THE
COUNTY PAPER,
BY
D. P. DOBYNS. & CO.
OREGON, MO.

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which are very reasonable, when the large circulation of THE COUNTY PAPER is considered will be made known on application to the Publishers.

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Correspondence and news are always desired, but letters must be brief and must have the genuine name of the author, not for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

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THE COUNTY PAPER,
OREGON, MO.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1882.

CONGRESSMAN Ford, of this district, said to a Washington newspaper reporter, on the 17th; "We have no special aim save to oppose a funding bill in any shape in which it may be presented and to favor any legislation aiming to cripple or annihilate the national banking system. The Missouri greenbackers will unite as a unit and demand fair treatment for the improvement of the Missouri river. If the friends of the lower Mississippi show the same spirit of greed that has distinguished their course in the pass, they can count on our opposition. A fair deal is what we demand. I think I am safe in saying that the republican and democratic members in the Missouri valley will be solidly with us in this proposition.

THE report in favor of the admission of Dakota as a State makes liberal provisons for the assignment of public land for educational purposes. The bill grants sections 16 and 26 in townships having such for the support of common schools, and ninety sections for an agricultural college. It also provides that 5 per cent. of the proceeds of the public lands remaining unsold at the time of admission shall be paid to the State for a common school fund, and that the two sections as above shall not be sold for less than $5 per acre. These allowances are all wise, and will doubtless be made most of by the State—if it gets in. The committee persists in affixing the name of "North Dakota" to that part of Dakota which is to remain a Territory.

LOW PRICES FOR GRAIN.

As we stated in our last issue, the grain market at Chicago was in a state bordering upon panic on the 15th of last month. Large quantitivs were sold, at rapidly declining prices, by men who have been predicting $2 per bushel for wheat ever since the foolish advance last fall. If they have sustained heavy losses, that is their own affair. The world has small sympathy for those who try to make bread dear. Liverpool prices have dropped swiftly in sympathy with prices here, and the price in New York is still nominally above the price abroad. But there was some increase in the export demand last week. Enough at least to show how easy it would have been to market the surplus products of this country if an attempt had been made to starve the world into buying at famine prices. It seems probable that the only people who have profited by the last advance in prices are the farmers, who sent quantities of grain into Chicago and Milwaukee as soon as the market was provided for them. The speculators who undertook to buy all the wheat that could be delivered have found the task beyond their strength, even with the so-called advance in rates on the railroads to help them. Inasmuch as the railroads are once more freely accusing each other of cheating, it must be admitted that the operators for a rise have not enjoyed quite all the advantages that they expected.

The fatal error in this speculation has been this, that it ignored the enormous quantity of wheat held over from 1880. Because the crop of 1881 was comparatively short, many imagined that there would be actual scarcity, so that those who held near the end of the season would be able to get almost any prices. At the very opening of the season the fallacy of this calculation was demonstrated by us, for the vast supplies of old wheat which came out, even from unexpected quarters, made it hard to sustain the markets. In spite of difficulties, however, one or two cliques of operators held and handled the markets with success, and were supposed to have reaized large profits. Those who have been engaged in the same operations since October, however, have found it impossible to prevent a decline. After months of uncertainty and hope deferred, they are unloading at last at a heavy loss.

Unavoidably individuals suffer in a drop of more than 10 cents a bushel on wheat. Many suffer whose purchases or holdings were not at all speculative in character. Farmers who neglected to get the top prices will also account themselves as sufferers, though they can realize even now much more than they expected to get for their wheat when they planted and harvested it. But the country has reason to rejoice if this great speculation has at last reached the stage of final liquidation There will be cheaper food for the millions who labor, larger supplies for foreign customers, more satisfactory balances in foreign trade, and a safer condition of the money markets hereafter. The advantages will not be felt at once. A period of panic or collapse, in any great branch of trade, affects others unfavorably for the time, particularly while forced sales of all sorts of property are in progress. But the country will with reason rejoice before long, if its food markets return to a normal state.

THE BOURBON BREAK-UP.

The rule of Bourbonism has been for years the bar to Southern progress. This has been half admitted by the Southern people themselves, and the Southern Democrats now make open confession of the truth in their attempts to break away from Bourbon rule. In Virginia the revolt has been successful and in Georgia the Independent Democrats, and in Kentucky the Union Democrats are organizing for aggressive work. In Tennessee there are peculiar agencies at work, and in Texas, the Galveston *News* says, the young Democrats have agreed upon a program looking to the organization of a party of liberal and progressive tendencies.

