

THE REGISTER.

F. M. ZIEBACH, Editor.

ST. LOUIS, MO.,

Thursday, Sept. 20, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Secretary of State:
SAMUEL DOUGLAS,
Of Benton County.

For Auditor:
THEODORE S. PARVIN,
Of Macoute County.

For Treasurer:
SAMUEL L. LORAN,
Of Cass County.

For Attorney General:
JAMES M. ELLWOOD,
Of Polk County.

For Commissioner of Des Moines Improvement:
CHARLES BALDWIN,
Of Van Buren County.

For Register of Land Office:
JAMES M. REID,
Of Lee County.

For Congress:
WM. E. LEFFINGWELL,
Of Clinton County.

District Nominations.

For Judge:
N. G. WYATT,
Of Monona County.

For Attorney:
E. D. THOMPSON,
Of Woodbury County.

For Member of the Board of Education:
J. S. COLE,
Of Harrison County.

County Nominations.

For Clerk of the District Court:
JOHN P. ALLISON.

For Sheriff:
GEORGE L. TACKETT.

A Sectional Party.

That there is a large party in our country that have departed far from that position of loyalty to our Union which characterized our political fathers, the signs of the times most unequivocally indicate.

The sentiments now proclaimed in the resolutions, speeches and public prints of the Republican party would, if respectfully endorsed, in the days of JACKSON, have been denounced in every nook and corner of our extended confederacy as treasonable.

It is true that there was then a small party of self-styled reformers, who were not to declare that the Union was not worth preserving while it maintained a system of slavery, and that open hostility to this institution was the highest motive that could actuate the statesman.

Yet they were so few in number, and so entirely destitute of every element of respectability, that their sentiments excited feelings of disgust and abhorrence in the minds of the great mass of our people. The two great political parties of the nation were then united in their devoted attachment to the Union as it is. But one of these parties now exist.

In the death of WEBSTER, CLAY and other great leaders of the Whig party, the party itself has lost its identity, and after floating about like a ship on the wide ocean without chart or compass, has finally effected an anchorage with the loss of character, principles, self-respect, and love of country. It has drifted into the arms of abolitionism, and assuming the one idea of that party, its votaries can no longer discern aught in the glorious institutions of our country that can counterpoise the great evil of American slavery.

Their mission is no longer to maintain unimpaired the fraternal relations that our constitution guarantees between the States, but with a zeal that would have done honor to the Crusaders in their pilgrimage to the Holy Land, they must now devote their time and talents to the great work of Negro emancipation, regardless of the consequences to the millions of freemen who enjoy the priceless blessings which our institutions afford, as well as to the slaves themselves. Blindly absorbed in the consideration of an abstract question, the practical result of which can only be evil, those great measures of national policy, hitherto deemed so important to our prosperity and safety, can no longer command the attention of these political philanthropists.

All the great questions that our progress brings to the attention of our statesmen are to be measured and weighed according as their bearing and influence may be in reference to the Negro interest. The Democratic party is now the only national party in our country, for the reason that they propose sacredly to guard the interests of all. It is the only party which expresses an entire satisfaction with the constitution as our fathers made it, and with all our institutions as they were received by us; and it is the only party that promises to maintain those institutions in their purity, and transmit them to our children.

It needs not the mantle of the seer to enable one to predict that the election of an administration by a purely sectional vote, and upon sectional issues, pledged to hostility to the interests, wishes and rights of one entire section of this Union, must result in a dissolution. Our existence as a nation depends upon a faithful and honest adherence to the terms of the compact as found in the constitution.

ple in some of our older sister States. The day of this nation is in the hands of the West. If we remain true to the Union compact as made, after the year 1800, New England will have gained the commanding point; for her power and influence in the conduct of the nation will have gone down, while the West will have commenced in that grand career which will very speedily devolve upon us the duty of guiding the noble old ship safely through the breakers that may threaten her destruction.

The Agency of the Opposition.

The writings of our political opponents under the pseudonyms of the Statesman, Burlington Gazette, Eagle and other Democratic papers, is in the highest degree amusing and significant. These papers present an array of facts and figures taken from the public records, the reports of Black Republican officials, which convict the latter beyond the reach of contradiction, of the most astounding misdeeds. They are shown to be self-convicted of the most palpable violation of law in abstracting from the state treasury the people's money and distributing it among their friends throughout the State—of speculating upon private account with money drawn from the hard earnings of our tax-payers—of refusing to accept State warrants when their own reports show that there should be a large balance in their hands for this purpose.

