NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,

BENJAMIN HARRISON,

OF INDIANA.

For Vice President,

WHITELAW REID,

OF NEW YORK.

MR. CLEVELAND fishes and his private secretary does the rest.

"I AM an anti-fat Democrat," is David B. Hill's way of saying it these fine summer days.

MISSOURI produces a good deal of lead and votes with annual regularity to reduce its price.

"TARIFF reform" will not figure as a Democratic party shibboleth in this campaign. It is tariff for revenue only.

THE assertion credited to Cleveland that he is "satisfied with the outlook" would seem to indicate he is pleased that Harrison is going to be re-elected.

NEBRASKA, of course, would be carried by the Republicans this year even if Gov. McKinley did not visit it, but the visit will add 1,000 or 2,000 to the majority.

AS A Democratic side show the People's party will hardly pay the Democratic National Committee for the money expended by that body to keep the show on the road.

PERHAPS some sanguine Democrat who calls Matt Quay's offer to bet $10,000 on Harrison's election a bluff, knows where he can find that amount of the needful. If so, Matt's address is easy to find.

THE corn crop of Kansas this year will be the largest in the history of the State, and is expected to reach 130,000,000 bushels. This will be as discouraging to the Democratic party as the establishment of half a dozen big factories.

THE Democratic Cincinnati Enquirer says: "Gov. Chase, of Indiana, is clever, can preach, and eat chicken with the best of them." That is natural for a Republican, but with Indiana Democrats these days the great question is "can he eat crow?"

FREE-TRADERS may howl as they please about the failure of protection, but the fact remains that during the last twenty-five years of protection forty times as much money has been distributed as wages to American workmen as during all the previous history of the country.

AVERAGE daily wages of iron and steel workers in Belgium, according to the report of Consul Roosevelt, our representative at Brussels, 65 cents. We will not be so cruel as to suggest comparisons between these wages and those paid to American ironworkers, often averaging as high as $10 to $15 a day.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal says that "the skies are brightening for the Democratic cause and the omens are unexpectedly favorable." According to the utterances of the eminent editor of that great sheet at the time of the Chicago convention, the skies can take on a good deal of brightening for the Democracy without becoming dazzlingly radiant with promise.

AFTER devoting a column and a half to showing that Mr. Cleveland is a mild protectionist by quoting from his messages, the New York Sun reaffirms that the Lodge election bill and the threatened horrors of negro domination are the leading issues. And yet the Sun has census tables showing that the negro, whose domination it fears, constitute a full majority in but two States.

BUT one Democratic newspaper thus far is on record in opposition to the Canadian retaliation bill, which proposes to make the Canadian Government treat American vessels destined for Canadian ports with the same fairness that is granted to Canadian vessels in our waters when destined for our ports. Anything that helps American commerce or American interests seems to sour on the free-trade stomach.

IF the Democrats could retain control of the House for three years more they would soon make to run the government. That it cost $750,000,000 a year would require the raising of at least $600,000,000 a year by tariff duties. Suppose direct taxation was substituted for tariff duties as the Democrats propose; than $10 would have to be paid for every man, woman and child in the country.

DR. NORTON, one of the shrewdest Democratic politicians in Ohio, complains that his party State organization is under men who were opposed to Grover Cleveland's nomination. It is rather strange, but that seems to be the rule this year. In New York the chairman of the committee in every city of any importance is an anti-Cleveland man. At Chicago they declared that Mr. Cleveland could not, under any circumstances, carry New York, and their party, by placing them at the head, has practically called upon them to do what they said could not be done.

AN advocate of free trade recently made a number of bold assertions about British wages and prices, among which was one that granulated sugar was only 1½ cents per pound in Liverpool. An English-looking workman, who was sitting by, said: "Excuse me, but it is only three weeks since I left Liverpool, and I don't know anything about your free trade; but I I do know this, that the cheapest sugar ever sold in England was 4½ cents per pound; and I know further that the average English laborer considers himself fortunate if he can get four ounces of bacon a day at a cost of 5 cents."

