

RADICAL ECONOMY.

The Treasury Department has prepared a comparative statement of the appropriations made for the fiscal year ending in 1873 and the fiscal year ending in 1874. According to this statement, this model government of ours will cost the people eighteen million dollars more the current year than it did last. Of this amount the executive department receives over three millions; the legislative department a million and a third; the military and navy departments eight millions—four millions each; and public works six millions.

Eighteen millions increase in one year! What in the world has caused it? It costs more to run the government now than it did during the war, if the depreciation of currency during that period is taken into consideration. It isn't the growth of our country, nor is it the public debt, for this appropriation has nothing to do with that. We can comprehend the reason for a part of the increase. Our selfish money-making President receives \$25,000 more than any other President ever received for his services, and our congressmen a million and a third more than that branch of the government has ever cost the people—the result of the back salary grab and increase bill.

But why should our military and navy departments be increased eight millions? Looking at these figures one might imagine that we were preparing for war, but such is not the case. If war is imminent, then the people are certainly ignorant of the fact. This is preparing for war in time of peace with a vim.

Six million for public works over former appropriations! Is Grant going to build another palace stable, or is a dog kennel for his bull pups now the order of the day? This looks like economy, reform and decreasing the public debt with a vengeance, the boast of the administration party.

The following comparative figures of the cost of running the government for a few years past, which we clip from that excellent little journal, the *Banner of Liberty*, may interest our readers:

The Expenditures for the Executive Department were as follows: 1862, \$1,958,410; 1863, \$2,515,853; 1864, \$3,433,031; 1865, as above stated, making in all four years during which the war was raging, \$12,903,693, or (allowing for the depreciation of our currency,) less than one-half of what Grant requires for a single year in time of profound peace.

Under Lincoln in 1865, (his highest year) less than one-half of one per cent. of the expenditures of the government sufficed for running his department; Grant required this year about ten per cent. of all the money appropriated, and if the future can be judged by the past, will have a heavy deficiency to be made good, besides. Grant-enslaved republicans, these figures are not of our manufacture—they are official. In the light of the lesson they teach can you suggest any good reason why the nation should pay Grant \$50,000 a year salary when Lincoln received but \$25,000?

As for Congress, the cost of running the two houses, has for several years been constantly and enormously increasing. In 1860, it took only \$2,619,590 to run the Senate and House of Representatives. In 1864 and 1865, while the war was raging and when currency was fearfully depreciated it cost only \$3,663,171. In 1870 Grant's example had such an effect on Congress that it swelled its expenditures to \$6,238,221! and now we are told that a million and a third increase must be had for the current year!

Notwithstanding the repeated publications of a certain class of journals that *Pomeroy's Democrat* has suspended, this estimable paper continues to grace our table, and exhibits no signs of decay. It also gives the cheering information that it doesn't intend to cut a single exchange off its list, unless directed to do so.

We return our thanks to neighboring exchanges for their expressions of sorrow and regret at the affliction that has lately befallen our town.

WHAT'S-ITS-NAME.

Since the foundation of our government, political parties that have met with successive defeats, or some of the members of such parties, have indulged in the pastime of forming new parties, or organizing, with many of the most prominent dogmas of the old parties, under new names. We have had Federal, Republican, Democratic, Whig, Abolitionists, Emancipationists, Freesoilers, Know Nothing (or American) Radical, Liberal Republican and other parties. Now there is a move on foot in Ohio for another new party, avowedly in opposition to the present administration, or the Radical party. A number of politicians assembled in Columbus, Ohio, on the 30th ult., to form the Aunt Jemima's plaster that is to draw the disaffected elements from both of the recognized political parties of the day—the Democratic and Administration. Its object is about the same as that contemplated by the fusion of the elements opposed to Grant and his office-seekers last year, and which met with such a Waterloo defeat.

The platform adopted by this new party—What's-its-Name—is in substance as follows: First it declares against party infallibility, and holds that its adherents should vote for the best men presented, regardless of party affiliation. It then declares that the Republican and Democratic parties have both outlived their usefulness, and that the interests of the people demand a new party. That the Republican party, having control of both branches of Congress and of the executive department, is directly responsible for the salary grab, Mobiler frauds, etc., and that the Democrats who aided or acquiesced in these measures, deserve equal public condemnation. It then goes on to condemn the release of railroads from their obligations, the granting of lands to corporations, and the corruption exhibited by the investigating committees in congress; condemns the granting of special privileges and exemptions to national banks; demands that the government shall attend to its own business and leave the people to attend to theirs; demands a reduction of offices and expenses; condemns the practice of electing national bank stockholders and directors to Congress; insists on an observance by the government of the limitations of its power; declares that the appointment of subordinate officers should depend upon their qualifications; declares that duties on imports should be imposed for revenues only, and demands a repeal of all laws that favor capital to the prejudice of labor.

There is nothing in the principles of this platform to find fault with, but while the convention declares that the Democratic party has outlived its usefulness, it engraves some of its most important principles in the platform it adopts. We have always demanded a reduction of offices and expenses, and that the government attend to its own business and let the states alone to attend to theirs under the constitution; opposed the granting of lands and special privileges to corporations; insisted on an observance by the government of the limitations of its power; advocated that all appointments to office should depend upon qualifications, and that import duties should be imposed for revenue only. But it is one thing to make a platform, and another to make a party. Parties must grow, and with them, like it is with a child, time has a part to play, in which principles and declarations must be strictly adhered to; but one great weakness of our people is impatience and a tendency to go back on any movement that doesn't meet with success in the first contest, and then they start out with the same principles, and the same object in view, under another banner (or name). The consequence is, nothing practical is ever attained, and before one name becomes familiar to the people, another is adopted.

