

THE TROY HERALD.

VOL. 9.

TROY, LINCOLN COUNTY, MO., NOVEMBER 11, 1874.

NO. 45.

TROY HERALD,
PUBLISHED BY
FISHER & MUDD,
AT
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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
1 square 1 insertion..... \$1 50
Each additional insertion..... 75
A. Public Notices..... 3 00
Final settlement Notices..... 3 00
Stray Notices (single stray)..... 3 00
Each additional stray in same notice..... 1 00
Liberal deductions will be made to regular advertisers.

Advertisements will take the regular run of the paper. Extra charges made for preferred places.

No certificate of publication will be made until such publication has been paid for. The non-observance of this rule has been the occasion of much trouble and actual loss. Our terms are: Cash in advance, on subscriptions; cash on delivery, for job work and cash on demand, for advertisements.

COURT DIRECTORY.
Circuit Court.—First Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
County Court.—Second Monday in February, May, August, and November.
Probate Court.—Second Monday in January, April, July and October.

I. O. O. F.
Troy Lodge No. 68 I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday night at their hall in the Withrow block. Visiting members invited to attend.
J. M. McLELLAN, N. G.
G. W. COLBERT, Sec'y.

A. F. & A. M.
Troy Lodge No. 21 A. F. & A. M. meets Saturday night on or before each full moon.
WILL H. YOUNG, W. M.
CHAS. MARTIN, JR., Sec'y.

LOCAL AND COUNTY NEWS.

Mr. J. R. Knox returned last week to Colorado.

The complete returns of this county will be found on the fifth page.

Eld. Thomas will preach at the Christian church Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

Dr. Waddy went to St. Louis on Tuesday to attend the meeting of the coal and railroad companies.

Read the advertisement of James Shannon, the champion fine shoemaker, which appears on eighth page.

In a street fight last Thursday evening George Pressley stabbed Charles Claggett on the arm and shoulder blade. The wounds were not dangerous. Pressley was juggled.

In Clark township the vote for constable was: T. H. Hammonds, 148; E. Nuckols, 104; for two justices of the peace, M. H. Brown, 149; J. D. Shelton, 138; N. B. Dudley, 49; J. L. Duncan, 86; B. Farmer, 52.

The county court this week appointed as justices of the peace, Thos. H. Admire, Snow Hill; Wm. N. Gibson, Falmouth, Chas. W. Mershon, Chain of Rocks, John W. Jameson, northeast part of Millwood township and John M. Reeds, southern part of Union.

Henry H. Rhodes was committed to jail last Thursday, under a writ issued by Esquire Downing of Hurricane township, charged with stealing a suit of clothes from Thos. J. Diggs, valued at thirty-five dollars. Rhodes lives somewhere on the bluff. He has to lie in jail until the next regular term of the court he will have a cold time of it.

We learn that work has been commenced on the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk railroad between Frankford and Bowling Green. A small amount of grading yet remains to be done between these points, before the iron is put down. Mr. Barrett is of opinion that the road will keep pushing its way on and reach Troy in twelve months, even if its mortgage bonds remain unsold.

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Troy, which if not called for within thirty days will be sent to the dead letter office.

G. W. MOHR, P. M.
Browning, Mrs. E. Holcomb, George Bruc, Mrs. M. A. Keithley, Miss M. Boying, Mrs. M. J. Lanier, Rev. S. Ball, J. D. Meyer, J. L. Hatts, Ben Meyers Wm. Car Alexander Myrick O. P. Hall Eld P. Thomas Mrs. L. Holcomb Miss C. Walker Mrs. A.

THE SERENADE.

