

TROY HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 9, 1877.

Preamble and Resolutions of the Late State Grange, at Booneville, Mo.

It is conceded by all that the time has come when the representatives of the various business interests of the country should express their sentiments and convictions upon the financial system of the government.

This nation was founded upon the idea, Republican Equality. The corner stone—the basis of its political economy—is “the greatest good to the greatest number.”

Any theory of finance, therefore, in conflict with these principles, cannot be adapted to the uses of a free people and the promotion of republican institutions.

It is not denied that the system of finance under which we have been struggling, is essentially that of Great Britain. And while it may be admirably adapted to the monarchical principle which seeks to concentrate all wealth and power in the hands of the few, it is equally inimical to the Democratic principle, the object of which is to diffuse wealth and power amongst the masses.

Owing to this anti-republican system we are entering upon the second century of our national life under circumstances evoking the gravest apprehensions.

The great producing classes stand—the agriculturists upon one hand and the miners and manufacturers upon the other, paying tribute to a small intermediate class who traffic in money.

The reciprocal exchange of commodities by and between the great producing classes is subjected by the cunning and avarice of the money-lending class, to a system of tolls, commissions, interest and discount, which not only absorbs all profits, but encumbers, by mortgage interests farms, factories and mines.

So grievous has this system become, that we behold immense fortunes swiftly accumulating about the few, while pauperism is expanding with alarming rapidity amongst the many.

It is clear, therefore, that if these adverse tendencies are not arrested, if the autocratic system, we have borrowed from a monarchy is not supplanted by one more congenial to free institutions, the decline of the republic must be rapid, and its fate as ignoble as its rise has been heroic and glorious.

Deeply impressed by these solemn convictions, the duty we owe to ourselves and our posterity is plain and unequivocal.

The work before us, therefore, is to institute and establish a medium of exchange which we may call money or cash, for the purpose of transferring from hand to hand the title to products or property.

The history of the financial world points unerringly to the “coined credit” of a great and powerful nation as the best possible instrument which we seek. If other nations may not have clothed such an instrument with all the elements of power and public confidence which might have been concentrated therein, it remains for us to prove a superior intelligence, derived from free institutions, by thus combining them, and presenting to the world a financial system that shall be republican in its very nature and essence.

RESOLUTIONS.

We, the representative of the Patrons of Missouri in State Grange assembled, therefore demand the abolishment of the national banking system; and call for currency issued directly from the government to the people, and based upon the credit of the nation, which shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where contracts have specified some other kind of payment.

To relieve the producing classes from a system of usury which is but another name for confiscation of their property rights, we declare in favor of direct loans of Treasury notes, under a simple and just regulations, to farmers, manufacturers and miners.

To relieve tax-payers from onerous burdens of taxation for the payment

of interest on state and city debts, we declare in favor of direct loans of government treasury notes to states and cities, to be used in liquidating their outside standing bonds.

In view of the fact that whatever money is paid into the public treasury as interest for the use of the treasury notes, will relieve the people from taxation in other forms to an equal amount, we recommend that the rate of interest be established at three per cent. per annum.

As a matter of public economy and in obedience to sound business principles, we demand that the national bonded debt which is subject to call and payment in legal tender treasury notes, shall be so called and paid without delay.

That the burdens of taxation may fall equally upon the palace of the rich and the hovel of the poor—upon wealth in coffers as in land, we declare against the issuance of any more non-taxable bonds, and in favor of recalling those already issued as soon as possible, if there is no honorable method of making them taxable.

For the purpose of paying our coin obligations according to contract, we demand the remonetization of silver—on a basis equal with that of gold—412 1-2 grains to the dollar.

We demand the repeal of the resumption act.

To enable the frugal of all classes to save their earnings and receive a small revenue therefrom, demand the establishment by the general government of postal saving banks, the certificates of deposit in which shall draw two per cent. interest per annum, but shall not be transferable or used as currency.

Believing the objects sought by the foregoing propositions to be necessary for the perpetuity of the republic and the welfare and happiness of her people, we call upon all producing classes to join us in securing their adoption.

