

Questionable Wisdom.

There is some talk of the general assembly adjourning soon—not sine die, but with a view to meeting again next winter. If our representatives will take into consideration the feelings of their constituents on this point, they will oppose any such thing as an extra session of the legislature; the people are opposed to extras, when the cost is so great. Retrenchment is now their watchword. It is on this ground that the most strenuous opposition to a constitutional convention is based—not that our ragged concern can't be bettered, for we all know it can; but in our present financial condition, it may be tolerated for while longer by making a few more amendments. What the masses want now is, for the representatives to rush business at the capital and get through with it. The snail gait that has characterized the general assembly the present session is not in accordance with their ideas of retrenchment. Much time has been spent, while but little work has been accomplished, and so far as we have noticed no very important matters seem to occupy the attention of our solons. If there are any, let them be attended to immediately, and questions of minor importance postponed, if necessary, for the next legislature to worry over. Better prolong the present session a few days than incur the expenses of an extra one next winter, with mileage for another journey to Jefferson and home thrown in. Settle yourselves to work, gentlemen, and finish up, and let your work be so perfected that it won't require additional legislation to undo what you may do.

A Man may Smile and be a Villain.

Poor "Smiler" Colfax! He was so blinded by the charge that he was implicated in the Credit Mobilier speculations, and the statement of Ames that he had been paid a \$1,200 dividend on his stock of that wonderful ring within a ring, that the world swam before his eyes, and he couldn't see his way out of the mist that enveloped him. Was it strange, then, that he should "jump out of the frying pan into the fire"? Poor "Smiler," that last leap has scorched him. He has certainly accounted for his bank deposit of \$1,200 about the date Ames says he paid him that amount in dividends on his Credit Mobilier stock. Mr. Nesbitt—the gentleman is dead now—gave it to him; that is, he gave him \$1,000 of it. Further investigation has proven that Mr. Nesbitt gave him \$1,000 at four different times, making \$4,000, which the "Smiler" said nothing about. Mr. Colfax would have us believe that these were friendly gifts—the outpourings of a generous heart to the man it admired. It looks out, though, that the deceased Nesbitt and friend of Mr. Colfax was a "large stationer, and had heavy contracts with the post-office department; that previous to the election of Colfax to the speakership of the lower branch of Congress, when he was a member of that body, he was chairman of the house post office committee, and therefore in a position to perform valuable service for Mr. Nesbitt." Schuyler Colfax is Vice-President of the United States, he is a gentleman of high moral ideas, an example for the members of the "Young Men's Christian Association," he is a super loyal Republican, and above all a professional christian and pattern for the youth of our country. He says he didn't receive \$1,200 from Ames, and of course everybody believes him, although Ames' little diary has it recorded against him. He would have us believe that the \$1,000 he received from his "friend" Nesbitt was a perfectly natural gift, but doesn't mention the other \$3,000. Of course no one doubts the word of our christian model, the Vice President. It is true, circumstantial evidence is against him, and the more he explains himself the more the people don't understand him, and the more he becomes entangled in the network of his own weaving; but then he says he is innocent. So has said many a criminal just before he was hung.

The Credit Mobilier investigation committee has made its report, and recommends that Ames and Brooks be expelled, the first because he is guilty of selling stock of the C. M. to members of Congress, for the purpose of influencing their votes. Now, if Ames sold this stock to the members, they are as guilty as he is; but the committee seem to "see through a glass darkly."

There is a strong feeling in Congress against the report of the C. M. committee, and it is not likely Ames, Brooks, or anybody else will be expelled. It is thought that the report is too harsh for some and too mild for others. That is certainly the case, but can't the honest members even up this thing a little, and expel the whole set of C. M. gamblers? It is a disgrace to let them remain.

The Credit of the State.

While our general assembly is cogitating over the doubtful wisdom of adjourning at an early date and providing for an extra session next winter, we think it would be better and sounder judgment on its part to enact, and that speedily, some law by which the credit of our state may be preserved. With her vast resources, Missouri is amply able to meet all her indebtedness in the manner stipulated by the face of her bonds, and the act of the Twenty-sixth general assembly, compelling the state creditors to receive "legal tender" in payment on bonds which explicitly stipulate that they shall be paid in coin, is seriously damaging our financial standing among the capitalists of the country. Well, what difference does that make—are not our taxpayers more to be regarded and consulted than the "bloated aristocracy"? It cannot be denied that the taxpayers' interest should be consulted in all financial transactions of the state, but is it not a doubtful interest, to say the least, to impair the credit of the state in the money market for the purpose of discredibly saving them a few cents on their annual taxation?

