THE SENTINEL.

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OREGON, MO., JUNE 25, 1880.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.
JAMES A. GARFIELD, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
CHESTER A. ARTHUR, OF NEW YORK.

Gen. Grant sent no congratulatory dispatches. He remarked, however, when he heard the news: "It is all right; I am satisfied." The nation is satisfied, too, and that makes it nice and pleasant all around.

THE Greenbackers of Holt county will hold a mass meeting at Mound City next Saturday, the 26th inst., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State convention which will be held at Sedalia on the 30th inst., at which time a full State ticket will be nominated.

THE Democracy of Holt county will hold a mass convention at Craig on Wednesday, July 7th, to ratify the three names selected by Our Tom as delegates to the State Convention to be held at Jefferson City on Wednesday, July 21st, to nominate candidates for State offices.

Ex-Governor Woodson, H. Clay Ewing and Col. John Reid, Fish commissioners of the State, have decided to locate the State Fish Hatchery on Judge Plaw's place in Buchanan county. Ten acres about the springs will be purchased and as soon as the crop is off the land, the work will begin.

THE Republican Judical committee, chosen six years ago to fix time and place and arrange basis of representation in, the next convention to nominate a candidate for Circuit Judge in this judicial district, is composed of Kaucher of Holt, Roseberry of Nodaway, Majors of Andrew, and Tiffany of Atchison. The last named has since died This committee should meet at an early day, and attend to the business for which it was chosen.

About once in twenty years the people want a candidate from the ranks of the people. In 1849 it was Gen. Harrison, the log cabin candidate of Tippecanoe. In 1860 it was honest Abe, the rail splitter. In 1880 it is Gen. Garfield, the wood chopper and canal driver. And it is remarkable that when the people make up their minds that they want such a man, they elect him with majorities that admit of no questioning.

At a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Ninth Congressional District, held in St. Joseph on Thursday of last week, it was resolved that the convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for congress from this district be held in St. Joseph on Tuesday, August 24th. In that convention Holt county will be entitled to eight delegates, who will be selected in due time by Our Tom.

To the Rock Port Journal: Shinny on your own side! The SENTINEL knows what it is about, though it does not parade its reasons for everything it does. If Atchison county does as well next fall as Holt, the country will be in no danger. Meanwhile, let the Journal understand that if we do not now raise a laugh at its expense it is not because we have not the opportunity. Savvy?

THE Plattsburg Lever (Dem.) having spoken of General Garfield as "one of the best and purest men within the confines of Uncle Sam's dominions," the Purifier of that place, which is also a Democratic paper, takes it to task in unstinted terms, and adds:

We stated some time ago that the Lever editor was no Democrat. Only a little longer and all will be convinced that we gave timely warning.

The editor of the Purifier evidently regards it one of the duties of a Democratic editor to lie about his political opponents, and considers any one who concedes that there is any good in any Republican as no longer a good Democrat. Is it possible any sensible man can be influenced by such a bigot?

A few weeks ago the SENTINEL could not be loud enough in its praise of Hon. T. H. Parrish; now it cannot say anything too mean of that gentleman. Pray why this sudden transformation in the SENTINEL editor's views?—Press.

Again and again have we admonished the editor of the Press about his proclivity for lying; but it seems impossible to teach an old dog new tricks. Lying appears to have become second nature to him. Readers of the SENTINEL need not be told that the assertion that this paper "now cannot say anything too mean" of Mr. Parrish is utterly untrue. The only allusions we have made to him for months have been some good-natured paragraphs, chaffing him about "hossing" the Democratic party of Holt county. Furthermore, the SENTINEL has never been "loud in its praise" of him. If Hasness does not stop his persistent lying we will try to have him churched.

THE Christian Standard, published at Cincinnati, has the following in regard to General Garfield:

On account, we presume, of our known long acquaintance with the candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency, and the personal friendship existing between us, we are already besieged with questions, touching every rumor put in circulation by his political opponents to his injury. Ours is not a political paper, and we have nothing to say, in these columns, touching the party issues between Republicans and Democrats. But as touching the character of James A. Garfield as an honest man, a Christian gentleman, an upright, loyal and faithful citizen, and a statesman of great ability, of high integrity, and of pure morals, we are free to say, as the result of a long and intimate personal acquaintance, that we have in him, and have always had, unbounded confidence—a confidence that has never trembled for a moment. In a letter received from Bro. D. Power, for many years our preacher in Washington, and who has occasion to know 'em well, he says of General Garfield, "He is a good, pure man, and we love him." Let this suffice. We hope the Democrats will give us a candidate equally able and worthy, and that the campaign will be conducted with reference to principles rather than persons, and before from personal welfare.