And we claim, that in the advocacy of these principles, we regard as gratuitous the charges of dishonesty and bad faith which have been hurled against us by leading public journals and learned statesmen in the halls of congress, and would simply say that such charges are more befitting those who added to our public and private indebtedness by the passage of a clandestine act which limited the use of silver coin, and by adding over \$300,000,000 to the public burden by changing a currency to a coin debt, as was done by the act, of congress of March 18, 1869.

D. L. KOST,
Chairman Joint Com. on Finance and Resolutions.

The Experiences of a Circus Rider.

Robert Stickney, the circus rider, has been telling the New York Sun something about bare-back riding. He said: “I have been in the business ever since I can remember. Yes, even before I can remember. For when I was only a year old the great Edwin Forrest carried me on the stage when he was playing ‘Rolla.’ My father, S. P. Stickney, was the first man in the world who ever set foot over four horses in the ring; so you see I came of riding stock.”

“My appearance in ‘Rolla’ can hardly be said to be the commencement of my career as a rider, but I date that from the time when, in my 8th year, in the old theatre, at Eighth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, I made my debut before the public in the character of the Courier of St. Petersburg. In those days I rode with a pad—did until I was 10 years old, when I began to do bare-back acts, and ever since I have always discarded the pad.”

“Is there much difference between pad-riding and bare-back riding, that is as to its difficulty?”

“Any bare-back rider can ride with the pad, but not every pad-rider can ride bare-back. I began bare-back riding early, but I had the advantage of my father's advice and of watching him ride. Pretty soon after I began bare-back riding, and while I was yet a mere boy, I began two-horse acts, and finally was able to ride the four horses with as little effort as one. Of course I have been all through the various branches of tumbling, as part of my riding education, for if I couldn't tumble and turn somersaults well on

the ground I couldn't do it on the horse. As to the ordinary jumping through the banners and all that sort of work, that's the plain sailing of the rider. Jumping through the banners while in the act of evolving or revolving a somersault, doesn't add to the difficulty of the task, though people think so. One of the difficult things about it is that you must regulate the velocity of your somersault by the speed of your horse, and that is why an even, steady-going horse is a treasure to any rider.

“You ask me if I can take any horse and teach him his part of the ring business. Certainly, for horses are exceedingly intelligent, more so than many men, as any old cavalry or artillery officer will tell you. Of course, some horses are more easily taught than others, and the purer a horse's blood is, as a general rule, the easier he is to teach. But a horse that shies is worthless to us. When we make a flip-flop we must find the horse under us, and we must know where our feet are going to be when we come down. I was seriously hurt once. Just as I was in mid-air, while throwing a somersault, a cannon was fired near the building. The horse was taken by surprise, shied off involuntarily, and when I ought to have come right side up with care there was no horse there. I fell flat on my back on the tan, and hurt myself a good deal. Yes, the horse is very intelligent, and if he can only understand what you want him to do he will generally try to do it to the best of his ability.”

“About slipping? Yes, one has to look out for this. You know, of course, that we rosin our slippers thoroughly, but did you know the horse's back is liberally rosined, too? If that wasn't done the horse's perspiration would very soon make the bit of rosin on the slippers useless, and, even as it is, when the night is warm and the horse perspires freely, digging the toes in for a grip will bunch up the hair into little balls, making the hold uneven, or the hair coming out will make the horse's back so slippery that it becomes very difficult to hold on. Down South the darkies think there is loadstone put on a horse's back.

“As to riding more than four horses at a time, unless one is very tall and has a pair of India rubber legs, I think it would be impossible, as it is now for a very short-legged man to ride four. There is a limit to the compass properties of the human leg.

“The horse has to learn his part as well as the rider, to become as much a part of the rider when he is on his back as the ancient's fabled Centaur. He must learn to keep his gait even and steady, and to obey even the pressure of the foot in certain ways. The rider mustn't put his foot down on any and every part of the animal's back or he will destroy the mutual equilibrium. If a horse feels your foot two or three inches out of the way, and in a different place from where he expects it when you light on him, it is apt to discompose him.

