

## THE SENTINEL.

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OREGON, MO., SEPTEMBER 26, 1879.

THERE are now in the United States treasury 900 tons of standard silver dollars. If any one thinks that resumption has not resumed let him present greenbacks.

The latest estimates relative to the French harvest state that the aggregate crop will run short of last year between five and six million hectoliters. The hectoliter is equivalent to about two and three-quarter bushels.

The greenbackers are for getting back to first principles. They want to do away with the National Banks, and make banks for the dollars of our duties out of the stockings of our grandmothers.

There is no longer a shadow of a prospect for any punishment of the murderer of Dixon. The verdict in the Chisum case has settled that. The shotgun despotism is more powerful than ever, for Justice is both bound and gagged.

That falling off of \$9,000,000 in the revenue, due to legislation in favor of the Solid South, is another inkling of what would happen were the Democratic party to be put in possession of the Government. The South not only declines to pay its debts, but also intends to have the cost of governing the country defrayed by the North.

ALEXANDER Stephens says there has been so much corruption in office and so much mismanagement of State affairs in Georgia that the Independent party has become very strong, and he expects to see it carry the State this Fall. The new party has grown so fast that the shotgun policy is impracticable, for the shooting back would be too lively to be pleasant.

No less than thirty-three Democratic newspapers of Mississippi approve the Yazoo plan in politics, and in substance, endorse the murder of a man who dared to indulge independent aspirations to the office of Sheriff. Now who will be the next to say that this was the crime of an individual, and that the people of the South disown and abhor political murders?

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that the promoters of the negro education, among them General Conway, Senator Windom and ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, propose holding a convention in Philadelphia on the 10th of next month to raise money and in other ways to encourage the negroes who wish to leave the south, to find homes in the West.

As the order has been given for the payment of gold hereafter at all the sub-treasuries to all who present greenbacks, the foolish talk about resumption having failed will cease. The most serious trouble has been to induce people to take the coin and relieve the pressure upon the treasury vaults. The storage of three or four million pounds of silver and gold is the most serious question connected with resumption at present.

The secretary of the treasury relieves the minds of the greenbackers by declaring that he has directed discrimination against the silver dollar at the treasury department in certain cases. The silver dollars are absolutely legal tender, and are paid out when desired and received when presented exactly on the same terms as gold. It seems to be necessary to daily reassure certain financiers that the silver dollar is coin, and that coin will pay any debt in this country.

The production of petroleum in Pennsylvania is now 60,000 barrels daily. Mr. Henry E. Whigley, author of a work on the geology of that State, reaches the conclusion that the total future production of Pennsylvania will not exceed 80,000,000 barrels; and that a continued production of anything like the quantity now raised will exhaust the entire possible area of production territory in Pennsylvania in less than six years.

Mr. Albert Pell and Mr. Clarence Sewell Read arrived in New York this week bearing the official signature of her majesty the queen of England as commissioners to enquire into the cause of agricultural depression in England, and it is possible, find a remedy. These gentlemen are yet in New York making preparations for an extended tour of the West, their intention being to visit all the rural exhibitions which they may encounter. Like the honorable Mr. Wright, who went to California to find out something about labor depression, these English commissioners have come to the wrong country to find what they are looking for.

SECRETARY THOMPSON, who is at his home in Indiana, writes to friends in Washington that at no time in his experience has he known the Republicans of that State to be so thoroughly awake to the importance of political issues as they are at present. The return of prosperity has brought back many voters who had strayed from the party, and he is confident that in the contest next year Indiana will take rank as a Republican State. This is good news, and serves to measure the height of the Republican tidal-wave which has started on its way, conquering and to conquer.

In Massachusetts this year the parties are more than usually numerous and various. There is, 1. The Republican; 2. The Butler Democratic; 3. The Genuine Old Fashioned Out-and-Out Democratic; 4. The Bullerite Party and Simple, and perhaps more simple than pure; 5. The Labor Reformers; and 6. The Greenbackers. If Mr. Elmer Wright gets his party in favor of unlicensed (or licentious) printing in operation this year then there will be seven, and seven is a mystical and potent number.