After the hard fought battle comes the celebration of victory. In Troy we sang no loud psalms and burned no incense on our altars, in honor of the voice of the people that went up from Massachusetts to Louisiana and from Maryland to Oregon in favor of free government and against Caesarism. Mighty as was this event and pregnant of results, the contemplation of which quickens the life-blood of the patriot, it was unheeded for the moment and the local triumph was celebrated—appropriately, shall we say? No. Rather than give our opinion in a delicate matter of taste, thereby opening the way for counter-opinions and controversies, we will confine ourselves to giving a mild description of the jollification, rounding off its most rugged points and leaving out the features that rasper the sensibilities of those who witnessed from afar, and then let each one exercise his free and inflexible right of judging for himself. To commence at the beginning then, a serenade was gotten up on Thursday evening for the successful candidates for county offices, who live in Troy and vicinity. Shramek's brass band was engaged and was promptly on hand. It was the intention of the originators to have a general turn out and strenuous efforts were made for the accomplishment of that end, but the success was poor; the people were either surfeited with the good news from abroad, or else were wearied with much sitting up, awaiting the returns from the tardy precincts whose vote would determine the result. So a large element of our population, if it had not already turned in, obstinately refused to turn out. It was at least hoped that the two colors would be equally represented, and thus typify that glorious millennium when the sway of the advanced idea of civil rights shall obtain over the length and breadth of the land, but this privilege was likewise denied. An inspection of the forces showed the "poor white folks" in a sad minority—not enough in numbers to give the mixture even a pepper and salt color. But so it was and a little stretch of the imagination would make the outside observer believe himself among the Kelloggites in Louisiana; and later on, when the bowl began to flow, no flight of the imagination would be necessary to call to mind the orgies that history paints in Ethiope and Caffir. While the affair was just getting under full headway, our reporter was enjoying himself in a retired place in a game of *ecarts*. One of his opponents was John McDonald, the newly elected treasurer. Our reporter likes to play with John Mc; he is so easy to beat. Presently some one came in and told Mc that the serenaders were beating at his door and calling for McDonald. Mc, with a dry smile, and throwing out the wrong card, said, "let them beat." Whether he afterwards got in or kept out of the crowd we did not ascertain. Then the joyful sounds becoming nearer and nearer, we could distinguish above all else: "Speech for Joe Creech! Creech! speech! speech! Creech!" Whether or not they got Creech with the speech or Creech without the speech, we have not been able to learn. Joe is non-committal. We noticed in the midst of the crowd Judge Bonills, Capt. Colbert, P. G. Shelton and J. B. Allen, all successful candidates and all happy because they were successful. Everything was given over to merriment. Solomon McQuie was present with his snare-drum and McQuie knows how to handle that instrument. His performances were as interludes between the regular pieces and were accompanied by the inevitable break-down jig on the part of a dozen or fifteen delighted by-standers. Solomon felt his importance; so did many another one whom we might mention. In fact, we think they all felt something; what it was or how much it was, we don't pretend to say or calculate. As in every occasion of the kind the

enthusiasm deepened and it manifested itself in many ways which demonstrated its heartfelt intensity. When the band struck up the air of the Conquering Hero, Chink Perkins and Seymour Wells rushed forwards, seized Capt. Colbert and bore him aloft in triumph. This was the signal for renewed cheering, and it was given with a will. It must be confessed that the scene was a soul-inspiring one; and if the captain, reverting to the memory of other days, and carried away by the occasion, as well as trotted on the shoulders of two stalwart men and brethren, gave vent to his feelings in strains of admiration for the flag, why, he only did what was, under the circumstances, perfectly natural. But what will answer for one man will not always do for another. We can't help considering it a downright violation of the aesthetic fitness of things when the same role was attempted with our tall friend, Joe Allen. Chink is tall himself, and two tall men spliced together were more than the low ceiling at Graf's could accommodate, and consequently the encephalic extremity of the newly-elected justice was severely bumped, to the immense detriment of his judicial dignity. Not less malapropos was the attempt to re-enact the same scene with our portly friend Bonills. The men and brethren were as enthusiastic as ever, but considerably exhausted by their arduous exertions. Not to mince matters, the task was too much for them. They could get one leg up at a time, but this was the nearest possible approach at his elevation. This signal failure was deeply mortifying to the pride of our incipient probate judge, and he has asked us to represent this part from our imagination of how it ought to be. But it can't be done. Take truth from a newspaper reporter and what do you have? Nothing. Right here we will stop. The curtain should always drop when the climax has been reached.

THE COAL COMPANY.