THE Louisville Courier-Journal complains of the McKinley bill because it induces laboring men to leave Europe and come to America to secure higher wages. The Democratic remedy would be free trade, which would make wages as low in this country as in Europe. How do the American workingmen like this Democratic remedy for emigration? The Republicans have a simpler way. They will regulate emigration by statute and keep the wages of the American workingmen where they are. The Democratic remedy is as objectionable as that against robbery—to never have anything that will tempt the robbers.

KANSAS CITY JOURNAL: Every third party, of late years, starts out with the idea that the right course of procedure is to wipe out the Republican party first, and then direct its efforts against the Democratic party. This was the plan of the Union Labor party, the Prohibition party, and now of the People's party. Inasmuch as these movements never accomplish the first half of their purpose, it ought to occur to third party makers that possibly they begin at the wrong end. Let them try wiping out the Democrating party awhile, with a view to subsequent movements against the Republican party, and possibly results will be better.

CONTRARY to the voice and policy of Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, the Chicago tariff plank is nevertheless Democratic. It proceeds from that Democratic fount—higher in authority than Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, or Monroe—the constitution of the Confederate States. This is the way the Democracy of 1892 indorses the Democracy of 1861:

Democratic National Platform, June 22, 1892:	Article 1, section 8, clause 1, constitution of the Confederate States, adopted in rebellion, March 11, 1861:
"We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only."	"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, and excise FOR REVENUE ONLY, nor shall any duties or taxes of importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry."

They proceed from the same source. They are enacted for the same end. They represent the same demands. They mean the same. They are the same.

THE speech of Hon. Whitelaw Reid, at Springfield, Ill., will be read with deep interest by thousands of Republicans, because it is the longest public address he has made, and one in which he deals with the leading issues of the campaign. Mr. Reid displays a master's capacity in presenting with clearness, force and dignity the Republican case. His presentation of the leading achievements of the Republican Congress of 1889-'91, and of the work of the Harrison administration, puts him in the front rank of Republican speakers. Hereafter his services will be in demand during the campaign in all the Northern States. It is a speech which will repay more than one reading, because in it Mr. Reid has condensed more facts than most men get into a volume.

DEMOCRATIC Free-Trader Grover Cleveland and Democratic Free-Trader Edward Atkinson have both spoken on the subject of prices and wages. Mr. Cleveland is an office-seeker and a politician, and Mr. Atkinson is a practical economist and statistician. Mr. Cleveland spoke from a Democratic platform, and Mr. Atkinson wrote in the Forum. The candid reader may draw his own conclusions:

MR. CLEVELAND.	MR. ATKINSON.
Turning our eyes to the plain people of the land, we see them burdened, as consumers, with a tariff system that unjustly and relentlessly takes from them in the purchase of the necessaries and comforts of life an amount scarcely met by the wages of hard and steady toil—while the exactions thus wrung from them build up and increase the fortunes of those for whose benefit this injustice is perpetrated.	There has never been a period in the history of this or any other country when the general rate of wages was as high as it is now, or the prices of goods relatively to the wages as low as they are to-day, nor a period when the workman, in the strict sense of the word, has so fully secured to his own use and enjoyment such a steadily and progressively increasing proportion of a constantly increasing product.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

A RECORD OF FRAUD, SHAME AND INCOMPETENCY.

Pledged to Reform, It Did Not Reform—Pledged to Economize, It Did Not Economize—Pledged to Legislate, It Did Not Legislate.

Extremely Extravagant.

At the elections this November the Democrats will appeal to the people of this country.

They will say: "Place us in power and we will reform the government. We will lighten your taxes, we will be more economical than the Republicans were, we will not permit the South to be 'bulldozed'; under our system of finance money will be more plentiful, and business, with the present tariff restrictions removed, will boom as it never did before."

