THE ANDREW COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

F. M. TAYLOR,
Editor and Proprietor.

SAVANNAH, MO., THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1876.

VOL. V., NO. 45

SAVANNAH DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

J. A. SANDERS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SAVANNAH, MISSOURI.
Office over Farmer's Bank.
Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 6 P. M.

REA AND WILLIAMS, Attorneys at Law, Savannah, Mo. Office over Savannah Savings Institution. Will practice in the Courts of Andrew and adjoining counties v5n12tf

G. T. BRYAN, attorney at law, will practice in all the courts of Northwest Missouri. Special attention given to business in the county and probate courts. Office over Farmers' Bank. 27

JOHN B. MAJORS, attorney-at-law. Will transact all business entrusted to him promptly and carefully. Can be found at his office, up stairs, two doors east of the Post Office, Savannah, Mo. 24

BAKERY, &c.

H. C. SHEDRICK, Eagle bakery, confectionery and restaurant, west side of the square. Parties furnished on short notice. 27

MILK—F. C. MATTESON supplies our citizens with fresh Milk every morning & evening.

SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F.—Savannah Lodge, No. 14, Savannah, Mo., meets every TUESDAY EVENING, at Odd Fellows' Hall, northeast corner of the Public Square. All members of the order in good standing, visiting the city, are cordially invited to meet with us.
J. G. HONSOLD, N. G.
G. T. BRYAN, Sec'y. 29

MASONIC.—Savannah Lodge, No. 71, A. F. & A. M., meets every third Saturday in each month, at 7 o'clock p.m. All brothers in good standing are fraternally invited to visit us.
H. M. DANFORD, W. M.
B. W. JOY, Sec'y.

BEN FRANKLIN LODGE, No. 353, A. F. & A. M., meets first Saturday in each month, at 10 A. M. All brothers in good standing are fraternally invited to visit us. JOS. L. BENNETT, W. M.
F. T. MCFARDEN, Sec'y.

SAVANNAH ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 83. Meets in regular Convocation on the second Thursday of each month, at 7 P. M. and on fourth Thursday at 10 A.M. All Companion Royal Arch Masons are invited to meet with us.
W. S. WELLS, H. P.
E. BRAYTON, Sec'y. no18

A. DOERSAM,
Boot & Shoe Maker,
And Dealer in READY-MADE Boots and Shoes
North side Public Square,
SAVANNAH, MO.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he will always keep on hand a supply of the BEST MATERIAL, which will be made up on short notice, and in the highest style of the art. Repairing neatly done and promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed and terms reasonable. A. DOERSAM.
feb26ly

ST. JOSEPH CITY
PROPERTY
FOR SALE,
ON TIME OR EXCHANGE for ANDREW COUNTY
REAL ESTATE OR STOCK.

The undersigned has a brick house, with four rooms, and lot 40x150 feet, on North Second street, St. Joseph, which he will sell cheap for cash or on time, or exchange it for stock, or real estate in Andrew county. Call on him, for further particulars, or address by letter, THOMAS PETTIGREW, Rosendale, Mo.
May 4, 1876.—m6*.

Home Insurance
The Farmer's Insurance Company,
of Andrew County, will Insure Farm Property in Andrew County. Apply to the Secretary, or local Agent appointed by each Grange.
R. H. TALBOT, President.
E. BRAYTON, Secretary. no3tt

WILLIAM CHALLACOMBE,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC.
COUNTY BUILDING, SAVANNAH, MO.,
Has a complete
Abstract of Title
To all Lands in Andrew County.
All Business pertaining to REAL ESTATE promptly attended to. Taxes paid, and Titles Perfected.

Money Loans Negotiated.
NOW FOR SALE!
No. 472. 29½ Acres of land, two miles from Savannah, all under fence, 85 apple trees, 40 peach trees, 3200 grape vines, 12 acres of bluegrass pasture. Price and terms reasonable.
No. 474. A small farm of 45 acres, all under fence, 33 acres in cultivation, two log houses, good well, 75 apple trees, and a variety of other fruit, 12 miles N. E. of St. Joseph. Price $900.00.
No. 476. A small farm of 20 acres, 6 acres in cultivation, balance good timber, two houses and stable. Liberal terms.
No. 479. A very choice farm of 160 acres, in Empire Prairie, and 4½ acres of timber, all under fence, with a good house and out-buildings. $25.00 per acre, on reasonable terms.
WILLIAM CHALLACOMBE,
Real Estate Agent, Savannah, Mo.
March 24, 1870—tf

Administrator's Notice.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of George W. Padgitt, deceased, have been granted the undersigned by the Probate Court of Andrew county, bearing date July 11, 1876. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate, and if such claims are not presented within two years they shall be forever barred. F. KNICKERBACKER,
July 20, 1876-40w4. Administrator.

