

TROY HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1878.

THOS. D. FISHER, } Editors.
W. T. THURMOND, }

The lower house of congress, on the 29th ult., amended the senate resolution, providing for an adjournment on the 10th inst., to read the 17th, and passed it.

Hon. A. H. Buckner has our thanks for a bound volume of the Congressional Record, containing the proceedings of the special session of the Forty-fifth congress.

The lower house of congress, on the 28th ult., concurred in the senate amendments to the bankrupt repeal bill, but set the 10th day of September for it to go into effect. It is said the President will sign the bill.

Another congress will adjourn without making any change in the tariff law in the interest of the consuming class. The people of the West are becoming worn out with such dilly-dallying—they are tired of this protective tariff business.

The senate, on the 28th ult., passed the house bill to prevent further contraction of greenbacks. The bill provides that when any of the legal tender notes shall be received into the treasury, they shall not be cancelled or destroyed, but shall be paid out again and kept in circulation.

Mr. Edmunds of Vermont reported to the senate last week a bill to regulate the counting of electoral votes for president and vice-president. The bill sets forth the manner in which the certificates shall be opened, and aims to prevent electoral disputes from getting to Washington, by forcing each state to settle its own contest at home.

Hon. Samuel T. Glover doesn't seem to be developing strength in the senatorial race as rapidly as some of the others whose names have been mentioned in this connection. Probably because his position on the question of finance is not as well understood. It has been intimated that he is the favorite of the bondholding class—that he is not in sympathy with the people in their great desire to do away with the national bank system and substitute greenbacks for the bank notes—that he thinks the volume of currency sufficiently large to suit the money lenders, etc. Mr. Glover should let the people know his position upon the finance and all other questions affecting Western interests. The people are determined to elect representatives whose views are in accord with their own.

Postmaster-General Key has worked himself into a paroxysm of frenzy over the investigation resolution. His tranquility is disturbed by promulgations of civil war; a nightmare has taken possession of his peace of mind; the ghost of a Mexicanized government obscures his sense and sets his teeth to chattering, and a horoscope of the Forty-sixth congress turning its back upon the Great Fraud and recognizing Tilden as the only true President, has set him to railing against the Democracy. He unbosoms himself in an open letter to the people of the South, setting forth in extravagant language the great disturbance to follow the pricking of the fraudulent bubble. He knows the master to whom he has sold himself, holds his seat by the grace of a stupendous fraud, and that the ghost will not down at his bidding; that he sits uneasy in his chair, fearful that an outraged people may abandon all discretion and hurl him from the height to which he has climbed over uncertain ground. But let him still his fears and rest his soul in his peace, so far as a quickened conscience will permit; there is no conspiracy on foot to carry out the object which the consciousness of fraud has conjured up in his uneasy brain. The people prefer to bide their time, and can patiently wait two years more, when he and his co-conspirators will see the meaning of the fraud investigation. Armed, yet with rifles for a civil bloody strife

and revolution, but with that weapon of a free people who know their power, the ballot, the country will turn out with a will to bury forever out of sight the great eight-to-seven shame and disgrace. The investigation only means to put the evidence of that fraud upon record. It will be a black page in the history of our country, but history should be impartial even if it does blur the escutcheon of a great nation. But there'll be no war, no bloodshed, no Mexicanization of our institutions, no spectacle of two presidents. The Democrats of the Forty-fourth congress were timid, frightened at a shadow, and acquiesced in the action of a doubtful commission; they will abide its decision, but will have no more of it after the fourth of March, 1881. That is all.

Hon. Thomas Allen seems to be growing in favor as a senatorial aspirant. Mr. Allen has figured but little in the political field, although he has been one of the foremost men of our state in developing the industrial resources of Missouri. He is a gentleman of culture and letters, of fine presence and bearing. This is all well enough; but there was once a notorious railroad sale in this state, in which the then Gov. Fletcher and Mr. Allen figured conspicuously. The road was sold for a song, the interest of the state was sacrificed, and Mr. Allen was the purchaser. It was believed then, and many hold to the opinion now, that there was some crookedness in the matter—an understanding between the two principal actors. Can't Mr. Allen or his friends inform us just how this is?

