DAILY NORTHWESTERN.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1884

THE DAILY NORTHWESTERN

Is delivered to all subscribers at 75 cents a month or 18 cents a week, which is only

THREE CENTS A DAY.

It is the only paper in the city which publishes telegraphic news up to 6 o'clock p. m. each day.

☞The DAILY and WEEKLY NORTHWESTERN is entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice, Oshkosh, Wis.

It is openly asserted in Washington that four members of the Democratic National Committee were bought outright to vote for Chicago as the place for holding the convention. The friends of St. Louis propose to make it hot when they get to Chicago. And still, the fact is only an additional illustration of the kind of reform to be expected from the Democratic party, at which no reasonable Democrat ought to kick.

THE Senate has passed the McPherson bill authorizing National Banks to issue notes to the amount of the par value of government bonds deposited as security, but not to exceed the amount of capital stock paid in. Thus the Democratic party is ceasing its war on the banks as also on the tariff, as an enforced concession to popular sentiment. If this thing continues very long, the Democratic party will soon be claiming that itself is the only genuine Republican party and always has been.

THE Washington *Post* says the choice of the Southern Republicans is for Arthur for President. This may be true, and it may also turn out that the nomination of Arthur will be advisable. But a solid South has no more right to control the Republican than the Democratic party, nor half as much; since it gives the former no electoral votes and the latter all its votes. A candidate is wanted who can be elected—not one which pleases a certain section of the country, but one who will satisfy all sections and especially the men who do the voting.

KENTUCKY Blackburn's story that in 1877, during the electoral count, President Grant and General Sherman had arranged to place six hundred soldiers in the basement of the Capitol to arrest Democratic members of Congress in case there was no election of President, and that the plan was defeated by the protests of Gen. Garfield, comes rather late in the day. He says he had the story from the lips of Garfield, who is now unable to make a contradiction. But seven years have since elapsed, and it is very improbable that such a sensational yarn could have been kept buried so long in the bosom of the politicians who are said to have been present and heard the story. That six hundred men or more might have been at the arsenal ready to prevent a revolution, may be true. But that there was any intent to use them before Watterson marched to the Capital with his 100,000 men, must require better evidence than that of the Kentucky Senator-elect.

BEER AT THE STATE FAIR.

The Secretary of the State Society Defines Its Position.—An Answer to Mrs. Bascom.

[An Open Letter.]

Emma C Bascom, Corresponding Secretary of the W. C. T. U., Madison:

Your open letter to the officers of the Wisconsin State Agricultural society has just come to hand, and as it challenges a reply, and unfairly quotes some of my remarks at our board meeting, at which you presented your views, I will courteously define my position, and concede to you the "last word." As you ask us "only to rise to the wisdom of Paganism," the task of answering will not be hard.

* * * * * * *

In discussing the policy of allowing beer to be sold on the fair grounds of the State Agricultural society, we must concede the common sense conclusion, that whatever is permitted by law is entitled to the protection of law. Our national and state legislatures permit the manufacture of beer, and if we include the invalids that drink it, with the social element, it may be called a national drink. It is permitted by law to be sold in every state of the union, and particularly by every city where the Wisconsin state fair of 1884 will be likely to locate. It is sold under municipal law to the very gates of the society's grounds.

Is it wise or does it show good judgment to prohibit it on our own little sixty acres and oblige all visitors to pass and elbow their way through a crowd of drunken revelers, over whom we have no control, and who, maddened by what they deem an infringement on their rights, are inclined by the very nature of the case to annoy us much as possible? Do you think under the circumstances that any less beer would be drunk? Possibly less beer might be, but would there be any less liquor drunk? You regard drinking as an evil; would the evil resulting from drinking be less if drunk on the inside of the fence than on the outside?

