

## TROY HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1878.

THOS. D. FISHER, Editor.  
W. T. THURMOND, Editor.

## Democratic State Ticket.

For Supreme Judge, ELIJAH H. NORTON.  
Register of Lands, JAS. E. MCHEENY.  
Supt. Pub. Schools, R. D. MANNON.  
Railroad Commissioner, A. M. SEVIER.

## COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,  
ALEXANDER MUDD.  
FOR PROBATE JUDGE,  
BENJAMIN W. WHEELER.  
FOR PRESIDING JUSTICE,  
CHARLES U. PORTER.  
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE—DIST. ONE,  
GUION G. WILSON.  
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE—DIST. TWO,  
N. B. DUDLEY.  
FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,  
JOSIAH CREECH.  
FOR COUNTY CLERK,  
WILLIAM A. WOODSON.  
FOR CIRCUIT CLERK,  
THOMAS R. REID.  
FOR TREASURER,  
THOMAS J. NALLY.  
FOR COLLECTOR,  
WILLIAM B. THORNHILL.  
FOR SHERIFF,  
JAMES C. ELMORE.  
FOR ASSESSOR,  
DAVID C. DOWNING.

## "PROPER."

On account of certain combinations in Troy, the primary meeting at this place last Saturday succeeded in passing the following resolution over the one recommended by the central committee:

Resolved, That the persons participating in this meeting pledge themselves to support the nominees for the particular office for which they vote, provided they are honest, proper and competent.

There were twenty-two straight Democrats who voted against this wily resolution, who held the interests of the party more at heart than personal choice in the matter of nominations. The word "proper" is a very improper word in this place, for it gives too great play to human prejudices. The party decides whether a man is proper for the nomination, and good Democrats should not let personal feelings sway them in the matter; but if, after a man has received the nomination for an office, any Democrat has a belief founded upon evidence that such nominee is dishonest, he certainly has the privilege to refuse to support him. It has been said that the vote on this question was "vociferously applauded." The people can imagine from whom came the vociferous applause.

The Democrats are ready to admit the deplorable condition of the country. They are not willing to admit the indictments made against them as equally responsible with the Republican party. If men lose sight of the difficulties that have environed the Democratic party they do great injustice. This party has not been in possession of the government for seventeen years. This party has come to the rescue of free government against Grantism and despotism. It has fixed the eyes of the people upon corruption and inaugurated reforms that should give hope to patriots. It has gained a majority in the house and will have the senate next March. The platform of the party in the different states comes promptly and fairly up to the demands of the people on the money question. These platforms have not been made to suit the men of Wall street. They have been made in the interest of the toiling and debtor classes. They denounce the acts of the Republican congress by which the national banking system was established, currency bonds changed into coin bonds, silver demonetized, currency contracted, thus increasing the purchasing power of money and throwing the property of the country into the hands of a few and impoverishing the many.

They demand that national bank notes be retired and greenbacks substituted for them, that there shall be a free coinage of silver, that the resumption act be repealed, that greenbacks shall be legal tender for all debts public and private, including custom duties. The Republican party is responsible for the wretched condition of the country. The new movement for another party is like its predecessors, visionary and impractical. Its advocates confound many that are true with things that are not true. For Democrats to abandon the grand old party

that has come up through such tribulation and whose fostering care seems to be the refuge of patriots, is strange indeed. To desert in the hour of coming triumph appears as a singular infatuation. To abandon one's household goods, to renounce the true and tried friends who have stood amid the raging storms of fanaticism and nobly battled for the right, to wander off with new associates, formerly bitter enemies, and with irreverence and a spirit of capricious fault-finding rail against the benignant protector, makes a sad picture. We believe that some of these will be uncomfortable. The consciences of some will not be easy, for the voice of reason, the promptings of patriotism and the sacred memories of the past will come fondly pleading against the waywardness. The stern demands of duty, the logic of events and the teachings of experience counsel a grand united effort for a Western Democrat in 1880 and the thorough restoration to power of that statesmanship that once made our nation the pride and boast of all the liberty-loving people of the world.

Dennis Kearney, the great California agitator, arrived in Boston the other day. He will visit the principal cities and tell about the great uprising of workmen in California. Kearney says the National Greenback party cannot succeed. They have too many issues. It is a spasmodic eruption he thinks. Though he voted for Hayes he is suspicious of him, he is too much under the influence of the Eastern bankers. He thinks Sherman a robber and Tilden an unmitigated fraud and congress a band of frauds. He says he is opposed to riots.