BEATTY PIANO!
Grand Square and Upright.
From James F. Regan, firm of Regan & Carter, publishers Daily and Weekly Tribune, Jefferson City, Mo., after receiving a $700 instrument, says:
"Piano reached us in good condition. I am well pleased with it. It is all you represent it to be."
From E. R. Baldridge, Bennington Furnace, Pa., after receiving a $750 piano:
"The Beatty" received 4th inst., all O. K., and comes fully up to your representation, and exceeds our expectations. While I don't profess to be a judge in the matter, Mrs. B does, and pronounces it of very sweet tone; and is very much pleased with it."
Best inducements ever offered. Money refunded upon return of Piano and freight charges paid by me (Daniel F. Beatty) both ways if unsatisfactory, after a test trial of five days. Pianos warranted for six years. Agents wanted. Send for catalogue. Address,
DANIEL F. BEATTY,
26m8 Washington, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Good for 60 Days!
See what the "Old Reliable" H. & St. Jo. R. R. and connections, will do for you on this 100 Year Business!

WHEREAS, Various notices having appeared in the public press throughout the west, that certain lines would place on sale, May 1st, round trip tickets to the Centennial, good only for *thirty days* from date, and

WHEREAS, Everybody knows that thirty-day tickets are practically of no account, it is

Resolved, By the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., to place on sale at Missouri River points, and other stations on its line, Round-Trip Tickets to the Centennial, (taking in *all the principal* eastern cities,) GOOD FOR SIXTY DAYS FROM DATE OF SALE, at the lowest rates.

For maps, time tables, or other information, apply to G. N. CLAYTON,
Western Pass. Agent, Atchison.
Or to T. PENFIELD,
G. P. and T. A., Hannibal, Mo.

Proposals for Cord-wood.
Sealed bids, will be received by the undersigned, until August 12th 1876, to furnish 90 cords of good, sound dry, hard wood, four feet long, to be delivered and corded in School House yard, at Savannah, by Oct 14 1876. No bid will be received for less than ten cords, and Board reserves the right to reject all bids.
By order of Board of Education of Savannah.
ABRAM DOBBS, Sec'y.

J. P. Cooper. Thomas Greenlee.
COOPER & GREENLEE.
Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye-Stuffs, School Books, Miscellaneous Books Blank Books, Stationery
WALL PAPER!
Building Paper, Picture Frames, Mirrors, Mouldings, Window Shades, Pocket Knives, Shoulder Braces, Trusses, Lamps, Toilet Articles, Notions, &c.
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, GARDEN SEEDS, &c.,
In Brick Drug Store, (lately occupied by H. H. Dobbins,) south side of the public square, Savannah, Mo.
April 16 1875—tf.

YOUNG MEN.
Baylies Great Mercantile College, Keokuk, Iowa, on the Mississippi. Nineteenth year. About sixty dollars pay all expenses, for Membership, Board and Stationery. Book-keepers, Penmen, Reporters, Operators, Architects, Surveyors, and Teachers thoroughly fitted. Railroad fare reduced. Good situations. No vacations. Don't fail to address Prof. Miller, Keokuk, Iowa 36tf

DANIEL F. BEATTY'S
PARLOR ORGANS
These remarkable instruments possess capacities for musical effects and expression never before attained, adapted for Amateur and Professional, and an ornament in any parlor.
EXCEL IN QUALITY OF TONE, THOROUGH WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANT DESIGNS AND FINISH,
and Wonderful Variety of their Combination Solo Stops.
☞ Beautiful new Centennial Styles now ready. Address,
DANIEL F. BEATTY,
36m8 Washington, New Jersey, U. S. A.

TUMBLE IN PRICES!
L. G. WILKERSON,
SUCCESSOR OF
Sargent & Wilkerson,
South Side Square, Savannah, Mo.,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Notions, School Books, Stationary, Fancy Articles, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs. PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for Medicinal Purposes.
Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all hours of the day or night by an Experienced and Practical Druggist.
GIVE ME A CALL.
LIVE AND LET LIVE IS MY MOTTO.
Savannah, Aug. 20th—tf.