As to what kind of treatment I give my horses, I can only say that I have a horse that knows my voice before he sees me, and whinnies with delight. I have always an apple or a bit of carrot or a lump of sugar about me when I go near where he is, and we are on the best of terms. Don't I sometimes have to conquer a horse if he gets a stubborn or sulky fit on? Certainly, and if I don't do it it will render the horse worthless. The cruelty is only apparent, however. A little temporary severity is a real kindness to the horse. Some of the trick horses are very dangerous and vicious, especially the plumed ones. This mostly comes of teasing them during their training to make them bright and lively, but it is not really necessary, and some trick horses are as gentle as lambs. A horse gets to know his business and to like it, the same as a rider does. An expert in his profession, he is acting, variety, or circus performing, seldom quits it.”

We are told that the smallest hair throws a shadow. And so it does. It throws a shadow over your appetite when you find it in your victuals.

How Much Room in Heaven.

Col. Switzer, of the Columbia Statesman, becoming anxious about the capacity of Heaven, asks: “How much room in Heaven?” Thereupon Tom Carter, of the Sturgeon Leader, proceeds to the measurement as given in the Apocalyptic vision of St. John: “And he measured the city with a reel, twelve thousand furlongs; the length and breadth and the height of it are equal.”—(Rev. xxi 16). He says:

Twelve thousand furlongs are 7,920,000 feet, which being cubed, gives 499,762,086,000,000,000,000 cubical feet. Now, reserve one-half of the above for the throne of God and the court of glory, and one half of the remainder for streets and divide the remaining fourth—namely, 124,198,272,000,000,000,000—by 4,096 the number of cubical feet in a room 16 feet square and 16 feet high, and the product is 3,035,184,372,000,000 rooms. Now suppose this earth always did and always will contain nine hundred millions of inhabitants from now until the expiration of 100,000,000 years, and that a generation continues thirty-three and a third years, or that 2,700,000,000 persons pass into heaven every hundred years, and that 1,128 such worlds existed, equal in duration, in population and in contribution to the population of heaven, there would be a room sixteen feet square and sixteen feet high for each, and yet there would be room—84,873 rooms unoccupied.

Eclipses for 1878.

There will be four eclipses during the year 1878, two of each luminary, as follows:

An annular eclipse of the sun near 2 o'clock in the morning of February 2, which will therefore be invisible to the people on this part of the earth's surface. It will be partially visible from nearly the whole of Australia, but from neither of the continents, its northern limit being the southernmost capes of Asia and Africa.

A partial eclipse of the moon on the morning of February 17, visible from the United States. The moon will enter the earth's shadow at 3h. 52 1-2m. a. m., and leave at 6h. 48 3-8m. a. m. At 5h. 21m., the middle of the eclipse, 0.84 of the moon's diameter will be obscured. The time is not favorable for general observation from this section.

A total eclipse of the sun July 29, visible to all parts of North America. The line of totality runs through Kamtschatka, Behring's straits, Alaska, British America, western Montana, Wyoming, western Colorado, passing about one degree south-west of Denver City, and across Texas to the Gulf of Mexico, near Galveston city.

A partial eclipse of the moon in the afternoon and evening of August 12. The moon will enter the shadow at 4 1-2m. p. m., being then below the horizon, and will leave it at 7h. 41m. p. m., when she will be a little more than half an hour high.

The fellow that went out rabbit-hunting without success, but on his return brought a stale one to the market was told by his wife, when she got a sniff of it, that he had done well, for it was high time that that rabbit was killed.

Not a very astonishing: “Gosh all Friday!” Southern astonishment: “Jus o-mee-see river!”

The total value of the silk manufactured last year in the U. S. was \$25,508,103.

An Oxford, Ala., man is so close-fisted that he will not advertise in the papers, but ties his card to a pig's tail.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.—All creditors and others interested in the estate of Jacob Whitesides, dec'd, are notified that the undersigned executrix of said estate intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next term of the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Missouri, to be held at Troy in said county on the second Monday in January 1878.