After all, does not this annual clamor from the women of the W. C. T. U. for a prohibition of beer on our grounds seem any other to you, viewed in the light of facts, than a useless sentiment, conceding to you and all women the right to labor for sobriety and good government, desirable to one and all alike? Experience, our only guide, convinces me that no good can come to our society by placing ourselves in opposition to the *established* law of the city where our fair is held. We are not law-makers; it is for us to conform to law already in force. If we should locate where prohibition by the city is enforced, we should obey. If the city licenses, we certainly have a right to accept the expressed sentiment of the people, who by vote have settled the question, and "Among Romans, do as Romans do."

You ask: "Are you willing to appear before the public as an organization too weak to enforce its own regulations?" I would respectfully say that the resolutions of a previous board are not binding upon the present board; neither are our resolutions binding upon our successors. We occupy for a time this position of trust, intending to do our duty, and that we shall be fearless in so doing you may be assured. * * * * * *

CLINTON BABBITT,
Sec'y Wis. State Ag'l. Society.

THE NATION'S AFFAIRS.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON DAKOTA.

Probability of a New State—Gossip About the Appropriation Bills—Suicide of an American Diplomat—The Danville Riot—Congressional.

A FAVORABLE REPORT ON DAKOTA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The bill providing for the admission of the southern part of the Territory of Dakota as a State, which the Senate Committee on Territories has agreed to report favorably, is similar in many respects to the bill reported by that committee at the last session of Congress. It is in most features like ordinary "enabling acts," and provides for the organization of a State, to be known as Dakota, from that part of the territory of that name south of the 46th parallel. A constitutional convention is to be held on the second Tuesday of December, the delegates to be elected November 11, next. This convention is to include 120 delegates, the unusually large number being required to fully represent the people of the embryo State. Delegates are to be elected from single districts, the usual grants of public lands for educational purposes made, and a provision included requiring the new State to assume the debts incurred for the erection of such public buildings as are located within its limits. The bill leaves the northern part of the Territory with Territorial organization, but its name has not yet been agreed upon. Pembina, North Dakota, Mandan, and other names have been urged upon the committee, but no selection has been made and the committee is open to suggestions. The delegations at present in the city have insisted strenuously on the name of North Dakota, but the committee, while appreciating the natural tenacity felt for the name, have unanimously decided it would not be a good selection.

THE NEWS COPYRIGHT SCHEME.

Henry Watterson left here Saturday night for New York, with his Copyright bill laying as close to his heart as it could get in the inside pocket of his overcoat. It was expected he would cause his bill to be introduced last Monday, but there seems to have been a hitch about the matter, and he has gone to New York to confer with William Henry Smith, of the Associated Press, presumably with a view to determining whether it will be wiser to keep the bill out of sight or to introduce it at the imminent risk of its being defeated.

The real cause of Mr. Watterson's departure on the eve of bill day undoubtedly lies in the fact that a most tremendous opposition to his scheme has manifested itself from an altogether unexpected quarter.

The opposition to the Watterson measure referred to above comes from the country papers, and individually they are writing to their Senators and Representatives asking them to vote against the bill should Mr. Watterson carry out his intention of having it introduced. Senator Sewell has received letters from almost every paper in New Jersey pointing out wherein the measure would operate to the disadvantage of the journals of that State.

The veteran editor of the Elizabeth *Journal* writes at length, showing that the result of passing such a bill would be to cripple the local press of New Jersey and place the people of that State at the mercy of the New York and Philadelphia papers, which have no interest in the welfare of the small New Jersey towns, and no space in which to discuss the local interests of the numerous places in which they are constantly seeking to encroach upon the preserves of the local press. The same may be said of every locality in the Union.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The bill making appropriations for the Post office Department for the next fiscal year has been completed by the sub committee, of which Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, is chairman, and will be considered by the full committee at once. The bill, as drafted by the sub committee, makes considerable reduction below the estimates, and is intended to bring the expenditures during the next fiscal year within the incoming revenues of the department.