BEATTY PIANO!
Grand Square and Upright.
This instrument is the most handsome and best Piano ever before manufactured in this country or Europe, having the greatest possible depth, riches and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and above all a surprising duration of sound, the power and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch. Space forbids a full description of this magnificent instrument. Agents discount given everywhere, I have no agents. Remember you take no risk in purchasing one of these CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS. If after (3) five days test trial it proves unsatisfactory the money you have paid will be refunded upon return of instrument and freight charges paid by me both ways. Pianos warranted for six years. Address,
DANIEL F. BEATTY,
26m8 Washington, New Jersey, U. S. A.

W. A. PRICE'S COLUMN
of New Locals, May 25th, 1876.

You can buy of W. A. PRICE, 1 Caddy of best Matches, containing 24 Boxes, for 70 cents, or 8 boxes for 25 cents, or 3 boxes for 10 cents.

WOOL, WOOL.
Bring all your Wool to W. A. Price, as he is paying the highest price in CASH.

If you want the finest Cream Cheese you ever saw, go to W. A. Price's, he sells them at 11 cents wholesale, and 12½ retail.

Corn, Oats, Meal, Shorts, Bran, Flour, for sale at W. A. Price's.

FLOUR.
W. A. Price is still selling that celebrated Marysville Kansas Spring Wheat Flour, for $2.60 per hundred pound sack; ½ sack, $1.30, ¼ sack 70ct.

FANCY FALL WHEAT FLOUR.
If you want the finest article of Fancy Flour you ever saw in Savannah, call at W. A. Price's and try half sack of the Florence Mills Fancy Flour, made from white wheat, especially for city use.

MILLET SEED.
No. one Millet seed, at 75cts per bushel, and other kinds of seed at W. A. Price's.

Bring all your Hides, Tallow, Lard, Bacon, Butter and Eggs, to W. A. Price and get the highest cash price.

You can get 13 pounds of Dry Apples at W. A. Price's for $1.00.

A No. 1 article of Peaches in three pound cans, can be had at W. A. Price's for 20 cents per can. Every can warranted the finest kind.

Go to W. A. Price's and get four large boxes of Mason's best shoe blacking, for 25 cents, or 65 cents per dozen boxes, and 3 small boxes for ten cents, or 35 cents per dozen bozes.

GILMAN'S
Musical Institute.
Professors P. W. KOST and EMIL HAHN, Teachers.
This School offers all the advantages of a first-class Musical Education. The Teachers are the very best in the North-west, and will give each individual pupil their personal attention.
Pupils can begin at any time.
For terms of tuition, &c., address,
WALTER S. GILMAN,
103 4th Street,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
July 13, 1876—3m.

Please Your Wife.
Do this by purchasing one of Harrison's Combination Kitchen Safes, manufactured at the MISSOURI VALLEY NOVELTY WORKS, St. Joe. We got one a week or two ago, after due trial know & whereof we speak. It is one of the most convenient articles,—combining in one, the flour bin (cased in tin, so as to be secure from rats and mice) sifter, the kneading board, the cupboard, and three or four drawers, for sugar, tea, coffee &c. The cook has everything before her, without having to go all over the kitchen for the different articles. Besides it is a nicely finished article of furniture. See Advertisement and rest not till you get one. tf

"And Joseph wept aloud, and said unto his brethren, 'I am Joseph: doth my father yet live?' And his brethren answered him, saying, 'You bet! the old man is doing bully.'" He does all of his trading at Stiles & Hardy's, where they keep such good goods at such low prices. You must go and see their store too, they just beat Egypt all hollow.

For bargains in Dry Goods go to E. M. Mitchell, West end of the square. His new goods, just received, cannot be surpassed for Style, Quality and Cheapness. w2.

Baptist Preaching,
At the Brick Church on Third Street, the first Sabbath in each month at 11 o'clock A. M., and at 7 P. M; also on Saturday preceding at 3 o'clock P. M.
I. T. WILLIAMS, Pastor.

Averill Chemical paint, in cans of one quart and upwards, ready mixed, any color or shade desired, for sale by Cooper & Greenlee.

Sabbath School at the Sixth street M. E. Church every Sunday Morning at 9 o'clock A. M., Parents and children cordially invited to attend.

A full line of Ladies' and Gents Trunks and Valises, at J. J. Miller's, East Side Square.