The Auditor's report shows that during the next six years the debt of the state falling due amounts to seven millions four hundred and sixty four thousand dollars, and he says "that in order to meet this amount it will be necessary to borrow money." The bonds held for this large sum of money expressly state that they shall be paid in gold or silver. The legislature in 1872, however, passed an act over the Governor's veto, compelling the holders to receive legal tender notes at par for them. Now, the question arises, if this policy is persisted in, can the state go into the money market and borrow money to advantage to meet the indebtedness which falls due within the next six years? It will be seen at a glance that a state which ignores its contracts with its creditors cannot be relied on by money lenders. If a contract is entered into that the bonds securing the payment of borrowed money shall be paid in gold or coin, the next legislature that meets may disregard the obligation and say, "here, we know these bonds call for gold, but we are only going to pay you in greenbacks." The precedent has been set, and why may it not be followed?

The good credit of the state is an interest of great importance to the taxpayers, so great that all its contracts should be literally complied with. Most of them can better afford to pay a few cents more annually on their property, than be rushed with a heavy taxation to meet this seven million indebtedness within six years, which would have to be the case if the state could not borrow the money. Of course such a catastrophe is not likely to occur, but unless something is done to assure our creditors, the state will have to pay a larger rate of interest on the amount we may have to borrow, or give some other security than the face of the bonds, which may be ignored by a legislature at any time. This is an important matter for the present legislature to consider. Repeal the injudicious act passed by its predecessor, and restore the state bonds to a gold basis once more. Then the honor, as well as the credit of the state, will be saved. This is a duty we owe ourselves as a commonwealth, as well as our creditors.

Mr. Headlee, the Republican member of the senatorial investigating committee, since the last report was made, and which was published with his name concurring, has made a correction. He still thinks the business of the committee was not thorough and complete, and his opinion expressed in his minority report is unchanged. He believes that if the house had granted the committee counsel in the investigation, and the investigation had been thoroughly prosecuted, that important evidence would have been brought to light that has not been obtained. Whether Mr. Headlee makes these assertions for the purpose of manufacturing political capital is not clear; but one thing is clear, the Democrats have done the party an injustice by not giving the committee the largest license, since it was demanded by their political opponents. As the matter stands there will be an assumed, if not a real doubt in the minds of many, especially Republicans.

The senate at Jefferson City has passed the bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$400, or imprisonment for not more than six months, for any person to enter a place of worship or any public assembly with a deadly weapon on his person. The occasion for this measure is the too common habit in the interior of making church meetings and public meetings the opportunity for set ling quarrels, and of going armed to such places as a preparation for affrays.

The skeleton that Captain Hall some time since dug up in the Arlio regions, has been sent to England. It is that of a man about five feet eight inches tall. One of the teeth is filled with gold.

San Francisco had twenty six murders

and no executions last year. It has a rival in New York.

Carthage, Missouri, has enjoyed a live sensation in the way of a breach of promise case. The lady received \$2,000 damages.

Some statistician has discovered that Vermont—where, as is well known, no liquor is sold—has 16,000 drunkards, 4,000 habitual "hard drinkers," and 20,000 young men just beginning to drink.

There is a portrait of Gen. Lyon in the state house of representatives, and nearly every session some one makes a motion suggested by its appearance. The last is, a resolution to remove it to the armory.

The innocent Colfax, who adorns receiving \$1,200 from Ames, acknowledges that he did receive four \$1,000 gifts from George F. Nesbitt in 1868. Will the Vice President rise and explain what he did to place Mr. Nesbitt under obligations?

President Grant has concluded not to visit the Southern States next month, as has been announced he would. He says the condition of the business which will be created by the incoming of the new administration will be such as to require his presence and that of the cabinet in Washington.

THE SENATORIAL SLUSH COMMITTEE.—Senator elect Bogey, after the sudden closing of the investigation of the bribery charges in the senatorial contest, wrote a letter to the general assembly asking that the investigation be continued and made more thorough. A new committee was appointed, consisting of Henry Newman, John Walker, Mack Bell, E. J. Sorrell and S. W. Headlee. Their report fully exculpates Col. Bogey.

The committee which investigated Senator Caldwell's case, who is charged with bribing members of the Kansas legislature to vote for him, have recommended that his seat be declared vacant. It is said that he will raise the point that as he received a majority of twenty-five votes on joint ballot, and as only two instances have been alleged where money was used to procure votes, that this fact should not be allowed to vitiate all the rest, that the mere fact that he had such large majority is conclusive evidence that no money was used in these two instances. But this point will hardly save him. The recent Pomeroy affair in that state is conclusive evidence that bribery has been the ruling passion there.

Not a "Questionable Measure."

The Jefferson City Tribune, in speaking of the bill pending before the legislature to cut the prices of printing Sheriffs' sales down to five dollars each, calls it a "questionable measure," and comments on it very appropriately. We do not think this is a "questionable measure" by any means. The propriety of the measure may be questionable, if an oppressive bill be questioned, but this one is so manifestly unjust to the press of the state, that the title should be "a bill to cripple the press of the state of Missouri, and to make printers work for men who go to law, for nothing."