They are convicted of levying a tax upon the people unprecedented in severity in the history of our State, and at the same time of embezzling a large State indebtedness to meet their extravagant expenditures. It is shown by their own authority that they have in the brief period they have had control of public affairs levied and collected a larger amount from taxes, than was required during the entire previous history of our State under Democratic administrations—that they have not only expended this sum, but have borrowed extensively to meet current expenses \$250,000—that this too has been exhausted, and the payment of State warrants refused upon the ground that the treasury was empty. Not content with this, they now demand, regardless alike of the severe financial crisis, and the embarrassment that pervades every branch of industry, that their exhausted supplies be replenished by the payment of a tax even exceeding that of any previous year.

The proofs upon which these charges are sustained cannot be contradicted—they are all based upon official documents, and are palpable and indisputable. This, then, is the indictment upon which the Black Republican party is arraigned before the people, and the voters have been empaneled as a jury to render a verdict upon the record Tuesday in October next in accordance with justice and the best interests of the commonwealth.

The record of the past is in evidence to enable us to make up a correct judgment. Each of the two political parties has had a fair trial as our public agents. Under a Democratic administration the gross expenses of our State indicate honesty and economy upon the part of our public officers, while the light taxation and immunity from public indebtedness evince a due regard to the interests of the State and of the people. On the other hand, our present Republican officials are by precisely the same character of testimony convicted of the most wilful extravagance and reckless disregard of the public good. These facts are attested by our Democratic papers broadcast over the State, and their effect in arousing the people to the necessity of an immediate reformation in the administration of State affairs is everywhere apparent.

Voters of the Northwest, what shall be your voice upon this question? Will you, by your votes, give encouragement and approval to men who have betrayed the trust you have reposed in them—who have used the offices to which you have elected them to add to their own ill-gotten gains, at your expense? Or will you vote out of them such a rebuke as their own unworthiness and misdeeds so richly merit? If there is any virtue in the declaration, "By their fruits shall ye know them," the Republican party in Iowa is gone beyond redemption, and our noble Ship of State is once more to embark in a clear sea, with the Democratic banner floating at the mast.

Dubuque and Pacific Railroad.

By letter of the Hon. THOMAS A. HARRISON, Commissioner of the General Land Office, addressed to BURNETT HARR, Esq., March 2, 1887, the following items are given in relation to the Dubuque and Pacific railroad:

Length of road, including the Tote don Mote branch, as measured on the official map, 331.1 miles.

The grant is for six sections, or 2,940 acres, per mile, making 1,212,240 acres. Deduct for water, 21,220 "

Leaving 1,251,040 "

To which the company would be entitled if found vacant in the odd numbered sections within fifteen miles of the road. The estimated quantity of vacant lands subject to selection under the grant, is as follows:

In the Sioux City district, 800,200 acres " Fort Dodge " 418,200 "

" Dubuque " 11,044 "

Total, 1,251,040 "

Which is exclusive of 151,800 acres claimed for the Des Moines grant, and not yet adjusted.

From this it appears that this company gets their entire complement of land, and there will still remain of the odd numbered sections 55,560 acres, which will be restored to market after the adjustment of the railroad selections.

Monona County.

Monona county, Iowa, is bounded on the north by Woodbury and Ida counties, on the east by Crawford county, on the south by Hamilton county, and on the west by the Missouri river. Its length from east to west is about 26 miles, and its breadth from north to south is 24 miles; it therefore contains about 624,000 acres of land, of which about 200,000 acres are Missouri bottom, which is the most fertile and productive belt of land in the great west. These lands, at the low estimate of four dollars per acre, are worth \$1,121,540, which at the present rate of assessment for county purposes would yield \$12,271.24. This county has the largest quantity and best quality of Swamp Lands of any county in this State, amounting to 114,426 48-100 acres, of which 55,979 acres were entered in the U. S. Land Office, the value of which of which at \$1.25 per acre, will be refunded to the county; and 58,447 acres were pre-empted in the County Judge's office by settlers.