It is understood that the Fortification Appropriation bill has been swelled in its proportions by the sub-committee, of which Mr. Horr, of Michigan, is chairman, from $600,000, the amount appropriated last year, to $3,500,000. The average amount appropriated for fortifications has ranged for years from $400,000 to $600,000. The committee have increased the proposed appropriation nearly seven-fold by providing for an extensive system of remodeling and modernizing of fortifications at all of the important cities along the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts, besides the provision made for experiments with long-range heavy ordnance, and with torpedoes and projectiles. It is doubtful whether the Appropriation Committee will concur in the liberal views of their sub-committee, for some of the champion economists of the Democratic party are members of that committee. The absence of Mr. Hutchins, of New York, and Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, will prevent the House from resuming consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill until the middle of next week.

SUPPRESSED STAR-ROUTE PAPERS.

The suppressed papers in the Star-Route cases have been furnished to the Post-Office Committee. They show that Stephen B. Elkins, of New Mexico, shared the profits of the Kerens combination; that E. J. Ellis, a Congressman from Louisiana, was paid dividends and received a fee for his influence with the Post-Office Department, and that Delegate Kidder, of Montana, sold himself to the Dorsey combination. Senators Plumb and Maxey are involved by documents connected with the Las Vegas and Las Cruces routes. A. M. Gibson, a special counsel of the Department of Justice, is charged with accepting $3,500 for services rendered the accused.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

The House Committee on Commerce has practically agreed to substitute the Inter-State Commerce bill drafted by Stewart, of Vermont, for that proposed by Mr. Reagan, of Texas. Stewart's bill is a much more moderate measure than that of the Texas Congressman.

CAN LAND GRANTS LEGALLY BE FORFEITED?

William M. Evarts, of New York, argued before the Senate Committee on Public Lands Saturday against the bill to forfeit the lands of the Texas Pacific Railroad. He said that a declaration of forfeiture by Congress would be decided unconstitutional by the courts.

SUICIDE OF A DIPLOMAT.

The Secretary of State has received a cable dispatch from Minister Foster, at Madrid, announcing the death, by suicide at Alicante, Spain, of James R. Partridge, residing there on account of his health. Partridge was in the United States Diplomatic Service for many years at Brazil and other South American countries, his last being at Lima, Peru.

THE DANVILLE RIOT INVESTIGATION.

The first witness before the Danville Investigating Committee was Congressman John S. Wise, who stated the issues of various Virginia campaigns. The Funder party, he said, sought to perpetuate the race issue. He introduced papers to show that the whites brought on the difficulty at Danville for political purposes, having despatched of winning the contest otherwise. Senator Sherman asked if the Funders were inspired by objections to persons or to race. Witness said it was objection to the race. The men appointed were unobjectionable.

ILLINOIS FEDERAL JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

The bill transferring McDonough, Fulton, Tazewell, Mason and Hancock Counties to the Northern District into two divisions, has been favorably reported to the House.

THE WOOL-GROWERS.

A call has been issued for a National Convention of wool-growers of the United States to meet in Chicago on the 7th of May next, in the general interest of that industry.

The Secret Hip Ye Tong.

For some months it has been believed in certain quarters that the Chinese have in this city a secret tribunal, or court, which has both original and final jurisdiction, and whose decrees are absolute. Several civil cases that have been submitted to the regular courts have been mysteriously withdrawn, without settlement; and a number of other cases have been settled in a curious fashion by the litigants, to the great mystification of their attorneys. It has come to be understood among policemen stationed near Mott street that there is a Chinese court somewhere, and a News reporter set out to find this court. At No. 18 Mott street is a three-story brick building, with a high wooden stoop in front. Over the third-story windows hangs a red and gold sign, bright with bits of scarlet bunting. Its cabalistic characters convey no intelligence to Americans. Ask the few white residents in the neighborhood what the place is, and they will say that it is a Chinese club room. The policeman on the beat will say he thinks it is a Chinese Masonic lodge room. The fat and stolid storekeeper down stairs will look innocently through his round, horn-rimmed spectacles, gargle "No sabe," and shut the door in the inquirer's face.

