

BENJAMIN F. HALL, Editor.
WILLIAM J. MORSE, Business Manager.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 21, 1890.
UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

County Nominations.
For County Judge, CHARLES C. DWIGHT, of Auburn.
For County Clerk, WILLIAM E. WOODIN, of Spotsford.

Assembly Nominations.
First District, WILLIAM W. FAYNE.
Second District, ALLEN D. MORGAN.

Don't Forget!—Don't forget that tomorrow is the last day for registering the names of voters.

Gov. Wise and the Trial of John Brown.
The case of John Brown presents one of those instances which sometimes arise where the interest to be promoted would be better promoted by sending the criminal home than by executing him.

It must be obvious to him that if Brown is not insane, within the definitions of mania in the books, he has been so wrought upon by ruffianism in Kansas that he is completely infuriated against the institution which he thinks has been at the bottom of all the injuries and sorrows he has been doomed to suffer.

It is plain that he cannot be made to look upon his plot as a crime, but that he is ready and willing to die on the scaffold for it, if it be adjudged, as a martyr to the cause of freedom.

When a man is, from any cause, so wrought up that he believes his crimes to be virtuous for which he is entitled to rewards instead of punishments it is useless to play him, for slaying him is to canonize him as a devoted martyr.

If Governor Wise were as wise in fact, as he is in name, he would perceive it to be the best of all courses for him to pursue to arrest this trial of that old man where it is, and save himself and the State of Virginia from the reaction which will surely fall upon them when the public sentiment of the country comes to be made up on the subject. He is not; and so we shall expect that he will allow the Courts to hasten the hour for his execution.

If he shall stay the sentence of the Court, as he may, he will earn more enduring fame by that than by all the rest of his executive acts. We concur with the Commercial Advertiser in its view of the effect of an Executive commutation of the sentence:

The law of Virginia is vindicated when Brown is convicted. The infliction of the sentence that law imposes is a question of expediency. It always is, or the prerogative of pardon or commutation would not be voted in the Executive. If Brown were not the fanatic that he is, the argument of policy could not be urged, perhaps, against his execution. But being what he is, and looking to examples which history abundantly supplies, there can be no impropriety in suggesting to the Governor of Virginia that the commutation of his sentence to imprisonment, or even his pardon and banishment from Virginia, would be as sound policy as it would be commendable magnanimity.

At Williams College the whole number of students is 240, namely: Seniors, 52; Juniors, 60; Sophomores, 73; Freshmen, 55. More than one-third comes from the State of New York.

GEN'L WILLSON,

THE GALLANT AND UNDAUNTED COLLEAGUE OF CHARLES SUMNER WILL SPEAK AT CORNING HALL, ON WEDNESDAY EVE.

Go and hear Him!

If the people of Cayuga County had seen this indomitable champion of liberty in the Senate of the United States after Charles Sumner was struck down there, when his own life was in jeopardy every hour, and had witnessed, as we did, his defiance of his would be assassins, they would turn out en masse to hear him. He is a Lion when thoroughly aroused.

A LESSON FOR THIS COUNTRY! France at the period of the final overthrow of Napoleon, and the restoration of the old monarchy, was financially and physically exhausted by the immense exertions she had made to sustain the Emperor against the combined power of the rest of Europe.

But in a little more than forty years we find that France has more than recovered her former power, and that now she is almost able to put at defiance the world in arms. It is a deeply interesting question to political economists and Statesmen to know how this wonderful recuperation has been effected.

During the Empire Napoleon had given great encouragement to the manufacture of sugar from Beets, and with a sagacity beyond that of any other Statesman of his time, had predicted that in the course of years the Beet sugar of France would render her independent of the world.

It has taken less than half a century to verify his predictions and the home manufacture of this single article has enabled France to make such a military demonstration as she never made before, and that too, under another Napoleon.

This fact has a lesson in it for the United States, and especially for the northern section of this country. We should turn our attention more to home production and less to commerce.

There are a large class of articles which can be as well manufactured here as in other countries, and which would save annually immense sums of money to our country. It would operate precisely on this country as the manufacture of Beet sugar has on France. A writer on this subject says:

"By a wise policy, France has protected the culture of the beet root, and produced her own sugar; and instead of wasting the solid capital of the nation in buying this important article from foreign countries, she has been increasing it by exporting fine manufactures of her beet root sugar. She has thus annually saved an immense sum, and added it to her permanent capital."

