

# The Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

ANOTHER "kid glove" nomination.

It is Porter instead of whisky Straight.

ANOTHER iceberg floating around for the Democratic party to smash to pieces.

WHISKY Straight was what they thirsted for, but the Postoffice ring had ordered Porter.

GARFIELD is said to be worth from \$15,000 to \$25,000. Oakes Ames gave him \$320, and De Golyer \$5,000; total \$5,320. That much is a matter of record; the remainder is to be figured out.

It is said that Mr. Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, acknowledges privately that Garfield is already defeated. We felt sure that the gallant cavalier of Cincinnati journalism really held this opinion, but supposed that he would keep it to himself.

THE Republican papers are endeavoring to draw attention to the fact that Mr. Garfield is a "Christian statesman." A genuine Christian statesman is a grand and noble being, but Garfield belongs to the same type that Schuyler Colfax represented, and the people have lost confidence in that particular brand.

The Republican party had better keep its mouth very close as to love for the soldier. Colonel Straight was sacrificed yesterday to a "stay-at-home," while General Hascall's name was fairly biased in Convention simply because he opposed "imperialism" and a third term. On the depth of sammon in Radicalism.

The night before the Republican State Convention a delegate said:

If Porter is nominated it will be another Blue Jeans vs. Harrison campaign. We want no kid glove campaign. Straight is a fighter, and will take a B. of a fight to beat Landers. The fight has got to be aggressive on our part.

That is about the size of it. It will be another "Blue Jeans vs. Harrison campaign"—only more so.

Every young man in America who studies the life of James A. Garfield can find an inspiration. He can see the possibilities that are in the reach of every man, even though poverty and a hard struggle are his inheritance. A self-made man, when well made, is the truest specimen of manhood.—Inter-Ocean.

Every young man in America who studies the life of Judas Iscariot can find an inspiration up to the time that for thirty pieces of silver he betrayed Christ. Every young man in America who studies the life of Benedict Arnold can find an inspiration up to the time that, for British gold and a commission in the British army, he turned traitor to his country; and every young man in America may find an inspiration in the life of James A. Garfield up to the time when he accepted a bribe from Oakes Ames, and sold himself to De Golyer for \$5,000. With these transactions there is not much inspiration left in the life of Garfield, unless it be to inspire an ambition for infamous notoriety.

The Radical papers should have quoted more largely from the peculiar endorsement that Don Platt gave Mr. Garfield. Here is a few sentences from the eccentric cavalier, referring to the Credit Mobilier candidate for the Presidency:

Politically, he is about as dishonest a specimen as we have, and God knows that is saying much. He sins against the light of his own sunlight intellect and conscience. Eaten up with the corroding poison of political ambition, he sells himself not only to his party, but to that money power lying back of and under, yet all seeing, controls its destiny. A free-trader from conviction, he is the pulpit advocate of protection on record; and recognizing the sorrowful fact, as he himself has stated it, that corporations are above law and lawful control, he sells out to the soulless combinations. We can date the day, almost the hour, when Garfield, realizing that to succeed he must succumb, and so bid a last farewell to all the pride, pomp and circumstance of noble independence.

THE Albany Evening Journal says: "It is true that General Garfield was assigned \$2,000 of the stock of the Credit Mobilier; it is true that he received some dividends upon his investment, but there is nothing in the transaction which impeaches his integrity." The Journal, however, differs very materially in its estimate of what it takes to impeach the integrity of Mr. Garfield from the estimate made by a Convention of Republicans which met in the gentleman's District just after the Credit Mobilier swindle had been exposed. That Convention declared, among other things:

That we further arraign and denounce him for his corrupt connection with the Credit Mobilier, for his false denials thereof before his constituents, for his perjured denial thereof before a Committee of his peers in Congress, for fraud upon his constituents in circulating among them a pamphlet purporting to set forth the auditing of said Committee and the evidence against him, which in fact material portions thereof were omitted and garbled.

Bear in mind that this declaration was made by Republicans, and not by Democrats.

## GARFIELD AND COLFAX.

The outcome of the Chicago Republican Convention was not a mountain in labor, and the product was not a mouse. It was the Republican party in labor and it brought forth a candidate something greater than a mouse, and something infinitely less than an honest man. This was not strange; indeed, it was in accord with the eternal fitness of things. Thorns do not produce grapes, and figs are not the fruit of thistles. Buzard's do not lay eagle's eggs, nor do Republican Conventions, where passion is blended with politeness, where hell-born hates hobnob with venality, where all moral diseases find expression in yells, hisses and howls that defy description, put forth men for candidates who are not by their practices worthy of such a parentage. Garfield is worthy of Chicago, and the Republican Convention is worthy of Garfield. A party that has produced more bad men and bad measures than any other that has ever had an existence could not have done otherwise than produce a candidate bearing its own moral deformities. The Republican party had produced the Louisiana liars; it had warmed into life a J. Madison Wells, a Babcock, a Belknap, a Judas Bradley and a host of others equally unclean; it had created an army of thieves. It had debauched

every department of the Government; it had debauched truth and exalted perjury; it had beat down Constitutions, trampled upon law, bayoneted Legislatures and reversed the will of the American people; it had made Colfax Vice President, Robeson Secretary of the Navy, Laundauet Williams Attorney General, and a hundred or more equally execrable villain Federal officials, and was, therefore, ready to nominate Garfield. Colfax, though by no means alone in the infamy of his record, had been, by a combination of felonies, lifted somewhat higher than his associates in crime, and the Chicago Convention, in the frenzy of its madness, concluded to set up Garfield as a historical companion of Colfax. It is, therefore, eminently proper to draw a parallel between these two notorious Republicans. This has been done, and well done, by the New York Sun—so well done that we reproduce the exhibit in another column. The charges against Garfield can not be brushed aside and silenced; they must be met and shown to be groundless. The New York Herald, in commenting upon them, says:

If the Sun's charges are proved General Garfield is not fit to be President. They are so utterly damaging, if true, that we reproduce the Sun's statement in another part of this paper. The parallel which the Sun draws between the case of Mr. Colfax and that of Mr. Garfield is forcible and striking, and tends to show that the alleged Colfax is an injured man, if Garfield is innocent. They had the same amount of Credit Mobilier stock assigned them; they alike denied that they had received any; the denials of both were rebutted by strong evidence; but one of them has been seventeen years in disgrace and the other is nominated for the Presidency. If the overwhelming ruin of Colfax is just it behooves the friends of General Garfield to show how their cases differ. We are willing to judge of Mr. Garfield's defense with the same candor and impartiality as if the accusation were new, and as if we had never pronounced a strong opinion against him. But the fact that the charge is old does not absolve him from the necessity of refuting it.

The grounds of defense thus far offered by his supporters are as damaging as the original accusation. They try to belittle it by saying that it is raked up from the past. Do they really think that if General Garfield was corrupt eighteen years ago that is no reason why he should not be elected President now? What is of real consequence is not whether the charges are old, but whether they are true. If true they are as fatal a bar to his election as if the offense had been committed yesterday. Would Colfax be a fit candidate because so much time has elapsed since his exposure?

The Herald, which professes to be the friend of Garfield, points out the fact that any reference to the feeling of friendship manifested by his immediate constituents will not answer the demand until it is known whether they "acquitted or condoned" his crime. Certain it is that he lost immensely in his District—about 6,000 votes. The fact that he took but \$320, which his indiscreet friends regard as too contemptible to make a noise about, does not meet the requirement. He took it as a bribe, and the smaller the bribe the more contemptible the bribe taker. The people must understand this case fully. It is vital. The Republican party has put forth a bribe-taker as a candidate for President. It is an insult to the American people. The Cincinnati Gazette admits Garfield's degradation by saying:

Oakes Ames allotted \$1,000 of Credit Mobilier stock to James A. Garfield. In point of fact Garfield never subscribed for it; never paid for it; never received it; but there was a dividend upon the stock so held by Ames amounting to \$320, which Ames said he paid to Garfield, which we suppose he did, and that was all he received, and all that any one pretended he had received. Garfield denied that he had subscribed for the stock, and technically he was correct; but it would have been better had he told the whole story if it was true that Ames had allotted to and held for him \$1,000 of the stock.

It would be difficult for the Gazette to place Garfield in a more humiliating position before the country, and still the Gazette remarks that "the Democrats are welcome to all the capital they can make out of their effort to explode this burnt powder second time." The powder, unfortunately for Garfield, has not been burnt—but the fire is getting fearfully close to it. His friends are sadly indiscreet, and as the New York Herald remarks, "will damage him irretrievably if he leaves his case in their hands much longer. They have inflicted so much injury already that it will require all his skill to throw their blunders into the shade."

## STRAIGHT'S DEFEAT—PORTER.

Colonel Straight was the Sentinel's candidate for the Radical nomination, and to-day we acknowledge the defeat of our champion—the gallant Colonel. We have, during the canvass, taken occasion to criticize the Colonel's political course, but at the same time have admired the grit and pluck manifested by him in striving for the nomination. He is a gentleman of a big heart, with many noble qualities and generous impulses, and if we mistake not, the Republican party has slaughtered the strongest champion among the various candidates ambitious to be the nominee. Colonel Straight made an excellent and creditable canvass for the nomination. We warned him a few days since of the unscrupulous ring forces which were at work against him here in the city. As rapidly as the delegates arrived, the flood-gates of abuse and vituperation were opened against Colonel Straight by these ring forces, and we doubt very much whether his worst political enemies upon the Democratic side could have given currency to so much bitter speech during the entire campaign, should he have been nominated. He was cruelly and disgracefully pursued to the very doors of the Convention, and then inhumanly butchered inside, to the savage delight and wild cheerings of a set of political savages.

The Convention threw away at least 5,000 votes by sacrificing Colonel Straight to the demands of the Indianapolis Radical Ring and substituting Mr. Porter. The Colonel would have made a red hot canvass. As it is we expect a very cool breeze. Mr. Porter, to be sure, is highly respectable—quite as much of an iceberg, in his way, as Charles Francis Adams. He will arrange a canvass of the kid glove description—very like the one given us by General Ben Harrison in 1876, and it will prove to the Republican party quite as disastrous, if not more so. He is too much of a magnate—too aristocratic to secure a very

enthusiastic following among the plain, unpretentious old-fashioned farmers, or even the stalwart agricultural Counties, and in such Counties as Hendricks, Morgan, Montgomery, Putnam, Bartholomew, Grant and Howard, we have an idea that he will run easily and disastrously behind his ticket. Colonel Straight would have made a much more aggressive canvass against Mr. Landers. As it stands, Mr. Landers will defeat Mr. Porter with more ease than Governor Williams did Ben Harrison.

Mr. Porter can hardly be considered an Indian. He left the State for Washington three years ago to accept a handsome paying position under Hayes. He knows but little of the interests and tastes of our people. The manners, air and surroundings of Washington City are doubtless more in accordance with his aristocratic feelings and tendencies than the homely, unpretentious habits and customs of our people. The nomination can not be regarded as a strong one. Mr. Landers' majority will be much larger than that which Governor Williams obtained over Harrison. The nomination was simply a triumph over Colonel Straight, and hardly made with any reference to, or hope of defeating Mr. Landers.

## GARFIELD AND CHICAGO TRIBUNE WHITE-WASH.

The Chicago Tribune is making a heroic effort to exonerate Mr. Garfield from the Credit Mobilier mire. It publishes extracts from the report of the rascality, and then coolly says:

And that is the whole story told by the Investigating Committee. The whole variance between Ames and Garfield was as to whether Ames paid him \$320 or whether Ames loaned him \$300. In either case Ames declares that Garfield never received any stock or certificates, nor any dividends which the stock earned from 1867 to 1873.

Now, let us see whether Ames made such a declaration. Here is Ames' memorandum of his account with Mr. Garfield:

J. A. G.	To ten shares stock Credit Mobilier of America	Dr.
1868.	Interest.....	\$1,000 00
June 19.	To cash.....	47 00
		\$1,047 00
1868.	By dividend bonds, Union Pacific Railroad \$1,000 at 80 per cent., less 20 per cent.....	\$775 00
June 17.	By dividend collected for your account.....	603 00
		\$1,378 00

Garfield, in his testimony, said: Mr. Ames never gave or offered to give me any stock or other valuable thing as a gift. I once asked and obtained from him, and afterward repaid to him, a loan of \$300; that amount is the only valuable thing I ever received from or delivered to him.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

Schuyler Colfax told this same lie, and it ruined him. Ames, in the following testimony, denies that Garfield ever paid him back the "loan."

Question—Has that \$320 ever been paid to you? Answer—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Have you any belief that it ever has?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you ever loan General Garfield \$300?

A.—Not to my knowledge, except that he calls this a loan.

Q.—You do not call it a loan? A.—I did not at that time. I am willing it should go to suit him.

Q.—What we want to get at is the exact truth. A.—I have told the truth in my statement.

Q.—When you paid him \$320, did he understand that he borrowed that money from you?

A.—I do not suppose so.

This settles the matter. Mr. Garfield was in the same boat with Colfax, and poor Colfax long ago acknowledged that it swamped him.

## CLIPPINGS.

We have only one candidate for the Presidency, and that candidate is Thomas A. Hendricks.—Huntville (Texas) Item.

A GARFIELD compliment from the Springfield Republican: "He is not of the staidness and irreproachable integrity of Edmunds."

SENATOR KERNAN says that the nomination of Garfield throws Thurman, Jewett and Payne out of the race on the Democratic side.

A FARRINGTON contemporary observes that Grant, Cameron, Conkling and Logan met at Chicago the morning after the nomination of Garfield, and, after a brief council of war, took a recess until 1881.

The Baltimore Gazette correctly states that Garfield's nomination has conferred an inestimable boon upon the Democracy in rendering anything like lukewarmness or disaffection in the Southern States, where they were said to exist, an impossibility."

INDEPENDENT papers like the New York Herald and the Philadelphia Times are opposing Garfield by demanding that he clear himself of the charges against his honesty. That class of papers seems to insist upon the performance of impossibilities.

THE Boston Herald says: "There is no reason why General Arthur should be any more popular in New York State than Governor Cornell, as they are, essentially, politicians of the same stamp, and if his nomination was intended to arouse enthusiasm among those who hold the balance of power, it was a lamentable instance of misguided judgment."

## Garfield's War Record.

December 14, 1861—Enlisted as Colonel.  
December 17, 1861—Made Brigade Commander for gallant services as a politician.  
January 14, 1862—Attacked an inferior force under Humphrey Marshall, and routed it without loss to either side.  
June, 1862—Joined to army of observation before Corinth.  
July and August, 1862—Doing hospital duty.  
September, 1862—A member of the Fitz John Porter Court Martial.  
October and November, 1862—Running for Congress in Ohio.  
January to November, 1863—Holding a comfortable position on Kosciuszko's staff.  
December 5, 1863—Resigned.  
December 7, 1863—Entered Congress.

C. M. and C. H. [Albany Argus.]

These are not the initials of the Republican candidates. They are the initials of what they stand for—Credit Mobilier and Custom House. The career of Garfield is the one of Arthur in the other, is not what honest men desire to reward with the highest offices in the gift of the people.

## The Fraud Issue.

General Garfield was a member of the Electoral Commission. He voted Florida and Louisiana to Hayes when he knew they went for Mr. Tilden. He has several beautiful defenses for doing so. The trouble is that none of these defenses meets the fact that he knew the vote was indefensible.

## THEY SQUIM.

The Radical Press Defending the Garfield Credit Mobilier Swindle.

That ancient and respectable daily newspaper, the Advertiser, of Boston, which could not countenance James G. Blaine because of his corruption, professes to be satisfied of the purity of James A. Garfield's character. And it is the first Republican newspaper, so far as we know, that has undertaken to defend his Credit Mobilier record. It prints every word which the Advertiser has to say on this point:

It is sufficient to say, in answer, that General Garfield's connection with the Credit Mobilier was a matter of investigation, which brought in a resolution to expel Mr. Oakes Ames and Mr. James Brooks, did not even suggest a course of action against Garfield. Not only was his alleged offense not proved, but his innocence was established as a fact as a negative can be made sure. Mr. Hoar, who presided over the Convention, was a member of the Poland Committee, and General Hawley was one of the most active promoters of the investigation. Both the gentlemen are earnestly and enthusiastically in favor of General Garfield as a candidate. Neither of them would be so if he believed that the least smelt of corruption attached to his garments; and there is not, and his slanders know there is not.

The first specification in the Advertiser's defense of Garfield is that General Garfield did solemnly deny connection with the business. His denial was made in the most solemn form which men have devised for the protection of justice against falsehood. In the name of God, and with the penalties for perjury built into the charge. A Republican Committee of Congress heard the evidence of his corruption and saw the written proof; and having heard and seen, they declared that he did agree to receive Credit Mobilier stock, and that he did receive a dividend from the same. Let the Advertiser, if it dare print side by side Garfield's sworn denial and the following final judgment of the Republican Committee which tried him:

Agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. He received the 80 per cent. dividend in bonds, and sold them for 97 per cent., and also received the 60 per cent. cash dividend, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$320. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant at Arms.

The investigation, which brought in a resolution to expel Mr. Oakes Ames and Mr. James Brooks, did not even suggest a course of action against Garfield. To the everlasting disgrace of the Republican party and of the Republicans on the Poland Committee, that also is true. Having tried him, convicted him, and put him on record as a bribe taker and a perjurer, his personal friends and political associates allowed him to escape some of the consequences of his offenses. But what a defense of Garfield is that!

He agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. He received the 80 per cent. dividend in bonds, and sold them for 97 per cent., and also received the 60 per cent. cash dividend, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$320. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant at Arms.

Finally, the Advertiser is convinced that the whole matter was a fraud, and the judgment of the Republican Committee a libel, for the grotesque reason that Senator Hoar and General Hawley "are earnestly and enthusiastically in favor of General Garfield as a candidate, and neither of them would be so if he believed there was the least smelt of corruption about his garments."

This is the sort of defense that will elect the man whom the Democrats choose next week to run against Garfield, the convicted bribe taker and perjurer.

## Blaine and Garfield.

[New York Sun.]

We invite the attention of the more thoughtful and high-minded Republicans to a comparison of the two candidates. It is of interest to them at this time.

By this description of Republicans we mean that numerous and influential wing of the party which makes concessions to principle and decorum, even in politics. These are the Republicans who have been disgusted with the scandals of Grantism; who have made an effort to preserve their self-respect, although at the expense of the machine and the machine candidates; who, as a rule, opposed the third term; and who, almost to a man, opposed the nomination of Mr. Blaine in 1876, and again in 1880, the ground being that his personal character rendered him unfit to receive their votes for President.

If Mr. Blaine could have convinced these Republicans that his record was unstained, that the suspicions of corruption in his career as a Congressman were unjust, that he could have prevented his nomination at Cincinnati four years ago; nor could anything have defeated him at Chicago last week.

The Republicans whose reluctance to take up with a suspected man wrecked Mr. Blaine's hopes in 1876 and 1880, are now forced by an accidental nomination to consider whether they can give their support to Garfield. The best way, undoubtedly, for them to make up their minds is to measure Garfield's record by the same rule that they have applied to Blaine's.

Mr. Blaine's name, like General Garfield's, appeared in Oakes Ames' memorandum list of Congressmen bribed. He was there set down for thirty shares of stock, while only twenty were allotted to Garfield. Ames was a cool-headed, practical man, who bought and sold as he bought and sold shovels, deliberately, dispassionately, and with a close regard to the market value of the commodity. Mr. Blaine denied, as General Garfield denied, any participation in the business. The investigation came, the truth was dragged from the reluctant lips of Oakes Ames, and the evidence was spread before the people. The report of the Poland Committee in regard to Mr. Blaine's case was as follows:

The Committee find that Mr. Ames had conversation with Mr. Blaine in regard to taking ten shares of the stock, and recommending it as a good investment. Upon consideration, Mr. Blaine concluded not to take the stock, or stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and never did take it, and never paid or received anything on account of it.

But long before the Poland Committee came to this conclusion, the Sun, judging on the evidence, had acquitted Mr. Blaine of corruption. How different was the finding of the Poland Committee in the case of Garfield, who had sworn, like Blaine, that he "never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them."

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The blame and shame which attached to Mr. Blaine at the time of the Credit Mobilier investigation were, however, earned by his office, as Speaker of the House, to shield Garfield and the other convicted bribe-takers from the natural consequences of their crimes.

The blame which General Garfield incurred was the blame of proved guilt; the same was the blame of conviction by his own party associates.

Mr. Blaine's unfortunate reputation rests upon the Mulligan letters. His friends have never admitted his guilt. No Republican Investigating Committee has ever de-

clared him corrupt. No leading Republican newspaper ever called for his expulsion from Congress. He has never been branded a perjurer. Nobody has ever found him taking a bribe of \$5,000 to vote hundreds of thousands into the pockets of Ben Shepherd's ring. And yet the belief that his personal integrity has not always withstood temptation—a belief not established by evidence before a competent tribunal—has been enough to blast his political aspirations, and to shut him out from the office to which he would otherwise have found an easy road.

On the party records Garfield bears to Blaine the relation which a convicted criminal bears to a man laboring under suspicion, and a reputation who still cherishes some anxiety about the purity of their candidates object to Blaine as unfit to be President, what must they think of Garfield when they come to appreciate the approved facts in his case?

## GARFIELD AND THE FRAUD OF '76.

Why Mr. Blackburn Holds that This Will Be the Issue of the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The fever of excitement which was aroused among the politicians here yesterday by the sudden nomination of General Garfield has entirely worn off when the members and staff appeared at the Capitol this morning. A peaceful night's rest had calmed the minds of the Republicans and enabled them to consider the situation with composure. The enthusiasm of the day previous had entirely disappeared, and a feeling of mingled doubt and disappointment was prevalent in the minds of the Republican Congressmen. The party leaders openly avowed their belief that Garfield could beat any Democrat who might be nominated at Cincinnati, but in secret they did not hesitate to say that the nomination was a weak one. The terrible defects in Mr. Garfield's personal record are well known to all of the older members, and they are able to justly appreciate the danger of a defensive campaign in the face of the overwhelming facts.

Mr. Cox opened the ball in the House today by introducing a resolution ordering copies of House Report No. 77, "Party-second Congress, third session, to be reprinted. This report is known as the Poland Report. Mr. Hawley objected, and the resolution went over. But few members were aware of the nature of Mr. Cox's motion. The Democrats appear more delighted with the nomination as time passes. They are confident that a ticket will be nominated at Cincinnati which will sweep the country.

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, said: "The nomination of Garfield is the closing act of the tragedy which makes the House of Representatives a laughing stock. The strikers in Louisiana and South Carolina were rewarded for their services in the electoral frauds of 1876 as soon as Hayes was safely installed in office. Sherman was made Secretary of the Treasury; but fat posts and honors were given to the victorious army-men and other participants in the crime. Garfield alone had not been rewarded. Yesterday his obligation was canceled. If Hayes had been nominated the fraud issue in the next campaign could not have been a stronger. Garfield could plead that he did not steal the Presidency. He was the fence the receiver of stolen goods. Garfield was one of the principal robbers."

The Chinese Question. [San Francisco Special to the New York Herald, June 14.]

As the enthusiasm following the announcement of the nomination of General Garfield spreads away and all parts of the country are heard from, Republicans are very soberly exercised over the coming issue in November. It is understood that General Garfield will in his letter to the Republican party accepting the nomination allude to the Chinese question. His friends are anxious he should be very explicit, for any ambiguity now, added to his Congressional record, as understood, will militate seriously in the campaign. Whatever may be thought of this subject in the East, it is an ultimatum to the candidate for the Presidency. Congress can hope to carry the Pacific States unless he is sound on the Chinese question. Leading Republicans here, fearing the General may be swayed more by New England sentimentalities than by a regard to the material prosperity of the workmen on this Coast, are despondent, and till he is heard from there will be but little preparatory work done on the Pacific Slope. So sensitive are the people here that the Republican press has rushed into the defense of General Garfield before he was well attacked, and, as matters go, danger to the Republican ticket is threatening more to be feared from the weakness of the Republicans than from the strength of the Democrats. The most forcible anti-Chinese writer here is a Republican General, whose record is no less brilliant than General Garfield's own; and to the contrary conclusion of both political parties the Republican nominee can not well afford to be indifferent. Such is the reflex of the opinions of our best citizens.

## A Good and Wholesome Harvest Drink.

Germanantown Telegraph.

As alcoholic drinks have happily long been driven from the harvest fields, there have been various drinks beside water substituted, but scarcely any of them meeting fully the conditions sought for in the way of a wholesome, satisfying beverage. Water, even in all its purity, does not seem to quench the thirst and stimulate the body, as it procures additional perspiration and, through the pores of the skin, passing through a colander, leaving the system exhausted and weak; besides, a drink of cold water, when suffering under a great degree of heat, is dangerous, even at times producing sudden death. Lately in England and elsewhere a drink is prepared by mixing water with a proportion of three or four ounces to a gallon of water. This is found not only to satisfy the thirst better than water or molasses and water, even when tempered with vinegar or other acid, but to produce additional strength of body. Oatmeal produces a peculiar aroma and acts as a stimulant to the surface of the skin as to cause the complete digestion of the liquid. Men employed in an atmosphere of the intensest heat are much comforted with it, and become very fond of it. Hence it is in a measure "vital and drink," possessing only virtues and without any drawbacks whatever.

Just now the time is here to give it a trial, and we shall be glad if at the end of the season those substituting the oatmeal and water will make report as to the results.

## No More of Them.

[Albany Argus.]

The people wanted no more Babcock, no more Belknap, no more Williams, no more Hesse, no more McDonald, no more Leet and Stocking, no more San Domingo Jobs, no more Moses, no more Sawyer, no more Patterson, no more Sanborn, no more Richardson, no more Senatorial bosses—and no more Grant, out of whom these abominations grew as fingers out of the hand. And the people want no more Credit Mobilierism, no more De Golyerism, no more Boss Shepherdom and no more Garfieldism in public affairs.

## Joost de Sane.

[New York Sun.]

An esteemed correspondent in Jersey City proposes the following interesting question: Was not James A. Garfield the Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations in the House of Representatives that reported the salary grab, and was he not a supporter of that infamous measure?

This question must be answered in the affirmative. General Garfield did all that our correspondent mentions. No man is more responsible for that villainy than he.

There is danger for children in every medicine which contains opium in any form, and we therefore cheerfully recommend Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, which is warranted not to contain opiates or anything injurious.

# HEALTH IS WEALTH

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

## RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh strong bone and clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm your bones strong your brain clear and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

## A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a chronic or long-standing disease is truly a victory in the healing art; the reasoning power that clearly discerns defect supplies a remedy; that restores step by step degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and misery, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

## FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Diseases and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

## Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Cures of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald, Erysipelas, Affections of the Lungs, Dropsy, Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blisters, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specific names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The system is stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.</