Having the idea that this was the place he was in search of, the reporter ran up stairs to the top story of 18 Mott street without encountering any one. The first two stories are dirty and ill-smelling, but at the third story a sudden transition takes place. The hall floor is covered with soft matting, and the walls with bright paper splashed with gold, while a huge Chinese lantern lights up the passage. A broad doorway, flanked on either side by red scrolls with mottoes written upon them in black, terminates the hall. The reporter opened the door and stepped in. It was a large, double room divided by an arched partition. The floor was carpeted with Turkish carpet, the walls were hung with scrolls, swords, battle-axes and spears. The furniture was of teak wood, richly carved, and consisted of settees and chairs, set against the walls in solemn array, with an ebony table about two feet square between each two chairs. Carved lanterns hung from the ceiling, and wax candles and perfumed punk burned in front of an ornamentally carved altar, before which sat a hideous image of Joss.

At the end of the room upon a raised dais sat a fat old Chinaman wearing a red-button cap and blue robes. Before him, but on the floor level, sat two other fat Chinamen writing in big parchment books with brushes, and sitting in two bodies were a score of Chinamen of the better class. The entrance of the intruder threw the company into great confusion, and a Chinaman who looked as big as Chang, the giant, grabbed the reporter and demanded to know what he wanted.

"Want to see a man," said the reporter.

"No sabe. No can come in here," said the Chinaman.

"But I want to see a man."

The court arose in a body and started for the reporter, who beat a retreat.

From Ah Toon, a Chinaman who dresses like a Christian and was educated at the New England college, the reporter learned that about a year ago an agent of the San Francisco Hip Ye Tong Society arrived in New York. Several vexatious questions arising among Chinamen here had stirred up trouble between the representative Chinese companies, and the society therefore established an agency or subordinate court in this city. The peculiarity of the Hip Ye Tong is that it does not ask the Chinese residents of a city whether they wish its services or not, but settles down, opens its courts, and stands ready for business. If the defendant in a case before it does not see fit to recognize its authority, it matters not a whit; the case goes on all the same, and the court executes its judgment. Chinamen respect and fear the Hip Ye Tong. Since the Judge opened his court in this city Chinamen have come here from all parts of the East to submit their grievances for arbitration. Not long ago two Philadelphia Chinese merchants had a money difficulty. An appeal to the civil courts resulted unsatisfactorily to one of the parties, and he appealed to the Hip Ye Tong. The Judge reversed the decision of the Philadelphia civil court, and that settled the case.

"As the strength of the Chinese grows in New York, the Hip Ye Tong will grow in arrogance," said Ah Foon, "until it becomes as cruel and vindictive here as in San Francisco."

About twelve years ago the Hip Ye Tong first established itself in San Francisco. Its members are sworn to secrecy, and have an elaborate Free Masonry. The Hip Ye Tong is composed of Chinese revolutionists, enemies of the present Chinese dynasty. The Emperor is elected by the Mandarins, and the last Emperor overthrew the Hip Ye Tong party, beheaded their chieftains, and scattered their forces. But they got together again under a secret bond. They found America a safe asylum, and soon grew so strong in San Francisco as to become a terror to all Chinamen. Their members form a distinct criminal class. Their headquarters was transformed into a Joss house, wherein the President holds his inquisitions. All the members of the Hip Ye Tong, and there are 1,500 of them, are his executive officers. They live by blackmail. If a Chinaman has a bad debt he goes before the Hip Ye Tong, pays a certain price, and leaves his claim for collection. The unfortunate debtor pays that claim, be it just or unjust or dies. The San Francisco police call Hip Ye Tong members "hatchet men," because of the weapon they all carry. They affect a peculiar dress well known to the police and to their fellow countrymen. They go heavily armed, and are the desperadoes of Chinatown. They commit burglaries, steal women, and murder with impunity, for few white men can distinguish one Chinaman from another; and as their depredations are committed mostly upon Chinamen, they seldom have witnesses appearing against them.