The following is an authentic statement of the Swamp Land Fund:

Amount of Swamp Lands owned, 114,426 48-100 acres. Amount of land sold to the United States, 55,979 acres.

This sum, at ten per cent. interest, will yield to the county a yearly revenue of \$17,000, sufficient to defray the current expenditures of the county for all time to come. Add to this the sum arising from the ordinary assessment on real estate, and we have the sum of \$30,359, independent of the revenue arising from the assessment of personal property, &c. Her Swamp Lands, under the present judicious management of our efficient County Judge and Drainage Commissioner, will soon become the most valuable and desirable farm lands in the State.

The County Judge has now under way of construction ten bridges, each sixteen feet wide, and varying in length from 22 to 140 feet, at an entire cost of \$2,094. Besides which there are eleven bridges, mostly first class, already finished. There also will soon be completed several good roads from east to west and from north to south, through the entire length and breadth of the county, all completely drained, graded and bridged—all of which improvements will be completed and paid for without reducing her county warrants below par. When we view the foregoing facts and figures we cannot avoid drawing a contrast between the administrations of Judge CAMPBELL, of Woodbury, and Judge WYATT, of Monona, not at all flattering to the former.

The following is a correct statement of the finances of Monona county, up to the 1st of September, 1888:—Warrants outstanding and unpaid, \$1,075.94; Amount of available assets on hand, \$2,652.20; Balance of assets, over and above liabilities, \$1,576.26.

The interior or uplands of this county comprise some of the very best agricultural and grazing lands on the Missouri Slope, well and conveniently watered by the Little Sioux, West Fork, Maple, Soldier, Boyer, Willow and their numerous tributaries. Many of these streams abound in fine forests of hard-wood timber, while the uplands are dotted here and there by beautiful groves, and the Missouri is skirted by dense forests from one to five miles wide, fully sufficient for the wants of the entire county.

Her citizens are chiefly from the New England States, many of them men of ample means, and all of them gentlemen of intelligence and enterprise. Thus, with her many advantages of location, fertility of soil, healthy climate, abundant timber, and wide-awake inhabitants, Monona county is destined to occupy a proud place amongst the wealthiest counties of the State. And in the way of artificial advantages, we have but to mention the Air Line Railroad, passing from Omaha City, east through the entire length and most fertile portion of the county.

Amongst her other attractions we would mention some of her principal towns and villages, viz: Mapleton, Belvidere, Preparation, Glendale and Ashton, all of them points of no inferior pretensions, and some of them most becoming marks of trade, wealth and enterprise. And lastly we would mention Omaha City, the seat of justice, and the terminus of the Air Line Railroad. This city was founded on the 4th day of July, 1857, by Hon. C. R. WATSON, and a company of "live Yankees" from away down east. It now contains over fifty substantial buildings—neat residences, and convenient business houses, besides a first class hotel, built, occupied, and conducted in superb style by mine host MONTGOMERY. The Omaha City Land Company have erected a neat and capacious Court House, which they presented as a gift to the county. Such liberality and commendable enterprise in her citizens can not fail, in a few years, to place Omaha City amongst the first cities of the Missouri Valley.

District Attorney.

We have the most cheering news from all parts of the district in regard to the Democratic candidate for District Attorney. The people see the disadvantages under which they would labor by having this office filled by a person residing in the extreme northern part of the district, and have properly determined to cast their votes for Mr. THOMPSON whose residence is easily accessible from all parts of the District. Let the fact that the District Attorney is required to give advice to county officers be borne in mind by the voters. This alone is sufficient to induce every voter in the southern and middle portion of the district to vote for Mr. THOMPSON. He can be reached at all times from all parts of the district with very little trouble. On the other hand, the residence of his opponent, Mr. HOWE, is in an isolated precinct, remote from the principal settlements in the district, difficult of access at all times, and in cases of emergency it would be impossible for county officers to avail themselves of the benefits of his law.

From Smithland.