Mr. E. R. Carr, (Principal of the Savannah Public School,) will still keep on hand a stock of those splendid organs at the lowest prices. No matter what others ASSERT, he *can* and *will* sell cheaper than any other man can, for he buys at the lowest cash price from the manufacturer. Examine, test the tone and quality of the intruments and judge for yourselves.

You can get more for your Wool in Cash at W. A. Price's than any where else.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Wool is low, but W. A. Price pays the highest CASH price for it.

CASH paid for hides, pelts and tallow, at the south side Meat Market.

John J. Miller is constantly receiving Men and Boys Clothing, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Shirts, &c., at BOTTOM PRICES. Call and see for yourselves. East side of Public Square.

The great Kansas City Fair and Industrial Exhibition is to be held Septembbr 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23. We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary.

FOR choice meats of all kinds, go to Howard's meat market, south side Square.

Bancrott's Liver Pills are the best for this climate. Sold by Cooper & Greenlee. 36-m3

Cooper & Greenlee, will sell you five quires of Note Paper for 50 cents; Envelopes, 5 cents a bunch and upwards; Ink, 5 cents a bottle and upwards. Fine Writing Paper a speciality. 47tf

Preaching at the Sixth Street M. E. Church every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock; in the evening at half-past 7 o'clock. The public and strangers are cordially invited.

MESSRS. WATERMAN & SHAW, have just received a car load of No. 1 wagon which they will sell at seventy dollars each. tf.

Put away your crutches and walk. This is just what any cripple may do after using Bancroft's Medical Discovery. It is a sure cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Messrs. Cooper & Greenlee have this great remedy for sale. Ask for Bancroft's Discovery 36m3.

"He who increases the production, with decreased labor, of any necessity of life is a greater benefactor to mankind than all the Generals the world has ever seen!"
Judged by the above axiom, Elias Howe, Jr., is one of the greatest of benefactors. In every city and hamlet in the land, thousands bless his name, for he has made easy the clothing of the widow and the orphan. He has literally "fed the hungry and clothed the naked."
The Howe Sewing machine is the best on earth. D. J. THOMAS, Whitesville, Agent.

THE unparalelled success which has attended Mr. Daniel F. Beatty as a manufacturer of pianos and organs, speaks highly for the superiority of his instruments. In these days of sharp competition and inventive genius, no mediocre productions can attain the celebrity to which his pianoes and organs have reached. Send for catalogue of prices. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, Warren County, N. J. 41¢

We had the pleasure of a short call from Walter Thurtel, traveling correspondent of the Dubuque Telegraph Mr. Thurtel is a pleasant business like gentleman, and was once a resident of Savannah, in the marble business.

Republican Rally.
There will be a meeting of the Hayes and Wheeler Club, and a grand Republican rally generally, at FLAG SPRINGS, on Wednesday, August 30th, at 1 o'clock p. m. There will be speaking by the Republican nominees, and music by the Flag Springs Band. A pleasant time is expected. A general invitation to be present is extended to all.

Sale of the Patron
Mr. Kelly has disposed of the Patron of Husbandry to Mr. O. J. Hurley, of this city, who will either this week, or next, begin the republication of the paper. Mr. Hurley is said to be a very competent business gentleman, and a writer of considerable ability. Success to the new arrangement, politics excepted.

Singer.
We are glad to notice that J. Birtwistle, a resident of this county, and experienced sewing machine agent, has taken charge of this county for the sale of the most popular of all sewing machines, there being over 1,200 Singer Machines in operation in this county, of which number there are over forty in the City of Savannah. Hence it is necessary that there be a permanent agent. The Singer has been recently improved, and extra attachments added, and sold at the usual price. Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

Annexed is the sales according to sworn returns of the various companies for the year 1875.

The Singer Co., sold	249,853
Wheeler & Wilson sold	103,749
Remington sold	25,110
Howe sold	25,000
Weed sold	21,993
Domestic sold	21,452
Grover & Baker sold	15,000
Wilson sold	9,508
Florence sold	4,802

45w4 J. BIRTWISTLE.

Admitted to the Bar.
At the late session of the Andrew County Circuit Court, a committee consisting of Messrs. A. J. Harlan, J. A. Sanders, and G. T. Bryan, were appointed to examine into the proficiency of N. B. Brown in the knowledge of law. They reported favorably, and he was duly admitted to the bar. Dr. Brown is a gentlemam of ability and research, and we predict for him a highly successful career in the practice of law.