THE MUD-SLINGERS.

No sooner had Garfield and Arthur been nominated for President and Vice-President by the Republicans than a large number of Democratic papers, of the disreputable class, began to bespatter them with mud by charging them with having been guilty of all manner of corrupt and dishonest acts. The notorious New York Sun led this crusade of vituperation and all the little crossroads "organs," down to the Holt County Press, have taken up the yelp. The latter, in its last issue, comments on an allusion to General Garfield in the previous week's issue of the SENTINEL, in the following theatrical stage-thunder style:

Great God! "One of the ablest and purest, and most patriotic citizens of the Great Republic?" Garfield? a man who voted for the back salary grab? a man who was connected with the Credit Mobilier Swindle? a man who was prominent in the District of Columbia Steal? a man who assisted in stealing three states to count in Hayes? a man who fought to the bitter end the reduction of the tariff on wood, pulp, paper and salt? Purity must be below par in the Republican party, and ability must consist in being the most unscrupulous of demagogues.

This assumed frenzy of indignation on the part of the little fellow who took a bribe of fifty dollars and gave a receipt for the money, is merely a confused and unintelligible echo of what he has read in papers which have more ability if not more honesty. It is safe to say that the editor of the Press knows nothing whatever about "the Credit Mobilier Swindle," "the District of Columbia Steal," etc. We infer from his writings that he thinks Credit Mobilier was the name of a grocery store which Garfield used to keep in Mobile, where goods were sold altogether on credit: hence the name.—*Credit Mobilier*. Nor is he much better posted on the tariff, as he speaks of Garfield as "a man who fought to the bitter end the reduction of the tariff on wood, pulp, paper and salt!" This is simply assinine. "The tariff on wood!" Was such nonsense ever heard of before? Yet the ignoramus who writes such nonsense is an "editor"—God save the mark!—who sets himself up to impart information to the people! And he is a very fair sample, too, of the average mud-slinger.

Giving the above extract from the Press as an example of the manner in which General Garfield is being besmirched by shameless slanderers, we present, in pleasing contrast, the following from the Washington Capitol, whose editor, Donn Piatt, is a bitter Democrat, but, at the same time, a gentleman. He says:

"General Garfield, personally considered, is singularly pure and upright. He is one of the few men in public life who can look his beautiful little wife and lovely children in the face without shame. We say this advisedly, for we have known Garfield intimately all his public life, and we can advise the mud-machines called the partisan press that all attempts at blackening Garfield's character will be signal failures, and will be met by protests from such eminent Democrats as the Hon. Jeremiah Black, Allen Thurman, and Justice Field, who have put themselves on record in his behalf. Garfield's purity is so thorough that it gives him a perilous confidence in men, and has gotten him into trouble precisely as a confiding boy gets into scrapes. Is that Credit Moblier affair, for example, we know that at the very time it was claimed he was scheming to enrich himself through Ames' rascality, he was "shinning" about Washington striving to borrow $300 to pay house rent, and so ignorant of the commonest financial process that he did not know how to negotiate an ordinary note of hand. He had not only lived in the open air, but had occupied positions where, like other leaders, he could have winked himself into millions. He holds to-day the honored position of being the only poor man among political leaders.

Now, in reference to the charges against General Garfield the SENTINEL intends to speak with perfect fairness and candor,—concealing nothing and extenuating nothing. We have worked hard to make for this paper a reputation for treating all men and all parties honestly, and we have succeeded. The people of Holt county now know that the SENTINEL is not so hide-bound in its partisanship as to defend a dishonest Republican or to abuse an honest Democrat; and they know, further, that every statement which appears in these columns is as nearly correct as the dispassionate researches of its editor can make them. The confidence which the mass of its readers now repose in the SENTINEL we treasure highly, and we do not intend to abuse this confidence by concealing any of the facts in regard to the charges against General Garfield.

The three points in General Garfield's record, upon which charges have been made against him, relate to the Credit Mobilier, the Salary Grab, and the De Golyer pavement.