We are again under obligations to our good and loyal friend Col. O. B. SURR for a "little book" of the good things which abound at Smithland. In fact O. B.'s sugar was filled with cabbage, (and each cabbage) beet, onion, &c., and we have been full ever since! Among the rest was a half gallon of Chinese Sugar Cane syrup manufactured at the new mills at Smithland. This syrup is truly a splendid article, and to our taste is superior to the best imported syrup, while it is much less expensive. Mr. S. informed us that the experiments of our enterprising Smithland friends in the manufacture of this article, are entirely successful. It is yielding well, and will, even the first season, hand somey remunerate those who have turned their attention to its manufacture. This result is in the highest degree gratifying, and opens up a bright prospect for the future. Instead of the prospect of a large annual expenditure for sugar and syrup, we may reasonably anticipate the period when our valley will not only supply us with these indispensable articles, but enable us to export largely to other countries. Our friends at Smithland are entitled to such credit for the energy and perseverance with which they have prosecuted this enterprise to a successful conclusion, and we hope our citizens will encourage them by their patronage. It would be a good idea for our merchants to buy this syrup from the manufacturers and retail it to customers. By so doing they not only encourage home industry but furnish to their customers, a pleasant and clean article at much less expense than the Southern molasses. Try it, merchants, we feel satisfied that it will give satisfaction all around.

Railroad Lands.

Fears have been entertained that the large grants made to the railroads would operate to the injury of the settlement of the country, by withdrawing from market and occupying the odd numbered sections within the fifteen mile limits of those roads, but we learn from a reliable source that these fears are wholly without foundation. The Dubuque & Pacific road receives the entire amount of land to which it is entitled under the grant made by Congress, and the company having control of this road have organized a land department with a view to encourage settlements upon their lands. The most thorough system is being perfected by this department, and every inducement is to be presented to make it for the interest of emigrants to locate upon and cultivate their lands. To this end it is proposed to make a fair valuation, and to offer them at the appraised price, granting to the purchaser a long credit, and the most liberal terms of payment. This arrangement is in the highest degree commendable, and cannot fail to be beneficial to the country in promoting settlements, while it will afford to the settler the best facility for acquiring a valuable farm, and cannot fail to insure to the advantage of the company in the increased value that will be given to such lands as may not be occupied. The details of this system will be made public as soon as the same are perfected.

Settlers.

We learn that a report is in circulation in some parts of the District that E. D. THOMPSON the Democratic candidate for District Attorney is dissipated and a man of bad morals. Now here where Mr. THOMPSON is known, it is unnecessary to notice anything of this kind as all know that they are utterly false; but for the circulation of such reports where he is not known may be believed and injure Mr. T. in the present contest, we deem it our duty to give a most positive denial of the truth of any such statements. Mr. T. is a man of abstemious habits and irreproachable morals, and where he is known any assertion to the contrary would be treated with utter contempt. We hope the opponents of Mr. THOMPSON will meet the issues between him and Mr. HOWE fairly, and not follow the example of a few scoundrels hereabouts and resort to the defamations of private character. There is nothing gained politically by assailing private character. On the contrary, such course discredits sensible, right thinking people, and in some cases of too reckless to the advantage of the persons who are intended to be injured.

The Upper Country.

We are desirous of communicating to our readers reliable information in regard to the various localities around us. To this end we invite communications from our friends, setting forth truthfully and concisely the agricultural, commercial and geographical advantages presented by different sections. There is an extensive region above us upon the Nebraska side, which is subject to settlement, and which is possessed of many attractive features. There are thriving towns, large bodies of valuable timber and farming land equal to any in the world. It is desirable that people wishing to emigrate to the West should be more fully advised of the merits of that country, and we shall take pleasure in communicating such information without fee or reward, if our friends will supply us with the material from a source entitled to credit.

The Agricultural Meeting.

We are informed that the City Council room has been procured by the committee for the meeting on Wednesday next, and that it will be open from 8 o'clock in the morning of that day for the reception of any specimens that may be exhibited. It is proposed to meet at an early hour as may be expedient, with a view to the reception of members, election of officers, appointment of committees to report upon articles exhibited, &c. The address will be delivered in the afternoon, and such other matters attended to as may be found proper. We hope to see an exhibition of the different varieties of corn and potatoes, together with all kinds of grain and vegetables, stock, and whatever else our farmers may have worthy of public notice.

A Disinterested Opinion of the Voters.

