

OSAGE

VOL. I.

TUSCUMBIA, MILLER COUNTY, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30 1879.

NO. 4.

Osage Valley Banner.

Official Paper of Miller County.

A. FULKERSON & SONS
Editors, Publishers and Proprietors.

Published Every Thursday.

SUBSCRIPTION:
Per Year, in advance, \$1.00.
If not paid until the expiration of the year \$1.25.

Office: On first floor of Masonic and
Odd Fellows building.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATE.
Governor - JOHN E. PHELPS.
Lieut. Governor - H. D. BROCKMYER.
Sec'y of State - M. K. McGRATH.
Treasurer - ELIJAH GATES.
Auditor - THOMAS HOLLADAY.
Atty General - JAMES L. SMITH.
Register of Lands - JAS. E. M. HENRY.
Sup't Public Instruction - R. D. SHANNON.

JUDGES SUPREME COURT.
Ten Years - JOHN W. HENRY.
Eight Years - WARWICK MOU-
Six Years - THOS. A. SHERWOOD.
Four Years - WM. B. BAPTON.
Two Years - E. H. NORTON.

COUNTY.
Representative - SAM'L T. HARRISON.
Circuit and County Clerk - JOEL B. CLARK.
Sheriff and Collector - FINECKNEY B. MILLER.
Probate Judge and Treasurer - JAS. H. TODD.
Prosecuting Atty - E. C. SWALEM.
Surveyor - H. S. BURLINGAME.
School Commissioner - W. M. LUMPKIN.
Coroner - C. F. HICKMAN.

FOR EQUALITY TOWNSHIP:
Justice of the Peace - AMBROSE BROCKMAN.
Constable - J. N. SCOTT.
Post-office address, Tuscumbia.

TERMS OF COURT.

CIRCUIT COURT: Meets Fourth Monday in
March and Fifth Monday in September.
G. W. MILLER, Judge.

COUNTY COURT: Meets First Monday in
February, May, August and November.
W. K. WHITNEY, presiding Justice; JOHN
S. JOHNS, 1st District, HIRSH REED, 2nd
District, associate Justices.

PROBATE COURT: Meets Second Mon-
day in February, 5th August and Novem-
ber, 1st H. Todd Judge.

CHURCHES.

M. E. Church - Tuscumbia 3rd Sunday, Morn-
ing and evening, and usually on Sat'y eve'g.
J. M. Hanson, pastor.

M. E. Church - Mt. Pleasant, at 4 o'clock
P. M. on the 2nd and 4th Sundays. Rev.
EXTWISLE, pastor.

M. E. Church - Iberia, 2nd Sunday, morning
and evening, J. M. DUBBY, pastor.

CHRISTIAN Church - Tuscumbia, 4th Lord's
day, morning and evening, W. P. DOWSETT,
pastor.

WRIGHTS School house, near Little Salton-
1st and 3rd Lord's days. J. H. D. Tamm-
on the 1st and L. E. Medson on the 3rd.

SPRING GARDEN, 4th Lord's day, W. F.
Fendly, pastor.

SALFEM Church, on 4th Lord's day, 11 o'clock
A. M. Sam'l Dutcher, pastor.

BAPTIST - For the year commencing Sept.
1877. The time of meeting of each church in
this Association is ruled by Saturday.

UNION Church - Meets 4th Saturday in each
month. J. M. Hibbs, mod.

RIG RICHWOODS Church - Meets 3rd
Saturday in each month, S. O. Burks, mod.,
Tos. Merchant, Clerk.

LITTLE RICHWOODS Church - Meets 1st
Sat'y in each month, J. M. Hibbs, mod.

PLEASANT POINT Church - Meets 1st
Saturday Ed. John Smith, mod.

WET GLAZE Church - Meets 1st Saturday,
J. M. Hibbs, mod.

GRAVES HILL Church - Meets 2nd Sat'y
no pastor.