The decrees of Hip Ye Tong are given to men called high binders, who ruthlessly execute them. As an instance of their methods, the following may be interesting: Some years ago an epidemic disabled all the horses in San Francisco. An express company went to a Chinese employment office and engaged 100 Chinamen, agreeing to pay the Chinese agent fifty cents commission for each man. When the Hip Ye Tong heard of this a demand for half was made. The agent refused, and the Chinamen were ordered on pain of death not to go to work. The agent held out one day, while he knew armed high binders were waiting for him without. Then he yielded, and then the society fined him the remainder of his commission which he was glad to pay.

For years no Chinaman could leave California to return home without paying a certain sum, called blood money, to the society to which he belonged. The inspection and collection was intrusted to the Hip Ye Tong. On steamer day the high binders took their stand on the Pacific Mail wharf, and every Chinaman who did not show a clearance card or receipt was detained. If he attempted to stand upon his rights he was at once arrested upon a pretext and thrown into jail. No one would appear against him, but in the mean time the steamer would go to sea.

Chinese women have a commercial value in San Francisco. Now that they can not be landed there their value has gone up. A young girl is worth $1,000 to $2,000. The Hip Ye Tong deals in women. If a wealthy merchant covets another Chinaman's wife, he pays money to the Hip Ye Tong, and the high binders steal the woman. If she can be captured in no other way, a charge is trumped up against her and she is taken to the police court. No one appears to prosecute her, and she is discharged. Then the high binders seize her.

It is a branch of such tribunal that is established here in New York. The Hip Ye Tong is feeble yet, and is not sufficiently aggressive to have called for interposition on the part of the police. But it is believed that it will grow stronger if it is not interfered with.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Singular Freak of a Locomotive.

A singular freak of a train at Montpelier one night recently is reported. The train leaves that station at 3:15 a. m., and stands on the track for two hours or so before that time, with no employes on it. A watchman calls the engineer at three o'clock, and was just returning from that errand, on the night in question, when, to his surprise, he saw the train draw slowly out of the station. Help was at once summoned, and pursuit was begun with teams. The runaway was found standing just on a curve some five miles from Montpelier. Why the train started is a mystery. When found there was but thirty pounds of steam on, and the lever was only one notch ahead of the "center." The only person on board was a passenger, a man who sat reading in one of the passenger cars. He had no intimation that anything was wrong until the train came to a standstill, when he hastened forward to the cab and found it deserted. He then sought the nearest farm-house for a lantern, and was just returning when the pursuers came up. No person is known to have been near the train save the passenger, and he is known to have had nothing to do with the runaway.—*Concord (N. H.) Monitor.*

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

They who work early and late the year around need, occasionally, the healthful stimulus imparted by a wholesome tonic like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. To all, its purity and efficiency as a remedy and preventive of disease commend it. It checks incipient rheumatism and malarial symptoms, relieves constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness, arrests premature decay of the physical energies, mitigates the infirmities of age and hastens convalescence. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

MEDICAL.

Dr. BATE

85 S. Clark St., Opp. Court House, CHICAGO.

A regular graduate. ☞The Oldest Specialist West of New York, whose LIFE LONG EXPERIENCE and PERMANENT CURES of all Private, Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Affections of the Blood, Skin, Kidneys, Bladder, Eruptions, Ulcers, Old Sores, Swelling of the Glands, Sore Mouth, Throat, Bone Pains, permanently cured and eradicated from the system for life.