Secretary Schurz has rendered a very important decision in what is known as the Dwyer case, by which all unsold lands of the Kansas Pacific R. R. Co. may be pre-empted under the homestead law. The decision is based upon the reservation by the government, under the law of 1862, of the right to resume control of all lands granted to railway companies, that remain undisposed of for three years after the completion of the road.

The Alta California says that "day after in the galleries of the respective stock board can be seen the haggard countenances of the female stock speculators, with cares of home, children, and husband evidently left behind, their souls wrapped up in the mutations of their favorite investments."

Out of the three congressional districts in which nominations have been made, two have elected new men, showing a disposition favorable to rotation. Gen. Clark barely made it for the third term, while Crittenden and Franklin failed of renomination.

The Mastin Bank of Kansas City has failed. State Treasurer Gates' semi-annual statement shows that on the 30th of June there was deposited in this bank nearly three hundred thousand dollars of the state money.

The Woods hotel, a large three-story brick building at the depot in Warren, was burned on the morning of the 30th ult. The fire originated from a defective flue. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$5,000.

At the solicitation of Democrats from different parts of the Twelfth congressional district, Col. Hatch has reconsidered his declination, and will make the race.

The South Carolina Democratic convention met at Columbia on the 1st. Gov. Hampton and all the present state officers were renominated amid great enthusiasm.

There were 67 failures in New York in July, with aggregate liabilities of \$5,738,181. An increase over June in number of failures and amount of liabilities.

The Maine Radical platform has this in it: "We demand honest money for our people; our currency must be as good as 'gold' and redeemable in it."

The yellow fever is raging in New Orleans. Severe quarantine regulations have been adopted in Mobile, Memphis, Cincinnati and other cities.

We place at the head of our columns this week the Democratic county ticket. Let all true Democrats stand by it; the nominees are all good men.

In his observations of the eclipse, Mr. Watson claims to have discovered volcanoes

## The Greene County Bond Restoration.

The decision of the supreme court, rendered a few days ago, invalidating the bonds issued by Greene county, in aid of the Kansas City and Memphis railroad, cannot fail to attract a large measure of judicial and popular attention. It is not the first decision of the court on the question; in 1874, on an almost precisely similar statement of facts, it held the bonds to be valid and the taxes levied to pay them to be binding; now the decision of 1874 is virtually reversed, and the bonds, \$400,000 in amount, held to be worthless through lack of authority on the part of the county court to issue them. The facts are these: On June 20, 1870, the county court made an order authorizing the K. C. and M. railroad company upon certain conditions, one of them being that there should be a written acceptance of the subscription by the company. Subsequently it was transferred to the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, as successor to the first-named road; and it was the bonds issued to make good the subscription that were involved. The court found that there was no written acceptance of the subscription, as the order required, and consequently, there was no contract. It held that the law of 1860 forbidding subscriptions to the capital stock of any railroad corporation "unless the same has been voted for by a majority of the resident voters" who shall vote on the same proposition was not complied with, and that the charter of the company authorizing it to receive a subscription from the county did not confer a vested right which the act of 1860 could not affect as to the method of receiving the subscription. On this latter point the court says: "The right to a subscription is one thing, the right to the method whereby that subscription is made is another and totally different thing, since the legislature may well alter the method without infringing the right." It found no evidence that there had been a consolidation between the Memphis and Kansas City and the Hannibal and St. Joseph roads, and even if there had been it would not have transferred to and invested in the latter road the franchise and executive rights of the former since the right to receive a subscription "is not a vested right and does not become so until the subscription is actually made and may be repealed any time before that event occurs." The chief point relied on in the defense of the validity of the bonds was that whether issued strictly in conformity with the law and conditions or not they have been allowed to pass into the hands of bona fide purchasers and it was too late, therefore, for the county to object to them. On this point the language of the court is plain and explicit. They say:

"It is claimed, however, that a large number of the bonds issued have been transferred to 'innocent purchasers' and therefore the bonds should be paid, even unto the utmost farthing regardless of whatever means, measures and motives may have caused the market to be flooded with the unwarranted issue. But where there is a total lack of power to make the subscription there cannot be such a thing as an innocent purchaser. But granting that there may be, is it not barely possible that the tax-payer who is called on to pay these unauthorized bonds has some rights which the court should feel bound to respect?"

"Is the judicial eye to bestow no glance in the direction of the defendant to the action? His property, at least, has been acquired in no questionable manner, and certainly his equities to have that property protected against unlawful assessments and seizures are evidently equal to the equities of him who has bought these bonds with the law and constitution staring him in the face, who, reaching out with insatiable arms to grasp in all the above, has 'taken the chances,' and, taking them, has made speculations without profit and ventures without gain."