Had France been compelled to pay such an amount as our country has paid during the last ten years for foreign sugar, it would not have been possible for her to have accumulated that immense amount of available capital, which has so rapidly increased the power of her Government; so that it is literally true that the culture of the beet root gave the power which gained the splendid victories at Magenta and Solferino. And not only has the power of the French nation been augmented by carefully protecting and encouraging the industry of the people, but the comforts and condition of the people have also been greatly increased and improved. The statistics of French industry show that the people of that country now consume, in proportion to population, three times as much of the more expensive kinds of food as they did fifty years ago.

Mr. Z. J. McMaster was one of our war-thiest, and until his health failed him, one of our most enterprising and public spirited citizens. He was a native of Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, where he was born on the 17th of October, 1807. His father's name was William McMaster. He came to Auburn about thirty-five years ago and learned architecture and the trade of house building of John I. Hagaman, deceased, which he followed for a short time, after which he became connected with his elder brother, Truman J., in the business of manufacturing Carpenter's and Joiner's Tools in the Auburn and Sing Sing State Prisons, and continued in that business upwards of twenty years. He was a very modest, unpretending man, but nevertheless very intelligent, energetic and enterprising, and ever ready to contribute his means to every proper object of public improvement, Christian benevolence and charity. He was very highly esteemed by all who knew him as a neighbor, a fellow townsman and friend. He was a devoted member and one of the pillars of the second Presbyterian Church.

In his domestic relations he was an exemplar of all the Christian virtues which so eminently adorned his character; and although he has left a family deeply afflicted by his death, he has left them the legacy of a good name which will be to them far more precious than great riches. Our personal acquaintance with the deceased covers a period of twenty-five years, during all of which we have never heard a word uttered of him but in his praise. We need not say that the death of such a man is a loss to any community of which he is a member.

"We do not charge that the Republican party sympathized with the originator of this movement, or that it was countenanced by them. The fact that only seventeen men from the entire north enlisted in the cause with Brown, shows conclusively that he was not sustained by that organization."

This is very decent. The Nashville Banner knows that there is no evidence upon which to maintain the charge that the Republican party either countenanced or sympathized with the foray at Harper's Ferry, and so it declines to make it. Several other Southern papers are prudent enough to forbear also. Northern Democrats finding this accusation unsupported at the South also find that they have "fired before they were ready," and their guns have wounded far more at the breeches than at their muzzles. Harper's Ferry now reacts.

The Americans who abhor sectionalism andewardism, propose to rebuke both, by electing half the Republican State ticket.—The sensible way is to crush both by defeating the whole Republican ticket. Do not Americans see this?—[Albany Argus.]

Not at all! What profits it Americans to exchange Northern for Southern sectionalism? The Democratic party South, is as sectional as the Republican party North.—The sensible way is to crush both the sections by voting the Union ticket.—[N. Y. Express.]

That is, to crush both sectional tickets, by voting for half of each of them. The Brook's seem to reason very much as a former resident of Auburn did, when he said that he crushed out all the opposition to certain improvements in the Second Presbyterian Church. On being asked how he did it, he replied, "by going against it himself; for the moment he opposed it, every other member of the congregation went in for it."

MARBLED SLATE. The marbled slate which is now offered in market, in the shape of mantles, table and stand tops, sinks, bathing tubs and black boards for schools, is taken from a quarry in Vermont, and after being polished at the quarry by machinery, is brought to Troy where it is enamelled and marbled for market. The process of enamelling consists of several operations which is described in the Troy Times as follows:

The article is first furnished with a coat of paint. It is then put into the Baking Room and baked. This room is lined with tin throughout, and has a frame work of several tiers, one above another, upon which the slate is laid. The room is heated to the required degree of intensity by an iron furnace.

When sufficiently baked, which is accomplished, I think, in about twelve hours, the slate is removed to a table, where it is rubbed down and polished by means of the finest emery. Another coat of paint is then applied, followed by another baking, and these are repeated from four to six times, as the purpose for which the article is designed requires a less or greater degree of perfection and beauty.

The slate is then ready for enamelling.—This is performed in the third story of the building. And this is the sacred sanctum sanctorum. No profane eyes are permitted to see its mysteries. A single person, the Priest of the Temple, presides here, like the Priest of Apollo, and by a series of magical performances, transforms the simple slate into the finest specimens of Egyptian and Italian marble. Art is here the successful rival of Nature.

Nature herself has never been able to elaborate from her own earth a product susceptible of a finer and more exquisite polish. Nor can she exhibit, in fossil or mineral, in air or water, a more beautiful variegation and blending of her colors, than are here given to slate by the secret ministrations of the presiding Priest of these new and unknown mysteries. The Alchemists but attempted the transmutation of metals. In regard to stone it is here accomplished.

I must not omit to state, that in the course of the enamelling process, chemicals, whose combinations are a secret, are freely used; and the manufactured articles are subjected to three further bakings.

