster that has been mixed with molasses will not blister.

These plasters should never be left on an unconscious person more than ten minutes, otherwise a blister, exceedingly painful and difficult to heal, may be formed. No person should go to sleep with one of these plasters on any part of the body, for the reason just named. An ordinary mortal will quickly tell how long a mustard plaster may remain on; on a child it should be shifted as soon as the skin reddens a trifle.

For the relief of pain, for sick stomach, for acute general weakness, for hysterical manifestations and for unconsciousness these plasters are of great service. Pain in the head often is relieved by a mustard plaster to the back of the neck or temples. Pain in other locations generally calls for the application of the plaster to the painful part. In sick stomach apply the plaster to the region of the organ. Shifting the plaster from place to place adds to its usefulness. For the relief of acute general weakness, as when a person may swoon, apply the plaster to the region of the heart, stomach or spine. If it is attempted to rouse an unconscious person by the use of this remedy move the plaster from place to place, paying special attention to the region of the kidneys, stomach, spine and to the arms and legs, always keeping in mind to shift the plaster on an adult every ten minutes and on a child as soon as the skin may be reddened.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Lime Water.

The housekeeper should never be without a bottle of lime water. To have it always ready and in good order, with little expense, place in a tall quart bottle of any kind a gill or so of good lime unslaked with water. Then fill the bottle with rain or other pure water, and allow it to stand quietly, well corked. The lime will settle, leaving clear lime water at the top. Pour this off gently, as wanted, adding more water as needed. Lime water, even when closely corked, often deteriorates; the carbonic acid in the air unites with the lime and settles as an insoluble carbonate on the sides of the bottle, which is nearly impossible to remove. This will spoil the bottle for any other use. Therefore select one from the storeroom which is not valued, but which has a good tight cover. A wide-mouthed bottle is preferable. The lime should be removed and fresh put in once a year or so, unless kept very tightly corked. A pint of cold water dissolves less than ten grains of lime, and warm water still less. The uses lime water may be put to are innumerable. If good milk disagrees with a child or grown person, three or four tablespoonfuls of lime water added to a pint of it will usually help digestion and prevent flatulence; it also counteracts pain from wind in the stomach caused by eating acid fruits. Over-eating of candies and other sweets will sometimes cause acidity, for which this is a sovereign remedy. A tablespoonful for a child of two years old to a gill or more for an adult is an ordinary dose, while considerable will have no bad results; in fact, it is a simple anti-acid and slightly tonic. A small quantity put into the tooth-mug with the water for cleaning the teeth will harden the gums and prevent soft decay, which is a serious evil which many desire to avert. For burns and scalds, to two parts of linseed oil add one part of lime water, and apply with soft linen.—*Boston Budget.*

Bric-a-Brac.

As I was going into the Wardour-street shop of an acquaintance who deals in bric-a-brac, I was passed by a rough-looking man, making a rapid exit. My friend was in a passion. Of course I inquired the reason.

"Did you see that wretch leaving as you entered?"

"Yes."

"Well, he's the worst fraud in England in the matter of curios."

"Ah! invents bogus bric-a-brac, does he?" I gently inquired.

"No, but he's the agent for those who make it in France and Spain and try to foist it on the dealers here."

"How has the man ruffled you?" I asked.

"Ruffled! Why this is the second time he has tried to play bad business on me," said the dealer. "You know what a diptych is, don't you?"

I confessed I did not.

"Well," said the dealer in old trash, "a diptych is a couple of ivory tablets put together, and they were used by the old Greeks to write upon."

"What's the good of 'em?"

"They're curiosities," replied he. "There are few in existence. The British Museum has two, said to have been in use in the time of Moses."

"Did that old guy get one of them?" I asked.

"Why, that old guy, as you call him, is rolling in money," said the dealer.

"A piece of rare bric-a-brac himself, then!" I remarked. "You wouldn't think these things, human or otherwise, one meets in your place, are worth anything at all, and yet they command fortunes—from fools."

"That man who just left," continued the dealer, "came here a year ago, and, with great secrecy, produced from under his coat what seemed to be a rare diptych. He wanted £300 for it. I'd have bought it if he had said £500, but £300 was like offering Buckingham Palace for the price of a villa. This made me suspicious. I examined it closely, and found it a patch work of carved ivory, but the work was new, and, consequently, bogus. I said nothing, but refused to buy. The man, who is a good actor, begged that I would not betray him, saying he had stolen it from a monastery in Pavia."