In regard to the first of these, it is true that General Garfield was assigned $2,000 of the stock of the Credit Mobilier; it is true that he received some dividends upon his investment, but there is nothing in the transaction which impeaches his integrity. The Credit Mibilier charges were brought to the attention of Congress in '72, and in December of that year a committee consisting of three Republicans and two Democrats were appointed to investigate them. This committee immediately entered upon the discharge of its duties, and after exhausting all sources of evidence, on the 13th of February, 1873, submitted a *unanimous* report, recommending the expulsion of Oakes Ames and James Brooks, and entirely exonorating Gen. Garfield, Henry L. Dawes and the other Congressmen whose names had been mentioned in connection with the charges. The part of the report which relates to Gen. Garfield and the last mentioned Congressmen is as follows:

The committee do not find that either of the above named gentlemen, in contracting with Mr. Ames, had any corrupt motive or purpose, or was aware that Mr. Ames had any; nor did either of them suppose that he was guilty of any impropriety or even indelicacy is becoming a purchaser of this stock. * * * The committee have not been able to find that any of these members of Congress have been affected in their official action in consequence of their interest in Credit Mobilier stock. * * * The committee find nothing in the conduct of either of these members in taking this stock that calls for any recommendation by the committee.

In regard to the Salary Grab, it is true that General Garfield voted for it, as did Speaker Randall, Lyman Trumbull, Dan Voorhies and other leading Democrats—all of whom (except Garfield) not only voted for the bill but afterwards pocketed the money and kept it; but the circumstances under which Garfield voted were as follows: The salary grab was put on to the Legislative Appropriation bill as an amendment by General Butler, seven days before the adjournment of Congress in the Spring of 1873. As chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Garfield was in charge of the bill. He opposed Butler's amendment earnestly, and voted against it at every stage. There was a bitter contest, which ended the day before adjournment in the reference of the bill to a conference committee, of which Garfield was a member. He made the report of that committee a few hours before adjournment, and, in doing so, said: "I was opposed to the increase in conference as I have been opposed to it in the discussions and in my votes here: but my assistant conferees were in favor of the amendment, and I was compelled to choose between signing the report and running the risk of bringing on an extra session of Congress." He was the only member of the conference committee of six who opposed the grab, and he subsequently voted for the bill with the obnoxious amendment solely to save the country the expense of an extra session. His share of the money he returned to the Treasury, but said nothing about having done so till the charge was made in the following campaign that he had pocketed it. He then published a letter, going over his whole attitude in reference to the bill, and announcing that his share of its profits had been left in the Treasury under such orders as left it beyond the reach of himself or his heirs. That statement buried the slander until the present time.

Concerning the DeGolyer pavement, a congressional committee thoroughly examined into the whole matter, at which time General Garfield appeared before the committee and told the whole story himself, and the truthfulness of his story was fully borne out by the evidence of numerous witnesses and has never been questioned. He said:

"A day or two before the adjournment of the Congress which adjourned in the latter part of May or the first part of June, 1872, Richard C. Parsons, who was a practicing lawyer in Cleveland, but was then the Marshall of the Supreme Court, and an old acquaintance of mine, came to my house and said that he was called away summarily by important business; that he was retained in a case on which he had spent a great deal of time, and that before that there was but one thing remaining to be done, to make a brief of the relative merits of a large number of wooden pavements; that the Board of Public Works had agreed that they would put down a certain amount of wooden pavement in the city, a certain amount of concrete, and a certain amount of other kinds of pavement; that they had fixed the price at which they would put down each of the different kinds, and that the only thing remaining was to determine which was the best pavement of each of these several kinds. He said he should lose his fee unless the brief on the merits of these pavements was made, and that he was suddenly and necessarily called away home, and he asked me to prepare the brief. He brought his papers to my house and models of the pavement. I told him I could not look at the case until the end of the session. When Congress adjourned I sat down to prepare the case, in the most open manner, as I would prepare a brief for the Supreme Court, and worked upon this matter. There were perhaps forty kinds of wood pavement, and several chemical analyses of the ingredients of the different pavements; I went over the whole ground carefully and thoroughly, and prepared a brief on the relative claims of these pavements for the consideration of the Board. That was all I did. I had nothing to do with the terms of the contract; I knew nothing of its conditions, and I never had a word to say about the price of the pavement. I know nothing about it; I simply made a brief upon the relative merits of the various patent pavements; and it no more occurred to me that the thing I was doing had relation to a ring, or to a body of men connected with any scheme, or in any way connected with Congress, or related in any way to any of my duties in connection with the Committee on Appropriations, than it occurred to me that it was interfering with your personal rights as a citizen. I prepared the brief and went home. Mr. Parsons subsequently sent me a portion of his own fee. A year later, when the affairs of the District of Columbia came to be overhauled, Congress became satisfied that the government of the District had better be abolished, and this whole matter was very thoroughly investigated by a committee of the two Houses. They went into the question of the merits of this payment, some claiming that it was bad, and some claiming that the Government had paid too much for it. Mr. Chittenden was called as a witness. I ought to say here that I never saw Mr. Chittenden until about the time I made the brief; I did not know Mr. DeGolyer and McClelland; I would not know them on the street; I am not aware that I ever saw Mr. Nickerson before; and if anybody in this business had any scheme relating to me, it was never mentioned to me in the remotest way. It never suggested to me that this matter could relate to my duties as a member of Congress in any way whatever. All that I did was done openly. Everybody who called on me could have seen what I was doing, and, if there was any intention or purpose on the part of anybody to connect me in any way with any ring or any dishonorable scheme, it was sedulously concealed from me. As I have said, three years ago a joint committee of the two houses investigated this matter thoroughly. Mr. Parsons was summoned, was examined and cross-examined; Mr. Chittendan was examined; Mr. Nickerson was examined. When I heard that my name was being used in the matter, I went to the Chairmen on both sides, for it was a joint committee. Senator Thurman, of my own State, was on the committee; Mr. Jewett, now President of the Erie Railway, was on the committee. I said to the Chairmen that, if there was anything in connection with the case which reflected upon me, and that they thought I ought to answer, I would be obliged to them if they would inform me. The Chairman on the part of the House, Mr. Wilson, said that he had looked the matter all over, and that what I had done was perfectly proper; but, if anything should occur to make any explanation necessary, I should appear before the committee; he would send me word. He never did send for me. Very soon after that my political campaign in Ohio opened.

"Every man in public life is blessed with enemies as well as friends; and no sooner had my campaign opened than the New York Sun published thirteen columns, I believe, containing almost every form of public and private assault upon me, among other things quoting this testimony in such a way as to make it appear that what had done compromised my position as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. I went before the people of my district and discussed this matter; and in a speech which was printed and circulated by thousands every part and parcel of this charge was made as public as anything could be. It was revived to some extent in the campaign last fall, and all possible new light thrown upon it. In the course of the campaign of 1874, a gentleman from my district wrote in regard to it to Mr. Wilson, the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the part of the House, and received a letter in reply, which I read:

CONNERSVILLE, IND., Aug. 1, 1874.

HON. GEO. W. STEELE:

DEAR SIR—To the request for information as to whether or not the action of General Garfield, in connection with the affairs of the District of Columbia, was the subject of condemnation by the committee that recently had those affairs under consideration, I answer that it was not; nor was there in my opinion, any evidence that would have warranted any unfavorable criticism upon his conduct.

"The facts disclosed by the evidence, so far as he is concerned, are briefly these:

"The Board of Public Works was considering the question as to the kind of pavements that should be laid. There was a contest as to the respective merits of various wooden pavements. Mr. Parsons represented, as attorney, the De-Golyer & McClelland patent, and being called away from Washington about the time the hearing was to be had before the Board of Public Works on this subject, procured General Garfield to appear before the Board in his stead and argue the merits of this patent. This he did, and this was the whole of his connection in the matter. It was not a question as to the kind of contract that should be made, but as to whether this particular kind of pavement should be laid. The criticism of the committee was not upon the *pavement* in favor of which General Garfield argued, but was upon the *contract* made with reference to it; and there was no evidence which would warrant the conclusion that he had anything to do with the latter. Very Repectfully, etc. J. M. WILSON.