This 7th day of November, 1877.
LYDIA V. M. WHITESIDES, Ex'ra.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.—All creditors and others interested in the estate of David Stewart, dec'd, are notified that the undersigned administrators of said estate intend to make a final settlement of said estate at the next term of the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Missouri, to be held at Troy in said county on the 2d Monday of Jan., 1878.

This 7th day of Nov., 1877.
STEWART & MAW, Adm'rs.

OPEN LETTERS.

READ THEM.



“THE TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT.”

“Tutt's Pills are worth their weight in gold.”
REV. I. R. SAMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

“Tutt's Pills are a special blessing of the nineteenth century.”—REV. F. R. OSGOOD, New York.

“I have used Tutt's Pills for torpor of the liver. They are superior to any medicine for bilious disorders ever made.”
I. P. CARR, Attorney at Law, Augusta, Ga.

“I have used Tutt's Pills five years in my family. They are unequalled for constiveness and biliousness.”
F. R. WILSON, Georgetown, Texas.

“I have used Tutt's Medicine with great benefit.”
W. W. MAIN, Editor Mobile Register.

“We sell fifty boxes of Tutt's Pills to five of our others.”—SAYRE & CO., Carlestown, Ga.

“Tutt's Pills have only to be tried to establish their merits. They work like magic.”
W. H. CARRON, 95 Summer St., Boston.

“There is no medicine so well adapted to the cure of bilious disorders as Tutt's Pills.”
JOS. BRUMMEL, Richmond, Virginia.

AND A THOUSAND MORE.

They are genuine. Write to them. It will cost but a postage stamp.

TORPID LIVER.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulder, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Flat Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, Tightness of the Chest, Dependence, Gloom, and Forebodings of Evil, are all the offerings of Torpid Liver. For these complaints DR. TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. A single dose will convince any one.

PHYSICIANS ALL ADMIT.

That Quinine only effects a temporary suspension of the attacks of Fever and Ague unless its use is preceded by a reliable and Bilious Medicine.
The testimony of thousands establishes beyond a doubt that DR. TUTT'S PILLS, followed by Quinine, is a permanent cure for Chills and Fever.

NO POISONOUS DRUGS.

DR. TUTT'S PILLS are prepared with great care and study, in accordance with the principles of chemical compatibility. They are safe. Contain no dangerous drug. Require no change of diet or occupation.

Price 25 Cents. Office 35 Murray Street, New York. Sold everywhere.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE INDORSED.

PROOF! PROOF!! PROOF!!!
DR. TUTT'S Hair Dye—We wish to inform you that your Hair Dye exceeds all others. For its natural coloring it cannot be equaled. Our customers will use no other. It is a great triumph.
ANTONY HAAS, Barber,
CHAS. HOHN, New Orleans.

HIGH TESTIMONY.

FROM THE PACIFIC JOURNAL.
“A GREAT INVENTION.”
has been made by DR. TUTT'S Hair Dye, which restores youthful beauty to the hair. That eminent chemist has succeeded in producing a Hair Dye which imitates nature to perfection. Old beards may now rejoice.
Price \$1.00. Office 35 Murray St., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Michael Lamsche, dec'd, were granted to the undersigned on the 18th day of July, 1877, by the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Mo.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the executor within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred.

This 15th day of Oct., 1877.
L. C. LANSCHKE, Ex'rs.
J. P. LANSCHKE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of H. H. Owings, dec'd, were granted to the undersigned on the 15th day of Nov., 1877, by the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Mo.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred.

This 28th day of Nov., 1877.
H. H. OWINGS, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of James B. Burford, dec'd, were granted to the undersigned on the 30th day of Oct., 1877, by the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Mo.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of said letters they will be forever barred.

This 14th day of Nov., 1877.
E. G. SITTON, Adm'r.

GUARDIAN'S RESIGNATION.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned guardian of Alexander Farmer will make application at the next term of the Probate Court of Lincoln county, Mo., to be begun and held in the court house in Troy, on the 2d Monday in January, 1878, for permission to resign his guardianship of said ward.

This 19th day of Dec., 1877. Guardian, pd

1823. SEND FOR 1878.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER.

The Best Religious, and Secular Family Newspaper, 125 N. Yr., postpaid. ESTD 1833.
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