A. E. McKINNEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,
Opens the FALL CAMPAIGN with a grand purchase of
5,000 yards western all wool plaid FLANNELS, which he will offer the trade at 33⅓c per yard—which is less than cost of production.
He also offers
3,000 yards western all-wool CASSIMERES, in 10 different styles, (the best goods in the market,) at only $1 per yard, just the manufacturer's price by the piece for the same goods.
500 yards excellent quality JEANS, at 20c.
1,000 yards heavy 9-ounce JEANS at 40c per yard, never retailed under 65c.
25 pieces blue mixed twilled FLANNELS, at 20c pr yard, regular retail price in any market is 30c.
Any one needing goods of the above description, either for immediate or future use, can save from 20 to 25 per cent. by giving this sale their attention, as it is SPECIAL, & THE GOODS CANNOT BE REPLACED FOR THE MONEY.
A. E. McKinney.
ST. JOSEPH, August 10, '76.

Glenwood Items.
EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Although we have been enjoying fine, but very warm weather for the past few days, we had a splendid refreshing shower of rain on the night of August 13th. We still need more rain to make the corn crop.

When we look around and see how the United States has advanced in art and science, we regret to say that a great many people object to the patent system. We should feel thankful that the country is honored by having men who are possessed of the inventive genius.

The generality of the good people in the vicinity of Glenwood visited the camp meeting on last Sabbath. On Sunday August 13th, there were about eight hundred persons present. The meeting was honored by the presence of several worthy ministers; among whom was the Rev Benjamin Stauber, who delivered an address to the children, on that occassion. He used figurative language to express his ideas to them. He said the children were the fore wheels of the church wagon, and the old folks were the hind wheels. People came from all directions to hear the Gospel of the Son of God preached to a dying people. All sorts of vehicles, even from the potato wagon up to the fine buggy, were used for conveyance on that notable day. Brother Rouff, of the Barnard circuit, is their principal minister. He is a splendid exhorter.

On Sabbath morning, Mr. Marion Wells, one of the notable citizens, whose residence is situated on the beautiful undulating prairie between the upper and Lower Neely Grove, after doning his best suit, started for the camp ground. After proceeding about one fourth of a mile on his journey, he found that he had not taken the precaution to put in feed for his horses. What is to be done? might be the first question that a thinking mind would ask himself. He knew what was to be done must be done quickly; therefore, he was not long in executing the task. He left his wife and children to take care of the team while he went back alone after the feed. He was not gone long ere he was seen coming to the wagon with his hat in one hand and a sack of oats on his shoulder.

We regret to say that Willis Summers, one of the old citizens of Andrew, has removed from this section of the country. He traded his farm, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, for a tract of two hundred and fifteen acres, situated on the Platte River about two and a half miles from Conception. He will now seek his fortune in Nodaway. More than thirty-five years ago, he came from Tennessee to this State. During this time he has been making his home in this county and Nodaway. He was married to Elizabeth Chandler, whose father then lived on the farm which is now occupied by Thomas Ashley. Here is where he and his bride met more than thirty years since to have the matrimonial ceremony pronounced. Mr. Edward, of Nodaway, has come to fill his place in the circle of society.

Mr. Luther Tillson has again commenced huckstering. He has been tolerably successful in this business. He is an energetic and enterprising citizen. We hope he will still continue to be successful in his business.

Dr. T. M. Laney and Henry Smith have erected an elegant tent on the camp ground near Bolckow.

A Quaker proverb:—Thou shouldest tend to thine own business, or else thee might get hurt. So no more at present. J. N. S.

Opening the Campaign.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

What May be Expected Should the Democracy Triumph—3,000,000,000 of Rebel War Claims Ready to be Audited—Interesting Comparisons.

We publish below extracts from the speech of Hon. John Sherman, delivered at Marietta, Ohio, which can hardly fail to prove of interest to the seeker for political information just at this time:

As a foretaste of what is meant by a Democratic restoration, we have now a Democratic House of Representatives, where sixty men who served in the rebel army or rebel Congress are making laws for you. They are arraigning Gen. Grant and other conspicious leaders of the Union army. They have turned out Union soldiers who bear honorable wounds from petty offices to make way for rebel officers. They passed a bill to make Confederate officers eligible for service in the army of the United States. The whole tone, conduct, and policy of these men are the same as when I was a member of the House sixteen years ago. They talk about the "revolution," but neither acknowledge its results nor respect the great changes in the Constitution which we hoped had been secured by the war. Let us see what will be the result if their power in the House is extended to the senate and the Presidential office.