The stockholders of the Lincoln county coal and mining company meet to-day in St. Louis. In Monday's *Republican* we notice the arrival of some of the prominent stockholders from the state of New York: Caleb Calkins, Petersburg, the agent of Gerrit Smith, D. A. Rasbach and R. N. Avery, Canastota, D. Sornberger and E. Pennock, Chittenango, and M. J. Shoecraft, Onida. Others were expected to arrive yesterday. That paper, after speaking in high terms of the quality of the coal, says that the stockholders will place the company upon a solid and sure basis and put it in a condition to begin active operations at once. The first aim of the company will be to secure railroad communication to their mines. To this end it has been making overtures to the North Missouri railroad which it can reach at Warrenton or Wright City. As yet nothing has come of these negotiations and it is more than probable that other arrangements will be entered into. By invitation the directors of the St. Louis, Hannibal and Keokuk railroad company will meet in consultation with the coal company, and there is every reason to believe that the railroad company will make a showing satisfactory enough to the coal company to induce the latter to build to Troy and here effect a junction. Such a result is devoutly to be wished for, as it would be a consummation of what our people have so long and impatiently expected. The capitalists above named will be in Troy in a day or two for the purpose of inspecting the mines, many of them having never seen the result of their investments. Perhaps by next week we will be able to give something more definite as to the intentions of the company.

Coal Conill
J. W. McCarty has on hand at the Luk shaf, seven miles west of Troy, a large amount of the best quality of coal. Blacksmiths and others can supply themselves at a very low price.

The End of Minority Rule.

There is a great deal of profound discussion of the causes of the downfall of Republicanism. Some ascribe it to the corruptions and crimes of the party; others find an explanation of it in the fact that the party had fulfilled its mission and would live no longer; others trace the disaster to the panic of last year; others declare that Grant is to blame for it, and others again lay it on the shoulders of Butler. All these agencies had something to do with it, no doubt; but there is one very important fact left entirely out of the account. It is doubtful if the country ever was really, and of choice, Republican. We have frequently alluded to the audacity and skill of the Republican leaders, the audacity with which they usurped powers, and the skill with which they used them. This is the secret of their thirteen years reign. It is probable they have not governed the country a single day of this eventful period with the free consent of the people; they have governed by force. There has not been a day from the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln in 1861 to November, 1874, when they did not hold the army in hand as a political agent, and move regiments, battalions and batteries with special reference to the ballot-box. The first Republican president was not the choice of the people, as the figures of the presidential election of 1860 prove, and it is an undeniable fact that the leading measures of the policy pursued by him and his successors were not acceptable to the people. The party recognized its minority character from the first, and the remedy which it devised for the trouble was the most difficult and daring of all the audacious enterprises it attempted—the manufacture of enough new voters to make itself a majority. It emancipated four million slaves by proclamation, made them voters by a constitutional amendment, and enforced the whole violent process with an army. So violent and radical a scheme as this, attempted in the face of a manifest popular opposition, could not but be attended with danger; the reconstruction measures, re-enacted again and again with un-American features of harshness and cruelty which, in the end, turned northern sympathies in favor of the victims of them, attest the difficulties of the task. And yet, the undertaking was pitilessly prosecuted, and successfully accomplished as far as its successful accomplishment was possible. The conversion of three quarters of a million of slaves into voters made the party a mere numerical majority, but a real moral majority of the people, and it required a constant exhibition of the army in the southern states, supplemented with enforcement acts and ku-klux enactments, to maintain the authority of this inferior majority over the superior minority. So violent and strained a policy could not be kept up always, and the moment it began to relax the false basis of the Republican ascendancy was seen. Virginia, Missouri, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, all Republican states at one time, released themselves in turn from the harsh grasp of the party and became its resentful opponents. The leaders plainly saw where this restoration of local and personal liberty would end, and it is well known that at one time they seriously thought of arresting the process by a new reconstruction scheme which should re-Republicanize Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina and thus re-establish the party's declining supremacy in the South. But the condition of public opinion in the North was not favorable to the new enterprise. The North itself had become weary of the tense and rigid discipline necessary to maintain the authority of a minority party, and the detachment of Connecticut, New Hampshire and California was the premonitory sign of that wholesale repudiation of an originally northern party by the northern people, which was seen last Tuesday. When and how Republicanism will be revived is a question too new to be discussed at present. The signal failure of schemes to restore it in Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia proves that it never can come into power again with its old power and under its old form. Its repudiated leaders must go into obscurity, and new men must take control of it; and even with this change effected, it must remain in penitential exile long enough for the memory of its violence and venality to pass out of mind, before it can re-challenge the popular confidence with any show of success.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Lost.
Between Troy and Chantilly, on the Troy and Cap-au-Gris road, on the 23d of September, a pocket-book, containing about twelve hundred dollars in notes and accounts. Any one finding the above and returning the same to me will be liberally rewarded. (14413) Wm. SIMMONS.