"You didn't buy?"

"No."

"Then, why this rage?"

"Well, only two weeks ago I was sent for by a millionaire to value some property he had bought in Saxony. I went to his residence, and the first thing my eyes lit on was this bogus diptych, which my disreputable visitor had managed to sell at last, thus cutting into my business."

"Did you betray the fraud?"

"No. That would discourage the millionaire all through, and the genuine bric-a-brac trade would languish."

"And the fraudulent dealer?"

"Oh! I had it out with him. He came back to-day, as you saw. This time he had a twisted sword, manufactured in Sheffield, which he wanted to sell as an old Damascus blade, but I gave him a piece of my mind and he was glad to skip."

"But he'll sell the Damascus blade," I suppose?" said I.

"Of course he will, and to the same millionaire, my old customer, perhaps, and I dare not show him up. Isn't it an outrage?" exclaimed my furious friend.

I did not feel much pity for him, but I heard enough to entertain a wholesome suspicion of the integrity and antiquity of old curios, and the conversation may be turned to profitable account by Americans who are bric-a-brac hunting in Europe at the present moment.—*London Cor. Paris American Register.*

Farming in Japan.

The rice harvest was in full swing as we drove along, and Sunday though it was there was no cessation of labor, whether in field or homestead. In a journey of nearly 200 miles through this portion of the interior I did not see a single plow. In the course of a subsequent journey through the southern portion of the island, I saw two miserable little things which a man could easily lift, drawn by an undersized ox. In almost universal use is the earliest idea of a plow. It is a spade, with a narrow blade about three feet long. The farmer thrusts this well into the soil, and turning it over on one side makes a furrow, the action and the result being identical with that of a plow. Only, watching the laborious process, one thinks of the enormous strides agriculture will take in Japan when these rude instruments are cast aside, and the plow is put to work. When the rice is cut and dried it is stripped by the simple process of drawing the heads through a small iron comb, which does a handful at a time. It is threshed by a flail precisely of the same make as that in use in the threshing floor of Chidon, at the time Uzziah put forth his hand to steady the Ark of God that David was bringing up from Kiriath Jearim. When the rice is stripped it is laid out to dry on mats spread in the sun. In passing through a village these mats covered with rice are frequently to be seen flanking the full length of the road on both sides.

Japan has many arts. Porcelain and earthenware are manufactured in every province. Its enamellers on copper have no rivals in the world. It has workers in bronze, carvers in ivory, and is the home of lacquer work. But it is essentially an agricultural country living by the fruit of its land. According to the last census, taken in 1880, the total population was 36,000,000, and of these nearly 16,000,000 were farmers in almost equal proportion of sexes. Under the present order of things, dating from the revolution of 1868, the people own the land, paying tax for it to the Government. About three-tenths of the tilled land of Japan is in the hands of small proprietors, who, with their wives and children, do all the farm work. Of the balance, though held in larger sections, there is nothing akin to the large farms in England. In addition to the population returned as farmers, there is a considerable proportion of farm laborers. An able-bodied farm hand receives wages at about the rate of ten pence per day, with board. As he is almost a vegetarian his food does not cost much, consisting chiefly of rice, barley, peas, beans and turnips, with occasional relishes in the shape of eggs or salt fish. Rice is the principal product of the Empire, being grown in all its provinces. Tea, silk and cotton come next, and in addition there are grown tobacco, wheat, barley, millet, peas and beans. Of late years much attention has been given to the culture of grapes, and the Japanese are not without hope that within the next ten years they may introduce and popularize in Europe a new vintage.—*London Daily News.*

—The Massachusetts *Ploughman* believes it better to apply manure to land a year before plowing than to plow it immediately after the application.

Fifteen Years Apart.

The American Indian approximates nearer to what man should be—manly, physically perfect, grand in character and true to the instincts of his conscience—than any other race of beings, civilized or uncivilized. Where do we hear such noble sentiments or meet with such examples of heroism and self-sacrifice as the history of the American Indian furnishes? Where shall we go to hear again such oratory as that of Black Hawk and Logan? Certainly the records of our so-called civilization do not furnish it, and the present century is devoid of it.