There are often, Sheriffs' sales which would cost twice five dollars for the composition alone, and if the legislature must have such printed for five or even ten dollars, it had better buy a press and fixtures and set up shop for itself, as it will have the monopoly of this business.

The proposition to increase the salaries of Judges, of members of the Legislature and others, and to cut down the distance which is allowed to printers may be all well enough, but printers will be the last to see it.

Certainly the proposition cannot be seriously entertained by any but those members who seek to manufacture a little cheap "bunkum" for their constituents, but we fail to see any semblance of justice in the bill.

To pass such a bill is to interdict the notice of Sheriffs' sales in any respectable newspaper, as no one could afford to publish them.

There will be more money spent by the legislature in the discussion of this unjust measure, than would be saved to litigants, provided the provisions of the bill could be enforced.

We sincerely hope that the legislature will let the press severely alone, as the printers are the worst paid men in the state already—Sedalia Democrat.

Walker Rounse, of Bath county, Ky., a soldier of the war of 1812, died at his residence on the 6th inst., 84 years of age. Another of the rapidly thinning band of veterans transferred to "Fame's eternal camping ground."

Mobilizer innocents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19.—The special Credit Mobilier of the House made their report to day through Judge Poland, chairman of the committee. All of the members implicated were in their seats; Ames was in front, and Brooks occupied his own seat. The galleries were crowded, and intense interest manifested throughout the report.

After rehearsing the history of the case and the evidence received, the committee say that Ames intended to solicit friends in Congress by selling them Credit Mobilier stock at par when it was worth double that sum. They quote from Ames' letter to McComb in support of this opinion. The report also charges him with attempting to affect legislation in behalf of the Pacific railroad.

As regards the other members of the House the conclusions are as follows: Mr. Blaine did not take any stock.

Mr. Dawes got ten per cent. on his money and then settled with Ames.

Mr. Scofield gave up his Credit Mobilier stock, but kept his \$1000 in the Union Pacific. Nothing definite in regard to his settlement with Ames could be obtained.

Mr. Bingham's connection consisted in Ames retaining thirty shares for him and accounting for dividends from December, 1867, to February, 1872.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania held ten shares in the same way until they paid for themselves. Great variance in the testimony troubled the committee in this case.

Mr. Garfield's connection with the Credit Mobilier was almost identical with that of Kelley.

The committee believe that in these instances the stock was taken innocently and that it did not influence legislation. The congressmen were dealt with individually and did not know of Ames' relations with the others.

After indulging in some moral reflections on the necessity of legislators holding themselves aloof from the schemes which may affect their votes, the committee say they find nothing in the cases of the above named members calling for any recommendation.

In regard to Brooks, the committee rehearse the evidence going to show that Brooks tried to influence legislation in behalf of the road.

After discussing at length the jurisdiction of the House over its members, the committee recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, Mr. Charles Ames, a representative in this House from the state of Massachusetts, has been guilty of selling members of Congress shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, for prices much below the value of such stock, with intent thereby to influence the votes and decisions of such members in matters to be brought before Congress for action; therefore

Resolved, That Charles Ames be and is hereby expelled from his seat as a member of this House.

Second. Whereas Mr. James Brooks, a Representative in this House from the state of New York, did procure Credit Mobilier company to issue and deliver to Mr. Charles H. Neilson for use and benefit of said company at a price much below its real value, well knowing that same was issued and delivered with intent to influence the vote and decision of said Brooks as member of the House on matters to be brought before Congress, and so to influence said Brooks as government director in Union Pacific railroad company. Therefore,

Resolved, That Mr. James Brooks be and is hereby expelled from his seat as member of this House.

When the report was concluded, Mr. Brooks arose and entered objections to it, as most partial and unjust.

The discussion of the report was postponed until Tuesday. Many members are preparing their speeches. Resolutions will be introduced to expel all members who had anything to do with the Credit Mobilier. No one believes that the necessary two-thirds vote for expulsion can be secured.

New York doctors assert that heart disease will soon be the leading disease of America.

Jane Bell, a deaf mute of Madison county, has just married a blind man. They can be of great assistance to each other, to be sure, but how did they do their courting?

The Salem Monitor exultingly exclaims: "Not a Dent county warrant in existence! Dent county bonds worth 110." Surely this is good ground for exultation, and a glorious thing it would be for Missouri, could every county in the state unite in the same jubilant chorus.

For a young state Kansas is doing very well, and if she has many more such politicians as Pomeroy, the briber; Carney, who unblushingly confesses that he sold himself; and Caldwell, who is more frequently called ill, we shall believe that the young man was not far from right when he wrote home to his father in the East: "You had better come out here for the meanest kind of men can get office here without any difficulty."