We are permitted to publish the following extracts from a letter written by a leading Democrat in Central Iowa to a friend in this place, which we submitted to the attention of the voters:

SERVINGMAN 17, 1858.
DEAR SIR:—In looking over the Sioux City Register, I see with great pleasure that the democracy of old Woodbury are selling the enemy as they deserve, whether they appear in the garb of Black Republicans or traitorous protestants from our own party. Protestants are cheap. Some of our (assumed to be) leaders have, by such frequent and improper use of them, made them of so little responsibility that I presume they will be the last to use them again.

It is evident to my mind that Satan was the first bolter, and I think him almost as despicable as those who now bolt the democratic ticket. The democracy is the only party which has craved either the will or the capacity to preserve the franchise which our fathers' blood bestowed. It has craved both, and the God-born struggle, the confederacy, is the illustration.

To be honest at a time like the present by Black Republicans, unassisted by professed Democrats, would argue nothing dangerous, but the success of bolters from our party, because of the influence it exerts in encouraging ambitious scoundrels to bolt from time to time, must sooner or later bring ruin upon the party, and as a consequence upon the Union itself. These men can never be trusted, for a man whose ambition so far outstrips his own sense of right and his party predilections, as to make him assault his brethren and his own principles, can never be trusted with confidence or power. It would be unwise to trust him who had been once guilty of treason under the delusion that he would not again prove recreant.

They must know that if they are successful, that hereafter, when ever there is a competition for nomination, and one or more is defeated, as must be the case, so matter how fair the nomination, or who the nominee, the minority may feel that they have been deceived, and cry corruption, protest, bolt, &c. That they are the men who want and hope for future promotion, is demonstrated by their irritability over their late defeat. The success of our principles depends upon our party organization, and the latter can only be maintained by a cheerful obedience to the will of the majority. Those who refuse such obedience are worse than dead weight upon the party, and they do, as the Register correctly states, purify the party by leaving it.

You know I always held that no man could serve God and the interests of mankind by siding with the enemies of his country in the time of war, so I now hold that no Democrat can benefit either himself, his party, his principles or his country, by joining with Black Republicans.

The Time to Secure a Home.

There has never been a more auspicious time for emigrants to secure a desirable home in this part of Iowa than the present. There has never before been an equal amount of land in market from which to make a selection. There is now in this land district over a million of acres for sale at \$1.25 per acre. By the purchase of land warrants, this land will not cost over \$1 per acre. Upon the line of our railroads, and within a limit of six miles on either side, the even numbered sections are for sale at \$2.50 per acre, one-half payable in land warrants. Or if the settler is unable to procure an immediate title at these rates, the land is subject to settlement under the United States preemption law, which gives the settler one year's credit, and the right to make payment on the same terms as above. When it is remembered that in connection with these facilities for obtaining a farm, no country in the world is more easily brought under subjection—that there is none which has a more fertile soil, and that all kinds of produce demands a ready sale and high price, it needs no argument to demonstrate that now is the time to emigrate.

The Prospect in Our Country.

We have never entertained a moment's doubt in regard to the success of our country ticket, and repeated conversations with gentlemen from all parts of the county, have added daily confirmation to this opinion. Efforts the most extraordinary are being made to effect our defeat, but we are gratified to know that the motive for these efforts is duly appreciated, and that they have done our ticket no real injury. Democratic bolters have stalked the little all of political character they have left upon the contest, and hence, as is usual, they outshout the shrieks themselves, almost silencing, by the sonorous blast of their trumpets, their new allies. A large number of the original protestants have left; add to those those who never have voted with us, and those who signed under a misapprehension of the article, and but few remain. We have been told with a great flourish that other names that would strengthen us were to be added to this prospect, but after the most diligent exertions of zealous itinerants in various parts of the county, the list remains the same, while our democratic friends are vigilant, and are fully determined that no clap-net arrangement of bolters and republicans shall inveigle them into a position of hostility to life long principles. We have not a doubt but TACKETT and ALLISON will be elected by the usual democratic majority.

The Weather.

Our "Indian summer" has fairly commenced, and the weather is delightful—sufficiently cool to have dispersed the mosquitoes and yet too warm to require a fire. We challenge the world to produce finer autumn than those of our own locality.

Mon. Amos J. Parker.

This gentleman, we are pleased to learn, has again received the nomination for Senatorial honors from the Democracy of New York. In 1854, when fanaticism was rampant, he consented to lead the Democratic host of his own State, although doubt was certain.