The importance of this decision cannot be overestimated. It not only virtually reverses the decision of the same court in the precisely similar Greene county case made in 1874, but it seems to unsettle the famous Macon county case, which has for ten years been the rule governing these bond questions in the state. It establishes a new rule for the government of these cases, and that new rule, to describe it in the fewest words, is as strongly in favor of the debtor counties as the Macon county decision was in favor of the bond-holders.

## Palmer's Testimony.

The Potter committee convened in New York City on the 29th, and examined ex-Governor Palmer, of Illinois. Palmer said on the 18th of June, 1876, he went to New Orleans. Was Chairman of the visiting committee after their organization. He called on Governor Kellogg. He also called on Governor Wells and had a full and free conversation with him. He argued the necessity of filling the vacancy in the Returning Board. He talked with Governor Wells and General Anderson and impressed upon them that a civil war might follow this Presidential election. Governor Wells professed to feel great dislike for the local Louisiana politicians of the Democratic party and expressed an unwillingness to fill a vacancy in the Returning Board. Anderson always expressed his desire to fill the vacancy, but that he was unable to agree with the other members as to who should be selected. His belief was that the negroes were disagreed in the politics of Louisiana.

Witness found from the statements of some colored men, that many of the parishes had been a good deal disturbed, their school money had been used up, and the Democratic politicians had made

many promises to them to vote the Democratic ticket. The Democrats had made extraordinary efforts to capture the colored vote. Gov. Nichols had obtained the respect of the colored people down there more than any other governor he knew of, and more than Gov. Packard. The witness had conferences with Gen. Garfield, in which he urged the condition of the delegates, so as to lay the facts before the country. The plan of the board was to lay aside all disputed parishes, and take up the undisputed ones. On the 28th of November the witness asked the board when the returns from any parish were polled that he be given the result, but they could not do so until they were completed. The witness asked permission of Gov. Wells to enter the compiling-room. He thought he saw Mr. Hale coming out of there. He saw Eliza Pinkston when she was brought into the room by two men, and her condition was certainly horrible. It was about the 7th of December, when the witness left Louisiana. He had heard Mr. Ascher say that Judge Leveaux stated the election was a fraud, and if he could have one hundred thousand dollars he would give his vote to Tilden, and could also have satisfied themselves as to its perpetrators. He told Governor Kellogg that if these things happened in Illinois, he (witness) would bring the parties to punishment or leave the state. He believed the people would have been satisfied with the Packard government if they thought he had been fairly elected.

If the witness was asked if the election in Louisiana was fair, he would say not. The sense of the people there was that Tilden and Nichols were elected. He had heard of no prosecutions against parties charged with committing the Pinkston outrage. He said to Gov. Wells and Gen. Anderson that the Tilden electors were chosen, but they might on a fair consideration of the question come to a different conclusion, but that this conclusion should be arrived at in the evidence that could be clearly put before the public. Witness satisfied himself as to the perpetration of the Pinkston outrage by inquiries, and he supposed that the political parties would by taking the same means of inquiry that he did.

## Maine Republicans.

The Maine Republicans met in convention on the 30th ult. Among other things they say: "The Republican party is committed to unremitting efforts not only to secure the legitimate results of the war, but the sovereignty of the Union, equal rights of citizens and the free and untrammelled rights of suffrage. Also to redeem the pledges which the government made to those who furnished the means or gave their services to save the Union. Whether these pledges are in the form of bonds or greenback notes, we insist that both forms of the debt of the nation shall be paid with the same fairness and integrity with which the honest man seeks to pay his individual debts. We demand honest money for the people. Our currency must be made as good as coin, and redeemable in it. The government promised this, the Republican party has legislated to perform it, and in the course of resumption now nearly accomplished, there must be no steps sideways or backward. We congratulate our fellow-citizens on unmistakable evidence, that a near approach to a stable currency is preparing the way for an early and permanent revival of business, and the industry so long depressed by the causes growing out of the gigantic civil war, among which a depreciated and fluctuating currency is the most prominent, and greatly aggravated by the mischievous agitators and demagogues in and out of congress for measures which, if adopted as a policy of government would bring permanent disorder and ruin to business, discredit and dishonor upon the nation, and tend to subvert many of those principles which are fundamental to the existence of civilized society. It is evident the purpose of the Democratic party if it should come into full power to pay hundreds of millions of suspended war claims of disloyal men already presented to congress, or awaiting a favorable moment for presentation, makes it doubly important now that the senate is soon to pass under Democratic control; that the house of representatives to be chosen in the coming elections should be under Republican control."