In Kentucky the Union Democrats are outspoken in their opposition to the Bourbons, and many Republicans have become for the time-being their allies. In Texas the work has been done more quietly, the preliminaries being arranged by correspondence. But a meeting is to be held at an early day, and a new party movement formally inaugurated.

Years ago the Republicans claimed that the principles of Bonrbon rule were radically wrong, and that the South would in good time acknowledge this. The experiment has been tried, and now the men most interested in the prosperity of the South seek to escape from the domination of leaders who are so wedded to the past that they cannot move foward with the spirit of the age. The desire to escape from this domination is in itself, a sign of wholesome progress. The free expression of the desire and the eagerness to take decided action are indications of that sort of courage that goes with conviction. Whether this courage will be attended with the good judgement and prudence necessary to political management remains to be seen. The impulse is right, which, after all, is the main thing where prejudices are to be broken down, and the evils of a system which has its strength in prejudice to be overthrown.

A false idea of self-preservation carried many progressive men into the Bourbon movement. Pride, rather than principle, kept them in line when the mistakes of the leaders were most apparent. The tendency to break away shows that the rule of false ideas of Southern greatness is at an end. Southern Democrats, having begun to think, will think to some purpose, and when one step away from Bourbonism is taken, another is sure to follow.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3, which would tax a patient confined to bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.—Ed.

A fire-brick and pottery manufactory at Fulton is talked of by parties of ample means.

A Woman's Experience,

Mothers aged Daughters should feel alarmed when weariness constantly oppresses them. "If I am fretful from exhaustion of vital powers and the color is fading from my face, Parker's Ginger Tonic gives quick relief. It builds me up and drives away pain with wonderful certainty."—Buffalo Lady.

Mooresville is exporting cord wood and railroad ties by the hundred cord.

Female diseases, brought on by imprudence, exposure, or the use of improper medicines, are quickly relieved with Brown's Iron Bitters.

The cane was used on 1,415 public school children at St. Louis during the last quarter.

The Germ Theory and small Pox.

The value of Darbys Prophylactic Fluid in destroying and counteracting the effects of contagious diseases can scarcely be estimated. as small pox and the like are caused by certain germs gaining a place in the human body. The Fluid successfully combats and destroys the germs before they fully develop, thereby divesting them of all power to harm. Thoroughly disinfect your houses and every place with the Fluid.

The total amount of taxable property in this state is over $600,000,000.

Mr Robert McNealy Hagerstown, Md., writes: "I was reduced to a living skeleton by distressful ailments that completely exhausted me of all vitality. All the organs of my body—lungs, liver, kiddeys, heart, sight, hearing, brain nerves, etc., were in disorder, and each gave me trouble in a greater or less degree. I doctored for kidney complaint and dyspepsia; I took consumption cures, I did everything in my vain efforts to find relief. Mr. Wells, in Morris' drug-store, told me to try Brown's Iron Bitters. Two bottles have made me feel like a new person, and I believe I am permanently cured of all my distress. I weigh twenty-four pounds more now than I did a month ago."

Jackson county farmers are plowing for spring crops.

Lawrence, Kan., March 24th, 1881. Leis Chemical Man'f'g Co.: I hereby certify that I have used Leis' Dandelion Tonic and regard it an excellent medicine. Also am happy to state that your Tonic is not a beverage drink. Joon T. Place, Proprietor Place Hours.

Report is made of 154 failures for the week, a somewhat greater number than last week, the increase being of speculative failures in grain and cotton principally in New Orleans and Chicago.

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Very Truly,
Hoblitzell Bros'.
OREGON and FOREST CITY, MO.

For THE COUNTY PAPER.

GOSSIP.

Gossip has been defined to be the art of putting two and two together and making five of them. Nor is the defination an inapt one. To illustrate we quote the following little poem:

"Said Gossip One to Gossip Two,
While shopping in the town,
One Mrs. Fry to me remarked,
Smith bought his goods of Brown.

"Said Gossip Two to Gossip Three,
Who cast her eyelids down,
I've heard it said to-day, my friend,
Smith got his goods from Brown.