NEW SALEM Church - Meets 4th Saturday,
Ed. Duncan, mod.

SABBATH School, at Mt. Pleasant, 3
o'clock p. m. every Sunday, D. H. Austin,
Supt.

Osage River Association will meet with
Little Richwoods Church, Miller County, six
miles west of Iberia, on Thursday before the
1st Sunday in September, 1879, S. O.
Burks, Mod. W. H. McCubbin, Clerk.

A. F. & A. M.

Tuscumbia E. A. Chapter No. 87.
A. F. & A. M., meet at their hall the Second
Saturday after full moon each month.
H. BRADLYFORD, H. P.
Wm. H. Haunstein, Sec'y.

Tuscumbia Lodge No. 487, A. F. & A. M.
meet Saturday on or before full moon in
each month.
H. BRADLYFORD, W. M.
E. C. TODD, Sec'y.

Bramley, U. D. A. F. & A. M., hold regu-
lar communications Saturday night on or
after full moon in each month.
J. L. CONNER, W. M.
C. S. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

Tuscumbia, Lodge, 305.
I. O. O. F. Hold their regular meetings every
Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock p. m.
L. T. JOHNSON, N. G.
E. C. TODD, Sec'y.

Pleasant M. Lodge, No. 95, I. O. O. F., hold regu-
lar meetings every Saturday, at
7 o'clock p. m.
J. P. SPALDING, N. G.
A. J. LOVE, Sec'y.

Iberia Lodge, No. 340, I. O. O. F., meet in
regular communication every Saturday even-
ing, at 7 o'clock p. m.
ISALAH LATCHUM N. G.
WELLYN T. JAMES, Sec'y.

Shraw Fulkerson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Real Estate and Claim Agent.
Tuscumbia, Mo.

T. E. Robinson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Tuscumbia, Mo.

[Office at present in the Court House.]
Probate business, Collections, Partitioning
Lands and Quitting Titles a Specialty.
Have been Clerk of the County and Circuit
Courts for 12 years, am familiar with the
Records, have the only ABSTRACT OF
TITLES in the county. Charge reasonable.

E. C. Swales,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Tuscumbia, Mo.

Will practice his profession in Miller and
adjuring counties.

Jacob Gault,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Tuscumbia, Mo.

All business entrusted to his care will be
promptly and faithfully attended to.

Isalrah Latchem,
Attorney at Law, Notary Public and
LAND AGENT.
Iberia, Mo.

Will practice his profession in Miller and
adjuring counties.

Geo. T. White,
Attorney at Law,
Jefferson City, Mo.

H. B. Hamilton,
Attorney at Law,
Jefferson City, Mo.

W. S. Pope,
Attorney at Law,
Jefferson City, Mo.

Joseph R. Edwards,
Attorney at Law,
Jefferson City, Mo.

A. P. NIXDOBY,
Practicing Physician and
SURGEON.
Pleasant Farm, Mo.

J. B. W. GER,
Physician and Surgeon and
ACCOUCHEUR.
Tuscumbia, Mo.

Diseases of Women and Children made a
specialty.

H. BRADLEYFORD,
Physician and Surgeon.
Tuscumbia, Mo.

J. L. CONNER,
Physician and Surgeon.
Bramley, Mo.

G. W. SHELTON,
Physician and Surgeon and
OCULIST,
Rocky Mt., Mo.

Special attention given to diseases of
Women and Children.

G. W. TREMAIN,
Physician and Surgeon,
OCULIST and AURIST
P. O. address, Tuscumbia, Mo.

O. A. Bowman,
DENTIST,
California, Mo.

Will visit Tuscumbia on the 4th Tuesday
of each month and remain two days.

DANIEL CUMMINGS,
Notary Public and Land Agent,
Tuscumbia, Mo.

Wm. E. LUTYEN,
No ary Public and Conveyancer,
Jim Henry Township,
Miller - - - County - - - Missouri.