But, by the by, is not this precisely what they said in 1890?

Then, the people, not yet having had the opportunity to realize the beneficent working of the McKinley bill and seeing only its temporary action in the way of markets glutted with foreign importations and business prostrated for a time because it was adjusting itself to the new conditions, believed the Democrats once more, returned them to power and gave them such a majority—151, or more than two-thirds—in Congress as to place them in a position where they could make good all their promises by legislation to the extent of their power, for the Senate and the President were, of course, still Republican.

The present Congress, writes John C. Freeland, having sat eight months, has now adjourned, and the people of this country have, therefore, ample opportunity to judge, in a fair and impartial manner, not merely as to its accomplishment but, what is really far more important, as to its general intention.

Surely all must admit that the Democrats had a magnificent opportunity to vindicate their party from the charge that it was merely a party of obstruction and destruction, formidable only in opposition and powerless to carry out measures of constructive statesmanship!

How did the Democrats redeem their pledges that they would repeal the McKinley bill, would carry free coinage, would stop reciprocity, sugar bounties and subsidies for ocean mail service, and would cut off one hundred millions or more from the so-called outrageous appropriations of what they were pleased to designate as "the billion dollar Congress."

What is the record?

One of incompetency and shame!

Every promise deliberately broken!

A large part of the entire session was frittered away in making senseless rules which were repudiated at the last minute; in trivial debates and roll calls, while measures of the utmost importance were passed with a reckless haste, unprecedented in American legislation.

As Speaker Reed has shown, in his recently published review of the session, on the 6th of June, after a session of six months, Mr. Holman was forced to rush through the House the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill carrying $22,000,000, occupying fifteen Record columns of the finest type, covering thousands of items and containing 150,000 words, under a suspension of the rules, with fifteen minutes' debate on either side.

One minute to every ten thousand words and forty seconds to every million dollars.

On the same day was passed, under a similar suspension of the rules, a bill to admit Arizona as a State, a proposition hitherto never seriously discussed. Fifteen minutes was allowed each side.

On the same day, also, New Mexico had a bill passed to admit her as a State, with like limitations as to debate. Just think of it, fifteen whole minutes to discuss such a question as that!

Surely, there never was such a farce! The question of the admission of New Mexico is not at all a political question, or, if it is, the politics sinks into insignificance compared with the complex question arising out of the nature of the population and its relation to the Union. On this question the wisest men of both parties, even in New Mexico, hesitate, and this Democratic House illustrates the freedom of debate and the wisdom of deliberation by deciding the whole matter in thirty minutes.

This is wisdom shod with the shoes of swiftness.

On that same day, also, under a similar suspension of the rules and with fifteen minutes of debate on either side, the anti-option bill was passed. Fifteen minutes of debate on the anti-option bill in a house of 332 members!

Here was a bill which may disarrange the commerce of the world—a bill on which hang more hopes and fears than any bill of the last ten years, and this bill has passed the House on the theory that the House had only fifteen minutes of wisdom to be bestowed on either side of the question.

As to the promise to reduce the appropriations.

While the Fifty-first (Republican) Congress had appropriated $463,000,000, the Fifty-second (Democratic) appropriated $510,000,000.

Instead of, according to promise, cutting down the appropriations of the Republican Congress by one hundred millions, the Democrats increased them by fifty-three millions!

What shall we say of the financial ability of a party which miscalculates to the extent of over one hundred and fifty millions in a single session?

And with all this a miserable and even criminal parsimony was observed in many directions.

While the Fifty-first Congress had provided liberally for the American navy and representatives of the United States government abroad, this Congress did its utmost to starve our navy and cripple our consular service, although, during the Chilian difficulty, we had very serious evidence what it meant for this country to be left with a weak or insufficient navy.