"I want to say this further, that if anybody in the world holds that my fee in connection with this pavement, even by suggestion or implication, had any relation whatever to any appropriation by Congress for anything connected with this District, or with anything else, it is due to me, it is due to this committee, and it is due to Congress, that that person be summoned. If there be a man on this earth who makes such a charge, that man is the most infamous perjurer that lives, and I should be glad to confront him anywhere in this world. I am quite sure this committee will not allow hearsay and contradictory testimony to raise a presumption against me. Now I will say very frankly to the committee that if I had known or imagined that there was an intent such as this witness insinuates, on the part of anybody, that my employment by a brother lawyer to prepare a brief on a perfectly legitimate question—a question of the relative merits of certain lawful patents—had any connection whatever, or any supposed connection in the mind of any man, with my public duties, I certainly would have taken no such engagement. I would have been a weak and very foolish man to have done so, and I trust that gentlemen who know me will believe that I would at least have had too much respect for my own ambition to have done such a thing."

We have thus taken up in rotation the three charges upon which General Garfield is now being showered by the mud-slingers, and have endeavored to give our readers the exact and literal truth in regard to each. We have not consciously concealed anything detrimental to General Garfield, but have endeavored to give the exact facts, upon which each reader can form his own judgment.

We may add that since the occurrance of the above transactions General Garfield has been three times re-elected to congress from his old district, and has been elected to the U. S. senate by the unanimous nomination of the Republican members of the Ohio legislature,—something which never before occurred in the election of a Senator from that State. Furthermore, statistics prove that the people of Garfield's district are more generally educated than are the people of any other congressional district in the United States; and that they carefully weighed and considered every atom of evidence against Garfield during the three canvasses he has since made for their suffrages is beyond question. Hence his election by increased majorities is the best possible answer that can be made to the charges against him.

We do not expect that the foregoing will stop the working of the mud-machine within the radius of the SENTINEL's circulation; but we present it to the honest and true men of all parties as containing the facts. By them, let Garfield be judged.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT,

James A. Garfield, of Ohio.

HOW GRANT ACCEPTS IT.

Special to the Chicago Times.

MILWAUKEE, June 9.—The party accompanying Gen. Grant to Milwaukee, to-day, particularly Mrs. Grant and Col. Forsyth, were quite communicative upon the subject of the recent convention, talking freely with friends whom they met here. Mrs. Grant said that she felt somewhat disappointed at the General's defeat, but that after all it had saved him six months abuse and four years' hard labor, and that therefore it was undoubtedly for the best.

The general sentiment among the Grant party was that a fair square fight had been made and that there was no good reason to grumble at the defeat: that it was not a matter to be taken to heart as in the least disgraceful but that it was to be considered as merely a political victory for those who opposed the managers of the Grant campaign. All seemed to take the result with good grace, and were in the best of spirits.

IT is the sublimity of impudence to hear a fellow who took a bribe of fifty dollars and gave a receipt for the money (as did the editor of the Holt County Press) prating about political corruption.

A WARNING.

The SENTINEL, though not an "organ," is a staunch believer in the cardinal principles of the Republican party; and, while always preferring an honest Democrat to a dishonest Republican, when the candidates of the different parties for the same office are equally worthy, it urges the election of the Republican candidates for all offices,—National, State, County and Township. Speaking from this standpoint, and desiring the election of worthy Republicans for the various offices in Holt county this fall, we feel free to warn the leaders of that party that they have not made a very encouraging beginning. There is not the slightest doubt that a majority of the voters of Holt county are Republicans; but thorough organization is necessary in order to maintain and increase the majority. Necessarily this organization must have its head in the county committee, and an efficient secretary of that committee is all important. Yet the secretary of the Republican county committee is a man who lives in the country (we have forgotton his name) and who does not even take his county paper. A vigorous, properly conducted campaign under the circumstances is out of the question. The office of secretary of a county committee during a campaign is a very laborious one, requiring constant daily and hourly attention, and a knowledge of the methods of thorough organization. Its duties should not be assumed by any one who is not willing to devote to it his unremitting attention. The writer, in by-gone days when his health was equal to the task, had experience in this office and knows that it is no sinecure. On the secretary of the county committee falls the duty of perfecting an organization in every township, and of constantly corresponding with their officers; of organizing clubs; arranging for public meetings; securing speakers; and, in short, of performing work enough to require almost his entire time and attention. Necessarily, he should live at the county seat, where letters, telegrams, etc., could reach him at any hour and be sure of prompt replies.