## SMALL SATISFACTION FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

From the Cleveland Herald (Rep.)  
All the comfort the Confedro-Democrats can derive from the howling that Dixon was a "bad man" they are heartily welcome to. Of course he was a bad man. How could a man be a Mississippi Democratic bulldozer without being a bad man, at least a bad man according to the civilized idea of what a bad man is? But there are bad men, and bad men, and what constitutes a bad man in one community makes a good man, a virtuous man, a man to whom the people present silver pitchers in another community. A bad man in Yazoo City is a man who enters the political field in opposition to the Confedro-Democratic party. When a man commits this deadly sin down in Yazoo they shoot him in the streets as they would a mad dog. The Dixon affair is simply interesting as a particularly fine specimen of the Mississippi plan of the means by which the South is kept solid for the Democracy. Dixon's character has nothing to do with it. We are willing to admit, if it will promote the comfort of esteemed Confedro-Democratic contemporaries, that Dixon was a "bad man."

DEMOCRATS, and not Republicans, were the first to revive war memories and war issues. Every candid voter will admit that the close of the last Presidential contest left the people of the country ready, as a rule, to think well of the South and to look upon the questions of the war as forever closed. That feeling found its extreme expression in the Southern policy of President Hayes, and for a time the North approved it. It was when it was made clear that the South would reward reconciliation only with intolerance, and while preaching peace abroad had established the rule of the shotgun at home, that the good sense and manliness of the North revolted. Again the South revived war issues by declaring, through some of its spokesmen, that every trace of war legislation should be swept from the statute book, and the Republican party was responsible for a renewal of sectional controversy only in so far as it defended the honor of the country and the achievements of the Union dead.

Ex-Secretary Boutwell's speech at the Massachusetts Republican Reunion on Monday, contained this admirable advice to the party concerning its future: "Our future as a party is with ourselves. If we daily with wrong, if we turn a deaf ear to the cry of the oppressed, if we consider questions of trade and finance, the commerce of the sea and of the land, as of more consequence than of human rights, if we neglect to exercise all the powers of a great Government for the protection of its citizens everywhere, then it can with justice be said that the Republican party has lived as long as it deserves to live. But if, as I anticipate, we are now to engage anew in the contest for the equal rights of all men with the zeal, courage and persistence which were manifested in the great contest against slavery, we shall deserve and receive a new lease of party life, and for another generation keep the Government in the hands of those by whose efforts it was saved."

The late Prof. Clifford, whose death deprived the world of the most promising mathematician alive, was an agnostic, if not an atheist. He did not know what the future held in store for him, and did not think important that he should know. The editor of his essays says of him: "There was a man who utterly dismissed from his thoughts, as being unprofitable or worse, all speculations on a future or unworldly world; a man to whom life was holy and precious, a thing not to be despised, but to be used with joyfulness; a soul full of life and light, ever longing for activity, ever counting what was achieved as not worthy to be reckoned in comparison of what was left to do. And this is the witness of his ending, that as never man loved life more, so never man feared death less."

A movement is on foot to raise money for the support of the children of General Hood, who recently died of yellow fever in New Orleans. General Hood was one of the most gallant officers in the confederate army. He loved the South and he had implicit confidence in the honesty and uprightness of his people. Shortly after the close of the war, feeling old age creeping on him, desiring to provide a comfortable cradle support for his wife and nine children who were dependent on him, he invested his whole fortune in bonds of the State of Louisiana. The action of the Democratic legislature of that State last winter, which repudiated the bonds, left him penniless. He lost a leg and an arm while fighting for the Democratic party in the confederate army; and in return the party robbed him and his family of all they had in the world.

Two hundred and eighty millions of dollars is the amount of debt that has been repudiated by the Southern States. If to this is added municipal repudiation, the total sum will reach \$300,000,000. That represents the amount of money out of which the people of that section have swindled European and American creditors. The former come in for about eighty millions of the amount, and Northern people for one hundred and fifty millions. In this little statement lies the whole cause of Southern backwardness in material interests and prosperity. That is the reason emigrants refuse to settle on her fertile acres; her fine climate and her vast resources fail to overcome the reputation for dishonesty for which she has become a synonym. Honest men have no desire to plant their fortunes among people where dishonesty is the ruling sentiment. Grass-grown streets, idle lands, silence in her former busy ports—these are the results of the wholesale system of repudiation which has been so ardently embraced by the Southern States almost without exception.