While this Congress appropriated over $50,000,000 for a river and harbor bill, it cut down the appropriations for lighthouses on dangerous coasts, and cut off the appropriation for soap for the cadets at West Point.

Such action would be ridiculous if it were not so very shameful.

As to its promise to repeal the sugar bounties and reciprocity.

It made not the first attempt to touch either.

As to its promise to repeal the McKinley bill.

Here, if anywhere, it could have shown statesmanship.

Granted that in face of a Republican President and Senate it could not have finally carried through such a repeal, but it could have passed a comprehensive scheme of tariff reform, have left the defeat of such scheme to the Senate and the President, and then have gone to the country this fall on the issue.

What did it do?

It showed its hate and the impotency of its hate, and that was all.

It brought in a bill to destroy the wool-growing and woolen industries of this country.

It brought in a bill to continue paying tribute to British tin-plate makers.

It brought in a bill to put binding twine on the free list.

It brought in a bill to hand over the American market for cotten ties to foreign capitalists.

But if the Democracy adopted what one of their own men calls a "pop-gun" system of tariff reform, their Committee on War Claims have started a gatling gun system on war claims.

It is true that the House itself has so far acted on but few of them; but these few show how the many will finally be treated.

A House which has voted to lift the incubus of the statute of limitations from Sibley's case, so as to allow the heirs of an officer who left the United States army to join the Confederates collect a royalty on tents used in the very war he helped to wage, has shown itself capable of infinite power of sapping the treasury.

As to the free coinage of silver.

The House voted twice on free coinage, 138 Democrats in favor only 81 against it on all grounds, the first time, but half the Democratic opposition was solely for the purpose of deferring action until after the Presidential election.

The second vote, taken after Mr. Cleveland's nomination, showed more Democrats for postponement. But on all occasions a great majority of the Democrats voted for immediate and unlimited coinage of silver, which was prevented only by the steady patriotism of the Republican minority.

To sum up: The record of this Congress shows that the Democratic party is unfit for power, is incapable of intelligent and patriotic government, and that the promises it made the people in 1890 were a deliberate effort to cheat voters by false pretenses.

Cleveland Can't Do It.

Cleveland cannot carry New York. The testimony on that point is clear and explicit, and it cannot be doubted. It is given by many of the best men of his party, who have not changed from the opinion that Henry Watterson uttered before the nomination that Cleveland would lead the party through a slaughter house into an open grave. All over the North and South the leaders of the Democratic party are expressing the opinion that Cleveland cannot be elected, and what is still more significant, they are declining to support him.

Mississippi furnishes conspicuous examples. Frank Burkitt, recently nominated as elector-at-large on the Democratic ticket, has resigned his place and refused to run, or to support Cleveland and Stevenson. H. Jamison, recently Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth Mississippi district, refuses to support the Democratic ticket or the Democratic platform. As it is in Mississippi, so it is all over the Union.

John T. McDowell, a Democratic State officer in Tennessee, has refused to support Cleveland and Stevenson on the platform on which they stand. As it is in Tennessee so it is all over the Union.

In the State of New York every State officer and every delegate to the Democratic National Convention is on record as declaring explicitly that Cleveland can not carry New York. Edward J. Murphy, Chairman of the New York Democratic State Committee, has said: "Cleveland's nomination would mean the destruction of the regular organizations in the great Democratic cities of the State and in the State itself." And every prominent Democrat in the State has given his assent to that declaration and none of them has shown any disposition to take it back.

It is a hard row which the candidate of the mugwumps and free-traders is finding to hoe in his own party. Half-breeds do not go with the Democrats. They want the simon-pure article or nothing. This time they are getting nothing, with an encyclopedia thrown in.—Kansas City Journal.

Bad for Political Pessimists.