They were the true children of the Great Spirit. They lived nearer to the great heart of the Creator than do their pale-faced conquerors of to-day who mourn over the lost and undone condition of the savage. Courageous, brave and the soul of honor, their cruel and awful destruction from the face of the earth is a sin of such magnitude that the relics and the people of America may well shrink from the just punishment which is sure to follow the assassination of as brave a race as ever breathed the air of Heaven.

I wrote the above seathing rebuke of the American people when I was fifteen years of age. I ran across the dissertation yesterday. As a general rule it takes a youth fifteen years of age to arraign Congress and jerk the Administration bald-headed. The less he knows about things generally, the more cheerfully will he shed information right and left.

At the time I wrote the above crude attack upon the Government I had not seen any Indians, but I had read much. My blood boiled when I thought of the wrongs which our race had meted out to the red man. It was at a time when my blood was just coming to a boil that I penned the above paragraph. Ten years later I had changed my views somewhat relative to the Indian, and frankly wrote to the Government of the change. When I am doing the Administration an injustice, and I find it out, I go to the President candidly and say: Look here, Mr. President, I have been doing you a wrong. You were right and I was erroneous. I am not pig-headed and stubborn. I just admit fairly that I have been hindering the Administration, and I do not propose to do so any more.

So I wrote to General Grant and told him that when I was fifteen years of age I wrote a composition at school in which I had arraigned the people and the Administration for the course taken toward the Indian. Since that time I had seen some Indians in the mountains—at a distance—and from what I had seen of them I was led to believe that I had misjudged the people and the Executive. I told him that so far as possible I would like to repair the great wrong so done in the ardor of youth and to once more sustain the arm of the Government.

He wrote me kindly and said he was glad that I was friendly with the Government again, and that now he saw nothing in the way of continued National prosperity. He said he would preserve my letter in the archives as a treaty of peace between myself and the Nation. He said only the day before he had observed to the Cabinet that he didn't care two cents about a war with foreign Nations, but he would like to be on a peace footing with me. The country could stand outside interference better than intestine hostility. I do not know whether he meant anything personal by that or not. Probably not.

He said he remembered very well when he first heard that I had attacked the Indian policy of the United States in one of my school essays. He still called to mind the feeling of alarm and apprehension which at that time pervaded the whole country. How the cheeks of strong men had blanched and the Goddess of Liberty felt for her back hair and exchanged her Mother Hubbard dress for a new cast iron panoply of war and Roman hay knife. Oh, yes, he said, he remembered it as though it had been yesterday.

Having at heart the welfare of the American people as he did, he hoped that I would never attack the Republic again.

And I never have. I have been friendly, not only personally, but officially, for a good while. Even if I didn't agree with some of the official acts of the President I would allow him to believe that I did rather than harass him with cold, cruel and adverse criticism. The abundant success of this policy is written in the country's wonderful growth and prosperous peace.—*Bill Nye, in Detroit Free Press.*

Not a Clear Idea of a Sharper.

He was such an innocent-looking old man, and so very green in his ways, that Officer Button at the Central Depot felt it a duty to caution him against pickpockets and sharpers.

"Oh, you needn't be afeared of anybody gettin' the best of me," was the reply. "Jist come in here and lemme show you sunthin'."

He sat down in one corner of the waiting-room and pulled off his boots. In each one of them he had $15, and $3 in change in his pockets.

"In order to git that money," he said as he pulled his boots on, "I've got to be knocked down, walked on and them butes cut off my feet, and I reckon nobody will undertake to serve me that way by daylight."

"Well, take care of yourself."

"Oh, you bet! I've fed on grass all my life, but I'm not half as green as you might suppose."

He went strolling around for an hour or so and then came to Button, with a check in his hand and said:

"What street shall I take to go to the Marine Bank?"

"There is no such bank here."

"Well, where'll I go to git this check cashed?"

"Great Scots! old man, but what have you been doing?"

"Lent a feller $30 and took that check of $400 for security. He said I could draw the hull of it and keep $370 until he saw me again."

When told that it was worthless and that he had been made the victim of a confidence man the old fellow took a long time to think and then replied:

"Well, why in land's name didn't you explain what a sharper was? I reckoned that so long as I didn't trade hosess or buy the county right of a washin' machine no human hyena could wallop me out o' them $30?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Over a score of street cars have been built in New York for use on a railway in Tokio, Japan. They were built and lettered on plans furnished by three Japanese capitalists, and are to run on a new railroad in Tokio managed on the American plan. The interesting thing about it is that the Japs wouldn't have anything on the bob-tailed plan built for them. They didn't like them.—*N. Y. Times.*

—The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners was organized in June, 1860, and now numbers 22,837.