REVIVAL OF REBEL CLAIMS.

When the war closed innumerable claims against the United States were made from the lately rebel States, and Congress, in the most liberal spirit, made provision for the payment of all that by the well settled rules of civilized war could be properly made against the United States. The officers of the Departments, the Supreme Court, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission were authorized to adjust and pay different classes of claims, and Congress passed many acts for equitable relief; so that it may with safety be said that more than $100,000,000 was paid after the war was over to citizens of the South for losses caused by the rebellion. But this extreme liberality only gave zest to the presentation of claims against the United States, that if allowed would double the national debt. These claims now endanger our whole financial system. I have here in my hand a list of one hundred and forty separate claims now pending in the Democratic House of Representatives, amounting to $1,582,269, every one of which for injuries caused by our army in rebel States during the war. Here is another bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, to revive the claims which existed in the South prior to April 13, 1861, in favor of persons "who promoted, encouraged, or in any manner sustained the late rebellion." These include Postmasters, Custom House officers, and other agents of the Government, who at the beginning of the war paid over to the Confederate States the balance due from them to the United States.

REFUNDING THE COTTON TAX.

At the close of the war, when every industry, employment, trade, or production of the loyal States was heavily taxed to meet the enormous cost of the war, Congress placed upon cotton a tax of three cents a pound. This produced from 1863 to 1868 the sum of $68,072,088, and was then repealed. It was substantially the only war tax paid by the South, when the aggregate taxes collected in the loyal States was still $400,000,000 for one year. This cotton tax was charged by the producer to the consumer when the cotton was sold, and was scarcely felt by the planter who raised the cotton. And yet every year since there has been a persistent demand for the refunding of this cotton tax, not to the men who paid it, but the States in which it was paid; and as sure as fate this tax will be refunded by the first Congress after the Democratic party is restored to power.

As our troops penetrated into South cotton was seized on behalf of the United States as the property of the enemy, and much of it as the property of the Confederate States, and the proceeds were covered into the Treasury. Over $21,000,000 were thus covered into the Treasury, and of this fund the sum of $11,348,247 has been awarded and paid by the Court of Claims to all claimants who had either legal or equitable title to the cotton, and the balance of this fund is now eagerly demanded by open rebels, but who now, as leading Democrats, may hope to reclaim what they lost by the war. I have in my hand fifteen different bills, now pending in the Democratic House of Representatives, to refund this cotton tax, and the proceeds of captured and abandoned property, and to make easy this wholesale raid on the Treasury of the United States.

PAYING THE BILLS OF THE REBELS.

And, fellow citizens I have here bills pending in that Democratic House more wide-reaching still. Here is a bill introduced by Mr. Wilshire, of Arkansas, now pending before the Committee on War Claims in the House of Representatives. This bill provides:

"That all citizens of the United States having claims against the United States for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army of the United States, including the use and loss of vessels or boats while employed in the military service of the United States, may institute suit against the United States for the adjustment and recovery of such claims in the District Court of the United States for the district in which such stores or supplies may have been taken or furnished, or such vessels or boats may have been used or lost."

Reflect a moment. All citizens of the United States, rebels as well as loyal citizens, having claims for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the the rebellion for the use of the army, including the use and loss of boats, may sue the States, and recover the value thereof. The loyal people must pay all the war taxes, submit to the loss inflicted by rebel raiders, and then pay for all the storage taken by our troops when within the rebel lines, all the rails burned, all the corn, sweet potatoes and turkeys consumed.

Who that reflects upon the supply of an army in an enemy's country during a four years' war will not shrink from such a claim—a claim that could only be paid by an acknowledgment that the war on our part was unjust?

MILLIONS FOR DAMAGES TO REBELS.

But, fellow citizens to complete our liability, I have here another bill, introduced by Mr. Riddle, of Tennessee, and now pending before the Judiciary Committee of the House, which, as it contains but a single section, I will read it in full, title and all:

"Mr. Riddle, on leave, introduced the following bill:

"A bill directing compensation to be allowed for the use and occupation of property by the United States army during the late war.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized to allow reasonable compensation to all citizens of the United States for the use and occupation of their property by the United States army, or any part thereof, during the late civil war, in the same manner and under the same regulations as compensation is now allowed for quartermaster stores used by said army: Provided, however, That the affidavit of the claimant, supported by the competent testimony of one reputable citizen shall be sufficient proof to establish the fact of the use and occupation of such property by said army. But it is not the intention of this act to limit the parties to the amount of proof herein specified; but other and additional testimony may be taken to establish the fact of the use and occupation, and the rental value of the property occupied."

