Holt County Sentinel

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY A. KLIPPEL, OREGON, HOLT COUNTY, MO.

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The Holt County Sentinel.

A. KLIPPEL, Editor and Publisher. THE OLDEST PAPER IN THE COUNTY. TERMS: $1.50 per Annum, invariably in Advance.

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The Holt County Sentinel

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James G. Blaine.

IN CINCINNATI AND MAKES A SPEECH.

He Pays His Compliments to Charles Francis Adams.

Hon. James G. Blaine addressed an immense audience in Cincinnati on the 2d of October. During the course of his speech he paid particular attention to Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts. His remarks produced quite a sensation in the great audience, as they throw a new light on the issues of the day. Here is the extract:

I observe that some political letters of Hon. Chas. Francis Adams, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, are being disseminated through the associated press and circulated as campaign tracts by his brother Democrats of the west. In these letters Mr. Adams goes out of his way, quite gratuitously, to speak of myself in a tone that is personally offensive. I have neither the time nor desire to exchange personalities with any one in this campaign, but there is a very important chapter in the political life of Adams which at this time should be recalled. I commend the facts which I am about to set forth to those voters that may be led by the sound of Mr. Adams' name to give heed to his counsel. I shall speak

FROM THE RECORD AND BY THE RECORD.

After the Republican victory of 1860, which resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency, Mr. Adams, then a member of Congress from Massachusetts, sought with all his influence to deprive the country of everything that had been gained in the struggle. If anything had been settled by that election, it was that slavery should be put in the course of extinction, by prohibiting its introduction into a new territory; and yet, as soon as the southern Democrats in Congress began their threats of disunion, Mr. Adams' knees smote with fear, and his tongue became palsied for any utterance except

IN SUPPORT OF SLAVERY.

His whole course during the closing session of the thirty-sixth Congress, intervening between Mr. Lincoln's election and his inauguration, was one of treason to the cause of liberty and desertion from the cause of the Union. He offered every humiliating concession to the South, agreed to abandon the prohibition of slavery in the territories, and as the climax of dishonoring and degrading conditions he offered to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to render the abolition of slavery impossible so long as any single slave State should object. The amendment so warmly urged by Mr. Adams declared in effect that no amendment to the constitution in any way interfering with slavery in the States, should be even so much as proposed, except by one of the slave States, and should not be adopted except with the consent of every slave State. When in 1886, Arkansas applied for admission into the Union with a constitution which forever prohibited the Legislature from touching slavery, except with the consent of the slave holders, John Quincy Adams declared such a provision to be infamous beyond the power of expression. And yet Charles Francis Adams in 1861 offered and urged and entreated and pleaded for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, applied to the whole country a far more infamous principle than was contained in the Arkansas constitution. Every franchise you enjoy under the Constitution of the United State—your right to vote, your freedom of religious opinion, your trial by jury, your right even to representation were left open to change by the ordinary process of amending the Constitution, but Mr. Adams proposed to give

SLAVERY A FAR MORE SACRED GUARANTEE

than had ever been given to liberty and to ensure it as something right, placing it beyond the power of nearly ninety-nine one hundreths of the people of the United States, to abolish it, unless a slave State should propose it and every other slave State vote for it. There is

NO PARALLEL TO THIS IN HISTORY.

Mr. Adams proposed to bind the hands of the United States and deprive our Government for all time of the power to emancipate a single slave, so long as one slave State should object, and Mr. Adams has never forgiven Mr. Lincoln for defeating this attrocious measure. Fortunately by Mr. Lincoln's great influence, extended from his Illinois home through Owen Lovejoy, Elihu Washburne, and other representative friends in Congress, Adams' proposition was strangled without even coming to a vote, but not until Mr. Adams had made an elaborate plea for it, and years after Mr. Lincoln had gone to a martyr's grave, a grave bedewed with tears of millions, including those emancipated negroes whom Mr. Adams had sought to keep in eternal bondage, Mr. Adams took occasion in an eulogy of Mr. Seward, to depreciate and belittle and dishonor the grandest man that has sat in the Presidential chair since George Washington.

