PLAIN DEALER.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

IS PUBLISHED THURSDAYS AT CRESCO,

THE COUNTY SEAT OF HOWARD COUNTY,

—BY—

W. R. & F. J. MEAD,

Publishers and Proprietors.

OFFICE IN CENTENNIAL BLOCK

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year.....$1.50
One copy six months.....75
One copy three months.....50

THE IOWA PLAIN DEALER.

VOL. XXVI.—NO. 42. CRESCO, IOWA, JULY 23, 1885. WHOLE NUMBER 1342.

TRUE WORDS.

It is much easier to find a score of men wise enough to discover the truth than to find one intrepid enough, in the face of opposition, to stand up for it.

Heaven be their resource who have no other but the charity of the world, the stock of which, I fear, is no way sufficient for the many great claims which are hourly made upon it.—STERNE.

He that gives good advice builds with one hand; he that gives good counsel and example builds with both; but he that gives good admonition and bad example builds with one hand and pulls down with the other.

One had better sail boldly in almost any direction than drift without any direction at all. One had better sail in the maddest storm that ever troubled the sea of life than lie on the sea and drift with any chance wind that blows.

We can never have much confidence in the uprightness of others until we have discovered some degree of uprightness in ourselves. We are apt to suspect everybody if we ourselves ought to be suspected, and just as apt to trust others only when we ourselves can be trusted.

The duty of being cheerful is one which is at all times binding upon us. We have no right to be morose or sullen, or accustom ourselves to look upon the dark side of things. No sense of the solemnity and importance of life can excuse us for giving way to a sour and unhappy temper.

Happiness is the result of harmony between our wants as creatures and the world without; peace is the harmony between us as spiritual beings and the Father of our spirits. The one is as changeable as the objects or circumstances on which it for the moment relies; the other is as unchangeable as the God on whom it eternally rests.

In all relations of life, we find that the person who is most humble and unobtrusive, is exerting the best and widest influence. He moulds the hearts and forms the characters of scores about him, who are not aware of the fact. His thoughts and words, his conduct and all his acts, are like the sweet dews of heaven, which none see and feel as they descend, but the effects of which are visible to every eye. How important that all should be humble!—that the heart should be cultivated and improved, and not the shell which contains it.

Little by little must we receive the truth. The moral progress of mankind and the advancement of each individual depend on this. No ideal of perfection springs up ready formed in any mind, but glimpses of a better life come to us all. There are times when each one sees how he may purify his own heart and elevate his own character, how he may further the cause of justice and help his fellowmen. It is for him to discern these rifts in the clouds, let not one pass away until he has made it his own, not in thought only, but also in life. Thus alone will his conceptions of moral goodness expand and his character improve.

There is one way of attaining what we may term, if not utter, at least moral happiness, it is this—a sincere and unrelenting activity for the happiness of others. In that one maxim is concentrated whatever is noble in morality, sublime in religion, or unanswerable in truth. In that pursuit we have all scope for whatever is excellent in our hearts, and none for the petty passion which our nature is heir to. Thus engaged, whatever be our errors, there will be nobility, not weakness, in our remorse; whatever our failures, virtue, not selfishness, in our regets; and in success vanity itself will become holy, and 'triumph eternal.'—LORD LYTTON.

LESSONS OF HISTORY.

Sir Archibald Allison, the English historian, says:

"The two greatest events in the history of mankind have been brought about by a successive contraction and expansion of the circulating medium of society. The fall of the Roman Empire, so long ascribed in ignorance to slavery, heathenism, and moral corruption, was really brought about by a contraction of the medium of exchange."