Now, this bill directs the Secretary of War to allow and pay to all citizens of the United States, rebel as well as loyal, a reasonable compensation for the use of their property by the United Army, or any part thereof, during the late civil war. Every camping ground; every field of battle; every march of retreat; every tree cut down; every grain-field injured by any officer or soldier in our army—must be paid for at a reasonable rate. Suppose a rebel Secretary of War, such as Tilden would naturally select, was armed with this authority, what countless claims would be fastened upon the Treasury! An intelligent writer has estimated the amount covered by these two bills at $2,410,000,000. Whether this be exaggerated or not, it is apparent that under such legislation the Treasury would be utterly bankrupt. We know from the experience of the Southern Claims Commission the tendency to swell such claims by perjury and fraud. The number of claims decided was 8,221. The amount claimed was $16,263,427.51; the amount allowed was $3,057,894.09; the amount disallowed was $1,205,542, and we now have proof that some of the cases allowed were fraudulent and grossly exaggerated. How will it be when all the guards thrown about this tribunal and other offices and Courts authorized to pass upon claims shall be broken down, and they are filled by men in sympathy with the rebellion?

But you may say there is no danger of the passage of these bills. I beg you not to be deceived. A Democratic Congress and President would, in all probability, pass many of them, and extend widely and dangerously the jurisdiction of all the Courts and all the officers who pass upon Southern claims. They would in my judgment, refund the whole cotton tax. They would extend to rebels the right to recover for provisions and quartermasters' stores now confined to loyal people. No one can measure the multitude and magnitude of such claims.

INQUISITORIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

The Administration of General Grant, now about to expire, has been arraigned by a House of Representatives, armed with all the powers of investigation, and conscious that their only hope lay in blackening the character and conduct of General Grant and his appointees, they organized the whole House into Committees of Investigation. They have explored every department, bureau and office of the Government. They have called as witnesses penitentiary convicts and the insane from the hospital. They have seized telegrams by the wholesale and examined private books and papers. They sought to disclose Cabinet secrets, which have always been held sacred. They have employed detectives to watch accused persons. They have examined in secret witnesses without number to sustain secret accusations, and have given the accused no benefit of cross-examination, no opportunity to face their accusers, no specification of charges; and what is the result of all? A Secretary of War, always a Democrat, appointed by General Grant as a mark of liberality and for his distinguished military services, is found to have appointed a post trader from personal considerations, and to have shared in his profits. In this foray they found that a prominent Democrat of Ohio received a large portion of a claim that ought never to have been paid. They examined the Secretary of the Navy for eight months, and then referred the case to another committee to report whether he had been guilty or not of a technical violation of law. They denounce the Credit Mobelier, and find that their candidate for President was its confidential lawyer. In nearly every case they have failed to disclose the testimony, and have only recently ordered it printed, so as to throw it into the canvass without any opportunity for explanation.

A COMPARISON OF DEFALCATIONS.

So far as we know there has been nothing disclosed that will compare with the offenses of Floyd, Thompson and Toucey, three members of the last Democratic Cabinet. They started for a campaign of scandal, and they have made no investigation where they have not run against Democratic misconduct. In the meantime Gen. Grant and Gen. Bristow exposed and punished the Whisky Ring. No guilty man has been shielded by the Republican party. Here and there time has shown that bad appointments have been made and officers have betrayed their trusts; but when we come to compare the general results of a Republican administration, we find that there has been a far less proportion of fraud, speculation and embezzlement than during any Democratic administration. I have here an official table showing the receipts and disbursements of the Government from Jan. 1, 1834, to June 20, 1875, exhibiting also the amount of defalcations and the ratio of losses per $1,000, arranged in periods of four years each. This table shows that during the last term of Gen. Jackson the loss on money received was $10 17 for each $1,000; in Van Buren's time, $3 01 for each $1,000; in John Tyler's time, $3 68 for each $1,000; in Buchanan's time, 62 cents for each $1,000; in Mr. Lincoln's time, 10 cents for each $1,000; in Andrew Johnson's time 63 cents for each $1,000; in Gen. Grant's first term, 37 cents for each $1,000; in Gen. Grant's second term, 22 cents for each $1,000. In the general aggregate the loss from Jan. 1, 1834, to June 30, 1861 nearly all which was during Democratic administrations, the loss was $2 09 for each $1,000; and from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1875, during Republican administrations, the loss was 34 cents for each $1,000.