Even in that contest his conceded qualifications and great personal popularity, enabled him to poll more than the strength of his party. Now when it has become possible for the Democracy to elevate him to the dignity of Governor, for which he is so eminently fitted, it is right that they should place him again in the field. This is an act of justice to the man, and the party of which he is so distinguished a member.

His dignity, ability and learning as a Judge, are equalled only by his integrity and unflinching as a citizen. Upon the supreme bench none were able or more popular, and in the Court of Appeals he was the chief ornament. Every son of New York throughout the Northwest, will rejoice in this nomination. We confidently hope that the gallant Democracy in the Empire State will now cover themselves with glory by securing the triumphant election of Judge PARKER.

For the Mines.

We hear of quite a number hereabouts who are afflicted with the "faller fever" which is likely to carry them off—to the diggings. Col. O. B. SURR, Judge TOWNSON, and J. B. GARDNER have about made up their minds to go to Pike's Peak this fall to satisfy themselves as to the truthfulness of the reports now in circulation relative to gold discoveries there. We hope those who are burning with the fever will excuse us for expressing our doubts about the existence of gold in sufficient quantities to be profitable on the Platte. The breaking out of the excitement was sudden and intense, and immediately the news of the most extravagantly rich mines was bruited abroad, but as yet but very little evidence of their existence has been given. There may be gold enough there to make it profitable digging—we hope there is—but we confess great incredulity upon the subject. Others however, whose means of acquiring information are as good as ours think differently, and for the good of all interested we hope we may be mistaken. But gold or no gold, this is a bad season of the year to start out on such an expedition. Better by far to remain at home and make preparation to go in the spring, than start this fall, half-prepared, to encounter the perils of a winter on the plains.

Come on with the Frogs.

So soon as "Not a signer of the protest" comes out over his proper name and charges Mr. TACKETT with malfeasance in office, he will meet him boldly and prove his charges utterly false and malicious. An honorable man will not skulk behind an anonymous signature to assault the private or public acts of a political opponent, without being able, when called upon, to substantiate his charges with indubitable proof. Mr. TACKETT challenges "Not a Signer" to come out manfully and produce the evidence to prove his charges, or wear the brand Mr. TACKETT, over his signature, applied to him.

We are pleased to see that the Democracy of the 1st District in this State, have nominated for Congress BENJAMIN BROWN, of Waukegan county. This is an honor worthily bestowed. Mr. BROWN is one of the most prominent and uncompromising Democrats in the State, and has always, during his long residence, occupied the position of wheel-horse in the Democratic ranks. He established and conducted for a number of years the Madison Argus, the State organ of the Democracy, in which position he established the reputation of being the ablest political writer in the West. We hope to be able to announce Mr. BROWN's triumphant election.

His Face to toward the Enemy.

We received a letter from Mr. THOMPSON our candidate for District Attorney, who is in the Southern part of the District. He informs us that he is meeting the people at different parts on the stump, and that the skies look bright. On the 23rd he was to meet HOWE, his opponent, at Denison, in Crawford county, and judging from T's ability as a speaker and general knowledge of the questions at issue in this campaign we predict Mr. H. had use for all his shrieking propensities.

Potatoes Rot.

We learn that early potatoes, planted on bottom land, and especially the "me-shannocks," are very seriously affected with the "rot." Whether it is the destructive disease peculiar to this vegetable which prevailed so extensively a few years since, we are not advised.

Improvements.

We are gratified to notice that quite a number of respectable buildings are being erected in various parts of our city, and that our mechanics are generally employed in making necessary preparations to receive with due honor our annual visitor "Old Winter."

The Northern Counties.

PATRICK ROSS, Esq., an intelligent, hard-working Democrat, has started on a tour through the northern counties of this district, with the view of securing the full Democratic vote of these counties at the October election. We hope his mission will prove entirely successful.

Charles C. Smelser, Esq., of Clay county, called at our office a few days ago, and reports the Democracy wide awake in the northern counties. Mr. S. is a talented, energetic gentleman and a sound Democrat, and we hope to be able to chronicle the polling of a large Democratic vote as the result of his labors in the northern counties. So mote it be.

For the Register.

My child, over each thy brow,
Thy forehead be ever light as snow,
Queen of my heart!
My happiness attend thy tread,
A wreath of flowers adorning thy head,
Wink, please and joy together wed,
Where'er thou art!