According to good authorities, such as the commercial agencies, which make a business of statistics and never permit politics to warp or hide facts, the volume of trade in July was fully 15 per cent. in excess of July, 1891, and well beyond all previous records. The imports were very heavy, showing a gain of 19 per cent. over the corresponding month of last year. Business failures, notwithstanding the increased number of firms and individuals engaged in trade, were 20 or 25 per cent. less numerous than in July, 1891. Railroad earnings increased in nearly all sections.

These facts make an interesting stone wall for all parties of pessimism and evil forebodings to attack. The charges made by inflationists that commerce is drying up for lack of money to circulate through its myriad veins and arteries are made as ridiculous as the assertions of enemies of the tariff system to the effect that the foreign trade of the United States must languish under the existing system of protecting domestic industries. The campaign of '92 is not opening under circumstances which render easy the winning of votes by predictions of future evils or dismal outcries over existing conditions. The people are too prosperous for the prophets of evil. —Cleveland Leader.

TOP HEAVY.

—Judge.

A GRAIN PALACE.

To Be Opened in Plankinton, South Dakota, Sept. 29.

In Plankinton, South Dakota, the citizens have organized a Grain Palace Association. The first palace was opened Sept. 29, 1891. The building was eighty feet square and was located at the head of Main street, and perhaps excelled anything of the character ever before attempted. The plans for the palace of 1892 will exceed that of last year, both in size of building and art work. Plankinton being situated in the center of the most fertile portion of the State, enjoys peculiar advantages for the location of the "Palace."

It is claimed that the formation of animals and other designs out of grain, grasses, corn, silk, and other material far excelled any work of this kind ever before produced.

The Palace for 1892 opens September 28 and closes October 8. It is expected that this exposition will be the means of showing to the world what wonderful crops can be raised in this State, and what a grain producer South Dakota really is, will be one of considerable magnitude, larger in fact than any city in the State has yet assumed. The building will be one of great beauty in

design, and the manner in which the interior and exterior will be decorated with the grains symbolic of the crops raised in the State will be equally attractive and beautiful. The building will be 80 by 120 feet in size and 100 feet to the top of the tallest tower. Gables, towers, minarets, and spires will largely enter into the architectural beauty of the upper part of the building, and the handsome decorations on the sides and approaches will make the building one of rare beauty. The total cost of the building and decorations will reach in amount over $14,000.

The railroads have granted one fare for the round trip from Chicago, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad is making arrangements to run a train on the 27th of September direct to the Grain Palace at Plankinton, S. D., without change of cars.

The enormous crop now being harvested in South Dakota is sufficient evidence of the wonderful fertility of the soil, and the exposition at Plankinton will show the abundant resources of the State to a marked degree and be a fitting exposition of the agricultural wealth of South Dakota.

GEN. BIDWELL'S VIEWS.

Letter of Acceptance of the Prohibition Candidate.

The letter of acceptance of Gen. John Bidwell, of California, nominee of the Prohibition party for President of the United States, has been given out for publication. The letter is long, and discusses the principles of the party as enunciated in the Cincinnati platform. On the basic principle of absolute prohibition, Gen. Bidwell says that the danger of monopolistic tendencies menacing the Government is not so great as that of the destructive results sure to come from the liquor traffic. It is the constant menace of labor, which creates the wealth of the nation, and the traffic is now sapping and impoverishing the very foundation of the national fabric. Passing to the question of woman's suffrage he urges immediate emancipation of women. The nation that first gives woman equal rights with man, he says, will earn a crown of imperishable glory. He fears delay, as England will lead. On the question of finance he says the position of the party that the money should be gold, silver, and paper, issued only by the Government, is fair and broad. He also advocates the legal regulation of the rates of interest in all the States, believing that it will do much to check the tendency to centralization of the money power.