Sir William Jacob, F. R. S. of England, states the quantity of money in use at the time of Augustus and gives a table showing its decrease from that time forward:

A. D. 14 Rome had a circulation of $1,790,000,000.

A. D. 230 Rome had a circulation of $909,000,000.

A. D. 410 Rome had a circulation of $537,000,000.

A. D. 662 Rome had a circulation of $256,000,000.

A. D. 806 Rome had a circulation of $168,000,000.

Mr. Jacobs adds:

"And such was the power of the rich over the moneyless people, many of whom were held in slavery, while others were reduced to a conditon of servitude little, if any, preferable to actual slavery, that the prices of a hawk, or a greyhound was the same as that of a man, and the robbing of a hawk's nest was as great a crime in the eye of the law, as was the murder of a human being."

After attributing the fall of Rome and the condition of the "dark Ages" to the limited supply of money, Allison continues:

"And as if Providence had intended to reveal in the clearest manner possible the influence of this mighty agent on human affairs, the resurrection of mankind from the ruin this cause had produced was owing to the directly opposite set of agencies being put in operation. Columbus led the way in the career of renovation, and when he spread his sails across the Atlantic he bore mankind and its fortunes in his bark.

The annual supply of the precious metals,—of money—for the use of the globe was trippled—before a century had elapsed the price of every species of produce was quadrupled. The weight of debt and taxation insensibly wore off under the influence of that prodigious increase—in the renovation of industry, the relations of society were changed—the weight of feudalism cast off—the rights of man established."

Commenting upon a later period Mr. Allison says:

"The suspension of the bank of England in 1793 led to the use of an enormous amount of irredeemable paper money.

The result was magical.

It terminated in a blaze of glory and a flood of prosperity which have never, since the beginning of the world, descended upon any nation.

Prosperity, universal and unheard of, pervaded every department of the Empire.

Agriculture, manufactures and commerce increased in an unparalleled ratio.

The landed proprietors were in affluence.

Wealth to an unheard of extent was created among the farmers.

Our exports, imports, and tonnage more than doubled; and the condition of the people was one of extraordinary prosperity."

All this on account of the use of an enormous amount of irredeemable paper money.

But the bankers, the shylocks, the usurers and money sharks were not prospering, so they, Republican-party like, resolved on contraction and resumption, and carried it through the parliament.

And what was the result?

Let Sir Archibald answer:

"The effects of this extraordinary piece of legislation were soon apparent.

The industry of the nation was speedily congealed.

The alarm became universal and widespread.

Prices fell rapidly.

The fall of prices by the immense narrowing of the paper circulation, producing distress, ruin, and bankruptcy in the great interests of both land and trade, was especially severe upon land owners whose estates were mortgaged.

In hundred of cases, from the tremendous reduction, the mortgaged estate sold for barely enough to pay off the debt, leaving owners penniless beggars.

The distress become insufferable.

In Manchester 60,000 men, women and children assembled demanding blood or bread.

A collision occurred between the starving populace and the British troops in which many were killed and many more wounded."

The experience of our own people during the prosperous times of "Greenback inflation" contrasted with the results of contraction which culminated in the panic of 1873, and the subsequent commercial distress, industrial stagnation, labor riots, tramps, and the almost universal bankruptcy of legitimate enterprise, is too fresh in the public memory to require repeating.

Suffice it to say—history proves that the three most remarkable epochs of prosperity which ever blessed the world were directly due to the use of an "enormous" volume of exchange medium, and that the three darkest and most distressing periods of public adversity were the direct result of the destruction or contraction of the volume of available exchange medium.—Chicago Sentinel.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Charred corn or grain is good for fowls.

Water in which fish will not live is not fit for stock.

There is no known remedy for string halt in horses.

A green crop plowed under is always beneficial to the soil.

There are known to be 175 varieties of insects that feed on the apple tree.

Mammoth southern sweet corn is one of the best to sow for green fodder.

The Norway spruce planted two feet apart will soon form a beautiful hedge.

The conditions for securing a good clover catch, are a finely pulverized soil.

Often the profits made from the best cows go to defray the losses on the others.

Cropping with buckwheat tends to increase the available fertility of low, wet places.