Mr. Adams, in this petty and paltry course, was seeking an

IGNOBLE REVENGE OVER THE DEAD PATRIOT

who, when living, could never refer to the constitutional amendments which Mr. Adams advised without a chill of horror. Mr. Lincoln, indeed, afterwards declared that no crisis of the war was so terrible, and no possible issue of it so destructive as the proposition of Mr. Adams to bind the Constitution of the Union in the remorseless and hopeless, and endless servitude of an entire race of men. For the honor of New England, I desire to say that of all her representatives, Mr. Adams stood alone. Mr. Adams naturally and properly supports Tilden, and the lengths he would go to conciliate the rebel Democrats may be inferred from the extent to which he was willing to go in 1861, when he was ready and eager, on the heels of a national Republican victory, to concede more to the slave interest than its extremists were willing to advocate or had ever demanded in Congress. Imagine, if you can, tell me if you will, one possible condition the south would impose on the legislation of Congress that Mr. Adams would not gladly support; one possible exaction the rebel Democrats could make that Mr. Adams would not gladly concede? Would he hesitate anything a solid course demand? Would he interpose his influence against the payment of any amount of rebel claims? Would he, I ask in all sincerity, ever enter a protest against taking the right of suffrage from the colored man, whose hopeless and endless enslavement, he so lately advocated?

Why should Massachusetts, under the Republican teachings of John Quincy Adams, elect his son Governor of the proud old commonwealth?

I have said that I have no time and no desire for personalities, but if I had I might readily indulge myself at Mr. Adams' expense. The personal and political gossip in Washington in 1861 was busy with Mr. Adams' name, and it was currently said that he

OBTAINED THE MISSION TO ENGLAND

in a manner and by means which he would now gladly consign to oblivion and which his children would blush to have repeated. I have no disposition to indulge in that kind of gossip and prefer to confine my criticisms to Mr. Adams' record on public questions. Nor have I any wish to comment on his utter disregard of the difference of principles between the two great political parties, standing as he has for years ready to accept a nomination from either. Still do I less desire to rehearse the assumed belief, in certain quarters, that Mr. Adams' candidacy of the Democratic party was the result of a regular bargain between himself and Mr. Tilden in which Adams agreed to give the respectability of his name to the Democratic party, and Mr. Tilden agreed if elected, to make Mr. Adams his Secretary of State. I have no taste for such gossip and I only refer to it as currency, that Mr. Adams may be reminded that he lives in a political house containing a great deal of glass, and that he may not with impunity throw throw stones at his neighbors.

DEATH OF JAMES LICK.

A Trust Fund of Five Million Dollars to be Disposed of.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 1.—James Lick died in this city at one o'clock this morning. He had been gradually sinking for several days, his death resulting from the mere decay of nature. The remains are lying in state at Roneer's Hall. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afteroon. Since the last change in the trustees of his charity fund, the deceased had frequently expressed himself better satisfied with the condition of his affairs, but has manifested considerable concern at hearing nothing from his son, John Lick, of Fredericksburg, Lebanon count, Pa., to whom both letters and telegrams had been sent requesting his resignation as one of the trustees. All the rest of the old board have tendered their resignations, though they have not yet been confirmed by the court. The trustees say that the business is in such a shape that no complications can ensue in carrying out Mr. Lick's charitable designs, though their is some fear expressed that the action of John Lick implies an intention of contesting matters in court. The total value of the trust fund is estimated at five million dollars.

Those who have visited the Danube, and wonder at the innumerable little mills that lie on its current, will not be surprised to here that Captain Boyton has met with an accident on a journey he has been making, in his life-saving dress, down the Danube from Vienna to Pesth. In the neighborhood of Presburg he came in contact with a mill in the stream, and was wounded in the head, and had to give up the fourney.