"Says Gossip Three to Gossip Four,
With something of a frown,
I've heard strange—what do you think?
Smite took his goods from Brown.

"Says Gossip Four to Gossip Five,
Who played it 'round the town,
I've heard to-day such shocking news—
Smith stole his goods from Brown."

It is astonishing what additions to, and subtractions from a simple utterance will be made during its simple passage from one person to another;—and especially is this true if it passes on, and on until it reaches one so remote as person number—about twelve, say. There is a play which was quite popular among the people at social gatherings during the writer's childhood days, in which a number of persons assumed a sitting posture, and, arranging themselves in a line, the first at one end of the line delivered some verbal message to the second in a whisper; the second delivering it to the third in like manner; the third to the fourth, and so on, all around the class, until it reached the last one in the line; upon which such person was to make known to the audience the message as received, after which the first person was to make known the message as sent, and the difference between the two being noted, amusement was afforded for the whole party.—And this, again, illustrates Gossip pretty well.

Did you ever notice that some persons have a pecular talent for remembering little crookednesses in the actions or words of others and telling them to a friend or two, or three—injecting their vile venom into the various veins of society? They always accompany the delivery of the wicked, harm-making, trouble-stirring-up stuff with the injunction "you mus'n't breathe it to anyone;" and it goes on, and on, from one to another still accompanied by the charge, which serves as a kind of wrapper to carry the blasting article—Gossip—in. If you will watch the matter right closely for awhile you will find that it is the best policy to not talk about other persons at all. It has been said that "If you have nothing good to say about another you should say nothing at all. This is good advice, but let me improve upon it in about this shape: If you have nothing to talk about except your neighbors, keep your mouth shut. If a worthy fellow—passenger in life's boat—the same boat with you—should make a misstep, take hold of his hand and lift him up. Reprieve him; and encourage him to stronger effort against the same evil in the future. It is too much the custom at present to do exactly the reverse. Especially is this true among the female portion of society—and when dealing with their own sex at that. I don't know if they don't deal even more harshly their own sex than they do with the opposite. They seem to condemn an act quicker and more bitterly which is committed right among themselves—by one of themselves—and which was probably enacted under the most trying and pressing circumstances—before they will that of the low-lifed, lizard hearted culprit who was the principal, and she only an accomplice—he having instigated the whole affair.

One of the most attractive sights imaginable to all that higher, nobler class of people, whose qualities we would do will to imitate, is a man or woman, either old or young, who will not only neither say nor hear ill of any one, but will stop to lift up and encourage those whom the crowd has passed by—neglected, disdained, condemned. Such persons are the true missionaries. Did you know that three-fourths of all the sin committed in the world is effected rather through weakness than any vicious inclination? It is more allowed than sought. Then never condemn any person until you have heard both sides of the case—all the facts. Then put yourself in his place, examine the matter carefully, and make it a rule to give the accused the benefit of every doubt. But, of course, if it is unmistakably true that the person has committed an outrage, condemn the act at once, and the person too, for that matter. But hang or acquit upon the evidence, and upon that alone. Don't allow any prejudices, either against persons or crimes to influence your judgment in the least. And, another thing: let all your judgments of the fallen be tinged with mercy. Reform schools are more profitable than state prisons. The missionary is a greater civilizer than the musket. Then, again let me say don't condemn too quickly; don't tattle—and don't exaggerate. The hyperbole is a useful figure of speech, but it requires care and discretion to prevent its perversion. This business of care in the use of words is an important matter and should receive your most careful attention. Talk freely but be careful what you say.

Guard your language as you do your person. Don't say a thing is "awful nice." Do you know what the word "awful" means? Don't say he or she is "perfection!" Why people will lose confidence in your veracity and judgment if you indulge yourself in the use of such unreasonable language.