The Republicans affect to be terribly alarmed at the "revolutionary spirit" of the Democracy in instigating an inquiry into the presidential frauds. But that isn't the real grounds of their fear—they are troubled at the prospect of having the evidence of their rascality spread upon the public records. They know that Hayes, fraud as he is, is secure until the fourth of March, '81, as his title was derived from the electoral commission, the result of which cannot be changed by congress, according to the opinion of every Democrat in that body. They also know that if the matter were taken before the Supreme court, that Republican tribunal would not hesitate to uphold the fraud to which some of its members were a party. No, revolution doesn't trouble them so much as the little investigating spade, which is digging a grave for somebody. They can no longer hide the putrefied old carcass of their party with the charitable folds of the bloody shirt, but still they hate to see it buried out of sight, notwithstanding it has become such a stench in the nostrils of the people and many of its former admirers and adherents. Hence they cry "revolution," as they once howled "disloyalty," "outrage," etc. But it's no use, gentlemen; the lugubrious song no longer fascinates.

The Washington Post makes a very serious charge against Secretary Sherman in the matter of disposing of the new four per cent. loan, and doesn't hesitate to say that he has "entered into a contract not warranted by law, for the purpose of aggrandizing himself and his friends at the risk of the interest of the government, and that he did the same secretly and surreptitiously." In substantiating the charge, it is said the president and vice-president of the First National Bank of New York, while examining the books of that institution, discovered that it was a subscriber for nearly \$30,000,000 of the new four per cent. loan. The discovery caused them great alarm, as any sudden decline of a few cents in the securities would sweep away the capital of the bank and their own private fortunes. They accordingly questioned the cashier, who informed them that there was a private understanding with Secretary Sherman, that if anything occurred to impair the value of the securities, such as an advance in the price of gold or a decline in the price of bonds, the Secretary would not demand gold for the

subscription, but would call in and accept other bonds in their stead, or let them out of the subscription altogether. The explanation not being satisfactory to the president and vice-president, Col. Sam'l and Mr. Jno. Thompson, they arranged at once for their withdrawal from the bank, by selling to the Fahnstocks, the directors who had made the arrangements with Secretary Sherman without their knowledge. The Post says:

"In this connection and corroborative of this incident, it should be remembered that Secretary Sherman cancelled ten millions of the subscriptions to the four cents when their sale became unprofitable. By these statements it seems clear that an understanding did exist between Secretary Sherman and Messrs. Fahnstock and Baker, the cashier, that if the venture proved a success, several hundred thousand dollars would have been divided among some of the parties thereto; while if it failed, all were to be protected by the special favor to be shown by the secretary of the treasury. The intimacy between Mr. Sherman and the Fahnstocks is of long standing, dating back to the time when Sherman was chairman of the Senate Finance committee and the older Fahnstock was the confidential clerk of Jay Gould."

A decided sensation was created in Cincinnati on the 30th ult., by the finding of the body of John Scott Harrison, son of President Harrison, in the dissecting room of the Ohio Medical college. He was buried near North Bend, Ind., on the 29th, and in digging his grave it was discovered that the grave of a young man who had been buried about ten days before had been robbed. The friends of the deceased, accompanied by a son of Mr. Harrison, started for Cincinnati in the hope of finding the body. Procuring a search warrant, they went to the above named college, and in searching for the body of the young man, young Harrison recognized in one of the bodies that of his father, who had been buried the day previous. Great indignation is expressed that the resurrectionists, who evidently acting with the knowledge and consent of the college faculty, should have desecrated the grave of a distinguished citizen and son of a former president of the United States.