MESSRS. HOUCK & BARNIE, managers of the Baltimore (Md.) Base-ball Club, state, as the opinion of all base-ball players—and no set of men are more susceptible to sprains, bruises, aches and pains—that St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy, is the best cure ever used, and they jointly acknowledge its merits.

WHEN a barber comes to dress a dude's head he comes to a fool's end. It is a period in his existence.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

COMMONLY, no matter how long it takes a lawyer to try a case, the preparation is brief.

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A MAN with a cold in his head is like a waterfall—he is catarrh-racked.—*The Judge.*

Is a letter from HON. MAS. FEAY, Castle Grey, Limerick, Ireland, Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES are thus referred to: "Having brought your 'Bronchial Trochos' with me when I came to reside here, I found that after I had given them away to those I considered required them, the poor people will walk for miles to get a few." For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases they have no equal. *Sold only in boxes.*

THE maxim: "Strike while the iron is hot," is getting altogether too slow for the age; you must make it hot by striking.

JAMES BEECHER, M.D., of Sigourney, Ia., says: "For several years I have been using DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and in almost every case throughout my practice I have had entire success. I have used and prescribed hundreds of bottles since I was surgeon of Hospital No. 7, Louisville, Ky."

"O, WHERE shall I find content?" sighs a magazine poetess. Have you tried the dictionary, dear?—*Oil City Derrick.*

☞Economy is Wealth. No woman really practices economy unless she uses the Diamond Dyes. Many pounds can be saved every year. Ask your druggist. Only 10c. Simple to use. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

"HOW SHALL I sleep?" asks a correspondent. As noiselessly as possible, please.—*Burlington Free Press.*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

A PERSON who has all sorts of knowledge at his fingers-ends—a deaf-and-dumb man.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, October 27, 1884.		
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	$4 25 @	$5 50
Grass Texas	3 25 @	3 50
Native cows	2 25 @	2 75
Butchers' Steers	2 80 @	3 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 60 @	5 00
Light	3 80 @	4 50
WHEAT—No. 1	76 @	78
No. 2	52½ @	53½
No. 3	44 @	44½
CORN—No. 2	34½ @	35
OATS—No. 2	21½ @	22
RYE—No. 2	41 @	41½
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack	1 40 @	1 50
HAY—Timothy, per 100 lbs	40 @	50
BUTTER—Choice creamery	29 @	30
CHEESE—Full cream	13½ @	14
EGGS—Choice	19 @	20
PORK—Hams	12 @	12½
Shoulders	6½ @	7½
Sides	11 @	11½
LARD	8 @	7½
WOOL—Missouri, unwashed	15 @	17
POTATOES—Per bushel	35 @	40
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	5 75 @	6 25
Butchers' Steers	4 50 @	5 50
HOGS—Butchers'	5 15 @	5 40
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 25 @	4 00
FLOUR—XXX to choice	3 70 @	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	76½ @	76½
No. 3	77 @	78
CORN—No. 2 mixed	41 @	41½
OATS—No. 2	26 @	26½
RYE—No. 2	50 @	51
PORK	15 00 @	15 00
COTTON—Middling	9 @	9¾
BARLEY	60 @	75
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Good shipping	5 00 @	6 30
HOGS—Good to choice	4 95 @	5 45
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 75 @	4 50
FLOUR—Common to choice	3 75 @	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	74 @	74½
No. 3	64½ @	65
No. 2 Spring	73½ @	74½
CORN—No. 2	42½ @	43
OATS—No. 2	25½ @	25¾
RYE	51½ @	52
PORK—New Mess	15 50 @	15 75
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—Exports	7 00 @	9 00
HOGS—Good to choice	5 00 @	5 50
COTTON—Middling	9⅝ @	9⅞
FLOUR—Good to choice	3 60 @	5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	84½ @	86
CORN—No. 2	57½ @	58
OATS—Western mixed	32 @	34
PORK—Standard Mess	16 00 @	16 75
PETROLEUM—Refined	76 @	77

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