An English gentleman was strolling out with a cockney—a genuine cockney—when they finally approached a meadow, in which was spread out a heavy crop of hay. The cockney gazed at it wonderingly. It wasn't grass, it wasn't wheat, it wasn't turnip-tops. "Vy, vatever does you call this stuff?" said he to his companion. "That! Why hay, to be sure," was the reply. "Hay!" exclaimed he. "That's cutting it a little too thick. It that's hay, just show me the haycorns."

The St. Louis *Journal* predicts that there will be a light vote in Missouri, that the Republicans will carry St. Louis, and that at least four districts in the State will elect Republican Congressmen, while two other districts are doubtful, with the chances against the Democrats.

The St. Louis Democrats are in trouble over the bad county ticket they have nominated. Their party papers are calling for its reformation. Indeed the St. Louis *Times* puts the question in this sweeping manner: "Who of the Democratic county ticket will start the fall fashion of handing in a letter of resignation?"

Another attempt is making to show that Governor Tilden has greatly reduced taxation in New York. The first claim of this kind did him more harm than good, because it could not be sustained. The second comes at an inopportune time, for what the people want to know now is not how much he has reduced their taxes, but how much he reduced his own from 1861 to 1871.

OUR PUBLIC CREDIT.

The Democratic platform demands reform in order to restore the public credit. The promptness with which the capitalists of this and other countries take the proffered loan of $300,000,000 at four and a half per cent, looks as if our public credit was in most excellent condition. As it stands better than ever before in our history it is not likely that a term of Democracy could improve it.—*Republic.*

The attorney-general of Illinois has rendered an opinion in the case of an application from the superintendent of police of the city of Milwaukee, for the surrender, by a requisition upon the Illinois governor, of Mr W F Storey, editor of the Chicago *Times*, to the Wisconsin authorities, on a charge of libel. The opinion cites authorities to show that the requested surrender of Mr. Storey will not be obliged to go to Wisconsin.

"Madam," said a trance medium, "your husband's spirit wishes to communicate with you." "No matter," said the widow. "If he's got no more spirit in the other world than he had in this, it's not worth bothering about."

Our New York Letter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1876.

New York never took the political epidemic more severely than this time. Literally the air is full of it, and the mildest and most indifferent neutral finds himself perforce, a victim to the atmospheric influence, and willy nilly compelled to hot partisanship for either Hayes or Tilden. Our daily papers heave columns after columns of the infection among us, morning, noon and night. We cannot raise our eyes toward the skies, but they encounter a picture, banner, swing aloft by one or the other party; we cannot bend them up on the earth, but they are greeted by a printed demand on the sidewalk, that we shall vote for "Hayes and Republicanism," or "Tilden and Reform." Seizing a friend's lappel, one's hand is almost certain to be jubbed by the pin of a political badge; taking an evening walk, one is never certain of not being brought to a halt at the first corner by a passing torchlight procession, or of escaping engulfment in a crowd yelling itself hoarse in partisan enthusiasm. The thing which impresses me more than anything else, is the seemingly lavish outlay, which has produced on both sides an unwonted degree of elegance in public demonstrations. Never before have we had such rich and tasteful banners, such a profusion of finely painted portraits in oil, of rival candidates, such handsome uniforms and badges, so many beautiful transparencies and political flags, and such wonderful flaring torches, each one blazing like a whole bonfire of olden times. Yet political managers assure me that the cost of such things this year is less than in any preceding campaign, for the simple reason that their supply has been systematized and controlled almost entirely by one large house, which, doing an enormous business in supplying almost the entire country with campaign goods, has found its profits in putting everything at exceedingly low prices. This firm is that of Messrs. N. Eames & Co., of No. 46 West Broadway, and its success is a remarkable illustration of that centralization of manufacture and trade for the public good, which the positivists are so fond of urging as the outcome of a perfect civilization. There is actually nothing in the campaign line, from a song book worth ten cents to an open-work banner costing $140, which they are not ready to furnish in any desired quantity, at a moment's notice.

