

# PHILLIPSBURG HERALD.

SPEAK TO THEM THAT THEY GO FORWARD.

VOL. VI NO 38

PHILLIPSBURG, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1884

\$150 IN ADVANCE.

## Phillipsburg Herald.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,  
—BY—  
BISSELL & LIGHTFOOT,  
EDITORS.

### Secret Societies.

**I. O. O. F.**  
Phillipsburg Lodge No. 165, meets every Wednesday. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. W. W. Anderson, N. G. F. T. M. Dutcher, Rec. Sec'y.

**A. F. and A. M.**  
Phillipsburg Lodge number 184, meets every Saturday on or before the full moon. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. F. T. M. Dutcher, Sec'y. P. C. S. Lowe, W. M.

**K. of P.**  
Crescent Lodge number 42, meets every Monday evening. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. DAVID MANER, C. C. J. Jackson, K. of R. and S.

**G. A. R.**  
Phillipsburg Post number 77 meets Saturday after full moon. Visiting comrades always welcome. FRANK STRAIN, P. C. W. W. Anderson, AdJ.

**Church Directory.**  
M. E. Church—Rev. W. R. Allen, every alternate Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. commencing May 8th 1882.

Presbyterian—Rev. Theo. Bracken every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Alternate evenings at 8.

Union Sabbath School—Every Sabbath at 10 o'clock A. M.  
Presbyterian Sabbath School—At the church every Sunday at 10 A. M.  
Union Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening.

### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

**STATE OF KANSAS.**  
Governor.....G. W. Glick.  
Lieut. Governor.....D. W. Finney.  
Secretary of State.....James Smith.  
Auditor.....E. P. McCabe.  
Treasurer.....Sam. T. Howe.  
Supt. Pub. Instruction.....H. C. Speer.  
Attorney General.....W. A. Johnston.  
Public Printer.....T. Dwight Thatcher.  
U. S. Senators.....J. J. Ingalls,  
P. B. Plumb.

### PHILLIPS COUNTY.

District Judge.....W. H. Pratt.  
State Senator.....Geo. H. Case.  
Representative.....W. H. McBride.  
C. & D. Dist. Court.....G. A. Spaulding.  
County Clerk.....J. W. Lowe.  
Reg'r. of Deeds.....Ritner Smith.  
Treasurer.....D. L. Smith.  
Sheriff.....John Woods.  
Supt. Pub. Instruction.....C. A. Lewis.  
Probate Judge.....H. C. Spaulding.  
County Surveyor.....W. B. Stuber.  
County Attorney.....S. W. McElroy.  
Coroner.....O. W. Gandy.

Commis'rs.....H. Moulton.  
1st Dist.....J. H. Close.  
2d Dist.....T. M. Bishop.  
3d Dist.....I. E. Dixon.  
Supt. Poor Farm.....I. E. Dixon.

District Court sits the fourth Monday in March and fourth Monday in September in regular session.  
Commissioners Court sits the first Monday in January, the second Monday in April, the first Monday in July and the first Monday in October, its regular sessions.

### PHILLIPSBURG.

Mayor.....C. A. Lewis.  
Police Judge.....Frank Strain.  
COUNCILMEN; J. W. Lowe, S. C. Cummings, Chas. Dickey, N. Poling and C. H. Leffingwell.  
Clerk.....C. W. Snodgrass.  
Treasurer.....G. W. Young.  
City Marshal.....B. F. Delph.