Will attend to all business entrusted to
him promptly.

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE.

Published at Jefferson City, and circu-
lated in every section of the State.
It is valuable to the legal profession, for
each number of the weekly contains from
two to four decisions of the Supreme Court.
The daily proceedings of the court while in
session, as well as the docket, published in
full in the TRIBUNE.
As a medium of advertising, the TRIBUNE,
circulating as it does among all classes, is of
special value to men of enterprise who de-
sire to extend their business.
The farmers' column receives special atten-
tion, and only such articles as are of prac-
tical value to the agricultural community are
admitted thereto. The St. Louis and Jeff-
erson City markets are given in each issue of
the TRIBUNE up to the very latest moment
before going to press.
The miscellaneous reading is selected with
great care, with an especial view to the home
and abroad.
In short, the TRIBUNE aims to be a wel-
come visitor in all circles—a weekly compen-
dium of current events and items of interest.
Politically the TRIBUNE is UNPARTISANLY
DEMOCRATIC, and will labor in the interest,
as in the past, for maintenance and perpetua-
tion of the principles of the party.
PRICE, ONLY \$1.00 PER ANNUM.
In clubs of 100, to one postoffice address,
One Dollar each.
CARTER & EVAN,
Jefferson City, Mo.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue and authority of a writ under
issued from the office of the Clerk of the
County Court of Miller County, Missouri,
dated the 8th day of August, 1878, and to me
directed, in favor of the plaintiffs, Mil-
ler County, and against Thomas F. Webb,
and Naoms, his wife, as principals, and P. J.
Mulky, J. C. Smith, and Thomas L. Harris,
as securities, I have levied upon and seized
as securities, I have levied upon and seized

—Over 81,000 persons emigrated to this
country in 1878.
—Monroe Conway is writing the life of
the devil.—Ex.
—People who live in glass houses should
pull down the blinds.
—Jacksonville Fla., experienced a severe
shock of earthquake last week.
—Another Strike is expected by the Mc-
cumbals River Coal miners, in Penn.
—At a recent wedding in Düsseldorf, fried
liver and ice-cream composed the bridal
feast.
—The farmers have 75 members in the
Legislature. They can hold a balance of
power.
—According to the reports of the
for the State owns \$200,000,000 worth of live
stock.
—An Iowa pork packing house is shipping
from ten to fifteen car loads of their produc-
to Liverpool daily.
—The temperance crusaders are besieging
the saloons, with prayer meetings, at differ-
ent places in New York.
—The same ship lately took to Africa,
from the United States, 800,000 gallons of
New England rum and one missionary.
—It cost a man \$50 for kissing a woman
in Rome, New York. Fortunately Rome is
not the only place in the world.—Star.
—Seven persons have committed suicide in
Lafayette county in the past year; three were
lexington sale in keepers.
—J. B. Long, member of the Legislature
from Dunklin county, died in Jefferson City
on the night of the 22nd with pneumonia.
—The prospect of this Legislature abolish-
ing the County Attorneys is pretty certain,
and placing in their stead circuit attorneys.
—A bashful printer refused a situation in a
printing office where females were employ-
ed, saying he never set up with girls in his
life.
—A young Iowa girl raised and sold chick-
ens enough last season to yield her apron of
\$100, and chickens sell very cheap; of: there.
—Rural World.
—Secretary Sherman thinks the Govern-
ment will not be able to "get rid of its coin."
Why on earth doesn't it start a daily newspa-
per, then?—Hawkeye.
—Tombs of rich men remind us that
bodies should be buried with turpentine at-
tachments warranted to blow body snatchers
beyond the reach of reward.
—There is less whiskey than usual in Jef-
ferson City this winter, but there is more
pneumonia; You pay your money and you
take your choice.—Ex.
—"With all thy false I love thee still," mur-
dered a young man, as he calmly handed his
girl the artificial teeth that she had sneezed
into his lap.—Rockland Courier.
—A Columbus editor wants \$10,000 dam-
ages for being locked up two hours. That's
too high; \$1,200,000 per day is beyond limit,
even for an editor's time.—Free Press.
—A young lady of very respectable parent-
age, of St. Louis, attempted suicide by swal-
lowing a draught of strichnine last week,
just because the "course of true love did not
run smooth."
—The Philadelphia Bulletin knows of a
woman who has her heel in the center of her
foot. Then she must walk both ways, and
is a dangerous woman to meet on a slippery
corner.—Free Press.
—A black stocking, with a yellow snake
coiled around the leg, is the latest novelty.
When the girls get to wearing these stock-
ings thousands of men will be anxious to see
snakes.—A wful Napoleon Northwest.
—On the 22nd inst. Matt. H. Carpenter was
elected U. S. Senator from Wisconsin; J.
Donald Cameron was elected in Pennsylvania;
Orville H. Platt from Connecticut; John A.
Logan from Illinois; Roscoe Conkling from
New York; Geo. G. Vest from Mo.
—Commissioner Killebrew of Tennessee,
received a letter from Col. T. Crutchofield of
Chattanooga, stating that he was daily re-
ceiving letters from London and other points
in Europe, making inquiries regarding the
American specimens of wool that they saw
at the Paris Exposition.—[Rural World].
—During a recent thunder storm near
Memphis, Tenn., a negro was severely lick-
ed by a vicious mule, and just as he was
picking himself up, a stroke of lightning hit
the mule and killed him on the spot. "Well,
da!" exclaimed the negro, "if this chile
hain't got powerful friends to 'venge his in-
juries, den dere's no use tryin' to hab faith in
anything!"
—The banquet tendered Senator Vest in
Jefferson City on the evening of the 23rd by
the members of the General Assembly was
fully up to the expectations of all. Three
tables, the entire length of Madison Hall,
were spread, and were most elegantly ar-
ranged and decorated with bouquets and
flowers. Delicious viands and tropical fruits
fringed the tables. The hall was tastefully
decorated with American flags, in the arch-
way of which appeared the initials "G. G.
V., U. S. S."