NERVOUS *Debility, Impotency, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Mental and Physical Weakness, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Impediments to Marriage, &c. from excesses or any cause, speedily, safely and privately Cured. ☞Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men, and all who need Medical Skill and Experience, consult Dr. Bate at once.* His opinion costs nothing and may save future misery and shame. When inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent everywhere by mail or express free from observation. ☞It is self-evident that a physician who gives his whole attention to a class of diseases attains great skill and physicians throughout the country, knowing this frequently recommend difficult cases to the Oldest Specialist by whom every known good remedy is used. ☞Dr. Bate's Age and Experience do make his opinion of Supreme importance. ☞Those who callsee no one but the Dr. Cons. Consultations free and sacredly confidential. Cases which have failed in obtaining relief elsewhere, especially solicited. Female Diseases treated. Call or write. Hours, from 9 to 4, 6 to 8; Sundays 10 to 12. Address as above.

WARN'S GUARANTEED SPECIFIC CURES.

DR. WARN'S SPECIFIC No. 1.

A Certain Cure for Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs caused by self-abuse or over indulgence.
Price $1.00 per box, six boxes $5.00.

DR. WARN'S SPECIFIC No. 2.

For Epileptic Fits, Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Softening of the Brain, and all diseases of the brain. Price $1 00 per box, six boxes $5 00.

DR. WARN'S SPECIFIC NO. 3.

For Impotence, Sterility in either sex, Loss of Power, premature old age, and all those diseases requiring a thorough invigorating of the sexual organs.
Price $2 per box six boxes $10.

DR. WARN'S SPECIFIC NO. 4.

For Headache, Nervous Neuralgia, and all acute diseases of the nervous system.
Price 50c per box, six boxes $2.50.

DR. WARN'S SPECIFIC NO. 5.

For all diseases caused by the over-use of tobacco or liquor. This remedy is particularly efficacious in averting palsy and delirium tremens.
Price $1 per box, six boxes $5.

We Guarantee a Cure, or agree to refund double the money paid. Certificate in each box. This guarantee applies to each of our Specifics. Sent by mail to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of price. Be careful to mention the number of Specific wanted. Our specifics are only recommended for specific diseases. Beware of remedies warranted to cure all these diseases with one medicine. To avoid counterfeits and always secure the genuine, order ONLY FROM J. BAUMAN & CO., SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR OSHKOSH, WIS.
nov20-dsedawlyr.

ALLEN & HICKS CHEAP BOOK SALE.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

GREAT

CLOSING OUT

SALE!

—OF—

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS!

—AT—

ALLEN & HICKS,

159 MAIN STREET, - - OSHKOSH, WIS.

TO CLEAN OUT OUR

STOCK OF BOOKS

LEFT OVER FROM THE

HOLIDAY SEASON!

WE ARE NOW OFFERING

BOOKS AT A GREAT REDUCTION!

OVER ANY PREVIOUS OFFER.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

ALLEN & HICKS, Main St.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INFIRMARY.

Oshkosh Medical and Surgical Infirmary

Chartered by the State of Wisconsin for the Treatment and Cure of All Diseases

Capital Stock, $25,000.

Nos. 16 and 18 Waugoo St

DR. KENSINGTON, President

MEDICAL STAFF.

DR. KENSINGTON. DR. BRADBURY DR. MORRIS
DR. MUNSON. DR. BLACKMAN.
M. L. KENSINGTON, M. D.

The success that has hitherto attended our efforts in this institution so far has been a guarantee that our labor has been appreciated. We have already and shall still continue to strive to merit the full confidence of all afflicted persons who have favored us with their patronage. This is an age of improvement in every art and science no less in Medicines and Surgery than Electricity and the kindred sciences. Electricity especially has become a mighty power as a Therapeutical agent, and of this we avail ourselves to the fullest extent. We have batteries of the most recent construction, and physicians thoroughly competent to use them to the welfare of the afflicted. In fact, the Calomel and Rhubarb treatment of former days with other drastic and nauseating nostrums are daily giving place to rational systems of treatment. The science of medicine is the science of common sense, and on this we base our method of treatment in this Institution, by availing ourselves of the life giving properties of Oxygen, Medicated Baths, and attention to Hygienic measures calculated to invigorate the whole system. In Surgical appitcances we are determined to be behind no institution in the country. We make a specialty of Diseases of the Nervous System, of the *Eye* and the *Ear*, Stomach and Liver, Heart and Skin, Lungs and Throat; also of *Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Syphilis, Fits*, Constipation, *Rheumatism*, Neuralgia, Cancers, Bronchitis, Palsy, Dyspepsia, Piles, Dropsy, Consumption, Deformities, Tumors, Female Diseases, *Bright's Disease*, Diabetes, and all Diseases of a Private Nature.