Senator Cockrell, with persistent energy in the face of various schemes and obstacles, has succeeded in having his bill for a general improvement of the Mississippi river incorporated in the report of the committee's river and harbor bill. The Republican's special says that the bill drawn up by Senator Cockrell was so complete that the commerce committee did not change a word of it, except to adopt the amendment suggested by Senator Windom, and to which Senator Cockrell agreed, that the work of the commission should extend to St. Paul instead of St. Louis. If the river and harbor bill becomes a law this session, there is no doubt that the whole Mississippi river may be in the hands of a commission determined on a comprehensive system of improvements before many weeks, and the credit for this belongs to Senator Cockrell. No one but those who have been here during the winter and have seen the many little schemes against the plan can realize the full credit that belongs to the Missouri senator.

The fraud investigating committee commenced the work of examining witnesses last Saturday. James E. Anderson, supervisor of the parish of East Feliciana and chairman of the Louisiana returning board, was before the committee. The correspondence between himself and other conspirators was produced. In the list are letters from Secretary Sherman and Stanley Matthews. The correspondence goes far to substantiate the testimony of Anderson, which shows that all the bull-dozing was done by the Republicans, and for the purpose of throwing out the vote of the Feliciana parishes; that Hayes was cognizant of the fraud that was being perpetrated, and that Matthews and the President have been very cautious about having him provided for to prevent his threatened squealing. The Republicans in Washington are very uneasy since Anderson's developments, not knowing what is coming next. It is said they do not

care much for Matthews, but fear that Sherman will be conclusively convicted, and base his defense on the ground that he never tried to reward Anderson. It is said that Sherman paid \$10,000 for one of the letters he wrote, so solicitous was he as to its contents, but a photograph of it was retained, and this photograph is now in the hands of the committee. The Republicans dread its production. He denied this letter emphatically some time since, but last Saturday saw the photograph, and then his denials were not so broad. He resorted to a bad memory, that shield of the average christian statesman. The Democrats are very much gratified with the proceedings of the committee, and the nervous now begin to believe that the result will justify the investigation. There is but little doubt that the bold, bad conspiracy will be disclosed in all its deformity, and that some prominent men's character will be smirched even worse than those who figured so conspicuously in the Credit Mobilier exposure.

William Cullen Bryant, the venerable poet, "yielded to the force of an imperious custom," by sitting on the platform with uncovered head in the broiling sun, at the unveiling of the bust of Massini, in Central park, New York, last Thursday. The heat and exposure so effected and prostrated him, that at the close of the exercises, while entering the residence of a friend who had invited him home, he fell back and struck his head on the stone pavement. Concussion of the brain ensued, and at last accounts he was in a critical condition, though hopes of his recovery are entertained. Where the proprieties of an occasion are so urgent, better protection should be provided, for even younger men are not benefited by such exposure.

A fearful cyclone swept over Richmond, Ray county, last Saturday, demolishing eighty private dwellings, wounding seventy-five persons and killing eighteen or more outright. Several of the wounded are in a critical condition. The houses were not blown down, but were seized in the fearful grasp of the cyclone, whirled around and ground to pieces. These storms are becoming appallingly frequent all over the country, carrying desolation and death wherever they pass.

Mrs. T. M. Thompson, of Springfield, Mo., on the night of the 29th ult., while in a fit of mental aberration, cut the throat of her sleeping daughter, a very interesting young lady, about sixteen years of age, killing her instantly; and then with the same razor, while leaning over the bed of her murdered child, cut her own throat.

LITERARY CURIOSITY.

The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate on file in the office of the County Court of Westmoreland county, Va. The laws of that state required a license to be issued by the clerk of the county, before a marriage could be consummated, and it was necessary that the female (if of age, and if not, the parent or guardian) should signify her assent in writing, before a license could be issued. The following is the production of the groom and gives some clue to his literary emulation:

"The bearer hereof Mr. J. H. of Westmoreland county and state of Va., has my permission to procure from authority the necessary credentials which shall duly and honorably merit my attention in the support of my affections, to continue through the end of all things, which shall reflect every ray of honor, ascribable to so resplendent an element or sentiment of my right mind, and which shall henceforth be strictly adhered to the proper form at my instance, and his importunity in the making all things pertaining to the stream of my desire to become his partner in the vigour of my youth in the morning of my affection, properly directed to the momentous obligation of conjugal embraces in endless felicity, this 6 day of Jan'y, one thousand eight hundred & twenty-one. In witness to the above I have hereunto set my hand the day and year above written. S—H—