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, SS.
COUNTY OF MILLER,)
In the Circuit Court of Miller County, Mo.
for the March term, 1879, vacation January
15th 1879.
The State of Missouri at the relation and
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Plaintiff,
vs.
Nahay Wolf, defendant.
At this day comes the plaintiff herein by
and of his petition alleging:

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at array, before the undersigned Clerk
of the Court, and he has sworn and filed

VARIOUS TOPICS.

—Over 81,000 persons emigrated to this
country in 1878.
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—People who live in glass houses should
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—Jacksonville Fla., experienced a severe
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decorated with American flags, in the arch-
way of which appeared the initials "G. G.
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THE POLITICAL CENTER.

The tenth enumeration of the population
of this country will be made in 1880. The
first census was taken in 1790 and with each
decade of years since that time the machin-
ery for making the enumeration has been
greatly improved. It is fair, therefore, to
presume that the results of the next census
will be more nearly complete than any that
have preceded it. The regular increase of
population since 1790 is shown by the follow-
ing table:

Year.	Population.
1790	3,929,214
1800	5,308,481
1810	7,239,885
1820	9,633,822
1830	12,868,020
1840	17,069,453
1850	23,191,876
1860	31,443,321
1870	38,558,371

The increase in each decade of years from
1800 to 1880 was from 32 to 35 per cent. from
1860 to 1870. This period shows the smallest
rate of increase in any ten years of the
history of the country. It is therefore safe to
estimate the increase from 1870 to 1880 at
25 per cent. This would give a population
in 1880 of over 47,500,000 and this will per-
haps not be far from the actual count.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