On examining the reef at Hell Gate which was so skilfully exploded by General Newton last Sunday, it was found that without removing a single piece of stone, the channel has been widened 200 feet, and the water made from five to ten feet deeper. The Hell Gate explosion is after all but an experiment, a trial how dynamite would do its work. The chief obstruction in that channel is flood rock, a solid gneis ledge of more than eight acres, which will be next removed, and to do it 200,000 pounds of the modern high explosives will be used. Our people in Gotham was very much alarmed when they heard that 50,000 pounds was to be exploded. The noise was however so slight, that I don't think that they would again be scared if a million pounds were "busted."

The theatres are again in full blast "Life," a new play has been brought out at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and though the play is as weak dish water, the scenery, dresses and acting is so good as to draw good houses. "Baba," the new play at Niblos, I understand, is in a bad way, the theatre is too far down town, and it won't pay, with "Clouds" at the Park Theatre, and a new play at Wallack's, to-morrow. You see that Gotham is very lively with her entertainments. The city is filled with strangers from all parts of the country returning or going to the Centennial, and strange as it may appear we hear very little of them being robbed or bamboozled by the well-known metripolitan sharper.

I believe that the temptations now offered by speculative enterprise, in the existing dearth of legitimate measures of investment for capital, will be one of the most serious hindrances to our return to a condition of productive prosperity. Of course, a great deal of money is lost by dabbling in stocks—the form of speculation to which I refer—but a great deal also is won, and that in amounts vastly greater than similar investments could return in any other way. This fact stimulates the small operators, people who go in with from ten to a thousand dollars, and when stocks are excited as they have lately been, they and not the big "bulls" and bears are the ones who make the largest proportionate profits. I learn that one from the leading house of Alex. Frothingham & Co., of No. 12 Wall Street, have on their books over 7,000 of this class of operators, of whom not one has invested more than tne largest sum named, and many have less than $25 in stock operations. These are not all New Yorkers. They operate by mail and telegraph from thousands of miles away, men and women both, and and keep up about the only "live" business in New York at present. But will these people, when times begin to change, be willing to accept the ploddings, slow and safe returns of more legitimate business, instead of the hazardous fever of speculation? I think the question is one well worthy of consideration.

WARSAW.

EXTERMINATION OF GRASSHOPPERS.

A gentleman by the name of Ira Tinkham, writing from Greenwohd, Cass county, Neb., to the Omaha *Bee* gives a novel plan for the destruction of grasshoppers that will be of interest to our readers in those sections that have the misfortune to be affleted with them. He says:

Having seen several modes suggested for destroying the grasshoppers next season while they are growing, I have concluded to make public a plan of my own for doing this business. I have tried it to some extent, and have found that I can exterminate all the 'hoppers that will be hatched out on my farm with but very little labor and at a trifling expense. Two years ago the grasshoppers hatched out on my farm, and I concluded I could get up something to destroy them. I saw in going through where they were thick that every one hopped up about six inches high. I thereupon made a platform to pass in under them as they hopped up. I took a 2x4 studding and made three runners four feet long. Then I took sixteen-foot boards and nailed them on the runners. I then had a platform five inches high. I sided up the back side and both ends, leaving it open in front. I then hitched a horse to each end runner, and went for the 'hoppers. In going one round of eighty rods I had over two bushels of 'hoppers. Now that I had caught them I made a paddle similar to an oar for a boat; I then went for them, but I saw that was too much like mauling rails, for they were so deep on the platform that the heaviest lick would make but very little impression on them. Of late however, I have thought of a way of killing the pests as they hop into the platform, and now give it to the public. It is to have some pans made, similar to bread pans, and place them in the back side of the box or platform, in rows; then fill them about one inch deep with coal oil or take concentrated lye and weaken it with water; make it first strong enough to kill them. It is cheaper than coal oil and just as effectual. The horses beinig hitched at each end leaves no obstacle in front, and they hop up just as it comes up to them.