### BUSINESS CARDS.

**C. BRUNER.**  
Tin - Shop.  
Roofing, Sheetting and Repairing promptly and neatly done.

**S. C. CUMMINGS.**  
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.  
Good rigs at reasonable rates.

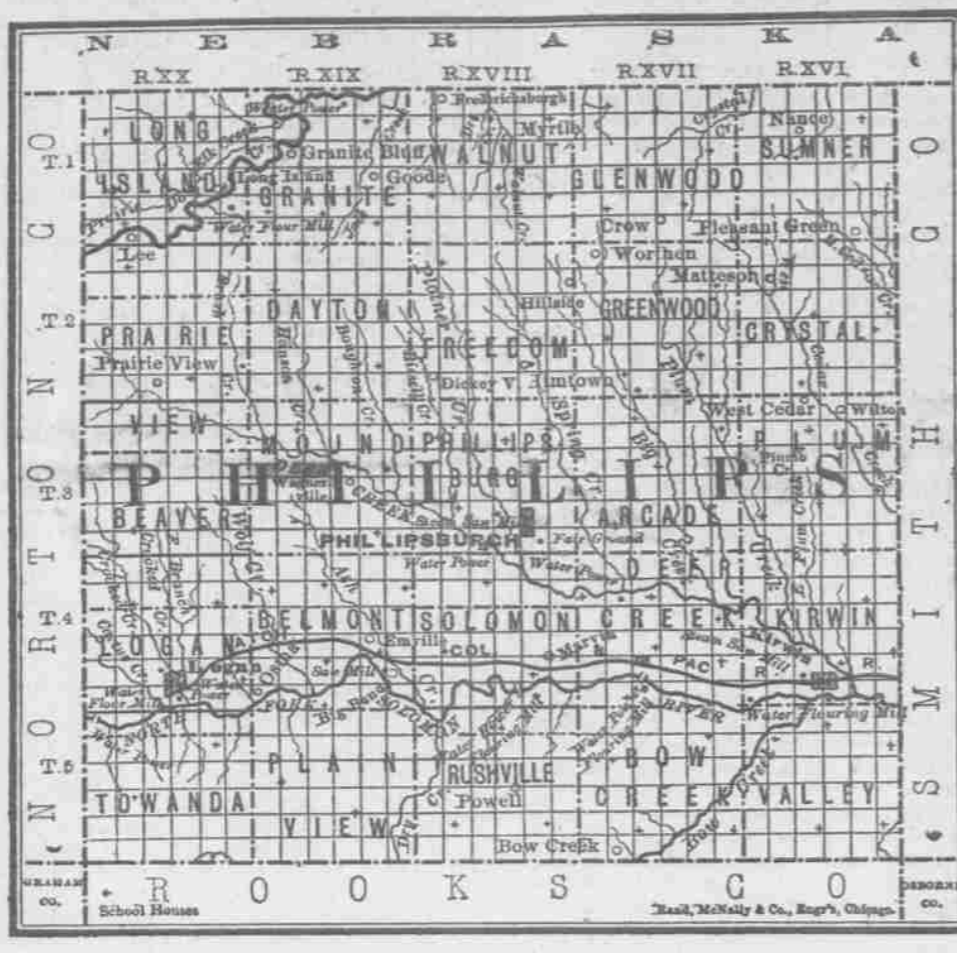
**WM. BISSELL.**  
Real-Estate & Loan Agent.  
Business before the U. S. Land Office at Kirwin, Kansas, and before the Department at Washington, D. C., promptly transacted.

**CENTRAL HOUSE.**  
E. ALBAUGH, Proprietor.

**PHILLIPSBURG, - KANSAS.**  
Good sample rooms for commercial travelers. Feed stable in connection with house.

**M'ELROY & M'KAY.**  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.

**PHILLIPSBURG, - KANSAS**  
Furnish abstracts of title, make collections, and transact a general land and law business.



Wm. Bissell,

## Real Estate & Loans!

I have a large list of lands for sale, of which the following is a partial description:

- No. 20. 160 acres choice land, 2 1/2 miles from Phillipsburg. Sod buildings, 30 acres under cultivation. Good frame school house 1/2 mile from house. Terms, part time, if desired. Price, \$850.00
- No. 21. 160 acres good land, 4 miles from Phillipsburg. Stone house, 30 acres under cultivation, one mile from school house. Good neighborhood. Part time, if desired. Price, \$800.00.
- No. 22. 160 acres, 8 miles from Phillipsburg, 30 acres under cultivation, some buildings. Mostly smooth land, balance good hay land. Convenient to school. Price \$600.00.
- No. 23. 280 acres, seven miles from Phillipsburg, 60 acres under cultivation, 120 acres of bottom land, 25 acres of timber, mostly walnut and ash, plenty of running water. Splendid farm for stock or grain. Good bargain. Price, \$2,000.
- No. 24. 320 acres, 10 miles from Logan, good prairie lands, sod buildings, 50 acres improved. All farm lands or grass lands. Price, \$1,500.00.
- No. 27. 160 acres, 12 miles from Alma, 16 miles from Phillipsburg, in Granite township, 30 acres under cultivation, 10 acres of timber, running water. Part cash, part on time. Price \$800.00.
- No. 28. 160 acres, 10 miles from Orleans, 18 miles from Phillipsburg, good timber. Prairie Dog Creek crosses the land and furnishes a good water power. Only a small amount of land in cultivation. Cash or part time. Price \$650.
- No. 29. 160 acres, one and one-half miles from Phillipsburg. Frame house, stable, well, and 40 acres under cultivation. All smooth land. One of the best prairie farms in the county. Some orchard and forest trees. Price \$1500.