Be very sure to cut the clover hay before the blossom begins to fade, or it will be very poor feed.

It is generally considered now that feeding cattle after they are three years old is a losing business.

It is common practice for eastern farmers to cut one crop of clover, and plow the second crop under for manure.

Seed peas two or three years old produce larger crops than those of the previous season The same is true of melons and cucumbers.

The best way to preserve eggs, according to recent tests, are packing in salt, oiling the shells; beef drippings may be used, and immersing in lime-water.

An easy way to kill plantain, dandelion and other weeds in a lawn is to place a little sulphuric acid with a stick on the crown of each plant carrying the acid in an open mouthed bottle with a long handle, so as not to touch it with the fingers or clothes.

Blue grass for pastures is being introduced all over the northwest. Stock of every description thrive on it, and as it comes in spring and remains gree n until the snow comes in early winter, it is no wonder that it is becoming a favorite with the farmers.

Geulich's Platform Scored.

We print to day Theodore Geulich's idea of what the democratic platform should demand on the liquor question. The democratic platform has heretofore demanded a "judicious" license law. Theodore Geulich wants this changed to a "reasonable" license law. Theodore Geulich thinks the trafic in liquors should stand exactly on the same footing as the traffic in provisions and dry goods. Theodore Geulich has the right to think so. If the democratic party of Iowa thinks so too it will be licked again as usual. If the democratic party of Iowa declare in favor of thinking the sale of whiskey an essential evil, but a seemingly necessary one, and that it should be so restricted and hedged against as to avoid interfering with individual rights and at the same time protect the community from the worst of the evils, the democratic party would be telling the truth and stand a good show of carrying the state. If the democratic party thinks $250 "high" license, or if it thinks it can fool the people by substituting Geulich's "reasonable" for the threadbare "judicious" license, we will get licked. But if the democratic party say to the two million people who live by the fruits of agriculture in Iowa that it favors high license, local option and rigid control, we will be successful. Aside from party lines in Iowa, 20,000 votes of the 400,000 votes in the state could not be mustered for Geulich's proposition.

The Machinery of Murder.

Machines which can be tended not only by unskilled labor, but by women and children even, are fast taking the place of men's labor. And every hand thus thrown out of employment in turn competes more strongly with his fellows. It is not improbable that in the near future we shall see some legislation regarding the use of machinery, which would now seem to us very radical It is certain that labor must organize or go to the wall; and when workingmen are organized so that that they can wield political power in proportion to their numerical strength, we may be certain that they will exercise it.—[Justice

Mr. Duncan, of the Decorah Woolen Mill is entitled to credit for his energy, enterprise and perseverance in developing this important element of our manufacturing interests. He has received new machinery and working force and with the new hands that have arrived and commenced work this week, has about fifteen skilled workmen, eight of whom are girls. His new self-operating spinning jack is quite a curiosity. It extends nearly the whole length of the room and has 240 spindles. The forty horse power engine that runs the machinery is a beauty and runs more quietly than many small engines Mr. Duncan has lately put patent rocking grates beneath his boilers resulting in great economy of fuel, as he is now enabled to burn slack more easily than lump coal could be burned with the common grate. The rocking grate requires shaking but three or four times a day. In short it is proposed to have best machinery and workmen, and to run the Woolen Mill in full force. It is worthy of liberal public patronage.—Decorah Journal.

Mr. Fishback, of Indianapolis, who has taken up the cudgels against Steve Elkins, closes his long letter on the Maxwell land grant fraud with the words: "As a Republican I wish to record my thanks to a Democratic Commissioner of the Land Office who has the courage to espouse the cause of the pioneer settlers against the land pirates who hire such men as Elkins to do their dirty work." It will grieve Stephen to know that his motives continue to be misunderstood.—(Chicago Herald.