The druggists of the State will shortly hold a convention at Sedalia to take action against the new liquor law passed by the legislature last winter. There is a strong desire prevalent apparently in the West and South to get rid of Filden, but this does not seem to be possible. He owns the machine, which he has constructed with much care and at great expense, and thinks, very truly, that at this important crisis in the history of the party it would be very injudicious to dispose of it. He has a new man with very inferior apparatus, particularly as the Republicans in his own State have decided to fight a machine battle. We wonder whether he personally shares "the shame and sorrow" of the Syracuse Convention at the spectacle of Mr. Hayes's failure to carry out his promise of Civil Service reform? If so, he must, with his sensitive nature, be fairly bowed down by it.—E.X.

—A St. Louis woman who saw some boys throwing stones at her little son was so startled that she died.

## HOME AGAIN.

General Grant, the next President of the United States, arrived at San Francisco on the steamer City of Tokio, from Japan, last Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock and was welcomed with the grandest ovation ever witnessed on this continent. The whole city was in gala attire, flags floated from every window, triumphal arches spanned the streets, and the people of San Francisco and all the towns of the Pacific coast, without regard to politics, united in extending honors to the great chief. It is a singular fact that a large number of Ex-Confederate officers, now residents of California, are enthusiastic supporters of General Grant for the next Presidency.

General Grant and party will probably remain on the Pacific coast several weeks before coming east.

## HOW THE "SOLID SOUTH" IS TO END.

From interview with Governor Woodruff, in the Washington Republican.

Q.—Have you any objection to explaining how you think Northern opinion and Northern political action is going to affect the political and social condition of Mississippi and the South?  
A.—The pressing political and social need of the South today seems to me to be such a division of the white vote between opposing parties as will permit and secure practical toleration by each and all of the political opinions of their neighbors—such as a division as will protect full and free discussion, secure a fair vote and compel an honest count. This can be practically obtained only by dividing the white vote. Such division is only a matter of time. It is mainly hindered and prevented today by the politician's hope that a united South, aided by a divided North, can and will secure the patronage and official honors of a National Democratic administration. If that hope fails next year, and a united South is then beaten by a united North, I believe that the South will certainly divide after 1880, and before 1884. The political situation is today just like the military situation in 1865, when Grant was making his last movements on Richmond. Almost the entire Southern press then said that though they lost Richmond they would still fight on, and die, if need be, in the last ditch. Grant knew better. He knew that when Richmond fell the cause of the Confederacy would go home on their own account, and that Lee must surrender to the balance. He was right, and was practically ended. To-day the Democratic leaders and the Southern press say, and doubtless they say honestly, that even if beaten in 1880 for the Presidency, they will remain an undivided South on the issues of race and white rule. They may not surrender. But their party will crumble, and new formations will come.

As the whites divide, so will the blacks. For every brave white man who joins the progressive party of the future some worthless black will recruit the Bonaparte party of the past. Men who believe in the Nation, in free schools, in toleration and progress, will be voting together, blacks and whites, while men who cling to old prejudices, and had rather live in the graveyard of the past than in the work fields of to-day, will be counseling and voting together. I believe, six, that Republican victory in 1880 will be followed by the defeat of the regular Democratic State tickets in at least four of the old slave States before 1884. We are nearer the end of this Solid-South business than most Republicans expect or most Democrats will admit. The one thing needed is one more Republican victory under a wise brave leader in 1880, and the Solid South is forever broken.

CROSS-KEYED Democrats is what the Boston Herald calls that portion of the Democratic party in Massachusetts that have gone off after Ben Butler. The invention of Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery, and when we consider the great usefulness and extremely low price (\$35), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work, beautiful smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that at once commends it above all others. The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time. The bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the needle is the finest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment, and sew either from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernible with the naked eye, and with a rapidly rendering it impossible to count them as fast made; it has more attachment than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needlework with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand, are voluntary endorsements from the press, and the thousands of who use them, who testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. Address them for information. Family Sewing Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York.