My many friends still be thy dears,
Their friendship prove both kind and true,
Sweet lady mine!
My friends cheer all thy ways,
And crown with health thy happy days
And may the Minister's smiling face
Be over thine!

May with-wing'd time but fail to trace
A wrinkle on that lovely face,
For years to come!
And oh! may all in merry sports
Three single-doubles of golden hours,
That dowered thee thy love for life,
In days to come.

Sioux City, Sep. 1888.

(For the Sioux City Register.)

A Card.

The Eagle of last week contains a portion of a conversation had by Mr. Swiggett and myself, respecting the guarding and escape of certain prisoners, but as he told but part and suppressed the balance, he placed the matter in a light different from the facts in the case. I therefore in justice to myself, will state the facts as they occurred.

I was employed by the Sheriff as a night guard over Beal and Arfman, prisoners. I was to remain awake, and indeed several nights I did not close an eye. To protect me from night air I occupied a portion of the time in an adjoining room separated by only a thin board partition from the prisoners, where I could hear every sound and movement as plainly as if I were in their apartment. On the eighth night of my watch I was up until about 2 1/2 o'clock A. M. I became chilled and drowsy from a long watch, and as all was quiet, I laid down upon a couch. I fell asleep and did not awaken again before daylight. When I awoke I found the prisoners were gone. Beal had been chained all the while but as Arfman had been very sick of Ague and Cholera Morbus, as it was thought best to take off his chains during his illness. Beale was chained to the floor. On the 8th night he managed between 2 1/2 o'clock and daylight, to unlock the chain from the floor, and after severing the hinges from the door, he with a portion of the chain about his ankles, made his escape together with Arfman. This is a true statement of the matter.

W. P. SNOOKMAN.

Sioux City Iowa, Sept. 25th 1888.

Sioux City Eagle.

We learn from the last week's Eagle, that Swiggett, the Editor, has deserted his party's candidate, and gone over to the support of Hubbard for Judge. The motives that prompted the editor to take from the mast head of the Eagle the name of N. G. Wyatt, a pure, honest, competent and worthy nominee of his own party, and to advocate the election of an opponent and a stranger, we confess we cannot tell. That Mr. Swiggett has been a democrat and received the support of the party, all that know him and have read his paper, know that the democratic party have supported him when gloom and despondency hung darkly over his enterprise in starting a paper at Sioux City; and they are receiving their reward now with a vengeance.—Democracy, you who are flocking around the standard-bearer of your party and principles, who love to see the name of N. G. Wyatt inscribed upon your banner, who think you of a soldier in your ranks, going over to your enemies, and then plan and consult with them to defeat you in the hard fought battle which is to test your strength and discipline on the 12th day of October next.

Farwell, Swiggett! Thou art a nice little man. May Mr. Hubbard and his party reward you for the valiant service you are rendering them. You will be a big 'feller' among the republicans, won't you? now say, Swiggett, hal hal Capt. General Swiggett! What office does Mr. Hubbard give you? Second epistle to the Judge. Well, that will do.—Harrison Co. Flag.

In the Democratic Statesman of the 9th inst., published at Ottumwa, in Wapello county, we find an editorial from which we extract the following in relation to our city:—"Sioux City is a flourishing, queenly young city, beautifully situated on the Missouri river, on the extreme verge of the State." The same article makes the following complimentary allusion to our fellow-townsmen, Dr. YOUNG, who was for a number of years a resident of that county:—"Our friend, Dr. YOUNG, we need not tell the Wapello Democracy, among whom he lived and worked, is a true, hard working Democrat, always with the harness on, and is sure to make his mark wherever he goes. We congratulate the Democracy of Woodbury on having so good a National Democrat to assist them, and wish the Dr. long life and success."

The real friends of Mr. THOMPSON here, advocate his election honestly and fearlessly, without any regard to the injury their efforts may do Mr. HOWE. The position of a portion of the opposition here who pretend friendship for Mr. THOMPSON, and at the same time are dreadfully afraid of depriving Mr. HOWE of a vote, forcibly reminds us of the sailor who, when in great danger, prayed "Good Lord and Good Devil," not knowing into whose hands he might fall.

SEN. SAM'L