

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor, HON. WILLIAM ALLEN. For Lieutenant-Governor, BARNABUS BURNS. For Judge of the Supreme Court, H. O. WHITMAN, (Long Term.) C. H. SCRIBNER, (Short Term.) For Treasurer of State, GEORGE WEIMER. For Attorney-General, M. A. DAUGHERTY. For Comptroller of the Treasury, JAMES K. NEWCOMER. For Member of Board of Public Works, CHRIS. SCHENCK.

Noyes answers the charges made against him of malfeasance in office by pronouncing it a lie, and abusing those who made the charges. No rogne ever felt the halter draw with a good opinion of the law.

State Taxes the coming winter are one million higher than last year. This increase is made by the Legislature that re-elected John Sherman to the Senate. If the people want taxes still further increased, let them keep on voting the Republican ticket.

Morton's reply to the charges of Senator Thurman in regard to the participation of the former in the salary grab swindle, was an exceedingly weak performance. His political friends were both disappointed and humiliated, and many of them did not hesitate to say so. This portion of his speech was a sample of pettifogging unworthy the position that Morton occupies. But he started out in political life as a pettifogger, and has at last reached the bad eminence of a partisan demagogue, who attempts to pass off his own unfounded assertions for the facts of history. Senator Thurman, in his able speech at Batavia, O., on the 16th inst., substantiated the charges from the record! He gave volume and page.

Liberal Meeting.

The Liberals had a meeting in the Court House of this place, on Friday evening last, which was addressed by Judges Oliver and Mallon, of Cincinnati. The meeting was not very large, but the speeches of both gentlemen were respectful and able, giving both parties a general raking. We only regret that there were not more of our Radical friends to hear and digest the speech of Judge Oliver, who by facts and figures, so effectively brushed away the assertion of Gov. Noyes, that the farmers of this State were never in a more prosperous condition.

Suspended.

The announcement of the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co., on Friday last, caused a profound sensation in the business circles East. The statement made by the firm show that the advances made to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were the prime cause of the suspension. The suspension of a banking house so well established, and with such high reputation, of course lead to financial embarrassment in other quarters, and failures are announced in New York, Washington, and Philadelphia, which may or may not have been caused by the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co.

The stock market in New York was seriously affected by the announcement of Cooke & Co's suspension. There was a general tumble in the prices of railway and other securities, with indications of a monetary panic. It was announced on Monday last, that the Government would go into the market and buy all the Government bonds offered. This may bring relief, but it looks as if ugly times were ahead.

President Grant, by signing and thereby making a law out of the bill that contained the Salary Grab, increased his pay to one hundred and thirty-seven dollars a day.

Thrilling.

The closing portion of Gov. Noyes speech at the Court House, a few nights since, is accepted, we suppose, by his faithful followers as proof positive of his innocence of salary grabbing in Hamilton county, when he was Probate Judge. The Enquirer has for some time been piling up very damaging proofs, even going so far as to insert copies from the records of the Court. How does the valient Governor meet the issues raised. He says: "If I did take illegal fees, or commit any fraud upon the people, is it not strange that they have been three and a half years finding it out, since I vacated the office?" Now, Governor Noyes, this is not the point raised by the charges, nor are the people who pay taxes in a mood to be led off on a side issue. It may or may not be strange that time should elapse before these records should speak to the public, but now that they have spoken, now that the press has aired them, and on the "wings of the morning" they have gone out to the people, a refutation of them is asked for, and on the part of your political friends most earnestly hoped for. Here in the face of the published record is the refutation upon which the valient Governor, we suppose, relies. "All I have to say is, that these charges are as false as hell!"—and the Editor of the Register, says editorially, "this was said with a vehemence and indignant emphasis that sent a thrill through the house, &c." Now what does the Governor's mighty defense of himself amount to. Precisely the same as a prisoners' plea of "not guilty," and his thrilling assertions of innocence. What the people want, and what they are in a temper to demand of public servants now is a clear, clean record. It is to the record they look. Gov. Noyes' denunciation of the Enquirer has become stale, and his pronouncement of the charges "false as hell," has long since become familiar to the pious and good. His elegant and classic defense we have no doubt sent a thrill through the Editor of the Register, and he at once hurried to his sanctum to inform the waiting public, that Gov. Noyes had completely refuted the serious and damaging charges of the Enquirer. It is peculiarly unfortunate that the Enquirer will keep the charges standing, and as a proof of their genuine foundation, will keep printing facsimile Court records, for as the campaign progresses, the Governor will be compelled to add to his choice stock of expletives, and may add damnation to his defense. At any rate he must swear harder than he did here.