Another; don't get the idea that you are *smart*, or witty. I would'nt have you underrate your mental powers, not not by any means—far from it. But I would have you know and realize that the greatest applause comes to us from the fulfilment of our duties honestly, attentively, uprightly and without a thought of fame.—From our own doing a thing rightly because it is right to do it so, and for that reason alone; and not from any hopes of reward or fear of punishment You have doubtless heard of the "Seven Wise Men of Greece." Do you know who they were, and how they came to be called so? The story has a moral worth remembering. They lived in the fifth cetury before Christ. Their names were Pattacus, Bias, Solon, Thales, Chilon, Cicoblus and Periander. As some Coans were fishing in an arm of the sea, certain strangers from Meritus bought whatsoever should be caught in the nets during a certain dredge, and before the nets were cast. When the dredge had been made and the nets brought ashore, one was found to contain a golden tripod which Helen as she sailed from Troy was supposed to have thrown there. A dispute arose between the fishermen and the strangers as to whom it should belong, and as they could not agree they took it to the temple of Apollo and consulted the priestess as to what should be done with it. She said it must be given to the wisest man in Greece and it was accordingly sent to Bias. He immediately declared that Thales was wiser than he, and sent it to him. Thales sent it to another one, and so on until it had passed through the hands of all the men, distinguised afterwards as "Seven Wise Men," and each one claiming that the other was wiser than he, it was finally sent back to the temple of Appollo where it long remained to teach that the wisest people are the most distrustful of their own wisdom. Did you know that those of the fewest words are those who are listened to the most attentively when they do speak; that their judgments are the most valuable; that they have the broadest—deepest minds? The fool never does anything but stare and "gab." Three marbles in a brass horn makes it quite noisy; but if you cram it full and tight with marbles it becomes heavy and quiet.

Inattention is, perhaps, the most fruitful source from which that spirit-blasting curse of Gossip springs. By inattention we hear erroniously, and see imperfectly. Several persons have frequently been known to witness the same homicide and make directly contradictory statements as to what occurred then and there. One may see what entirely escaped the observation of another who had an equal opportunity for observation. This fact alone is clearly shown day after day in our criminal courts. To what cause shall we attiribute this result;—to a want of veracity? Not necessarily; for it frequently happens that the person whose moral character stands out before the world the most greatly be-spattered with pustules of untruth if he has told the facts in a given individual case with more exactness than any one else We must attribute it to the fact that the temperments of persons are as various as the individuals are numerous; and that different temperments are affected in different manners by different scenes; and that, therefore, two persons are rarerly impressed by what they see in precisely the same way. This is why they contradict each other in giving testimony. Each witness may have stated fruthfully and with exactness the impressions made upon his mind—and still his description of the affray differs widely from that given by any one else. His mind is differently organized; his blood flows slower, or quicker; his sense of sight, or that of hearing, is, perhaps, more keen, or is defective; he is differently constituted both physically and mentally.—He is a different man

I believe in Phrenology; and I believe a knowledge of this science acquired by the people universally would do more in the way of raising humanity to a higher plane, and elevating the Christian standard of the whole human race, than any other one thing that could be done. It would enlighten the minds of these idle, street walking, poison-spitting tattlers and give them something else to think about than running from place to place under the pretence of "calling," simply to get to vent themselves of some of their accumulated vicious slime—Gossip. It certainly is not too broad an assertion to say that any person who will indulge in this low, frivolous, vile, dirty business of gossiping is either malcious or ignorant. Gossiping is always a personal confession either of malice or imbecility, and all persons—the young especially—should not only shun it, but by the most thorough culture relieve themselves from temptation to indulge in it. Cultured people never gossip; did you ever notice that?—and you can distinguish such persons as soon as you see them

You notice something peculiarly agreeable and attractive about the cheek, the eye, the lips, the voice, the gait and the whole social bearing of the person. Such persons never gossip. They have something else than their neighbors to talk about. They know something; and if you will watch them in their leisure hours you will find them in the different galleries, in the libraries, in the lecture halls, in the book stores, at the literary entertainments always fresh and pleasant, but studying, trying to learn something more than they already know. They are never bothered about the little petty troubles and grievances which are gossiped around in the neighborhood. They are too high, too noble to stoop to such a thing.

Again; whenever people come around you talking about the deeds or misdeeds of some one else, you may set it down at once that they will go to that "some one else" and talk about you. So don't listen to them. Give them no countenance whatever. Have them to understand at once, in some quiet and kind though positive manner, that you are above talking about your neighbors, and have a preference in not hearing them talked about. They will esteem you all the more highly afterwards for it. They will see, and realize that this is only the out-cropping of a noble spirit, and will learn to admire your courage.

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