Without exaggeration, I think, the products of this establishment will bear a favorable comparison with any marble products which I have ever seen, in elegance of finish, and beauty of coloring. Indeed, I do not see that they can be excelled.

The slate thus marbled, besides being eminently beautiful, is found to possess substantial qualities, which must commend it to general use. It is very tenacious—not as easily broken as marble; will bear, without injury, a high degree of heat; its coloring matter can only be removed by violent collision with another body, not by ordinary wear; its lustrous appearance never dims; if soiled, the application of soap and hot water restores at once its pristine lustre; and it is of uniform softness, yielding readily to the appliances for reducing the slab to a uniform thickness, and for smoothing the surface.

Besides these inherent qualities, there is an intrinsic fact which economic persons will not overlook. It costs less by thirty to fifty per cent than marble.

The forms of the manufactured product may be extended almost indefinitely. At present the manufacture is confined principally to hearths, mantles, table and stand tops, pier sills, billiard beds, sinks, bathing tubs, and blackboards for schools.

A certain Mr. H. Forbes, sometimes (I know not why) called "Colonel Forbes"—this is a close page of the Herald with what are there characterized as "Most important revelations" respecting Old Brown and the complexity of leading Republicans in his recent operations. Into this labored and successful attempt at self exposure by Colonel Forbes, I find my name most wantonly dragged.—My only reason for noticing the performance is a belief that the public may infer from the facts in any case what is the probable truth with respect to others whose names have been dragged into these "Most important Revelations."

This Forbes appeared in our city some time after the explosion of the European revolutionary uprising of 1848, and claimed to have borne an important part in that movement. Of course, he was needy, and the Herald says he was "at one time a reporter or translator on the Tribune." This is quite probable, though I do not recollect it.

Some time late in 1856 (I think it was) I was apprised that he was going out to Kansas to help the Free State men, then threatened with annihilation by the border ruffians of Missouri, backed by Federal functionaries and troops. Lawrence had then been twice beleaguered and once taken; Kawatomie had been twice ravaged and burned; Leavenworth had been twice, and by a Missouri raid—William Phillips being butchered while defending his own house, his brother badly wounded and captured, while those who made no resistance were sent down the river at an hour's notice. As Forbes professed to be a capable and experienced military officer, especially qualified for guerrilla or border warfare, and as he had always claimed to be an earnest Free Republican, I thought his resolution natural and commendable.

Knowing him to be poor, I gave him \$20 as he was starting; others gave him larger sums; how much in all, I do not know; but I think his total receipts from friends of free Kansas on account of his resolve cannot have fallen below \$700. He went—was absent some months—came back—that is all I know of his services to the Free State cause in any shape. Whether because he was not needed, or was not trusted, or was found incompetent, I do not know—I only know that he did nothing, and was practically worth nothing. I believe he spent part of the money given him in printing a pamphlet embodying his notions of guerrilla or partisan warfare—of course, no dollar ever came back. I think I heard of him before his return, clamoring for more money.

In due time he re-appeared in New York, and came to me (as to others) with complaints that he had been deceived, misled, swindled, beggared, his family (in Paris) turned into the streets to starve, &c., &c.—I tried to ascertain who had deceived him, what promises made to him had been broken, &c., but with little success. All I could make out was that some one—he now says it was Old Brown—had promised him something in the way of pecuniary recompense for his services, which had not been made good, and that his family were consequently reduced to the brink of starvation.

To this hour I have never learned what Brown (or any one else) promised Forbes nor how far the promise was carried out. I do not believe the John Brown ever willfully deceived him or any one else. I am very sure that no one of our party authorized to engage the services of "Col. Forbes" in behalf of the free state men of Kansas, on condition that said Forbes should be authorized to charge his own prices for those services, and draw at pleasure on some responsible party for payment. I have never heard any one's version but Forbes's; and I confidently infer from this that, if there was mutual misunderstanding and disappointment in the premises, the employing party had decidedly the worst of it.