We give this week a tabular statement of the vote of this county. The whole vote was 2,644, a falling off of the number registered of 398. The highest vote on the state ticket was for Hockaday, for attorney general, 1,837. Gentry received the highest vote on the People's ticket. Judge Basket received the highest vote cast; he made an excellent run for a lame man. Warwick Hough, Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge ran behind, getting only 1,456 votes to 1,819 for Judge Napton, his colleague. This was because the Democratic tickets printed out of the county for the Independents here, omitted his name. The "People" in this county did not take kindly to the gentlemen who were finally induced to run on their ticket for seats on the supreme bench, but preferred those who had declined the dubious honor, casting 471 votes for the latter and only 219 for the former. The constitutional convention was carried in every township but Prairie; two precincts of Monroe voted against it, but the third, Cap-au-Gris, more than balanced their votes. The dog had received a much larger vote than it did two years ago; it was carried in three townships, Bedford, Clark and Prairie. According to law it cannot be again submitted in its present shape. Geo. W. Elder, of Millwood, received 9 votes for coroner. He had no opposition, and when he is sworn in and pays his two dollars, he will be competent to sit upon dead men.

The celebrated Cooper Wagons the best in use, sold and warranted by
J. P. LYNOTT.

MARRIED.
WEEMS—COCHRAN—Wednesday Nov. 4, 1874, at the residence of the bride's mother in Auburn, Lincoln county, Mo., by Rev. H. O. Elmore, Dr. Wm. L. Weems and Miss Eliza Cochran.

DIED.
LOVING—At his residence in Lincoln county, Mo., of typho-malarial fever, Oct. 27th, at fifteen minutes before seven in the morning, Olin D. Loving, only son of R. G. Loving, aged thirty-six years, two months and eight days. He was an exemplary Christian, and a steward of the Methodist E. C. S. in this place.

Dr. W. W. BIRKHEAD,
DENTIST, TROY, MISSOURI.
Will always be found in his office, next door to T. W. WITHROW'S, up stairs, where he attends to dental and surgical diseases of the mouth. He keeps an assistant always in the office to aid in filling teeth. v10825

R. H. NORTON, CHAS. MARTIN, JR.,
NORTON & MARTIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW & COLLECTORS,
TROY, MISSOURI.
Particular attention given to controversies affecting Real Estate. We make a specialty of collecting all kinds of notes, bills, &c., at a reasonable commission. Office in the bank building. v10825

E. N. BONFELS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TROY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the Courts of the 13th Judicial Circuit. Office in Bank. v10825

JOSIAH CREECH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TROY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the courts of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit. Special attention given to collecting. Office on Main street, two doors south of the Laclede Hotel. v10825

G. T. DUNN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NEW HOPE, MO.
Also Notary Public, will practice in the Courts of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit. Special attention given to collecting. [ptov916]

R. C. MAGRUDE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CAP-AU-GRIS, MO.
Will practice in the Courts of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit. [ptov915]

B. W. WHEELER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TROY, MISSOURI.
Will attend to any professional business in the courts of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit; also prosecuting attorney of the county and notary public. [ptv365]

F. T. WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WARRENTON, MO.
Also Notary Public and Real Estate Agent, will give special attention to collections, real estate practice, and the investigation of titles. Office in clerk's building, west room. Satisfaction given or no charge made. v10825

FRAZIER & COLBERT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
TROY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the courts of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit. Special attention given to collections and to the sale, purchase and leasing of real estate; abstracts of titles, warrants, deeds, deeds of trust and mortgages made on short notice. Large number of valuable farms for sale. Office on Main street in Henry's building, up stairs. [ptv365]