## THE HERALD!

Subscribe for The Phillipsburg Herald.

The HERALD is the leading exponent of the Republican party in this county.

Largest circulation of any paper in North-western Kansas.

8 Pages. 48 Columns.  
4 Pages. 24 Columns.

The HERALD is published in two forms: First, the Regular Edition, which contains eight pages, gives all the county local and editorial news, and also a general report of all foreign and state news. Subscription, \$1.50. Second, the extra, or Dollar Edition, of four pages, which gives all the county local and editorial news. Subscription, \$1.00.

Herald Job Office.

LETTER HEADS. POSTERS. STATEMENTS.  
When in need of anything in the above line, give us a call.

### OBERLIN CONVENTION.

Hon. J. R. Hamilton knocked out of time on the 17th ballot by H. S. Granger, of Phillips county, but comes to the scratch with his coat off and sleeves up ready to go to work like a man for the nominee, and the whole Republican ticket.

The Senatorial Convention for the 38th district met in the school house at Oberlin, July 22, 1884, at 11 o'clock a. m.

In the absence of the chairman, Jake Wilson, W. P. Dimmick, Secretary, called the convention to order and read the call.

Judge Adams, of Norton county, placed A. L. Patchin of Decatur county, in nomination as temporary chairman; Mr Patchin was unanimously elected.

Frank Strain, of Phillips county, placed A. Hemming, of Rawlins county, in nomination as temporary secretary; he was unanimously elected.

Hon John Bissell, of Phillips county, moved that a committee of five be appointed on order of business.

F. W. Brown, of Rawlins county, moved that a committee of one from each county and one at large be appointed on credentials; carried.

L. H. Thompson, of Norton county, moved that a committee of three be appointed on resolutions; carried.

The chair then appointed the following committees:

Credentials—F. W. Brown, Wilson Adams, W. H. Dimmick, J. D. Greason, J. A. Hughes.

Order and Rules—John Bissell, J. W. Simmons, Jas. Knight, J. M. Butters, J. D. Greason.

Resolutions—L. H. Thompson, J. L. Troup, Albert Hemming.

On motion of C. A. Lewis the convention adjourned until 2 P. M.

Convention assembled at 2 o'clock p. m., committee on rules and regulations reported, report adopted. Committee on credentials reported the following:

Cheyenne County—A. M. Brennehan; J. D. Greason, proxy.

Rawlins County—W. H. Dimmick, Thomas A. Goodin, Albert Hemming, Fritz Brown, James McKnight.

Norton County—L. H. Thompson, W. Adams, C. L. Emery, J. H. Wright, S. H. McVey, B. S. Miller, Amos Butler, J. A. Simmons, R. W. Ellis.

Phillips County—C. A. Lewis, Frank Strain, J. W. Lowe, Thomas Davidson, J. D. Wiltrout, A. J. Bowman, J. W. Ryan, J. D. Matteson, A. Kennedy, J. L. Troup, Amos Ewel, John Bissell.

Decatur County—A. L. Patchin, N. W. Strong, J. W. Butters, F. P. Eno, N. A. Knowlton, R. A. Keasoner, W. C. Ewing, J. W. Hughes, W. W. McKay, I. L. Peck.

Committee on resolutions offered the following which upon motion of C. A. Lewis, who headed the Phillips county delegation, were adopted as read:

RESOLVED, That we fully endorse the sentiments expressed through the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention at Chicago and the Republican State platform adopted at Topeka.

RESOLVED, That we recognize in the nomination of John A. Martin, as the standard bearer of the republican party of Kansas, an able and conscientious man, a brave soldier, an old and honored citizen of the State and an earnest worker in the cause of Republicanism; and we congratulate the State Convention in presenting to the people of Kansas such an elegant ticket as it placed in nomination at Topeka last week.