Now place a strainer over a barrel and take up each pan after being filled with 'hoppers, and strain them, and you can use the same material again for another raid. Two horses can pull such a trap, made twenty feet long, by using canvas for the back side and ends, as that would make it lighter. In using canvas, build a frame three feet high and tack it on. Leave about a foot space from the pans to the front edge of the platform, as they would not have to jump so high to get into them. By doing so they will make two jumps, and be held. Now, I think such a trap might answer for some section of land, as it gets over ground very fast. I do not claim that it will scoop them up all the first time, but the second, but I do claim that it will thin out their ranks to a great extent; so much so that we can save our crops next season. Now let every man bestir himself and prepare this winter to meet the enemy and give them battle. By so doing we will save our crops. I have also a machine that I shall perfect this winter for killing them. It is a canvas running between two rollers, which crushes them. I have made one, and it will work. They can be attached to a header harvester. The hopper hops up onto the canvas as it passes along, and is run between two rollers similar to a clothes wringer, and is crushed. This attachment for a header can be made for $15 00.

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

"This war is a perfect outrage, and I will lend no assistance to its prosecution."—*Samuel J. Tilden, in* 1861.

"I would prefer to go into this war, if I knew I was to die, or be killed in the course of it, rather than live through and after it without taking any part in it."—*Rutherford B. Hayes, in* 1861.

"THEY (*the framers of the constitution*) left revolution organized whenever it should be demanded by the public opinion of the State: left it with power to snap the tie of Confederation as a Nation might break a treaty, and to repel coercion as a Nation might repel invasion."—*S. J. Tilden, in* 1861.

"The great issue is not hard or soft money, civil service reform or the tariff question, but whether violence and disorder shall control this government or the sentiment of the law abiding people. The South would secure the control of the government by violence, and the Democratic party is but the ally of the South."—*General Banks, in* 1876.

"I am sorry that I laid down my arms in 1865; I am in favor of re-enslaving the negro, and, if that cannot be done at once, my idea is to adopt a plan which will bring about such a condition of things. I would deprive the negro of educational privileges; I would pay him low wages; I would prevent him from acquiring real astate; I would deprive him of arms, ammunition, stock and agricultural implements."—*Zebulon Vance, of North Carolina.*

The Cincinnati *Commercial* puts it in this way:

"There is no bloody shirt about it. The main question is whether the voters in the North want to pay the bills of the Southern Contederacy. This is not a matter of murder to the Northern Democrats. It is a question that touches the pocket."

The Dubuque *Times* says that an impecunious Tilden and Hendricks club at Davenport, Iowa, begged of the Hayes and Wheeler cadets of the same city the use of their uniforms on the occasion of a reform parade.

Ex-Gov. Brownlow says that the news from all parts of the second Congressional district of Tennesse is of the most cheering character. He looks for the election of Mr. Thorubrgh by at least 3,000 majority.

The Albany *Argus* is credited with the "brazen audacity" of copying an article denying that Tilden was present at the Tweddle Hall Convention of 1861, though his presence and his speech were reported in the *Argus* itself at the time.

FOR BUSINESS MEN TO THINK OF.

[From the Boston Journal.]

If the Democrats should carry a solid South in the presidential election, as they claim they shall, and as may not improbably be the case, it will take but forty-one more electoral votes to give them the Presidency. Suppose they should receive these forty or fifty votes in the North, the latter would constitute but a little more than one-fourth of the recorded strength of the victorious party. Would the *three-fourths*—as powerful over the remainder in all other respects as they would be numerically—give the business community the slightest guaranty of attending their interests, or of doing any thing, in short, for the financial credit and prosperity of the country? How could they do it, seeing that for the last dozen years their attention has been wholly engrossed with other matters, even if they had any wish to study the subject of finance? Not a measure of any importance relating to business has been brought forward by any Southern member of Congress since the war, nor has scarcely a speech been made, or an idea thrown out from that quarter to further the interests of business legislation. On the contrary, the greatast obstacle to the adoption of a sound financial policy has been the insane persistance of the South in obtruding old issues and sectional interests before Congress and the country. In the present campaign it is notorious that the Southern Democrats have been utterly indifferent to the currency question, and would have taken candidates on either or both sides of it if they had only been likely to run well.