If he would accept a kindly suggestion at our hands, we would remark, that as the campaign has some time yet to run, he might save the use of some cuss-words if he would prove his innocence from the records. They must be as available to him as to the Editor of the Enquirer. A red flag shaken at a bull could not make the bovine more frantic, or a burr under a horses tail make the equine more antic than the valient Governor becomes every time he hears the rustle of an Enquirer. He tears passion to tatters, he howls, bellows, paws the ground, throws dirt and — well, pronounces the charges "false as hell," and of course an assertion of that kind, fortified by the reputation of a politician in campaign times for veracity, settles the case forever, and thrills little Editors wonderfully. Stop Enquirer printing these records, they are false. Stop charging salary grab upon the Governor. Republican officials do not grab salaries, and even if Noyes, as Probate Judge, did grab—it is an old grab, and he is not fighting this campaign on old issues. The little boys' defense when his mother snatches him up for tearing his pants, always is, they were tore last week. It is strang when the charges reach back three and one half years, that the public press should feel the least inclination to take a candidate over

their knees. When the defence is so thrilling, why not let it thrill.

Untruthful.

The Eaton Register says we are unfair in our quotations on Morton in regard to the salary steal, and also that "we know that every Republican Editor not only condemns the steal but demands the repeal of the law." If the Eaton Register will name a single Republican Editor that has said one word against the President, who made this villainous lobbey a law and pocketed \$50,000 by it, then we will acknowledge we are unfair. Every Republican Convention have "Resolved" their confidence in the President, when he is the greatest scoundrel among the batch. Now for Gov. Morton's position on the salary steal, who seems to have gained the respect and admiration of all the Radical Editors in the State, notwithstanding his rottenness and corruption, and who held his amount of the back grab subject to his order until after he came into Ohio stumping it for Noyes. The salary grab bill was amended in the Senate and passed that body on the 30th of January, and was sent back to the House the next day, where it remained until February 24th, just one week before the expiration of Congress, when Gen. Butler moved an amendment making the pay of Congressmen \$7,500 per annum, to operate retroactively so as to include the members of the Forty-Second Congress. This amendment, after being changed by substituting \$6,500 for \$7,500, was adopted. The amendment being reported to the Senate, that body proceeded to consider it the same day, whereupon Mr. Edmunds moved to strike out all of it after the provision for the salary of the President. The vote on the motion was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Boreman, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cassery, Chandler, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Pratt, Sherman, Thurman, Wilson and Wright—20.

Nays—Messrs. Ames, Bayard, Blair, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Fenton, Ferry, of Michigan, Flannegan, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Machen, MORTON, Norwood, Nye, Pool, Ramsey, Ransom, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Spencer, Stevenson, Stewart, Trumbull, Vickers and West—38.

Absent—Messrs. Alsorn, Anthony, Ferry of Connecticut, Hitchcock, Johnston, Osborne, Patterson, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Scott, Sprague, Stockton, Sumner, Sipton and Winom—15.— [Congressional Globe, 2,047.

Here we find Senator Morton voting for the salary grab, instead of condemning it as the Eaton Register says he did. But this is not all. Senator Morton, the "right bower" of Gov. Noyes, was in favor of a larger salary grab. Here is his precise language on the subject, taken from the Congressional Globe:

"If I am to have the name of having my salary increased; I want it substantially increased; I want it increased in such a way as to amount to something. The increase here, giving \$6,500 for salary in lieu of mileage, stationery and newspapers, would be an increase to me of about \$800. I prefer to let it stand as it is, rather than to have such a change as that makes. Mr. President, if we are to increase our salaries, let us make it a substantial and reasonable increase. I prefer to leave this question to some future session of Congress."— [Globe, 2,047.

"Oh, yes; I hope we shall increase the salary of the President anyhow. If that is not done within two days, it cannot be done for four years under the Constitution."

It thus appears that Mr. Morton sneered at an addition to the salary, though that addition was fully up to the average of mechanical and agricultural labor throughout the country. He wanted a "substantial increase," and thought it trifling with his dignity to propose \$6,500 instead of the \$5,000 he was then receiving. He favored a postponement therefore until a more opportune

time to carry out his views. Now let the reader judge whether we have been "unfair" in charging Senator Morton, the champion of Gov. Noyes, with encouraging this salary grab, or whether the Register is untruthful in denying it. Their promise of a repeal of the law amounts to nothing, and the only way to correct the evil is to vote the party out of power that is responsible for such scoundrelism. Every vote against Gov. Noyes will be one against this infamous swindle, and every vote for him will be one endorsing it.

Professions vs. Practice.

If protestations of reform and retrenchment made at political conventions had any value, the Republican party, instead of being corrupt and rotten, would be pure and sound. All the platforms for a decade past abound in the best sort of professions, and what is somewhat remarkable, they have grown stronger in proportion as the party has grown weaker in their observance. Take a single conspicuous example by way of illustration.

At the Philadelphia Convention in June, 1872, which renominated Gen. Grant, the following resolution was one of the most prominent in the series of eighteen, constituting a declaration of Republican principles.

"Sixth—We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people."

It might reasonably be supposed from the terms of this resolution that it was intended to deprecate an odious wrong committed by the opposing party, and to arrest a spoliation which the Republicans condemned. The truth is that the very men who concocted this strong censure for effect were either personally guilty, or complicated through confederates, of the acts which they thus pretended to denounce. The Republicans have had uncontrolled possession of every department of the Government since 1861. During a large part of that period of twelve years they had majorities of two-thirds in both branches of Congress.

They donated absolutely to railroad corporations and for other purposes, nearly three hundred millions of acres of the best public lands. They originated and have continued that corrupt system which resulted in Credit Mobiliery and other robbery equally criminal. They have legislated and made treaties with Indians designed to be broken, by which scores of millions of the remaining domain will be grabbed by organized rings. Under their policy and the operation of the Interior Department thousands of honest settlers have been plundered of their rights.

Yet after squandering and stealing the public domain in this way until the great bulk of good land is gone, the thieves in Congress and the wire-pullers who carried these jobs through had the effrontery to resolve that "We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies." After they were gorged and there was nothing more to steal, then they suddenly put on an air of virtue. Having stolen the Horse they honestly proposed to lock the stable door.

When the salary steal was before the Senate on the first of last March, Mr. Wright of Iowa, one of the few Senators of the majority who resisted it, said:

"If there is any one thing to which the party I belong to is committed more than another, it is economy in the administration of the Government. We went to the people of this nation upon that as a part of our platform. The people of this nation had a right to believe that we were honest, and now the first opportunity that we have to give evidence of that honesty, we propose to increase the salary of every leading officer in this nation."

"All over this land there is a complaint of taxation, and want, and suffering. Every day the cry comes to us from the people. I say therefore we are untrue to the pledges we have made to the

people, we are untrue to the people themselves, if we at this time by this general bill undertake to increase salaries.

"There never was a time yet but that good men throughout the land have sought these places at the salaries fixed by the law. Good men will continue to seek them. No better men will seek them if you double the salaries now or at any other time hereafter."

This was the language of an upright Republican. He foresaw the danger of breaking solemn pledges, and sought by an earnest appeal to avoid it. But he pleaded in vain. His political friends mocked at such verbiage, defied public opinion, and passed the grab over every form of remonstrance. And now when they are called upon to confront constituents whom they thus spurned and outraged, the associates and emissaries of these plunderers call conventions and pass resolutions just as they did at Philadelphia. And they expect the people who time and again have been duped and defrauded by such knavery to submit their necks once more to the yoke of deception. Will the tax-ridden and oppressed farmers of this county, who, in their Grauges, have been denouncing monopolies and corruption, vote for Noyes and his rotten and depraved friend Morton, who voted for this swindle, and the other who is equally as bad, because he is defending the administration that made it a law. We shall see.

WM. ALLEN was a Senator of the United States in 1841. On the 4th of March Congress adjourned, on the 5th an extra session was called for the purpose of confirming nominations. The Senators decided that they were entitled to constructive mileage. There were two Senators who did not believe they were entitled to that mileage. They were John A. Dix and Wm. Allen.

Though legally entitled to the money, Allen believed he was not honestly entitled to it, and he turned it over to the U. S. Treasury. William Allen, the farmers' candidate for Governor of Ohio, is an honest man.

The Republican press and platform talk of reform within their own party. This has been the talk for years, and yet year after year the same old story of theft, embezzlement and corruption is enacted. With such corrupt leaders as Butler, Morton, Bingham, Colfax, Cameron, Chandler, Caldwell, Harlan, Pomeroy, Paterson, Tom Murphy and Grant, there can be no reform within that party. They are not fellows to bring about reform, when rascality plays into their hands so well. The rank and file of the Republican party mean to be honest, but the office-holders pack the Conventions and select bad men to fill the offices, and the people are compelled to vote for them, and thus the Credit Mobiliery steals and Salary Grabs are enacted and corruption holds its uninterrupted sway. If the people would condemn these excesses, they must do so by their votes. The re-election of Noyes for Governor, this fall, would be an indorsement of all the rascalities that have been exposed during the past year.

The campaign in Ohio, in some portions of the State, is quite lively. Judge Thurman is making effective speeches in Southern Ohio, while Hon. B. Burns and others are addressing good meetings in the Northern portion of the State. The Democrats are very sanguine that they will poll a largely increased vote compared with that of the last State election.

An interesting controversy is now pending between Ex-President Johnson and Joseph Holt as to the degree of the responsibility incurred by each in the murder of Mrs. Surratt. It is admitted that a murder was committed. The question now is, who was the perpetrator.

The election of Wm. Allen will give Ohio a great and good Governor.

Our rambling President, who wanted an increase of salary to pay traveling expenses, we suppose, has received a very decided vote of censure from the Minnesota farmers. They think that in a republic, salaries should not be made so large as to make office-holding attractive; and they passed a resolution declaring unfit for a position of public trust any man who aided and abetted in the passage of the grab bill, or derived any benefit from its provisions. Now the largest beneficiary of that bill has been Grant himself; though the weight of his shield falls upon the shoulders of Ben Butler. The President is therefore the true target; and if the Minnesota farmers let fly at random, they always want to shut their eyes when they take aim.

If the people of this State choose Noyes for Governor after the exposures which have been made of his conduct as Probate Judge, from 1867 to 1870, there is no use of seeking a reform in the political and personal stealings of the day. The worst robberies of the people of which we have an account have been honest compared to the illegal fees of Noyes of fifteen cents a name for copying old indexes, when it should only have been one-fifth of a cent per word. Noyes received by these fraudulent charges \$13,000 back pay, when it should only have been \$1,000. If this passes for nothing what would arouse the people?

The New York Sun, in speaking of the personal efforts made by Grant to secure the passage of the Salary Steal Bill, says:

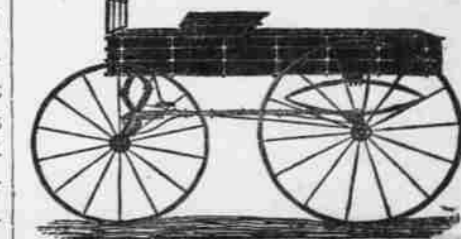
"Those familiar with the history of this infamous legislation know there was a private understanding by which only the principal functionaries of the government and Congress were to be benefited. The design was to create a sort of official aristocracy. The movement originated in the interest of the President and was persistently urged by him on all occasions as a necessity. There are numbers of Republican Senators and Representatives, and some Democrats of easy virtue, who can speak from personal experience on this subject. It was the only policy which the President constantly pressed, and with a zeal like that which he manifested on behalf of the San Domingo job in which he is now known to have had a contingent stake of a pecuniary nature."

Gen. E. S. McCook, who was assassinated by a man named Wintermute, at Yankton, Dakota, was one of the three surviving brothers of the famous McCook family. Gen. Robert L. McCook met a like fate, having been assassinated by guerrillas, in Tennessee, in 1862. The younger one, Charles, fell at the first battle of Bull Run; General Daniel McCook was mortally wounded at Kennesaw Mountain, on the Sherman campaign, and the father, Major George McCook, was killed at Buffington's Island, on the Ohio river, while fighting the Morgan raiders.—The two surviving brothers are Col. Geo. W. McCook, of Steubenville, and General Alex. McDowell McCook, of the regular army.

The Rads do not want Senator Allen in the State House as Governor, with power to look into their transactions in Ohio for the ten or twenty years past. Men in Ohio, poor a few years since, have become immensely rich while contracting and holding office under the State. The Rads dread inquiry. All sorts of frivolous objections are made to Mr. Allen; but the real one is they dislike him for his unswerving integrity and purity of character.

SENATOR MORTON is a diseased sinner, a hypocrite and a villain. It was Morton who increased the salary bill from \$6,500 to \$7,500. This Republican saint was imported into Ohio, to aid in electing Noyes Governor this fall, and opened the campaign at Athens, with a defense of the salary thieves. The party who would import such a scoundrel to this State, to teach the people their duty, should be defeated at the polls for their insolence and robberies.

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Is a three-spring wagon intended for general purposes, where a light wagon is required. It makes a very neat

Business Wagon

Is suitable for both farmers and groce. and excels as a SEWING MACHINE WAGON, Being lighter than the ordinary kind, and is made of the best quality of material throughout and

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He warrants all his work to be just what he recommends it, and sells at low assay shop in town—Repairing done on short notice, and custom made work of every description, always on hand for sale cheap.

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DRUGGISTS!

DRUGGISTS!

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Carpenters Tools, &c. which they have purchased Directly from the Manufacturers and Importers.

Special Inducements!

In that line. They have also added largely to their stock of

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And claim to have the largest and best supply ever kept in one house in Eaton, and invite the trading public to

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May 1, 1873—ft.

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