If General Apathy is to rule, the Republicans of Holt county will make a bad showing this fall; and it is in order to warn them of this fact that this article is written. It is yet time enough to commence aright and the first blunder of the campaign should be remedied promptly. With an efficient secretary, who understands the duties of his office and is willing to discharge them, no matter at what cost of time or labor, the old-time Republican majority in Holt county can be regained this year; but, if everything is permitted to go at loose ends, this majority will be frittered away.

The SENTINEL gives this timely warning, which the party leaders will do well to heed. The county committee should convene and re-organize *at once*; and one of its first duties should be the election of a new secretary. There is no use in being mealy-mouthed about the matter: the present secretary is doubtless a very good man, but he is not the man for this place, and he ought to realize this and resign.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention to nominate a Presidential ticket met at Cincinnati on Tuesday and is still in session. It is not probable a nomination will be made by the time the SENTINEL goes to press, but we will give below all the news which reaches us up to that hour.

The Convention was called to order by Senator Barnum of Connecticut chairman of the National committee, at 12.40 Tuesday afternoon, who, after a prayer, nominated Hon. George Hoadley of Ohio for temporary chairman. This nomination being approved by the convention, Mr. Hoadly ascended the platform and delivered a lengthy address, which was regarded as a bid for the nomination of himself for President. Committees on Permanent Organization, Credentials, and Resolutions were then appointed.—the members of those committees from Missouri being: Credentials, W. B. Steele; organization, Given Campbell; resolutions, Joseph Pulitzer.

The convention then adjourned until ten o'clock Wednesday morning, in order to allow the committees time to report.

In the afternoon the committee on Permanent Organization held a meeting and decided to report in favor of ex-Governor J. W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, for permanent chairman of the convention, and to recommend the retention of the temporary organization so far as the remaining officers are concerned. The committee further decided to report a Resolution that the two delegates from the District of Columbia and two delegates from each of the territories, be admitted to the convention and have the right to participate in debate and have every other right and privilege enjoyed by delegates from the States, excepting only the right to vote.

The committee on Credentials also held sessions during the afternoon and evening, at which there were bitter discussions between the contesting Tammany and Anti-Tammany delegates from New York, resulting finally in a decision by the committee to reject the Tammany delegates, led by John Kelley. This was first blood for Tilden.

Both Seymour and Tilden have written letters withdrawing from the race; but their friends are still pushing them and seem to regard these letters as not being in earnest.

It is the general understanding that if Tilden cannot be nominated he will strive to secure the nomination of Henry B. Paine of Ohio; but the Ohio delegates do not take kindly to this scheme and held a meeting Tuesday night at which they resolved to cast the vote of Ohio for Allen G. Thurman.

The Missouri delegates had a hot time in organiziug,—the contest for the chairmanship of the delegation being between Ex-Gov. Woodson and Gen. James Craig, both of St. Joseph. A great many speeches were made, and Senator Vest and General Craig were extremely personal in their allusions to each other. Woodson was finally elected, which was a triumph for the Confederate Brigadiers.

It is difficult to say whose chances seem best for receiving the Presidential nomination. Bayard would probably be the nominee were it not for his record as a straight-out rebel. He is a man of eminent personal purity of character, but his secession views would render it out of the question for him to carry a single northern State.

There are at least twenty other candidates who are hoping that lightning will strike them, as it did Garfield at Chicago; but it is useless to speculate on their respective chances.

THE Democratic papers all over the country, from the big city dailies to the little tag-end Holt County Press, are affecting to be horribly shocked because General Garfield voted for the bill which had the salary grad tacked on as a rider—although he stated, at the time, that he was opposed to that feature of the bill and would not (and he never did) take any of the back salary. But these same papers are as mum as owls in regard to the salary grab record of Lyman Trumbull, who was last week nominated by the Democrats for Governor of Illinois. Yet Mr. Trumbull, who was then in the Senate, not only voted for the back salary, but took it and kept it like a little man. This salary grab affair is a boomerang, which the Democrats had better not fool with. It will come back on them every time.