HONESTY OF DISBURSEMENTS.

In the disbursement of public money this table also shows that during General Jackson's second term the loss by defalcation was $10 55 for each $1,000 in Mr. Van Buren's term it was $21 15 for each $1,000; in John Tyler's term it was 5 98 for each $1,000; in Mr. Lincoln's time, or during the war, it was $1 41 for each $1,000; in Johnson's time it was forty-eight cents in each $1,000; in General Grant's first term it was forty cents for each $1,000, and in Gen. Grant's second term it was twenty-six cents for each $1,000. During the whole period from January 1, 1834, to June 30, 1861, the loss in disbursing public money, under Democratic administrations, was $9 62 for each $1,000; and from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1875, under Republican administrations, it was 97 cents for each $1,000. This table shows at once the degree of fidelity in the collection and disbursement of public money between Democratic and Republican administrations, as shown by actual results and by authority that cannot be questioned or denied. In the light of these facts, how absurd it is to appeal to you to restore the Democratic party to power again to secure honesty and fidelity in public officials.

SHAM RETRENCHMENTS.

But they tell you they are for retrenchment. They tell you what a Democratic House has done to reduce expenditures. Well this House has slashed away at a great rate. They have refused appropriations for the most necessary wants of the Government. They reduced the pay of clerks fixed by law in 1835, when the pay was gold, and fixed by a Democratic Congress. They reduced the pay of foreign ministers and counsels fixed in 1856. They have reduced in a wild, hap hazard way the sums appropriated for public buildings in process of erection, and for the support of Courts regulated by law, and next winter they will be compelled to make them good by deficiency bills. It is the old demagogical trick of a party in opposition wishing to gain power.

"The devil when sick, the devil a monk would-be:
The devil got well, the devil a monk was he."

It is easy to cut down appropriations, but this is not always retrenchment. A man might retrench both bread and meat, and he would starve. True retrenchment consists in producing the best results with the smallest sum necessary. I do not say the Republican party has always done this, for I know it has not; but it comes nearer to it than the wild, slashing, and cutting down appropriations of the Democratic House.

CAUSE OF LARGE APPROPRIATIONS.

Ever since the war by which our appropriations have been swollen many times, the reduction of appropriations has steadily gone on, except for two years, when very large appropriations were made for public buildings and internal improvements. I have a careful table, prepared in the Treasury Department, showing that the current expenditures for 1875 was $84,773,762, in currency, and in 1860 was $63,025,788, in gold, for similar purposes. Considering the increase of population and the depreciation of currency of currency, our regular expenditures not growing out of the war are less per capita than before the war. But the great body of our expenditures in 1875, as for every year since the war, were for items directly caused by the war, amounting to $189,849,630, such as interest on the public debt, pensions, claims, and the like, a detail of which I have in this document, and all of these are the direct result of the war, and are properly chargeable to the Democratic party by the cause and author of the war. And in the future the Republican party is much more likely to reduce these items than the Democratic party.

NOTICE.
Fresh Grapes.
I have made arrangements for fresh grapes to be delivered at the Star Confectionery every morning during the grape season. w2.
F. T. HARVEY.

Singer Sewing Machines.
Office on the West side of public square, where the latest improved "Singer" can be seen and ordered. also second hand machines of every style, and old machines taken in on trade. no45—w4.

Bolckow Items.
[Bolckow Enterprise, 17th.]

Mr. A. M. West and lady will leave this week for Hutchinson, Kansas, where they intend to make their future home.

A large number of people were in attendance at the camp meeting last Sunday. It is estimated that about two thousand people were on the grounds.

Mr. G. H. Sexton, who has been threshing wheat in this vicinity, has threshed 9,000 bushels within three miles of Bolckow.

Miss Annie Huffman, of Whitesville, has secured the Upper Neely Grove school for a term of five months, commencing the second Monday in September. Miss Huffman is a first-class teacher, and has never failed to give satisfaction as a teacher wherever she has taught.

"The following is from the American Journal of Education. It tells a mournful story of the Public Schools in our State?

"The school interests of Missoure are in a sad condition. The school term has been reduced nearly one-half, throughout the State except in cities, the schools are absolutely without supervision. Let every friend of education, regardless of party, exert all his influence to secure the election to the Legislature of friends of a popular education. A revolution in our educational management is a necessity."

Conscience is God's deputy in the soul.—[Rev. F. Adams.