It, then, this party should come into power the very last thing it would think of would be the business interests of the country. In the first place, there would be a vast political estate to administer upon. Some sixty thousand officeholders would be at the mercy of a new power, and from the way the latter revolutionized the offices dependent upon the House of Representatives last winter, we can judge what would be the result throughout the country. The "wild hunt for office" would for months, in fact, drown all other considerations. Then would come the claims and demands of the united South for the redress of grievances complained of ever since the reconstruction system went into operation. Another step would be to perfect the soft money, repudiation policy involved in the House's repeal of the Resumption act, by positive measures in furtherance of inflation. It might be suggested that Tilden and his hard money fellow-partisans would make a stand here. They could accomplish nothing if they did, for Tilden has already bound himself hand and foot by this recreancy to his own principles in consenting to the repeal of the Resumption act, and then the masters of Democratic morals would point to the same class governed Buchanan.

It may be urged that the Republicans in electing Hayes and Wheeler over a united South would also triumph as a section. If that were so in appearance, they would represent the part of the country which held the Union together, and which is the seat of the great commercial, industrial and financial interests of the nation. As it is twice as far from Maine to California and from New Jersy to Oregon as it is from Virginia to Texas, so the interests of the North are tenfold more varied and comprehensive than those of the South. Moreoverf, they represent the whole country, and those who have had charge of legislating for them have been trained necessarily in the largeness of national ideas and considerations. Thus, the Republicans keep constantly in mind the payment of the national debt, the maintenance of the credit of the Government, the fulfillment of all obligations to soldiers, pensioners and other deserving servants of the Union, and the support of that confidence which is the very breath of life to the whole delicate organism of the business world. Turn them out of power and fill their places with those who have had no such training and no such principles, and who could answer for the consequences in a business point of view? This is a question, it will be seen, aside from those upon which partisans are ordinarily harping, but it is a vital one in the present campaign, and, we are persuaded, there are thoughtful, candid men enough to make it decisive.

Tilden's Two Oaths.

December 26, 1863, Mr. Tilden swore to a return, for income tax, in which he said:

"I hereby certify that the following is a true and faithful statement of the gains, profits or income of Samuel J. Tilden, of the city of New York, and county of New York, State of New York, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interests, dividends, salary, or from any profession trade, employment or vocation, or from any source whatever, from 1st day of January to 31st day of December, 1862, both days, inclusive, and subject to an income tax under the excise laws of the United States. *Income from all sources, Seven Thousand, One Hundred and Eighteen Dollars.*

In his answer to the complaint in the Circuit Court of the United States in the suit of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute railroad company against himself and others, which answer was filed recently, Mr. Tilden swore as follows:

"That for such services, the defendant, Tilden, made a charge of *Ten Thousand Dollars* against said second mortgage bondholders and *he said charge was paid, by or on behalf of said second mortgage bondholders on the 11th day of October*, 1862; * * that the defendant, Tilden, for a part of his services aforesaid, also made a charge of the like sum of *Ten Thousand Dollars* on account of professional services rendered to the first mortgage bondholders and the Receivers, *which was paid* to him by the said Azariah C. Flagg, * * and *which payment appears under date of November* 7, 1862, in a statement annexed to the first report aforesaid, as having been receipted for by the said Tilden 'on account of professional services.'"

The Democrats are so carried away by their piety that they are forgetting to tell the truth. Witness this purely imaginative burst from *The Utica Observer:* "Bob Ingersoll blasphemed in the face of high heaven, and placed groveling Grant above the ever living God—in the name of Republicanism." There is not a scintillation of truth in this, but it sounds very beautiful, and has the ring of true piety.