To Whom it May Concern:

OSHKOSH, WIS., Jan. 7, 1884. *Dr. Kensington:* DEAR SIR—Being highly pleased with the result of your treatment with my ears, I feel it just to state to the public for the benefit of those suffering from ear affections, that I having been considerably deaf for three years accompanied with roaring noises in my head, and, that one week ago I placed myself under your treatment, and am surprised at the great benefit I have received; I can now sit in my room and hear the clock tick, something I have not been able to do for some time past; therefore, having seen a gentleman whose eye you had operated upon, am prepared to say, that, from observation and personal experience, I regard you as a skillful oculist and aurist.
DAVID WILLIAMS,
97 Franklin St.

OSHKOSH, WIS., Oct. 16th, 1883, *Dr. Kensington:*
DEAR SIR—No words can express the joy and happiness I experience since having been cured of a malady which has made my life miserable for so many years. Would that I had the power to direct the afflicted from all parts of the world to the Oshkosh Medical Infirmary that they might be healed, knowing from personal experience of the wonderful skill of Dr. Kensington and his associate physicians. I will be pleased to have any lady or gentleman who would like a history of my case, call on me at my residence. Myself and neighbors regard the cure in my case as being the most miraculous on record.
I am very grateful,
MRS. F. GROSS,
No. 441 Elm St.

OSHKOSH, WIS., Nov. 1st, 1883, *Dr Kensington:*
DEAR SIR—I feel it my duty both to yourself and to the afflicted to state that after making several efforts to be cured of a painful and annoying affection of my eyes by physicians in Chicago and this city without receiving any benefit, I placed myself in your charge and was cured in three weeks by your treatment. Truly yours,
CHAS. KUNZENDORF,
No. 231 Bowen St.

ORRO, WIS., Oct. 22, 1883.
Dr. Kensington:
DEAR SIR—This communication is to express my gratefulness for the benefit I have received through medical treatment at your infirmary. I have been afflicted with catarrh for many years, so much so that my voice was badly affected, and I could not breathe without great difficulty. I will simply say that when I placed myself under your charge I had catarrh of the worst form, and for the benefit of those afflicted likewise, I can truly say I am completely satisfied with the results of your treatment in every way.
Very Respectfully Yours,
MRS. MINNIE HUCKALUE.

OSHKOSH, WIS., Jan. 3, 1884, *Dr. Kensington*
DEAR SIR—I am actuated by a feeling of gratitude to you and by a duty I think I owe to others who may be suffering like myself, to state through the columns of the papers, that for five years I have been afflicted with a disease of the nervous system—having from one to three fits through the night,—which would leave me so prostrated that I would be unfit for labor of any kind during the day. Having read your advertisement, I came from my home in the town of Iola to your Infirmary about three weeks since and put myself under your treatment. I am happy to state that both myself and friends are very much surprised and astonished at the rapid and almost miraculous change which has been effected in my case. I have not had a fit nor a symptom of one since the second night after commencing treatment. I paid you $50, and would not be placed back where I was for one thousand.
I am very truly yours,
GEO. H. LASINA,
Iola, Waupaca Co., Wis.
P. S.—I am now stopping at No 202 Mt. Vernon St., Oshkosh, where those wishing a personal interview may call.