## This Week

AT

J. W. BAILEY & CO'S,  
218 & 220 Third Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

Two new lines of Colored Cashmeres, all shades; best bargains yet offered. A full line of qualities in the best makes of Black Cashmeres known to the world—prices the very lowest.  
New ready-made suits—the largest assortment ever shown in this city, representing all the new designs in black and colors.  
New Cloaks and Robes, which we claim will surpass anything in the market in point of style, shape and finish, the material used being the very best and prices extremely reasonable.  
New Ulsters and Circulars.  
New Shirts.  
New Felt and Cloth Skirts.  
New Hoop Skirts and Pajamas.  
New Fringes.  
New Dress Buttons.  
New Colored Dress Goods, ranging from the very lowest priced to the best goods made.  
New Cashmeres for Men's and Boys' wear, in all grades and qualities. We invite everybody in Holt county to examine our stock before purchasing anything in the Dry Goods line elsewhere.

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New Goods Arriving Daily for the Five and Ten Cent Counters.

There is a strong desire prevalent apparently in the West and South to get rid of Filden, but this does not seem to be possible. He owns the machine, which he has constructed with much care and at great expense, and thinks, very truly, that at this important crisis in the history of the party it would be very injudicious to dispose of it. He has a new man with very inferior apparatus, particularly as the Republicans in his own State have decided to fight a machine battle. We wonder whether he personally shares "the shame and sorrow" of the Syracuse Convention at the spectacle of Mr. Hayes's failure to carry out his promise of Civil Service reform? If so, he must, with his sensitive nature, be fairly bowed down by it.—E.X.

—A St. Louis woman who saw some boys throwing stones at her little son was so startled that she died.

At Cincinnati the other day President Hayes congratulated the business men of that city on the signs of prosperity every where visible, and predicted that the improvement would continue. Taking it for granted that periods of depression occur in this country every twenty years and prevail about five years, he recommended preparations for these seasons by rigid economy and an invincible determination to go into debt as little as possible. The soundness of this advice no one will question. Let us all hope with the president that we have entered upon another twenty years of prosperity.

Col. John W. Polk of Kansas City, who lost an arm in the Confederate army, says if General Grant is nominated for the Presidency he will stamp the State of Missouri for him.

A SCOURGE of Much Bodily Evil. If the habit of body becomes irregular, much evil is inflicted on the system. The stomach becomes dyspeptic, bilious symptoms develop themselves, the circulation is contaminated, and the nerves share in the general disorder. It is of the utmost importance that the bowels should be thoroughly and speedily regulated when they grow derelict. The corrective agent best adapted to this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a wholesome, non-gripping vegetable laxative, worth all the rasping cathartics invented since the time of Paracelsus. People who have been in the habit of using blue pill, calomel, and other drugs and cheap nostrums for constipation, should abandon such hurtful and useless medicines and substitute for them this pleasant and gentle agent, which not only produces the purgative effect naturally, but also strengthens the system, and cures and prevents internal and remittent fevers, gout, rheumatism, debility and urinary troubles.

The Democracy are brought face to face with this situation. Their only hope of electing a President next year depends upon carrying New York. Without that State and twelve more electoral votes in the North added to the Solid South they cannot succeed. If they could get the thirty-five electoral votes of New York they might possibly make out the remaining twelve in the North, though even that is doubtful. But without New York they do not stand the ghost of a chance, and as matters now look they are already defeated in that State. This means inevitable defeat next year, and this is the situation which is now eliciting such a powerful wall all along the Democratic line.

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## SASHY.

[From the Toledo Blade.]  
CONFEDRIT X ROADS (which is in the State of Kentucky), September 8, 1879. I never was so impressed with the superiority of the Southern mind over the Northern, as the killing of Dixon by Barksdale. There is several ways to do the same thing, and the wise man always takes the shortest and most direct.

I was in New York door in the name of the great Tweed, and am not too proud to say that I was a recipient of his bounty. In fact the only reason I am so much in love with it is that I didn't get more of it, and that that golden era didn't get enough to smooth my pathway to the tomb. I should have provided myself with my likker for life, trust to a confidant public and the unvarnished resources of my board and elbow. But I didn't, and am suffering in old age in consequence of my thirst. Tweed had his own way of controlling his party. It was simple and direct but very expensive and bothersome. When a Democrat kicked up the traces, and set up for himself, the great Tweed simply bought him up. "If you a question av how much money he wanted, and that sum big or little, he got, and got it to waste. The words that was oftener in Tweed's mouth was, "how much?" and of the man was worth it he got it and no c. e. tions askt.