## Republican Testimony to Republican Rule.

The Hon. John Sherman, then a United States senator from the state of Ohio and a visiting statesman to Louisiana, on the 23d of November, 1876, wrote to Mr. Hayes, now by a corrupt and villainous process Acting President, and then and now a nobody, in reference to occurrences in Louisiana:

"It seems more like the history of hell than of civilized and Christian communities."

The Hon. Frank Morey, for six years a Republican member of congress from Louisiana, testified before the Potter committee that "a couple of thousand murders had been reported by a congressional committee in 1868, when the Republicans had control of about two-thirds of the parishes. He did not know of a single conviction for a political murder under the administration of either Gov. Warmoth or Kellogg."

Such was the condition of things when Grant ruled Louisiana by Federal bayonets. John Sherman says it reads like a history of hell! What is it that reads like a history of hell? The history of things in Louisiana under Grant!

Shall we try Grant again?—N. Y. Sun.

Now let Democrats recede the Greenback! blatherings and elect the whole ticket. Stand by your colors.

## DISTRICT MEETING OF CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The annual district meeting of the Christian church of the Ninth district will be held in Troy. It commences on Friday, the 16th of this month. There will probably be a large attendance of ministers and brethren, and no arrangement has been made for their accommodation. Isn't it about time this matter was being looked after?

## LOUISVILLE SPARKLES.

Born on the 19th to the wife of Mr. J. W. Higginbotham, a boy, 10 lbs.

To the wife of Mr. Jake Huckstep, on the 19th, a girl.

To the wife of Mr. Charley Burnett Sunday 20th, twin girls, 7 lbs each.

Mrs. Luke Paxton has been here several days visiting her daughter.

Miss Ogden is making a several weeks visit at Mr. Jim Linsley's.

Miss Joanna Burnett is here on a several weeks visit among relatives.

Miss Sarah Whitesides, of Middletown is visiting her sister Mrs. Bartlett.

Mrs. W. H. Bartlett has been severely sick, but is improving.

Willie Myers has been quite ill of fever, but is now convalescent.

Miss Emma Hinton, of Texas, is visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity.

Miss Delia Hinton, of Texas, is visiting Mrs. Estes.

Mr. Willie Prewitt, of Clarksville, spent several days hereabouts this week.

Wheat is turning out well and if rains come soon corn will be good.

Mr. Jim Bob Paxton, of near Clarksville, has been in this neighborhood several days.

Mrs. W. T. Thurmond arrived here Saturday last and will remain this week. She gives a tempting account of her recent trip South.

Miss Jessie Bartlett left last week for Middletown on a protracted visit, but was called home on account of her mother's illness.

From the annual report of standing in the High school, it appears that Miss Ella Reynolds won the first honor, averaging 95.5-6; Miss Kate Johnson 2nd honor, averaging 94. Mr. Ben Johnson was next best, averaging 92. All received 100 for conduct.

We jumped into a wagon and took a ride, Saturday, landing in the midst of a crowd of wide-awake and plain-talking candidates and a throng of men, women and children at the Olney picnic. From all we could see and hear some effective work was done on the occasion. In some respects the results were quite emphatic. Some went away feeling good and some feeling bad. We wish all could have been happy.

## OLNEY ITEMS.

The eclipse on the 29th was observed with considerable interest.

Our clever and accommodating shoemaker, Henry Rittmann, leaves us next week for parts unknown.

The "Greenback" fever is gradually subsiding and the boys are falling into ranks like prodigals.

A district convention is to be held in our town on the 8th and 9th inst. by the I. O. G. T. Representatives are expected from every lodge in the district.

Mrs. Miller, formerly of this county, and Miss Anderson of St. Louis are visiting the family of John M. Moran of near this place.

Dr. Milligan of Price's Branch spent a few days with us last week. The Doctor seems to be favorably impressed with that same Ida that struck Pat Murphy so forcibly.

Dr. Smiley, of Montgomery City, has been in town for a few days, looking out for a location. He told us this morning that he had concluded to locate with us and would be ready in a few days to attend to professional calls.

The coal fields near this place are at present promising an abundant yield. Mr. C. J. McCans has sunk a new shaft and has found a considerable quantity of good coal, and is now making preparation to go into it extensively.

Eld. Hook, of Mexico, preached two very interesting sermons at the Methodist church last Sabbath. He had anticipated protracting the meeting here at that time, but owing to a push of work in the neighborhood it was deferred to a more convenient season.

BEN.

"In choosing a wife," says the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, "be governed by her chin." The worst of that is, that after having chosen a wife one is apt to keep on being governed in the same way.