A rose would smell as sweet by any other name, and we do not care what may be the name of the political party with which we act, so its views suit our own; but we know there are people who differ widely with us in this, and that there are many Democrats who feel the justness of the censure in the platform adopted by the Columbus convention, and admire the principles laid down by it, and yet would feel that they were committing a breach of principle to vote

a ticket with any name at its head than "Democratic;" while Republicans would regard the success of a ticket on the platform given above as a Democratic victory, and feel that they were committing an act of disloyalty to vote with it; for while Republicans have been insisting for the last five years that the Democratic party is dead beyond resurrection, they imagine they see a very substantial ghost of it in every new political movement. Hence it will be a difficult matter to compound a political plaster sufficiently strong to attract "disaffected Republicans" to it, that will not keep Democrats away, and *vice versa*; and from this, we imagine that the new party (it hasn't even a name) will not meet with any more success than did the mingling of the elements last fall. But we would like to see something supplant the corruption of the present administration, and if this party can accomplish that end, we bid it "God speed."

JUDGE DILLON'S DECISION AND THE CITY PRESS.

True independence of the press is something we often look for in vain. Journals that hold themselves high in the scale of political purity, and denounce as tyranny every attempt from whatever source to interfere with the prerogatives of the press, do not always object to surrender their own independence when sufficient inducements in the shape of a subsidy are offered. Nearly all the St. Louis papers are lauding Judge Dillon for granting an injunction against the sale of the Pacific railroad by Governor Woodson. The action of the Governor in advertising the road for sale was to test the constitutionality of the act of the legislature of 1868, which surrendered the lien held by the state against said road, which amounted to eleven millions of dollars, upon the payment by the company of five million dollars. In this transaction the state lost \$6,000,000 through the action of corrupt legislators. According to the confession of the committee appointed by the railroad company to lobby the measure through the legislature, the cost of this piece of legislation was \$193,648.60, of which amount \$57,813.60 had been paid. Putting these facts together it is not difficult to account for the position of the St. Louis press (the *Times* alone excepted, we believe), in this contest between the state and the railroad. To make matters still plainer, it is only necessary to quote from the report of the committee:

They (the members of the committee) thought that the first important step to be taken was to secure a favorable consideration of our scheme by the St. Louis press, and at once determined to accomplish this (as it seemed to us) great end. After very many conferences, much delay and anxiety, this was effected.

This "favorable consideration" having been secured in 1868, it is to be expected that these papers would have at this day no reason to change their course. It is certain that no effort has been or will be made to secure their favorable consideration for the other side of the question.

This federal judge, in granting an injunction to restrain the Governor from testing the constitutionality of the release of the state's lien, in the manner directed by the legislature in its last session, has taken upon himself the same authority that Judge Durell of Louisiana did when he placed the usurper Kellogg in the gubernatorial chair of that state. Papers that are denouncing Durell are praising and upholding Dillon. We can account for this upon no other hypothesis than that through the efforts of the railroad company they saw their way clear to support in one instance what they condemned in the other.

According to these organs Judge Dillon's decision is a just interposition in behalf of vested rights. The vested rights of corporations and of monopolies are certain of defenders and apologists whether or not they mean extortion upon the agricultural communities, or are obtained by bribery and fraud. For our part, we are willing to accord to railroad and other corporations justice; but we fail to see any justice in turning over to them, without any return whatever, millions of the people's hard-earned money.

TAKEN UP by M. G. Garner of Hurricane township, a dark bay horse with star in forehead and white snail on the end of the nose, blind in right eye, knot on left flank, about 15 hands high, supposed to be about 15 years old, and appraised at \$15 by W. A. K. Kisberry and D. F. Foley before W. N. Gibson, J. P. (2718p)

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA, BOONE COUNTY, MO., July 10, 1873.

To the Clerk of the Lincoln County Court:

SIR: It is my duty to inform you that, under the provision of an act of the General Assembly, approved April 1, 1872 (vide Wagner's Statutes, p. 1296, sec. 67-68) your county is entitled to send to the departments of the State University at Columbia and Rolla, during the year ending July 4, 1874, seven students, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five years.

Under the rules adopted by the Board of Curators, students "shall possess a good moral character, and shall pass a satisfactory examination in orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic and geography;" and must pay the fees prescribed by said act, to-wit: On matriculating, an entrance fee of ten dollars, and a contingent fee of five dollars; and a like contingent fee at the beginning of the second half year, making the whole annual charge twenty dollars.

The session begins on Monday, September 15, 1873, and continues forty weeks.

Careful provision is made for the education of Young Women in all the classes of the University.

I beg to call your attention to the appended extract from the law on this subject, p. 1296, sec. 68.

You will please, after giving two weeks publication of this certificate, transmit to me, on or before September first, a list of the names of all the youth of your county who intend to make application for entrance to the University at the commencement of the next session.

If such list is not transmitted, students from other counties will be allowed to enter in lieu of those to which your county is entitled.

Board can be had in clubs in college buildings at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week; in private families at \$3 to \$5.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, ROBERT L. TODD, Sec'y Board of Curators of the University of Missouri.

Persons desiring to enter the departments of the State University at Columbia or Rolla, are required to make known their intention to me on or before September 1, 1873.

FRANCIS C. CAKE, Clerk County Court, Lincoln county, Mo. By JAS. M. McLELLAN, D. C. Troy, Mo., July 28, 1873.

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