Mr. E. W.—From the indiscretions of youth he was afflicted with impotency and seminal losses. Though many physicians had told him they could do nothing for him he was entirely cured at the Infirmary.
Mr. S.—Tertiary Syphilis of the worst form. Palate eaten off, nose considerably destroyed, throat ulcerated, and hair falling out. Had tried unsuccessfully 14 other physicians. Four week's treatment resulted in nearly healing the ulcers and establishing a complete cure.
P. S.—We will give one thousand dollars for a case of Syphilis we undertake and fail to cure.

OSHKOSH, WIS., Nov. 1st, 1883.
Dr. Kensington:—
DEAR SIR: After having suffered for years with an obstinate form of Nasal Catarrh that defied every treatment I could hear of and was every day becoming more and more offensive both to myself and those around me, I placed myself under your care, and can now say after six weeks treatment I consider myself almost well. I believe your mode of treating this disease is the only one that will cure those obstinate cases of many year standing.
J. SCHNEIDER.

OSHKOSH, WIS., Nov 8th, 1883.
Dr. Kensington.
DEAR SIR—When you first came to this city I was prejudiced against you, the result of listening to those who knew nothing of your skill. However I am pleased to say that after some consideration I placed myself under your treatment for fits with which I had been afflicted for many years and had been treated by many physicians without benefit. I am happy to say I have not had a fit, nor a symptom of a fit for the past three months and feel that I have been completely cured by you.
THOMAS LINTON.

COMPOUND OXYGEN, HOME OR OFFICE TREATMENT.

G. F. STROUD, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.

GEORGE F. STROUD,

Nos. 36 and 38 Main Street,
—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS,

Varnishes, Etc.

I Handle Goods Direct From Importers and Manfactuurers,
AND ALL OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS.
And am enabled to compete successfully with any house in this market. I offer for sale
—ALL KINDS OF—
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLASS, PUTTY, GLUE, TAR,
AXLE GREASE, OIL TANKS, PITCH, ROSIN, JACKET CANS,
COTTON WASTE, OAKUM, BRUSHES, ARTISTS' COLORS,
SAND PAPER, GOLD LEAF, BRONZE, CHAMOIS SKINS, &c.
GEO. F. STROUD.

O. McCORRISON, FINE FURNITURE.

O. McCORISON

CALLS ATTENTION TO HIS

Elaborate Stock of Seasonable Holiday Goods

IN THE WAY OF

FINE FURNITURE.

Useful, Durable, Sensible Holiday Goods.

Furniture Novelties. Odd and Fancy Pieces.

You will be Sure to Find Something in our Unusually Large Stock that will PLEASE YOU.

UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

O. McCORISON,

SALESROOM 54 MAIN ST., OSHKOSH.

WAREROOMS, 10 and 12 CEAPE ST.

STROUD & CO., HARDWARE.

JAMES M. STROUD & CO

NOW OFFER FOR SALE, AT VERY LOW PRICES, THE

HARDWARE STOCK

At Emil Schmidt's old stand, 39 Kansas St., which having been bought for one-half their original cost at forced sale, we desire to close them out to make room for a stock of

Paints and Oils.

THE STOCK IS IN FINE CONDITION AND IS COMPOSED OF
Stoves and Tinware. Also Farming Tools, such as Pitchforks, Hoes, Shovels, Gliddon Barb Wire, Carpenters Tools, etc,. etc.
Feb.9,dandwlm.

AGENTS WANTED--STOCK DOCTOR.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL COMPLETE STOCK-DOCTOR

Embracing Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees and Dogs. By Joe. Jeffam, of the "Prairie Farmer," and Dr. A. M. Baker, V.S. Covers every subject of Farm Stock, in Health and Disease. Two charts for telling age of Horses and Cattle; 700 Engravings and 6 Colored Plates. Farmers clear $100 a month. AGENTS NOW for Exclusive Territory, confidential terms, etc, ad. N. D. THOMPSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo. or New York.