On the question of labor he says: "In order to relieve the labor of the country of its abnormal and often congested condition, there should be the earliest possible revision and restriction of the immigration and naturalization laws of the United States. These laws, so inimical to American labor and the best interests of all, if not so purposely enacted, have doubtless been kept in force for partisan considerations for fear of detriment to partisan interests, till our country has become the almost daily scene of riots, lawlessness and bloodshed, and not infrequently on such a scale as to portend, if permitted to go unchecked, the possible supersession of all authority. The discord between capital and labor cannot safely be allowed to continue. No matter what the cause, it is imperative to remove it. If it is necessary to have organizations as a defense against capital or competing labor, such organization should be authorized and regulated by law."

On the tariff he says: "We must concede that all nations have the right to levy tariffs. As Americans we are in favor of protecting all American interests. The tariff proposed by the Democratic party and that of the Republican party differ only in degree; both are sufficiently high to be termed protective. To the objection that tariffs have been unequal—that is to say, that under them the rich pay comparatively nothing and the masses nearly all the revenue so derived to support the National Government—must be added the further objection that they are blinding and deceptive."

The establishment of a system of income taxation, he says, could work no hardship and do no harm. When the Union needed money most during the rebellion the income tax was imposed, and worked like a charm. He continues:

"It helped then to save the Union, and will help to save the nation now in another rebellion—the masses against the classes."

One of its beneficial results, he argues, would be the equal distribution of wealth, which would go far toward healing the discord between capital and labor. He advocates government control, and, if necessary, the government ownership of railroads.

THERE has just been published an engraving representing Admirals Farragut, Porter, and Dupont in conference. The portraits have been favorably commented upon, and the engraver has given them additional interest by etching under each figure as a remarque, the best known incident of his career during the civil war.

A NEW alloy for use in the manufacture of wire sheets and castings has been introduced by a New England firm. The wire made of this material resembles ordinary copper wire on the outside, has a pinkish white tinge at the surface of fracture, and is very strong without losing much ductility.

AROUND A GREAT STATE.

BRIEF COMPILATION OF ILLINOIS NEWS.

Lizzie Stuber Returns Home—Bichloride of Gold for Veterans—Roustabouts Cut and Stab—Reunion at Belleville—Death of Col. R. A. Moore.

From Far and Near.

JULIUS GUTTERSON, aged 25, shot himself three times in the head at Mascoutah.

A MINER named Brown was killed and six others hurt by a cave-in in a room at Bennett coal mine, near Lebanon.

WILLIAM BOONE, a merchant at Donnellson, was kicked in the head by a horse. His skull was badly crushed and it is thought that he cannot recover.

THE Southern Illinois soldiers and sailors' reunion will be held at Belleville, Oct. 5, 6, 7. The committees have all been appointed and are at work. The speakers who will be invited to address the old soldiers are: Senator John M. Palmer, Senator Shelby M. Cullom, ex-Gov. Richard J. Oglesby, and Gen. John C. Black.

WHEN the steamer Gem City landed at Quincy Friday the police ambulance was called to the wharf to take a deck hand named George Robinson to the hospital. Robinson had quarreled with another deck hand called "Jack Rabbit," and Rabbit plunged a dagger into his body three times, probably fatally injuring him. Rabbit got off the boat there and escaped.

REV. J. A. MATLACK, of Chicago, preached to the Lima camp meeting audience Friday morning. A missionary service in the afternoon was led by Mrs. Jennie Caldwell. The evening discourse was preached by Rev. Mr. Marsh, of Chicago. The prayer services are largely attended. Bible readings, led by Mrs. Elderkin, are a feature of the morning. Rev. Mr. Harkness draws a crowd at the Epworth League tent.

FORTY-SEVEN persons took the recent examination held at several different points in the State for State teachers' certificates, although 53 had been granted the privilege of taking the examination. The papers of the applicants are now being examined and passed upon by a committee composed of David Felmley, of Normal; William Helmle, principal of the Springfield High School, and ex-County Superintendent A. M. Brooks, of Springfield.