The Sedalia Democrat is tearing mad because the better class of Democratic papers throughout the country have frankly conceded that General Garfield is a man of eminent ability and of perfect honesty and purity of character. This is the way the Democrat takes its brethren to task:

Either half of the Democrats in the country have gone crazy with tenderness and gush over Garfield's nomination, or the newspapers in their interviews with the more prominent ones, misrepresent them most outrageously. It is disgusting to hear many of them talk; it is pitiful to watch a majority of their maneuvers. They come hats in hand and on tip-toe, in the presence of this second-rate Ohio salary-grabber, and nestle about him and speak of him so gently and so reverently, that the wonder is how, upon election day, they can possibly do ought else than vote for him. From Maine to Oregon there is one continual burning of Democratic incense to Garfield's supposed strength and popularity. Without reason, without a moment to reflect, without the exercise of a single emotion of party tactics, the Democrats in herds and with a look of helpless idiocy on their pleading faces, bear testimony in advance and roluntly to the power, to the high position, to the vast intellect, and to the sweeping influence of the Republican nominee, by nature a perfect counterpart of Hayes, and by education, and the cold, lay-in-wait processes of Republican politics, a fit yoke-fellow for John Sherman.

Such kissing and caressing is ominous. It tells of prostitution. It proves that the Democratic party is honeycombed with calf love and babyism.

Obituary.

Mrs. Clarinda Martin, wife of Joseph Martin, died at the family residence in this city on Thursday, June 17th, 1880, after a few hours illness. She was apparently in her usual health until about the middle of the forenoon, when she suddenly became ill and died in less than three hours. Her disease is supposed to be congestion of the heart and lungs.

Mrs. Martin, whose maiden name Northway, was born in Onandaga county, New York, on the 29th of August, 1811, and removed with her parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, when quite young, and in 1835 was married in Cincinnati to Joseph Martin. Shortly afterwards they removed to Muncie, Indiana, where they lived until 1856, when they emigrated to Page county, Iowa, where they remained until 1865, when they came to Oregon.

Mrs. Martin was the mother of ten children, eight of whom are now living, as follows: Joseph Martin, A. J. Martin and Mrs. D. C. Ribble, whose homes are in Clarinda, Iowa; J. G. Martin, O. A. Martin and Mrs. J. R. Parrish who live in Kansas; and Daniel M. and Maggie Martin of Oregon.

She was a devoted Christian and a member of the M. E. church for nearly half a century. Her remains were interred on Friday in the new addition to the city cemetery, being followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of sorrowing friends.

The afflicted husband and children have the heartfelt sympathy of all who know them.

THE MARKETS.

New York, June 21, 1880.			
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$3 90	@	5 25
Sheep	4 00	@	5 00
Hogs	4 50	@	4 70
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4 50	@	7 00
Winter Extras	4 00	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 25	@	1 26
No. 2 Chicago	1 16	@	1 17
CORN—Western Mixed	52	@	52½
OATS—Western Mixed	37	@	39
RYE—Western	75	@	76
PORK—Mess (new)	11 75	@	00
LARD—Steam	7 25	@	30
CHEESE	8	@	9½
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	40	@	57
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Extra	5 60	@	6 75
Choice	5 25	@	4 50
Good	5 15	@	4 30
Medium	4 00	@	4 10
Butchers' Stock	3 85	@	3 90
Stock Cattle	2 90	@	3 80
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	3 90	@	4 00
SHEEP—Poor to Choice	3 00	@	4 25
BUTTER—Creamery	17	@	20
Good to Choice Dairy	14	@	16
EGGS—Fresh	10	@	11
FLOUR—Winter	5 00	@	6 00
Spring	4 30	@	5 25
Patents	6 00	@	6 75
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	92	@	93½
Corn, No. 2	35½	@	35¾
Oats, No. 2	27½	@	27¾
Rye, No. 2	73	@	73½
Barley, No. 2	73	@	74
BROOM CORN—			
Red-Tipped Hurl	6½	@	7
Fine Green	7½	@	8½
Inferior	6	@	6½
Crooked	3	@	5
PORK—Mess	11 20	@	11 25
LARD—Steam	6 75	@	6 80
LUMBER—			
Common Dressed Siding	16 00	@	17 00
Flooring	26 00	@	30 00
Common Boards	9 00	@	12 50
Fencing	9 00	@	12 00
Lath	1 75	@	2 00
A Shingles	2 30	@	2 60
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best	$5 10	@	$5 30
Fair to Good	4 75	@	5 00
HOGS—Yorkers	4 25	@	4 35
Philadelphias	4 45	@	4 55
SHEEP—Best	4 25	@	4 50
Common	3 00	@	4 00
BALTIMORE.			
CATTLE—Best	$4 50	@	$5 50
Medium	3 50	@	4 12½
HOGS—Good	5 50	@	6 37½
SHEEP—Poor to Choice	3 00	@	4 75

Agricultural axiom: Rich soil is required to raise a mortgage.