SEVEN CHILDREN AT THREE BIRTHS.—The Brookfield (Mo.) Gazette says: There is a family living in the neighborhood north of Brookfield which has events occurring at intervals worthy of newspaper mention. Mr. J. F. Kelly and his wife, Margaret J. Kelly, are respectable and well to do people, living on a farm near Bear Branch. About seven years ago Mrs. K. presented her husband a pair of twins, one of whom is still living, the other having died when about a year old. Four years ago the family was astonished by the arrival of triplets, all of whom are living and are fine healthy children. On Tuesday last, Mrs. Kelly again gave birth to a pair of twins, one of whom was, however, born dead. Thus have this prolific pair been blessed (?) with seven children at three births. We should add to the above that both Mr. and Mrs. K. are doing well.

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And—well, it's no use to name anything more, but come along and we can furnish you with anything you want.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY TREES AT BUFFALO



NURSERY.

Brother Farmers, don't forget that our Eastern neighbors are feeding apples to stock with good results, while we have only a scanty supply for family use. Also, that Eastern farmers have their barrels of cider and an abundance of the best of apple vinegar, and here either is a rarity with the majority of families. And yet we must all cultivate more land than is profitable, and have often an abundance of waste and worn out lands that could be made profitable if set in trees, besides improving the condition of the land. Being overstocked with winter fruits, especially of Jannetling and New York Red Pippin, or Ben Davis, I will sell this spring by the dozen at \$75.00; by the 500 at \$45.00. Price by dozen and 100 same as heretofore—by the dozen \$1.50, by the 100 \$11.50. Will sell Hughes' seed crab, per 50 \$4.00; per 100 \$7.00; per 1000 \$60. Pear, Cherry and Plum trees 60 cts each; per dozen \$6.00. Concord grape, first class, 1 year vines 10 cents each; per dozen \$1.00; per 100 5 dollars; per 1000 35 dollars. Bearing vines each 25 cts; per dozen 2 50; per 100, 18 dollars. All other stock about the same as last spring. For further particulars call at the Nursery, 3 miles southeast of Troy, on the Telegraph road, or address the proprietor.

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THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN is prepared to enter upon another journalistic year with renewed vigor and enterprise. We have recently added to our establishment all the latest improvements in the printing business, including the fastest presses and the most complete machinery in the world. We have likewise secured extraordinary facilities for the collection of the news, as all important quarters, and for its prompt transmission by telegraph. Our foreign and domestic correspondence has been increased, and our editorial assistance augmented. The REPUBLICAN now feels able to compete with any newspaper in the United States in the extent and variety of its news, the freshness of its correspondence, the soundness and dignity of its editorials, the reliability of its financial intelligence, the character of its Literary, Local and miscellaneous features, and in short the various departments embraced in a first class news and family journal. The REPUBLICAN, as a political paper, is a fearless and independent advocate Liberal Democratic principles. It is bound, however, by no party ties to the support of unworthy men, or by any impolitic, its utterances will echo the sentiments of the popular masses as far as they can be ascertained. Its main platform will be the interest of the people of the Mississippi Valley, and it will seek to encourage immigration, to develop natural resources, to promote improvement, to advance Agriculture, Manufacture and Mining, to cultivate the economic arts, to elevate the standard of general intelligence and morals. It will studiously strive, as in the past, to avoid sensational and prurient journalism, and will without sacrificing spice and piquancy, aim to make its weekly work of admission into the parlor circle. The MISSOURI REPUBLICAN will continue the cream of the DAILY ISSUES, CONDENSED AND COLLECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE COUNTRY, AND CONTAINING THE LATEST NEWS up to the time of going to press. It will also be enriched with a variety of miscellaneous matter, and by features of interest to be found only in this paper.

TERMS. THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN, published every morning, by mail, one year, \$12. To clubs of three, \$34; of ten, \$100. THE TRI-WEEKLY, published Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, \$6 a year; three copies \$17; five copies \$27; ten copies \$50. THE WEEKLY, \$2 a year, three copies \$5, five copies \$8, ten copies fifteen dollars, twenty copies twenty-five dollars. Additions can be made to clubs at any time at club rates. Ten per cent. commission allowed to Agents getting up clubs. Papers not sent unless paid in advance, and invariably discontinued at the end of time paid for. Remittances can be made at our risk in Drafts, Post-office Orders or Registered Letters. GEO. KNAPP & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Co-Partnership Dissolution. NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Jacob Hartman and George E. McRoberts is dissolved. The undersigned will settle the liabilities of the firm and no others. JACOB HARTMAN. Troy, Mo., February 8, 1873.