OPERATIONS in the Keely cure establishment at the Illinois Soldiers' Home at Quincy have begun, under charge of Dr. Williams of Dwight. Twelve soldiers began taking treatment. It is thought that the morals of the home will thus be much improved. The standing visiting committee of Illinois G. A. R., Major Blodgett chairman, will ask an appropriation of the Legislature for the erection of a much-needed assembly hall. The total amount asked for will be $14,500.

COL. RISDON A. MOORE, a prominent and wealthy farmer of St. Clair County, died, aged 75 years. He came of Revolutionary stock. His grandfather was a soldier in Washington's army, and there are a number of letters in the Moore family that were written by "the father of his country" over a century ago. Col. Moore served with distinction in the Mexican war, and was with Gen. Fremont in the pathfinder expedition. He was a prominent witness in the court martial trial of Gen. Fremont in the winter of 1847-'48.

LIZZIE STUBER, who has been missing from Salem for some time, is now at home. She had been traced to near Richview, Washington County, by Isaac Hill and Newton Simmons, a distance of thirty miles from her home, where they found her and brought her home. Her leaving home was voluntary on her part. The fact that her mother at first offered a reward of $100 for Lizzie's return or the recovery of her body and subsequently withdrew the offer, leads many to believe that she had cognizance of her daughter's whereabouts. The report that the girl is insane is denied by those who have seen her and conversed with her since her return home. Why she left home and whether she went with anyone cannot be learned, as the girl refuses to talk about the matter. Neighbors who have neglected their work to tramp through swamps and fields looking for her are indignant.

AT Centralia Republicans nominated R. L. Higgins, of Vandalia, for representative.

THE Forty-fourth District Democratic Senatorial Convention nominated Judge J. C. Allen, of Richland, for Senator, and Dr. T. C. Taggart, of Wayne, and James H. Beckett, of Richland, for Representatives.

ALONZO WRIGHT was killed by a Clover Leaf express train at Ramsay. It is said he went to sleep on the tracks.

IN the vicinity of Quincy Texas fever has broken out, several cattle having died. Veterinary surgeons think there is no cause for general alarm yet. Every precaution is being taken, and cases were reported to the State Surgeon.

THE Governor granted a pardon to Josiah Jackson, who was convicted at the April term, 1892, of the Montgomery County Circuit Court for manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. Jackson's offense was the killing of John Crouch for having seduced the 18-year-old daughter of Jackson. The pardon was recommended by 1,000 of the citizens of Montgomery County. Jackson is about 60 years of age, and his reputation previous to this offense had been good.

TWO YOUTHFUL counterfeiters are lodged in the Cairo Jail. They are William Newkirk, aged 18, and William Parker, said to be only 13 years old. They are connected with respectable families at Elco. They made a few counterfeit silver dollars, which they passed on country merchants. When arrested Newkirk confessed, and told how they made the coin in a barn where their plant was concealed, and where it was found by the officers.

AT Jacksonville, Miss Frankie Keener was married to a Chicago man, T. H. West. The Keener family coachman, Nathan Posten, recently had trouble with Miss Keener, and after an interview shot her several times, and she narrowly escaped death. Nathan was sent to prison for two years.

CHARLES SCHOENMEYER, a well-known German, proprietor of a Cairo saloon, left a couple of patrons at his bar, and, going into a back room just across the hall from where his wife lay sick, shot himself with a large caliber pistol. He lived an hour. He was despondent and had been drinking heavily.

JOHN TROWER, of Quincy, aged 51 years, shot and killed himself. Trower was an old resident, and several years ago conducted a store. As a result of sickness his mind was impaired, causing him to imagine that some one was trying to kill him. Mr. Trower visited a friend's store, and asked him several questions about the distribution of his $2,000 in lodge money in case of his death. He wished to leave $800 to his wife, $700 to his 16-year-old daughter, and $500 to his 17-year-old son. The dead man left a letter addressed to J. C. Pippin, telling him how he wished to have the $2,000 divided, and asking him to take legal charge of the children's share until they come of age.