The average man measures five feet three and one-half inches.

OREGON
MUST HAVE THE
4th of JULY.

THE PEOPLE WANT TO SEE
KING & PROUD'S
Full, Fine, Fresh and Fragrant stock of
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,
KNIVES, ALBUMS,
SCHOOL RECORDS,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
SEWING MACHINE, NEEDLES
SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENTS,
BRUSHES,
POCKET BOOKS,
Paints Ready-Mixed, and otherwise, and in fact everything usually kept in a first class
DRUG STORE
Come to the Old Stand of
KING & PROUD,
OREGON, MO.

ATTENTION
Farmers!
THE PLACE TO GET YOUR
PLOWS AND WAGONS
made and repaired on short notice, is at
JAMES HALEY'S
CITY SHOP.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction and terms as reasonable as can be found in the county.
HORSE & MULE SHOEING A SPECIALTY.
All diseases of the foot looked after carefully. Also Boiler Repairing and Sheet Iron work a specialty.
A. J. HALEY,
Forest City, Mo.

THE
Frazer & McDonald
BANK,
FOREST CITY, MISSOURI.
TRANSACTS a general banking business. Sells exchange on the chief cities of the United States and Europe. Allows interest on deposits when left a specified time. Collections receive careful attention.
R. R. FRAZER, PRESIDENT. D. McDONALD, CASHIER.

TAKE GOOD ADVICE!
Look through all the other Stores in Holt County, and then, if you be wise
DO YOUR BUYING
AT THE
Real Headquarters,
The only Thoroughly, Purely Business Dry Goods House in the County.
R. P. ZOOK & CO.,
Forest City, Mo

WE HAVE MADE
Tremendous Purchases
OF
DRY GOODS
For Spring and Summer Wear.

EVERY LADY
In this county should take advantage of the present grand chance, and fill up every closet in her house with good, useful goods, such as
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
CALICOES,
HOSIERY,
Woolen and Muslin Underwear,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS,
TABLE LINENS,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Do not forget to call and examine our new Stock of
Clothing
For Men, Boys and Youths.
R. P. ZOOK & CO.,
FOREST CITY, MO.

"There! that explains where my clothes-line went to?" exclaimed an Iowa woman as she found her husband hanging in the stable.

CHEAP CASH STORE.
SCHULTE BROS.
Dealers in General Merchandise and among other things we have a neat stock of Door Locks, Butts, Screws, Brads, Files, Casing Nails, etc.
Our stock of
SUMMER WEAR
has come consisting of
ULSTERS,
DUSTERS,
ALPACCA COATS
WHITE VESTS, Etc.
LINEN COATS
AND VESTS,
MEN AND BOY'S COATS
75c to $3.50.
We're also offering a neat stock of all wool Summer Clothing.
Special Bargains
In Clothing, Boots, Candy, Cooking Stove with fixtures, Cook Stove, Show Cases, Candy Jars, Men's Gloves. Come in one and all.
SCHULTE BROS., West Side of Public Square, Oregon

Bargains! Bargains!
Allen Frazer & Co.,
DEALERS IN
General Hardware,
(Successors to J. M. CLARK.)
CRAIG, MO.
Largest line of Agricultural Implements in the county, consisting of
Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Corn Planters, Etc., Etc
We are agents for the following:
THE WEIR CULTIVATOR.
THE CELEBRATED KANSAS WAGON.
THE IMPROVED BUCKEYE MOWER.
" " TABLE RAKE.
" " HARVESTER.
" " BINDER.
Nichols, Shepherd & Co's Vibrator Thresher; Kingsland, Ferguson & Co's Power Corn Sheller, (shells with or without shuck). The only Sheller that gives perfect Satisfaction. Dickey's Young Giant Fanning Mill.
Barnes' Wire Check Rower; Fence Wire, barbed and Smooth.
The Largest and Best Line of Cook Stoves.
Tin Shop in connection with Hardware. Roofing and Spouting done at lowest prices. We offer extra Bargains for the next Sixty Days in Plows, Cultivators, and Corn Planters.