I made a very nice thing up in it in later days of that great statesman, but began out in rebellion at ward meetings and been paid for quieting down. In the South the statesmen of the Democratic party have other methods, which are still more simple and direct. They don't buy rebellious Democrats for the sufficient reason that out in the Southern war claims are paid by the Federal Government, and Southern soldiers are punished, they ain't got no money to buy with. Perhaps when the Pastorian stream shall flow over the Kentucky, they will lose the Spartan simplicity that characterizes us em now, and become ex corrupt ez Tweed, but they are willing to risk it.

However poor a Southern statesman may be he is never too poor to own a double-barreled shot-gun, and to buy a charge of powder and buck-shot. With this their outfit is complete. Now let a Democrat kick, or let a man run ex an Independent, ez Dixon was a goin to do. They don't go to him with money, or offers of place, or preferment ez Tweed did. They don't send committees to reason with him, nor do they hold "just discussions with him. No indeed. The Central Committee merely meets and resolves that he is an incendiary and a disturber. He is then expected to pack up his traps and git. Possibly he may be bold, reckless man and won't git. Then his fate is onto his own head. They don't like to do it, but a stern sense of duty impels em.

The best shot with a shot-gun among 'em wipers' is a shot-gun, looking admiringly at the notices on the stock that mark the number of incendiaries and disturbances that it has removed, and loads both barrels carefully with buck-shot. He takes a drink or two more than usual, to steady his nerves, and walks calmly out, and gets behind the corner of the grocery to which he knows his disturber will come for his regular sustenance. Cockin his gun, he calmly awaits his approach.

The wretched man comes sauntering along. Of course he knows that he is to be gone for, of he he lived in the kentry any time at all, but he never knows from war quarter the shiverous shot is to be fired. He is about to enter the door, when the fatal report is heard, and he falls to the earth, a corpse.

The shiverly after seeing that the incendiary is dead, goes calmly to the nearest Justice of the Peace, the other nominees on the regular ticket go his bale, the Court and commonsense go take sustin, and it is done. The kentry is saved wunst more, and is no further opoysition to the Democracy in that opoysity.

There is many pints in favor of the Southern method. Ef you buy a man, ez Tweed did, he is perpetually expectin to be bot' over and over. A man with a charge of buck-shot thro his liver, aint a gittin up to hav more charges of buck-shot put thro him, but he is finished and the job is completed to wunst. The harmony in the party perdoosed by this heroic treatment is final and lastin, so far as this world is concerned.

Loaded with lead and fairly underground a man ain't wuth very much ez a organizer of opoysition. I do approve of Tweed's yooze of likker ez a political force in politics, but that would be impossible in Mississippi. In New York, likker is looked upon ez a luxury—in Mississippi ez a necessity. Besides, ez we don't pay tax on any likker, it is too cheap to be really a means of influential votes. In New York where it was 10 cents a drink, it was wuth to hav a candidate to pay for it. Down here, where it is only about that much a gallon, and a jug of it can be found in the humilist cabin, it is not so much of a objik.

There is no question that the South has a political system eggagely adapted to the life. The shot-gun is the real power in the land, and ez long ez we kin hold the kentry free from the contaminashen of skools and sich, it alluz will be.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.  
(Real Democrat.)

"Perhaps I am a little slippery; perhaps I am just a trifle sly," soliloquizes Fildes; "but there's a fresh mill in the barrel, brethren, and it is hereby dedicated to Reform." That settles the anti-Fildes squirmers like a broadside of grapeshot.

## A Mother's Grief.

The pride of a Mother, the life and joy of a home are her children, hence her grief when sickness enters and takes them away. Take warning then, that you are running a terrible risk, if they have a Cough, Croup, or Whooping Cough, which lead to Consumption, if you do not attend to it at once. SILLI-LOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE is guaranteed to cure them. Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00. For lame Back, Side or Chest, use Sillioh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. Sold by T. S. Hinde Oregon, Mo.