RESOLVED, That we recognize in the Hon John J. Ingalls an able and fearless exponent of the rights of the people, and demand of our Senator, nominated at this Convention, to use all honorable means to secure his re-election to the United States Senate.

RESOLVED, That we recognize in our Representative in Congress, the Hon Lewis Hanback, an earnest and indefatigable worker in the interest of the soldiers, of which the Republican party is so largely composed, and we pledge him our earnest support in the coming election.

Nominations next being in order, the roll of counties was called and the following gentlemen placed in nomination: J. B. Hitchcock and A. M. Marks, Decatur county, J. R. Hamilton was placed in nomination by L. H. Thompson, in a neat and appropriate speech, followed by C. A. Lewis, who nominated H. S. Granger, of Phillips county. First ballot, Granger 14, Hamilton 10, Hitchcock 10, Marks 3, Greason 1. Eighth ballot, Granger 14, Hamilton 12, Hitchcock 8, Marks 5. The remainder of the ballots varied but little from the eighth, except the 17th when Granger received 24, Hamilton 13, Hitchcock 1. After the nomination a committee was appointed to wait upon the candidates and invite them to the hall, where Mr Granger thanked the convention for the honor conferred in a short and very appropriate speech, followed by J. R. Hamilton, who made a speech which was acknowledged by all to be the best they ever heard in the county. He was frequent-

ly applauded and at the close of his speech was given three cheers and a tiger.

The following Central Committeemen were named from their respective counties:

Phillips.....J. D. Matteson  
Rawlins.....Jas. McKnight  
Cheyenne.....A. M. Brennehan  
Norton.....J. H. Simmons  
Decatur.....J. B. Hitchcock

After supper quite a crowd assembled in front of the Oberlin House and listened to some excellent music by the Oberlin band and speeches by J. R. Hamilton C. A. Lewis and Horace Moulton, who made the boys a little speech and presented them a \$10 bill to assist in buying their new instruments, this was followed by Mr Granger with a like amount.

### DEMOCRACY'S DEATH STRUGGLE.

The Democratic party seems incapable of coming squarely before the country on a clean-cut issue and measuring strength with the Republican party in the open field. Conscious that there is nothing in its history or motives that will commend it to the thinking, upright voter, it resorts to perille trickery and catchpenny expedients to win the support it cannot hope to command on its own merits. Its candidates for the Presidency for a quarter of a century have been chosen solely on the ground of expediency, and its platforms during that time have promised anything and everything that it was thought would capture votes. They have agreed in but one thing—bitter abuse and misrepresentation of Republicanism. The history of the last five Presidential contests show these facts clearly.

In 1864 the Democracy nominated a Union soldier—McClellan—who had been removed from his command for incapacity, in the hope of catching votes among Union men who might sympathize with him; and he was placed on a platform of "copperhead" utterances Lincoln was triumphantly elected.

In 1868 this scheme was reversed. The candidate was a "copperhead" statesman, and the platform was made Union in sentiment—three years after the war was over. Seymour was beaten, and Grant entered the White House.

In 1872 the whole party organization and its principles were surrendered to a crowd of Republican bolters, and Greeley was made the nominee. The spectacle was an amazing one—to see a political party pass over the statesmen in its own ranks, men whose lives had been passed in the advocacy of Democracy, to take for its standard-bearer a man who had all his life been that party's uncompromising enemy—an original Abolitionist, and one of the founders of the Republican party itself. The platform was made up of equal parts of abuse of Republicanism and general gush on all other topics. Grant was re-elected and Greeley died insane.

In 1876 they nominated Tilden, solely because he had done some good work as a reformer of abuses in the Democratic government of New York, which abuses had become so outrageous as to make the party a stench in the nostrils of all honest men. They placed him on a platform which was nothing but a yell for "reform" and an appeal for power. The hollowness of the cry of "reform" and the character of Tilden were both shown up clearly by a most astounding attempt to defeat the will of the people. For the first time in American history a set effort was made to buy up Presidential electors for money, and to reverse the verdict of election in entire states by the most gigantic treachery and frauds. It failed, and the Democracy went down again in ignominious defeat.