The editors of Iowa, that is fifty-nine of them, while on their rounds issued a proclamation to the people of Oregon telling them that prohibition was a great success in Iowa, that all reports to the contrary were false. So much for the proclamation style of curing vice. The United States revenue statistics show that Iowa has at present, 3,989 retail dealers 16 rectifiers and 215 other dealers, a total of 4,424, or 280 more than the state of Missouri that is not prohibition.—Davenport Gazette.

One plank of the platform of the Iowa greenbackers demands the enactment of laws providing for arbitration between employers and the employed, and power to enforce the decision of the arbitrations. Another plank favors the use of all practical means for the suppression of the evils of intemperance. These are both made of solid timber.—Davenport Democrat.

J. B. Weaver struck the key note of the coming campaign, to which every greenbacker and democrat will respond, when, as chairman of the greenback convention, he said "Greenbackers and democrats should make a common enemy, and, instead of stopping to enquire whether this or that party would be the most benefited thereby, trust in the 'survival of the fittest.'"—Fayette Co. Union.

Ballou's Magazine for August is a capital number, and just what the people want for their vacations. First there is a very good illustrated article on some parts of Germany and a very good illustrated account of Chili and its glaciers. Then comes "Lewey and I: or, Sailor Boys' Wanderings," by Wm. H. Thomes, author of many books that are justly celebrated. Ballou's is published by Thomes & Talbot, 23 Hawley St., Boston, at $1.50 per year or only 15 cents single copies. Ask your news dealer to order it for you. You won't regret it.

National banks are a set of middle men who borrow money from the government at 1 per cent with which to extort usury and speculate upon the necessities of their neighbors. A government which does this proves itself cruelly traitorous to the interests of the general public, which interest a republican government is elected to advance and protect.—National View.

When one is sick advice is plenty, but not always the best. A good rule is to accept only such medicines as have after long years of trial, proved worthy of confidence, This is a case where other people's experience may be of great service, and it has been the experience of thousands that Ayer's Cherry Pectorial is the best cough medicine ever used.

Swindlers have been selling tin cans of water for harness oil, to farmers near Ackley. Lookout.

The census of North Dakota has been completed. It has a population of 150,000. Ten years ago the whole territory had only 135,000 people, and North Dakota less than 35,000. It is likely that the population of the whole territory will be found to exceed 400,000. Fargo leads the list of cities with a population of 7894.

Poor Old Uncle Sam! In debt about two thousand millions of dollars! Paying interest semi-annually on that sum! His vaults are overflowing with legal tender money! Yet, powerless to pay it out to liquidate the debts and stop the drain of interest upon the people! As powerful in war as a lion; in peace weaker than a cat.

Commissioner Sparks does not believe that railroad companies are entitled to lands in their indemnity limits until they have selected their lands, and that settlers who have in the meanwhile established homesteads within the indemnity can hold their claims. A case in point has just been decided by him and his decision is to be given to the public at an early day. The decision will be looked for with great interest throughout the Northwest, where the title to a good deal of land is involved in a settlement of this question.—[St. Paul Globe.

Mr. Weller, true to his well-earned appellation, "Calamity," threw away his opportunity to beard Gen. Weaver in convention. Boasting his independence, he proved by his endorsment of fusion, on taking the chair, that he is Weaver's man, consenting to another of Weaver's deals. The boss also bamboozles Mr. Gillette out of his promised postoffice by giving him the empty honor of a nomination for lieutenant governor and thus enables Weaver to clear the decks for action once more.—[Republican Cedar Rapids.

AT a meeting held at Birmingham, England, a congratulatory address was forward to Lord Bramwell for his recent and able advocacy of moderate drinking, and expressing a hope that his Lordship might live long to practice what he preached. Shortly after the dispatch of the telegram the following reply was received from his Lordship: "Knightsbridge—I am much obliged; I am in good health for seventy-seven; I drink very little. Is Birmingham right?" An answer was telegraphed to Lord Bramwell stating Birmingham was quite right for the next election, but for which political party was not stated.