Does the rapid absorption of the 4 per cent.
Government bonds indicate that this rate of
interest is hereafter to be the measure of the
value of money in this country? Or does it
indicate merely the continued distrust and
the consequent accumulation of idle capital?
The Springfield Republican believes the 4 per
cent. investments imply "a great reduction
in all interests," a "great cheapening of all
capital," with relief to all industries and
enterprises. This is the hopeful view of the
matter. But there is another view not so
rose colored. The New York Times thinks
the cheapness of money represents not its
wholesome abundance, but the absence of de-
sirable opportunities for its investment. And
that paper cites the fact that when business
is affected the rate charged for accom-
modation bears no proportion to the rate
allowed on deposits or to the prices of con-
sols and United States bonds. There is
doubtless much truth in the statement of the
Times. We have not yet reached a prosper-
ous condition. We have only laid the founda-
tion upon which, with patience and care
and painful economy, we may rear the sub-
stantial structure of genuine prosperity. The
change from depression to activity, from bar-
dities to prosperity, will be gradual. But at
least the change is going on, with a fair
prospect of continuance.

The importance of keeping the balance of
trade within the United States is generally
conceded as a condition precedent to the
restoration of prosperity. There seems to be
no good reason why this shall not be done,
especially in our business relations with the
older nations of the earth. Nothing but ex-
travagance and improvidence on our part can
turn the tide against us. The natural resour-
ces of this country are richer and more easily
developed than those of Europe. In the
single article of coal Pennsylvania has bound-
less wealth. Our Consul at Geneva reports a
very successful result of the experiment of
shipping American coal to that city. He
writes that the test of this coal made at sev-
eral Swiss foundries established the fact that
iron made with it was superior in firmness
and texture to that made with the coke ordi-
narily employed in Switzerland. If this state-
ment proves to be accurate, the facts report-
ed are very important. Of course the high
freight can only be overcome by some decid-
ed superiority in the quality of the coal. Our
agricultural products cannot be equaled in
abundance in the world. Illinois, Missouri,
Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, Michigan and Ne-
braska far overmatch the wheat-growing re-
gions of Hungary and Central Russia. Ten-
nessee and Missouri are richer in iron ore
than Sweden and Wales. Our mountains
furnish a perpetual source of supply, from
which we may take the precious metals.
More than all, our labor-saving machinery is
the best ever produced, and our skilled art-
isans are not behind the workers of any coun-
try. We have in effect no standing army.
We produce cheap food for ourselves and
send a large surplus to feed others. Alto-
gether, there seems to be no reason why we
may not keep the balance of trade with us
and grow rich rapidly.—Times Journal.

The Missouri penitentiary shows a decrease
in the number of its convicts in the last three
years—there having been 1,346 in 1876, 1,290
in 1877, and 1,294 in 1878—dity or true later
being United States prisoners. The cost of
maintaining the institution has been reduced
from \$165,906 in 1873, to \$51,961 in 1878. A
larger amount has been realized from the
earnings of prisoners during the last two
years than ever before, the earnings for 1876
having been \$31,222, for 1877, \$71,871, and
for 1878, \$92,276.
The Osgus Spinning and Weaving Com-
pany, one of the most important cotton con-
cerns in Switzerland, has discontinued busi-
ness on account of last year's unfavorable
pecuniary results and the unimproved
prospect for the future. The stoppage of the
works is considered a national disaster.

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At this day comes the plaintiff herein by
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of the Revenue of Miller county, Miss-
ouri,
Plaintiff,
vs.
William H. Lippincott and Cornelius
mund, defendants.
At this day comes the plaintiff herein
at array, before the undersigned Clerk
of the Court, and he has sworn and filed

CUL. VEST'S SPEECH.