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Equalization for the town of Troy, Lincoln county, Mo., will be held at the office of Dunn & Colbert, on Monday, the 17th day of June, 1878. JONAH CANNON, Chm'n. G. W. COLBART, Clerk.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Editors Herald: The Greenback party held a meeting in the Linne Mill grange hall on Thursday, the 30th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Greenback club. The meeting was small, composed principally of farmers. At three o'clock p. m. the meeting was called to order by Mr. Freeman, when Joseph East was appointed chairman pro tem. Mr. Freeman explained the objects of the meeting, and introduced Mr. Harris as the distinguished speaker on the financial question. In his disjointed discourse he railed against the Republican and Democratic parties for being in collusion in bringing about the hard times now existing in the United States, and that the same cabal was instrumental in electing Grant to the last term, when any man of common understanding knows that the Democratic party has been contending for retrenchment since they obtained the majority in the lower house, and by its persistent efforts has reduced the expenditures in the sum of \$30,340,578. It is also an established fact that the Democratic party labored diligently and honestly for the election of Greeley, but owing to the want of the sinews of war (men and money), it was defeated. Mr. Harris finished his defamatory harangue by stigmatizing Tilden as a perjurer and robber. Mr. Freeman next took the stump, and with his unprecedented ability strove to make his unsophisticated hearers believe that the government of the United States possessed absolute power to create wealth by flooding the country with greenbacks. Such a fallacious argument requires no comment, as anyone who has read any author on political economy knows that it is the products of a country that constitutes its wealth, and not that material which was instituted for the purpose of accommodation, in holding commercial intercourse between nations and citizens.

Before the meeting closed a club was organized, numbering eighteen members, from which they elected A. J. Elsberry, president; H. D. Duncan, vice-president; T. B. Dyer, secretary, and James Duncan, treasurer.

On motion the meeting adjourned, to meet on Thursday evening, the 6th inst., at four o'clock.

A CORRESPONDENT.

TRUXTON, Mo., May 25, 1878.

At a meeting of the citizens of Prairie township, held at Truxton on May 25, 1878, for the purpose of considering whether we will compromise our county railroad bonds, Seymour Cannon was elected chairman and J. H. Errett secretary. After several speeches were made, Mr. Millsap offered a motion to appoint a committee on preamble and resolutions, which was carried. The chairman then appointed Marion Millsap, Dr. J. M. Lemmon, Peter Cropper, Henry Wehrmann and Chas. Eames a committee. After mature deliberation the committee offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The people of Lincoln county, having already expressed their wish to have the validity of the railroad bonds tested in the courts; and, whereas the said bond case is now pending before the courts awaiting decision, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the people of Prairie township, recommend that there be no compromise of said bonds, but that the case be carried to a final decision in the courts.

2. That we pledge our earnest support to H. A. Cunningham, the counsel employed for the defense.

The secretary was then ordered to send the minutes of the meeting, together with the preamble and resolutions, to the Troy Herald and Journal of Agriculture and Farmer for publication.

S. CANNON, Chm'n.

J. H. ERRETT, Sec'y.

The concert of the music of class Troy High school, under Prof. Wolank, will come off in the hall on Tuesday evening, June 11th. Instead of Wednesday evening, as previously announced. No charge for admission. Exercises will commence promptly at 7:45 p. m.

ILLUSTRATION BY PICTURES.

One of the great contrasts between the School Books used by the fathers and mothers of the land, when young, and those now used by the children, is the use of pictures. As a curious instance of illustrating the meaning of words by pictures, look at the three pictures of a Ship on page 1751 of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. These alone illustrate the meaning of more than one hundred words and terms far better than they can be defined by any description in words.