Forbes says that I—in response to his complaints and representations—"argued that I [he] had no legal claim, according to the lower law." It really seems to me that there was no room for argument on that point. He further says that I told him he "ought to have known that engagements of this sort never are kept—never are meant to be kept." As I have not to this hour been able to ascertain what "engagements," if any, was made with him, nor by whom, this cannot be the full and fair report of my remark. I did urge, that, if he had a contract with any one, whereby others were held bound to pay him money, whether in definite or indefinite amounts, he ought to be able to show some other evidence of that fact than his own unsupported assertion.—Had Brown been any how indebted to Forbes for services to the Free State cause, I cannot doubt that he (B.) would have settled with him, and at least acknowledged the obligation in writing. Had Brown stipulated that others should pay him money, he (Brown) would at least have settled the account, and given him (Forbes) an order on the person who was to pay it. But Forbes showed no contract, no acknowledgment of indebtedness, no evidence that any one but himself considered the friends of Free Kansas indebted to him to the amount of one farthing. The whole matter showed on its face that whoever employed Forbes, felt that Forbes had got quite enough out of the Free State men. If, then, I answered him that he "had no legal claim," and that "engagements of that sort are never kept"—that is, "such engagements" as he appeared to rest his claim upon—was I not right?

Since that conference—more than two years since—I do not recollect that I have till now been favored with an overplus of "Col. Forbes's" attentions. I think him for their absence, and trust it may continue. The Fifth Avenue Hotel Committee, in their long manifesto, roundly assert that "Letters written to a Mr. Forbes, of this city, prove that every one of the United States were made cognizant of the intentions intended, but concealed the secret within their own breasts, and refrained from divulging it to the proper authorities."

Of course, there are no such letters—that I stated yesterday—but, since Forbes's rocket is exploded, there is not even a pretence of any. Forbes says that, just eighteen months ago, he carried his budget of complaints to Senators Seward and Hale, from whom he got nothing, as was to have been expected. He evidently would like to make out that Old Brown (then and afterwards in Kansas) had some such scheme in his mind as that which recently collapsed at Harper's Ferry, and that he betrayed this to Governor Seward; but he does not say it. He admits that he said nothing to Mr. Hale beyond unfolding his budget of complaint as to pay for his services to Kansas, or Old Brown's contract therefor.

What do the Fifth Avenue Hotel Committee propose to do in the premises?—They have made a broad and weighty accusation against "Republican Senators," and affirmed that "Letters written to a Mr. Forbes" "prove" that charge. There is not even a shadow of evidence to sustain this allegation. Will they, then, retract it? If not, what becomes of their pretence that they have organized to purify and elevate our general politics?

I close with a single word of advice to the Fifth Avenue Hotel Committee, and Pro-Slavery party generally, viz: In your dealings with Col. Forbes, be sure you have a plain contract, put down in clear black and

white. Even then you will probably find that he costs more than he comes to in any other case you certainly will. Respectfully, HORACE GREELBY.

An Oswego Project.—The Oswego Palladium says that a new idea is now being agitated among the commercial men of that city. It is proposed to construct a vessel at that port, of the largest class that will pass the St. Lawrence locks, with a view to the direct European trade. Such a vessel would not be of less than 1,000 tons burden—about double the capacity of the present lake craft.

Miss Turner Safe.—Information has been received that Miss Charlotte Turner, the only passenger reported as lost in the recent disaster to the New World, is safe. It seems she went with the passengers who took refuge on board the Ohio, and thus she came separated from her uncle. It is now confidently believed no lives were lost.

The Message.—The President has commenced the preparation of his Annual Message. GOLD FOIL. HAMMERED FROM POPULAR PROVERBS, by the Author of "Rackam's Letters," "Bliss Street," &c.

GERMANY, by Edmund Abbott, author of "Roman Question." THE MONEY KING and other Poems, by John G. Saxe. Just received by GOSS & WILLIAMS.

NEW BOOKS. GOLD FOIL, by Timothy Titcomb. THE MONEY KING—with Steel Engraving—by John G. Saxe. THE ADVENTURES OF MR. VERDANT GREEN, illustrated. For Sale by PAYNE & ALLEN.

SWORD AND GOWN, A NEW WORK, by the Author of "Guy Livingstone." A GOOD FIGHT, and other Tales, by Charles Reade, Author of "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," &c. Illustrated. WOMEN ARTISTS, in all Ages and Countries, by Mrs. Eliza A. Hoar.

THIRD LARGE SUPPLY OF "MINISTER'S WOOLING," the great Book of the season. Recreated by GOSS & WILLIAMS. FARM FOR SALE. 100 ACRES 1/2 Mile West of Beloitville, well timbered and watered, good fruit, good buildings and excellent soil, with 1/2 Acre of Wheat. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber, E. H. BOSTWICK, Auburn, Oct. 27, 1890.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 1, Corner of Genesee and Saline Sts., North of the Syracuse House. THE SUBSCRIBER would inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, that he is prepared to furnish all kinds of DOMESTIC HELP at short notice, having established this office of the most respectable and honorable principles, &c., &c. I have furnished help for some of the best Hotels and Private Houses in this city, as well as in the country, and would be glad to do so for you. I will attend to Boarding Houses, Paying Taxes on Property, Collecting of Rents, and all other business in the line.