For the compliment to me personally evi-
denced by your action to-day, words are in-
adequate to express my gratitude, and I can
only hope, by a faithful discharge of the
duties devolved upon me by the high office
to which I have been elected, to prove my-
self worthy of your generous confidence.
My political opinions are so well known
and have been so often expressed that no
extended address will be necessary in deduc-
ing my position on the questions now prom-
inently before the people, nor can there be
any uncertainty as to my action in the future
upon any issues involving the well-defined
differences existing between the two great
parties now struggling for supremacy in
this country. I have no personal interest
expended in republican institutions, and
I have no personal interest in our government,
and accompanying with the government itself
they enter now, as they have always done,
into every public question. When our fathers
declared their independence, and when they
afterwards framed the Constitution, their
leading idea was to avoid the centralization
which characterized the governments of the
old world, from one of which they had just
separated, after a long and cruel war.
Every drop of patriotic blood shed in that
unequal strife, every skeleton bleached upon
its battle-field, every hour of cold and hun-
ger and agony in the long, dark winter at
Valley Forge, every prayer that went up
from the patriot mother for her sol-
dier son, every tear upon the graves of the
patriot dead, were each and all protests
against centralization.

For ages the only object of government
had been to enable the few to enjoy the la-
bor and property of the many, and even the
benign religion of our Master had been some-
times the handmaid of centralization. Our
fathers, with a courage for which we can
never be sufficiently grateful, declared that
all just government derived its power from
the consent of the governed, and that the
best government is that which confers the
greatest good upon the greatest number.
Upon this basis they established the only
true and free republic which has ever exist-
ed, and for this, I, their descendant, standing
in this historic hall, upon the prairies of the
far West, and in the center of that vast em-
pire, which has come from their matchless
courage, avouch this, their great deed, and
magnify their sacred names!

The advocates of centralization have as-
serted that when the framers of the Consti-
tution declared their object to be the forma-
tion of a more perfect government; they in-
tended to abridge the rights of the States.
It is false. A more perfect government sim-
ply meant one in which the rights of the
people would be more thoroughly protect-
ed, and to that end the powers vested in
the different departments of the government
more distinctly defined and limited.
Under the monarchical system from which
our fathers had escaped, Government was
something alien from and antagonistic to
the people, an aristocracy in the air, to be
worshipped like a star from afar off, but not
to be touched by vulgar hands. Upon this
infamous superstitution our fathers tripped,
as they marked the snow with their bleeding
feet, and in its stead they created the system
of State Government, coming from and near
to the people, the system so clearly enun-
ciated in that clause of the Constitution which
declares that "the powers not delegated to
the United States by the Constitution, nor
prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to
the States respectively, or to the people."

What could more clearly establish the
great truth upon which the Democratic party
is based, than the Federal Government is
the agent of the States acting under a power
of attorney in the shape of a written Con-
stitution? Interwoven with every fibre of
the party, this doctrine has given to it the
vitality which has outlived so many adver-
saries, and striven so many disasters.
Centralization means force, as authentic
to popular will, and must always be associ-
ated with monarchy and hereditary rank,
State Government upon the other hand,
next to that of the family, will always be
dear to the American heart. The one is of
foreign, the other of domestic growth, and
whilst a great centralized Government may
dazzle for a time, like the sun, with its garish
light at noonday, it is at last in the States,
and by the unprejudiced but steady light of
that lamp which Jefferson fixed as a beacon
for posterity, that our liberties must be pre-
served.

Centralization means force, but it does not
always come in the shape of standing armies,
or the mailed hand of a military despot.
Look around, and you will see in every por-
tion of this vast country, with its varied pro-
duce, and almost unlimited resources, the
blighting influence of financial centraliza-
tion.
Pitiless as the ocean, unheedless as the
storm, cold and remorseless as death, finan-
cial centralization is to-day crushing out the
life of the country.
The bonds of the government, interest
bearing and non-taxable, were sold at ruin-
ous prices, and more than two thousand na-
tional banks were permitted to deposit these
bonds with the government, draw the accru-
ing interest, issuing bank notes to an amount
only one-tenth less than the bonds deposited,
[Concluded on Fourth Page.]