"Mother," said a little urchin when he came home, "I have seen such a smart preacher. He stamped and made such a noise, and then, he got mad; he shook his fist at the folks, and there wasn't anybody dared go up and fight him." A wholesome rebuke for some preachers.

Holt County Directory.

Circuit Judge	Henry S. Kelley.
Congressman	David Rea.
Senator	A. E. Wyatt.
Representative	John Schrantz.
County Judges	Richard Collisen.
	George Anderson.
	Dan. VanWormer
County Clerk	John H. C. Curtis
Sheriff	S. T. Lucas
Collector	Wm. G. McIntyre
County Treasurer	Levi Oren
Circuit Clerk	Wm. A. Gardner
Recorder of Deeds	Wm. F. Taylor
Assessor	Geo. W. Kershner
Probate Judge	R. H. Russel
Prosecuting Attorney	James Limbird
Surveyor & Road Com.	Joel Hester
Public Administrator	Wm. Hawkins
Coroner	Reuben King

Church & Society Directory

Church Directory.

"Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is."—HEB. 0:25.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, P. K. Dibble, Pastor. Preaching the third and fourth Lord's day of each month, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. of each Lord's day.

German M. E. Church. W. Flegenbaum, Pastor. Services, in the forenoon of every Sabbath. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday eve, at early candlelighting.

Regular Baptist Preaching.

Elder E. C. Moore, of the Regular Baptist Church will preach in Oregon, on the second Saturday and Sunday of each month.

M. E. Appointments--Oregon Circuit.

Oregon—1st Sabbath at 10¾ A. M.; 3rd Sabbath at 7½ P. M.; 4th Sabbath at 10¾ A. M.; Sunday School every Sabbath, at 2¾ P. M.; Prayer Meeting, every Thursday evening at 7½ P. M.

Peirce's—1st Sabbath at 4 P. M.

Richville—3rd Sabbath at 10¾ A. M.; Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Fairview—2nd Sabbath at 3 P. M.

Gomel's—2nd Sabbath at 10¾ A. M.

Marion's—2nd Sabbath at 7½ P. M.

W. L. EDMONDS, P. C.

Appointments for Oregon Circuit.

United Brethren in Christ, 1st Sabbath 11 o'clock, at Shiloh; 3¾ at Mineral Springs; Saturday night before 1st Sabbath, at Whig Valley; 2d Sabbath 11 o'clock, Marion; 3¾ at Hulatt's; 3d Sabbath 11, at Ferber; 3¾ at Chamber's School House; 4th Sabbath 11, at Lincoln; 4¾ at Woods.

Pomona Grange of Holt County.

The regular meetings of Pomona Grange will be held at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Odd Fellows Hall, Mound City, on the fourth Saturday in January, June and September of each year.

Oregon Lodge, No. 139, A. F. & A. M., meets 1st Monday and 3d Saturday in each month.

Holt Council, No. 15, R & S. M. meets the 4th Tuesday in each month.

Key Stone Chapter meets the 2d Tuesday in each month.

I. O. O. F.—Oregon Lodge, No. 54, meets every Wednesday evening. Encampment No. 43, the first Friday and third Monday of every month

Mound City [illegible] meets Saturday on or before the full moon [illegible] each Saturday night two weeks thereafter.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 424, I. O. G. T., meets every Friday evening at the Court House Members from other Lodges in good standing invited to a seat in the Lodge

D. P. LEWIS, W. C. T.
C. L. EVANS, Rec. Sec.

Craig Lodge, No. 211, I. O. O. F., meets every 1st and 3d Saturday evening of each month, at Odd Fellows' Hall. All brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

ELMER MCQUILLEN, N. G.
FRED MYERS, Sec.

ATTORNEYS, &C.

THOMAS H. KEMP,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT-LAW.
And Real Estate Agent,
Office:
In Brick Block, in Office formerly occupied by T. W. Collins,
Oregon, - - Missouri,
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