In 1880, all new expedients being exhausted, they tried the soldier dodge again, and nominated Hancock, simply because he was an Union Soldier with a creditable record; and, because "reform" was a good catch-word, made it and "a tariff for revenue only" their platform. The soldier dodge did not work as they expected, and thinking men repudiated the free trade heresy. Over they went once more, and "sat in the dust in the valley of defeat, chewing the bit: end of disappointment."

And now in this year of grace 1884, the Democratic party comes once more to the front; lean and hungry as a wolf in midwinter, after its 24 years of absence from office; battered and bruised to the last degree from its numerous defeats; with none among its great men of National reputation that it is willing to trust with leadership; with no settled policy but a ravenous, insane desire for power: with no new expedient at hand

it enters on the campaign which will be its last National contest, if again defeated, with a combination of two old expedients, which have failed when used singly. It has secured an obscure leader, a third-rate lawyer, without experience in National affairs, because he is recommended by a lot of Republican free trade soreheads, would be leaders, and Pharisees; and because he, like Tilden, "reformed" some glaring abuses in his own party. The experience of 1872 did not warn the Democrats of the futility of yielding to the wishes of renegade Republicans nor that of 1864 of the impossibility of making the people believe that the Democratic party would ever really favor reform. They have placed this unknown nobody on a platform that again calls for free trade. This alone would defeat them, even had they a strong candidate. The sult will be the same as it has been in the years that are past. The Democratic party will go down to rise no more in National politics: and over its last resting place the epitaph will be written, "Died of lack of principle."—Toledo Blade.

### ELEVEN REASONS.

A young reader asks why he should be a Republican. There are many reasons, but the following are a few:

I. The past twenty-three years, under Republican rule, form the most glorious and the most prosperous period in the history of the country. The grand success of the party in the past is the strongest reason for trusting it to meet the future needs of our country.

II. Past success has been due to the right purposes and true wisdom of 4,500,000 Republican voters. These voters have not changed in character, intelligence, or beliefs. No other body of citizens has shown itself entitled to such confidence.

III. The Republican party trusts the people absolutely, as no other party ever has. It has had the courage to serve the best interests of the people, with faith that they have the intelligence and patriotism to appreciate such service. Thus it has represented and obeys, not the large landowners at the South, nor the political tricksters or "bosses" of corrupt cities, nor the theorists, nor the millionaires, but the people.

IV. It has always protected labor. The abolition of slavery removed competition of unpaid workers, and elevated all labor. The homestead law gave every industrious man the power to support himself and family without dependence upon any employer, and so fixed a limit below which wages cannot be depressed. At the desire of labor, the Eight-Hour law has been passed, and the importation of coolies prohibited. Above all the party has defended labor by a protective tariff.

V. When goods made by pauper labor abroad can be sold here without paying for admission to this market, the danger is that our own will become pauper labor also. The republican party makes foreign goods pay duty, and so builds up home industries and a home market for farmers. The Democratic party has constantly tried to break down that system.

VI. The Republican party protects the civil and political rights of all citizens. In its youth, it refused to deprive adopted citizens of rights. It gave civil and political rights to colored citizens. It is the only party that has always resisted attempts to control votes or elections by fraud, fear or force.

VII. It has done more than any other party to protect citizens when abroad. Led by Mr. Blaine in Congress, it caused Great Britain to give up the claim that British-born citizens still owed allegiance to the British crown. It is pledged to make American citizenship a safe-guard in all lands for every citizen who goes on a lawful errand.

VIII. It upholds the public faith. No other Nation in history has ever met a great debt as honorably and rapidly as this Nation under Republican rule, in spite of Democratic opposition. Hence no other has higher credit.

IX. It has given this country, in spite of constant Democratic hostility, a better currency than any other Nation enjoys. Defeat of the party would open the door to the old Democratic currency—to thirty-eight kinds of paper issued at will by wild-cat banks.

X. It honors the soldiers who saved the Union by putting down a Democratic rebellion. It has granted large pensions, and has enacted that Union soldiers shall be preferred in the choice of civil officers. It names for Vice-President a soldier-statesman, against Hendricks, the copperhead and demagogue.

XI. Its candidate for President has exalted ability and great experience, is one of the foremost statesmen of the age, and was selected as his chief adviser by President Garfield. Against him the Democrats have named a man of no experience or knowledge of men, who never had force enough to make people know or care what his opinions were, and who was nominated by corrupt rings of which he would be the tool.—New York Tribune.