PAWN BROKER. Money can be had in small sums on conditional sale of Watches and other personal property at Low Rates. E. H. BOSTWICK, Syracuse, N. Y. FLOUR AND FEED DEPOT. NO. 6 STATE STREET. J. NEHART & CO. are prepared to furnish to order the best quality of EXTRA AND SUPERFINE FLOUR and MEAL from their Mill in Thorperville, Ala. CORN, OATS, BUCKWHEAT, and all kinds of MILL FEED.

Flour and Meal delivered at the following prices: Extra White Wheat Flour, \$2 25 per 100; Superfine do, 2 00; Graham Flour, 2 00; Buckwheat Flour, 2 00; Fine Boland Meal, 2 00; Unboland do, 1 75. Auburn, July 21, 1890. DR. RUSSELL J. WHITE, ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN.

Great Attraction! IMMENSE SUCCESS!! SALES UNPARALLELED OF THE GOODSAMARITAN COOKING STOVE, THAT TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair, and all other Stoves after a severe battle of Baking, Boiling, Frying, Steaming, &c., &c. 12 Leaves Baked in two and a half hours with 14 lbs. of coal. For sale only by GHOATE & BROTHER, Auburn, Oct. 26, '90.

JUST RECEIVED. THOSE FLOWER VASES and PUTS at the New Grocery Store of C. G. Selig, 111 Genesee Street. Auburn, Oct. 24. THE Best Assortment of SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES, WHIPS, HORSES CLOTHING, &c. To be found in this city, for sale by SHELDON & MOULTON, No. 114 Colonade Block, where may be found every article in this line, and at Prices which defy Competition. TRUNKS RETAIL DAT WHOLESALE PRICES.

LADIES' TRUNKS Manufactured in a style which cannot be equalled in the country. Don't purchase till you give us a call. Auburn, March 21, 1890. SHELDON & MOULTON. GROVER AND BAKER'S CELEBRATED Family Sewing Machines. A New Style. Price \$50. 74 and 76 Genesee Street Auburn, 495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

These Machines sew from 16 to 200 stitches, and form a seam of unequalled strength, beauty and durability. They will not stop, even if you sew for 24 hours. They are unquestionably the best in the market. A Family use. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. Oct. 14. TRAVELING BAGS, Port Manteau, Purses and Card Cases—Wagon Saddle, by FAYNE & ALLEN.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL. Having engaged for the season, Mr. Wm. A. Clark, whose work speaks for itself, I am prepared to do all kinds of SIGN PAINTING, Plain and Ornamental, in a Superior Style, and at below the Old Standard Prices.

STUARTS', Corning Hall Block, NORTH STREET.

I DEFY COMPETITION! DISPATCH IS MY MOTTO! PICTURE FRAMES EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY.

LOOKING GLASS Plates. Window and Picture Glass, Lithographs, Plain and Colored, Oil Paintings, Artistic Materials, &c., Window Shades and Pictures, Room Paper and Borders, Frames and Varnishes, &c., &c.

ROCHESTER ALE! LONGMEARS Celebrated Cane Ale made no part of the city. Once tried will insure you sale. Warranted superior to any sold. We deliver free of charge—Cuba, Havana, and Quarters. A. C. & E. H. GROUT, Agents Oct. 18.

GREENWAY'S CELEBRATED ALE. Delivered in the City Free of Charge. IN CASES, BARRICK, HALF BARRICK, QUARTER BARRICK sold by the Gallon. In uniformity and quality, its purity and flavor, it excels all other Ales, and insures a good sale in the locality. WM. R. BROADBENT, Agent, Auburn, N. Y. Oct. 14, 1890.

LUNGER WAGON FOR SALE. EXTRA BOUND and got up in good style, will be sold cheap. WM. R. BROADBENT, Auburn, Oct. 18, 1890.

BARBER'S PRISON CARPET WARE-ROOMS. 55 GREENSBORO ST., AUBURN, N. Y. MANUFACTURING at the Prison, established by Joseph Barber in 1828. New Carpeting for Fall Trade. VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN.

WHOLESALE PRICES. Window Shades, GILT WINDOW CURTAINS, SILK AND WORSTED DAMASK, &c., &c. Carriage of Appropriate Designs and Colors made according to order for GEORGE AND MARION GALE, 257 1/2 N. Main Street, Auburn, Sept. 1.

LADIES, ATTENTION! JUST RECEIVED New Fall and Winter MILLINERY, NO. 28 GREENSBORO STREET—UP STAIRS. September 14. U. S. RAILWAY.