In securing a majority of the California delegation the Republican party has gained a most important victory. The Republicans now have a majority in nineteen of the thirty-eight delegations. The Democrats have a majority in eighteen, and in the remaining one, that of Indiana, there are six Republicans, six Democrats and one Greenbacker, De La Matry. If De La Matry votes with the Democrats he will simply tie the House, in case a vote for President becomes necessary there, and there can be no election. If he votes with the Republicans, he will give them one majority. Each State casts one vote, and a majority of all the States is necessary for an election. The Democrats, therefore, cannot gain anything by having the election thrown into the House, while the Republicans can by the accession of the vote of a single member. This will put an end to all Democratic plans for running a third candidate merely to throw the election into the House.

CHARLES B. WILKINSON, who has been, for the past year, the editor of the St. Joseph Gazette, the leading Democratic paper of Northwest Missouri, has resigned his position on that paper and accepted the editorship of the Denver Republican, a stalwart Republican paper of the Grant persuasion, which has recently been started in the Centennial State. Wilkinson is known to everybody as a Bohemian, he is always ready to flap over to the winning side. He is a sharp rascal, without, and his desertion of the Democracy at this time shows he considers their cause hopeless in the presidential election next year.

## PLEASE NOTICE

WHAT

A. E. McKinney,  
St. Joseph, Mo.,

HAS TO SAY ABOUT HIS

New Fall Stock,  
And Note a Few of his Prices.

2500 yards Colored Trimming Silks, all new shades, at 85c; splendid quality. Heavier grades Colored Dress Silks at \$1.00, \$1.25, and \$1.50.

In Black Silks we offer more rare bargains at 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.35, and \$1.45 we offer a splendid rich heavy Black Dress Silk.

Our Black Silk Velvets are remarkable bargains at 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and up. We offer a beautiful quality of Colored Silk Velvets, all new fall shades, at 1.50; cannot be bought for less at wholesale.

Our new Fall Dress Goods at 10c, 12c, 15c, 17 1/2c, 20c, 22 1/2c, and 25c are surprisingly beautiful and extra good quality.

We have made a very favorable purchase in Black Alpaca and offer 1,000 at 15c worth 22c; 900 yards at 20c, worth 30c; 842 yards at 25c worth 40c.

Some extra good bargains in Black Brilliantines and Black Mohairs.

Our celebrated make of Black Cashmeres, in both Jet and Blue Black line is now complete. We offer greater bargains in them than ever before.

No such bargains can be found in this city.

Don't fail to see them.

Please remember our red flannels, all wool at 17 1/2c, 20c, 22 1/2c, 25c and up.

Our beautiful soft White Flannels, all wool, at 20c, 22c, 25c, 27 1/2c, 30c and up.

No such bargains can be found in this city.

Don't fail to see them.

Our Prints and Dress Gingham are very beautiful.

Our Cassimeres for boys at 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c, and up are very choice.

Examine our Heavy Cassimeres for men, just opened, at 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, and up; real bargains.

Our assortment of fine imported Suits, Coating and Pantaloonings is very large and worthy special attention of any one wanting such goods.

We are now offering 5,000 yards CANTON FLANNEL at an extra low price. Don't fail to see them.

In our Suit, Shawl and Cloak Department we call attention to new Black Cashmere Suits, new suit Suits, beautiful new shawls, new skirts, new Cloaks. We mean business more thoroughly than ever before, and are determined to offer better inducement than ever previously offered by us, and we cordially invite the people of Holt county to call and be convinced of what we say.

A. E. MCKINNEY,  
411 and 413 Felix Street St. Joseph, Mo.

A. M. JACOBS,

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE

Wood and Metallic

COFFINS and CASKETS

I HAVE A NEW

HEARSE

Ready at all times for the accommodation of my patrons.

PRICES LOWER

THAN EVER BEFORE

When in want of anything in my line you can save money by calling on me.

Yours Respectfully,

A. M. JACOBS,

OREGON, MO.

Trades

I respectfully ask all the ladies knowing themselves indebted to me to call and settle, for I must have money to pay my debts, and hope you will oblige me by settling at once.

GEO. W. NIES.

Notice.

Is hereby given to all persons indebted to Kreek & Hersberger either by note or account, to come immediately and settle the same, as they cannot wait any longer. This is positively the last call. If not paid soon the notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of a collector.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. The Great Kidney Trade Mark.

Remedy for all ailments of the Urinary System, Rheumatism, Gravel, Gout, Dropsy, Hematuria, Stricture, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs.