LAFAYETTE COURIER.

FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1877.

"CHARACTERISTIC."

It looks a little crooked to see the Yamhill Superintendent of Schools account for greenbacks (School money) at 90 cents, while they are selling at 96 or 97 cents in Portland. Shell out old man.--*Bee.*

That chap is one of your honest Radicals, Mr. *Bee.*--*Standard.*

The idea of calling J. H. Carse a Radical sounds exceedingly comical, in Yamhill he has been a candidate on every regular Democratic ticket that has been out since 1870, and we do not believe he ever entertained a political notion that was not originated within the creed of bourbonism. The remark however is truly characteristic of the *Standard*. Its editorials are made up, from day to day, of just such reckless, blundering misstatements.--*Reporter*

Snyde, we hardly thought this of you. Instead of defending an honest official when unjust charges are made, you try to shield the Republican party from the (imagined) disgrace of having in its ranks an honest man like Mr. Carse. Don't be alarmed, you will never have to shield Mr. Carse from charges of corruption, either as a Democrat or Republican.

Mr. Carse has nothing to do with turning over the school money. Mr. Bird the county treasurer has the business to attend to; and although a Republican he is an honest and upright man, against whom there will never be made any charges of corruption. It is true that in the report of the superintendent, it shows that greenbacks were cashed for 90 cents. But this report was made for the year 1876 when greenbacks were only selling at 90 cents in Portland. Mr. Bird sold the greenbacks at the best market figures. The greenbacks which have been paid to the school fund this year are still in the county safe.

HAYES DEFYING THE LAW.

Mr. Hayes should be warned in time lest he fall into the clutches of the law. Hardly six months in power, he is already threatened with imprisonment, fine and disqualification for office. This is even worse than the fate that was at one time hanging over the head of Andrew Johnson; for the latter was threatened only with removal and disqualification to hold Federal offices, while Mr. Hayes seems to be in imminent peril of losing his personal liberty. The crime with which he is charged is—intimidation.

It is alleged that Rutherford B. Hayes conspired with one John Sherman to threaten or intimidate one Alonzo B. Cornell, a citizen of the United States, in the free exercise of his right to hold and enjoy the position of chairman of the Republican State Committee of New York, a right and privilege secured to him by the constitution and laws of the United States. This grave charge, while, if sustained, would expose Mr. Hayes to a fine of not more than five thousand dollars and imprisonment for not more than ten years, besides disqualification to hold office under the general Government, is deliberately made by the Buffalo *Commercial*, one of the foremost Republican journals of the State.

EXTRA SESSION.

It is evident that there is an effort on foot yet to procure the calling of an extra session of the Legislature. It is claimed that two corners of the State Capitol are sinking. T. H. Cann deposited his religious opinion under one corner, and since that time he has changed from a Methodist to a Congregationalist; and hence that corner is not secure. Gilfry deposited under one corner a pebble, which he went all the way to Mount Vernon to get. The pebble is now missing.

The Ohio campaign is not lively, in spite of the efforts of Field Marshal Murat Halstead to make it so. West, the Republican candidate, has been engaged ever since his nomination in a melancholy effort to explain his Communistic utterances on the evening of the Convention. Stanley Matthews is buried miles deep under foolish talk: Gomly has at last sailed for the Sandwich Islands; and, to make matters still more dismal, Father Taft is raising his head from the political tomb to say a few sepulchural words in favor of the remonetization of silver. Most of the campaign work on the Republican side seems to be done by Honest John Sherman, who has recently hinted to the Ohio men in his department that they had better take five days and go home to vote in a quiet, reformed sort of civil service way.

WATKINDS' RESIGNATION.

There seems to be great demand to know just what has become of the letter of W. H. Watkinds, resigning the office of Superintendent of the Penitentiary. It is claimed that the letter contains charges of corruption against Secretary Chadwick. The latter claims that the letter has never been on file, and that he knows nothing of its contents. The circumstances tend to show that the document has been destroyed by Chadwick, or some of his employees, on account of the charges which it makes against the Secretary. It is not very important to know where the original document is, as a "well preserved" copy of it remains for Sunday reading. From the best information we can get, we believe it charges Mr. Chadwick with being a "corrupt bad man;" in that he has received presents for performing official services, for which the State paid him. It also charges him with drawing a warrant upon the treasurer upon the Penitentiary Fund, which had not been allowed or audited by the superintendent, as by law required; and of speculating in public funds.

We do not know whether the charges are true or false. The law presumes that he is innocent until he is proved guilty. We think Mr. Chadwick should "come out of his hole" and deny these charges which have been made in Republican papers, as well as in Mr. Watkinds' letter of resignation. When an officer is gravely charged with malfeasance in office, he owes it to his party to clear up the accusation or resign. It won't do for him to throw himself back, upon his supposed dignity and stand mute. If he is innocent, let him specifically deny each of the charges. The Democratic party has a right to a full and specific account from the person whom they have twice honored by election, and Mr. Chadwick will find that he cannot put down the accusations by a stoic silence. Mr. Watkinds says in a public card that he stands ready to prove all that he has charged Mr. Chadwick with in any court of justice wherever his charges may be brought in question. It is time that Mr. Chadwick was coming to the front. It will not hurt the Democratic party to have this matter investigated, as neither Mr. Watkinds nor Mr. Chadwick is that party. The party has a right to know the facts, and if anybody has been guilty of fraud or corruption let him be thrown overboard.

THE WAR.

Among the many theories put forward in regard to Bismarck's policy with reference to the Turco Russian war, one that attributed to him a foresight of the very result that has followed the conflict of arms. It was said that he thought Turkey able in a defensive war to teach Russia that he, as well as all Europe, had overestimated her offensive strength. He believed that a good set-to between them would leave them both bankrupt in national credit and in a frame of mind sufficiently humble to listen to reason as expounded by Bismarck himself. Whether the German Chancellor had any such notion or not, the war seems to be working itself out in that way, and proving that Russia is the veritable "giant of brass with feet of clay" which has so long been the bugaboo of European statesmen. When the war began a few months ago, after liberally discounting the defensive strength of Turkey and the financial decrepitude of both powers, all Christendom believed that Russia would in one campaign crush her antagonist as a mere egg shell in her hand. When she crossed the Danube, occupied Bulgaria and placed an army south of the Balkans without encountering any resistance worth mentioning. It seemed that the effete Ottoman Empire was falling to pieces like a rope of sand. The Christian provinces welcomed the invader and were ready to place their fighting men under his command. But now, outgeneraled and beaten in battle both in Europe and Asia, the Czar finds himself forced to fortify winter camps on the Danube and drain his empire of resources to hold them. To do this without striking some telling blow to recover lost prestige is to enable the Socialist agitators to put in a winter of very mischevious work among the discontented and suffering *Moujiks* at home, while conquered provinces both in Europe and Asia may seize the opportunity to revolt. A campaign ending thus would present the prowess of Russia in most humiliating contrast with that which Germany displayed in France a few years ago; and we may rest assured that the Czar will fight furiously to retrieve his military prestige before winter sets in. But it is now plain that the Turks have been preparing for this war for years, that they are splendidly armed with superior American weapons, and that they know how to use them. The prospect for a decisive triumph on either side and the probability of a successful intervention by the great Powers, are both more remote now than at any time since the war began. We may therefore with reasonable certainly count on its continuance under such conditions and circumstances as will prolong through one or two more harvests the present dependence of Western Europe upon the American market for breadstuffs and provisions.

SUPERINTENDENT CARSE.

A report has gone the rounds of the press to the effect that the superintendent of schools of this county has accounted for greenbacks at 90 cents when they were worth more. This report is silly. Mr. Carse has nothing to do with the school money, excepting to apportion it as reported to him by our Radical friend, treasurer Bird. The report is untrue of course.

The Senate.

The close state of parties in the Senate actually throws the balance of power into the hands of the carpet baggers, of whom but four remain as a fleeting reminder of their former strength in that body.

Under ordinary circumstances, at the meeting of the Senate on the 15th of October, there would be 39 Republicans, 33 Democrats, and one Independent, Judge Davis of Illinois. Two vacancies from Louisiana and one from South Carolina are contested, and when added to the above numbers, will complete the Senate of 76 members. Owing to the state of his health, Mr. Morton is forbidden to appear; so that, with all others present, the count would stand 38 Democrats, or an apparent majority of 5, exclusive of Judge Davis. Looking back only a few years these figures show a wonderful decline in the long ascendency of the Republican party. It is the more remarkable from the fact that the Senate is a permanent body, of which one third goes out every two years. Transient causes cannot, therefore, be assigned for this great change. The true cause is, the country has lost confidence in the party which is responsible for the prodigality, corruption, public plunder, and demoralization which have produced the existing general distress.

Until the 4th of March, 1879, the Republicans will hold two Senators in each of the following 14 States: California, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin; and one Senator in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina--39 in all. Mr. Morton, whose condition is precarious, and Mr. Patterson, who is likely to be expelled, are both included in this count.

It will be observed that the Republican strongholds are in five New England States, and nine Northwestern States—some of the latter by only a feeble and passing grip. California has just discarded Sargent, which takes one State from the column, and others will be apt to follow the example, if the falling off in Maine has any significance. The Democrats hold two Senators in each of the following 12 States: Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; and one Senator in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Oregon, and Pennsylvania--33 in all.

Twenty four Senators will go out on the 4th of March, 1879, and without speculating upon probabilities, there are certain data to determine the political complexion of the body on that day. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, South Carolina, and California will surely elect Democrats in place of Spencer, Dorsey, Conover, Patterson, and Sargent. The chances are that Patterson will be in the penitentiary or beyond the seas, long before the time fixed for his regular departure from the Senate. Deduct these five votes from the full Republican column of 29, and add them to the Democratic side, and the result would be 34 Republicans, 38 Democrats, and one Independent; or supposing Judge Davis to act with the Republicans, which is an unwarranted assumption, then the Democratic majority would be three clear.

There remains only to be considered the factor of the three vacancies from Louisiana and South Carolina. No doubt exists as to the legal right of the three Democratic claimants from those States, and the probability is they will be admitted without any serious or prolonged controversy. The enforced absence of Mr. Morton will be a severe blow to the aspirations of Kellogg and his colleague, for no other Senator will espouse their cause as they would have done. An effort may be possibly made by Mr. Howe and others of his stamp to resist the inevitable, but it will be weak and must fail, for at the very worst, the Democrats are strong enough, without counting allies ready to volunteer, to prevent any accession from these vacancies to the side of their opponents.

Outside, and not taken into the above account at all, Indiana, Illinois, Nevada, New York, Oregon, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, are among the doubtful States to elect Senators for 1879. It will not be pretended that the Republicans will carry them all, and if they did, the result already given would not be changed. Every vote gained from them will increase the Democratic majority. The other States to elect are pronounced for one side or the other, and therefore are not disputed.

The four carpet baggers are in a dissatisfied state of mind, and would like to make a bargain with the Democrats for dividing the spoils. By separating from the Republicans and going over to their opponents, they could elect all the officers and get possession of the entire patronage of that body. Overtures have been made to this effect, but the responses has not been encouraging. The gain of a few officers would be but little in comparison with the loss of moral prestige from a corrupt and disgraceful alliance. Therefore, the organization of the Senate will stand unchanged until the 4th of March, 1879.--*Sun.*

Those patriots who think to investigate the alleged delinquency of an official, are referred to the conduct of Samuel J. Tilden and Chas. O'Connor in New York. The former was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of New York and led and managed the prosecution of the Tweed Ring. It made Tilden Governor of the Empire State, and elected him President. Tweed, and all of his corruptionists said it would hurt the party. If a party cannot stand an investigation of the act of its officials it does not deserve to succeed.

Osman Pasha.

The identity of Osman Pasha bids fair to be as perplexing a problem as that of the author of the Junius letters. Americans claim the name for Dr. Clay Crawford, and the Turkish legation reports that the Marshal was born in Asia Minor of Mussulman parents. It is left for a Jewish newspaper published in Pesth to give a more detailed portrait of the hero of Plevna. According to this authority Osman Pasha was born in Hungary of Jewish parents named Wolf. On attaining his majority he changed his name to Farkas. He participated in the revolution of 1848, and after the subjection of Hungary he fled to Turkey and adopted the Mohammedan faith. His great powers as a linguist attracted the notice of the Sultan's household officers, and after a brief sojourn he was named a professor in the military school at Constantinople. His course in that capacity gave such high satisfaction that he was soon charged with the superintendance of the education of the Sultan's children. During the Crimean war he conducted all the correspondence between the Turkish, French, and English armies, and on the conclusion of peace the Sultan raised him to the dignity of a Pasha, when he assumed the name of Osman. In the early part of the struggle precipitated by the Montenegrins upon Turkey he was given an important post, and was once captured by a body of irregular soldiers in the mountains of Montenegro. This statement is confirmed by his brother Bernard Wolf, who is at present a leading member of the Jewish synagogue in Pesth, and who says he is in the constant receipt of letters from Osman, narrating his varied experiences and defending the Mohammedan faith with all the zeal of an orthodox Turk. The French also claim him as a Frenchman.

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THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS

☞ Let the Suffering and diseased read the following.

☞ Let all who have been given up by the Doctors, and spoken of as incurable, read the following.

☞ Let all who can believe facts, and can have faith in evidence, read the following.

Know all men by these presence. That, on this, the twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and sixty six, personally came Joseph Haydock to me known as such, and being duly sworn deposes as follows: "That he is the sole general agent for the United States and dependencies thereof for preparations or medicines known as Dr. Holloway's Pills and Ointment, and that the following certificates are verbatim copies to the best of his knowledge and belief.

[L. S.] JAMES SMETRE,
Notary Public,
14 Wall street, New York.

June 1st, 1866.

DR. HOLLOWAY:—I take my pen to write you of my great relief and that the awful pain in my side has left me at last—thanks to your pills. Oh, Doctor, how thankful I am that I can get some sleep. I can never write it enough. I thank you again and again, and am sure that you are really the friend of all sufferers. I could not help writing to you, and hope you will not take it amiss. JAMES MYERS,
116 Avenue D.

This is to certify that I was discharged from the army with Chronic Diarrhœa, and have been cured by Dr. Holloway's Pills. WILSON HALVEY.
New York, April 7, 1866. 21 Pitt street.

The following is an interesting case of a man employed in an iron foundry, who in pouring melted iron into a flask that was damp and wet caused an explosion. The melted iron was thrown around and on him in a perfect shower, and he was burned dreadfully. The following certificate was given to me, by him, about eight weeks after the accident:

New York, Jan. 11, 1866.

My name is Jacob Hardy; I am an iron founder. I was badly burned by hot iron in November last; my burns healed, but I had a running sore on my leg that would not heal. I tried Holloway's Ointment and it cured me in a few weeks. This is all true and anybody can see me at Jackson's Iron Works, 2d Avenue.
J. HARDY, 119 Goerck street.

Extracts from Various Letters.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one.

"Your pills are marvellous."

"Send for another box, and keep them in the house".

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noses in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ears, and the noise has ceased."

"Send me two boxes, I want one for a poor family.

"I send a dollar, your price is 25 cents but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your Pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail, for chills and fever."

I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude.

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDERS,

And all eruptions of the skin, this Ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Invariably cure the following diseases:

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases effecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, the pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs Out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague,	Female Irregularities,	Urine,
Asthma,	Fevers of all kinds,	Scrofula, or King's Evil.
Bilious Complaints,	Fits,	Sore Throats,
Blotches on the Skin,	Gout,	Stone & Gravel,
Bowel Complaints,	Headache,	Secondary Symptoms.
Colics,	Indigestion,	Tic-Douloureux
Constipation of the Bowels,	Inflammation,	Tumors,
Consumption.	Jaundice,	Ulcers,
Debility,	Liver Complaints,	Veneral Affections,
Dropsy,	Lumbago,	Worms of all kinds,
Dysentery,	Piles,	Weakness from any cause, &c
Erysipelas,	Rheumatism,	
	Retention of	

IMPORTANT CAUTION

None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States surrounds each box of Pills, and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY & Co., New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

October 20, 1866 1y

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All kinds of household furniture, such as

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☞ Produce taken in exchange for goods.
Lafayette, Oregon, Aug. 17, 1877.

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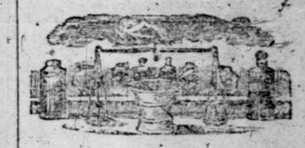

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