

## TROY HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1878.

THOS. D. FISHER, Editor.  
W. T. THURMOND, Manager.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,  
ELIJAH H. NORTON.  
FOR CHIEF OF LANDS,  
JAS. E. McHENRY,  
FOR SUP. PUBLIC SCHOOLS,  
R. D. SHANNON.  
FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,  
A. M. SEVIER.

## COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,  
ALEXANDER MUDD.  
FOR PROBATE JUDGE,  
BENJAMIN W. WHEELER.  
FOR PRESIDING JUDGE,  
CHARLES U. PORTER.  
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE—DIST. ONE,  
GUION G. WILSON.  
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE—DIST. TWO,  
N. B. DUDLEY.  
FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,  
JOSHIAH CREECH.  
FOR COUNTY CLERK,  
WILLIAM A. WOODSON.  
FOR CIRCUIT CLERK,  
THOMAS R. REID.  
FOR TREASURER,  
THOMAS J. NALLY.  
FOR COLLECTOR,  
WILLIAM B. THORNHILL.  
FOR SHERIFF,  
JAMES C. ELMORE.  
FOR ASSESSOR,  
DAVID C. DOWNING.

## JUDGE BUCKNER'S POSITION.

Judge Buckner occupies no equivocal position upon the Jefferson City platform. Had he been the author of the financial plank, he would probably have changed its terms and phraseology in some respects, but his views are substantially the same, and the legislative reforms that he is seeking to bring about, lead to the same end—the monetary relief of the people by constitutional methods.—*St. Louis Times*.

This seems to be rather gratuitous. Judge Buckner, according to his Ashley speech, delivered just five days before the convention, should have no position upon the platform at all. We country folks know and can understand a few things. We are not quite so obscure, or unimportant, or impotent as to be overshadowed and silenced by even a metropolitan journal that assumes to be wise above what has been said and written. This paper gave a correct report of Judge Buckner's speech. He declared with iteration that he did not approve of the Jefferson City platform; that if it were adopted he would not accept a nomination upon it. He utterly repudiated the idea that the Government could issue additional legal-tender greenbacks under the constitution. In this he was emphatic. If Judge Buckner now unequivocally endorses the platform, he has, beyond a doubt or preadventure, gone back on his word and stultified himself, which he said in his Ashley speech he would rather give his right arm than do. If Judge B. had stood by his repeated declarations he would have gracefully yielded to an adjournment of the convention that the people might have had a chance to fully understand him and give voice to their will. If an explanation or justification of the Judge's position is necessary, let it be made, but we are unwilling to be put in the attitude of being unable to comprehend and correctly represent plain statements. If there was no difficulty in regard to the Judge's views, why did the convention only fail by two and a half votes to adjourn to October? We are not to rest under the imputation of having misrepresented Judge B. We are not to be accused, by inference, of malice or prejudice. Within our sphere we are responsible for an average degree of intelligence and truthfulness.

## THE TRADE DOLLAR!

In a long article on the trade dollar the *Republican* insists that it is a legal tender for its face value. It alludes to the legislation of congress last February which provided for the coining of silver dollars containing 412 grains of standard silver, and declared that these coins together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, except when otherwise expressed and stipulated in the contract. This it claims to be conclusive in the matter.

## THE STRICKEN SOUTH.

The terrible ravages of the yellow fever continue unabated. The wall of sorrow and call for help are still heard from the afflicted people whose pitiable condition must excite the deepest sympathy in the hearts of all philanthropists. The Southern congressmen have issued an appeal to the nation for relief. They acknowledge the great charity that has been extended, but say the necessity is yet greater, and the sums subscribed are inadequate to the suffering in New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Holly Springs, Grenada, Port Gibson, Canton, Greenville, Brownsville, Baton Rouge and Delhi. All business is suspended. The employees of fifty steamboats and four great lines of railroads are idle and destitute; they represent not less than 108,000 population. This condition must continue at least fifty days, as there will be no stay of the pestilence, no resumption of business, until frost. It is estimated that the subsistence of the destitute alone will cost \$1,080,000. It is suggested that New Orleans be made a central depot from which supplies may be distributed to other cities. They appeal to the charitable and good, the ministers of God and their congregations. The smallest donations of provisions, money or medicines will be acceptable. They say the characters of the noble gentlemen who compose the Howard Association and Peabody Association and Young Men's Christian Association are guarantees that all charities donated will be properly and honestly applied.

## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The principal exports of our country for a year ending June 30th were: Cotton, \$190,000,000; breadstuffs, including flour and grains of all kinds, \$179,000,000; provisions, including bacon, lard, butter, cheese, pork and fish, \$121,000,000; oils, chiefly illuminating oil, \$49,000,000; tobacco, \$28,000,000; naval stores, \$2,500,000; oil-cake, \$5,000,000; leather, \$7,000,000; iron and steel fabrics, \$10,000,000; live animals, \$6,000,000; tallow \$6,695,000; sugar \$4,900,000; wood and wooden manufactures, \$13,000,000. The leading imports were: Sugar, \$79,400,000; coffee, \$51,914,000; tea, \$15,680,000; wool and woollen goods, \$32,000,000; cotton goods \$27,000,000; iron and steel, \$10,000,000; breadstuffs, \$8,000,000; leather and leather goods, \$7,500,000; silk and silk goods, \$19,500,000; tin, \$10,000,000; tobacco and cigars, \$6,300,000; lumber, \$4,000,000. Our foreign trade is in a most healthful condition, and the excess of exports over imports which it exhibits is fast relieving our indebtedness to foreign nations. We imported \$2,800,000 more gold and silver than we exported. The figures in regard to imports and exports show a balance of trade in our favor of \$256,000,000.

Gov. Rice of Massachusetts refuses to deliver up Kimpton to the South Carolina authorities on requisition. Kimpton is charged with having used the money of the state of South Carolina to bribe the legislature into passing certain bills. The attorney-general of Massachusetts says that the crime with which Kimpton stands charged was committed in April, 1872, and that no attempt was made to prosecute him or his associates until August, 1877, nor does it appear that there is any intention to try him upon the indictment. He says Kimpton has been offered immunity if he would turn state's evidence. He advises the governor not to surrender him. Massachusetts is up to her old tricks. She used to refuse to return fugitive slaves and criminals from the South. This in defiance of law and justice.

An Appleton, Mo., special of the 3rd to the *Republican* says: "Atty.-Gen. Smith removed Sheriff W. M. Cox at the opening of the circuit court yesterday at Osceola and swore in H. C. Donohue as acting sheriff for this term of court. The reason for the removal is on account of the mob law which has been prevalent in certain greenback townships in this county. Some of the members of the grand-jury summoned by Cox will appear before the new jury for being concerned in the tax-book raid, which occurred some months since, when the tax-books were taken out of the hands of the collector and the railroad tax levy erased. Cox is the candidate on the Greenback ticket for county clerk, and will also be called before the grand-jury."

Gov. Lew Wallace of Indiana has been appointed governor of New Mexico, Vice Axtell, suspended.

## KANSAS DEMOCRACY.

The Kansas Democrats met in convention on the 4th and nominated a state ticket.

The platform declares that the induction of Hayes into office was a crime; that Hayes' declaration in favor of civil service reform, and his Southern policy amount to a 'confession of the failure of Radicalism; that large standing armies are dangerous to free governments in time of peace; that the increase of the federal army, or any attempt to employ it as a partisan agent of federal authority, or for interference with the sovereign rights of the states will receive the continued earnest opposition of the Democracy of that state; that they are in favor of a tariff for revenue only. That upon the jealous preservation of the right of local self-government to the state and the municipality in all matters of local import, free from dictation or interference by federal authority in any form political or judicial, depends the perpetuity of our form of government as a democratic republic; that it is the duty of the government to provide for the protection of mechanical labor against the damaging competition involved in the present system for the employment of convict labor; that they are in favor of the improvement of the Western rivers. The following are the financial planks:

Fifth—That the enforced idleness of hundreds of thousands of heretofore industrious, honest and patriotic laboring men, and the threatened spread of a dangerous spirit of Communism in this country is the legitimate outgrowth of the vicious financial legislation of the Republican party and that the only effectual guarantee to labor of its due and proper reward, and the correction of the manifold evils that are depressing labor, commerce and all legitimate enterprise is in a complete reversal of the policies that have for thirteen years held sway; that the remedy is not in a resort to despotic forms of Grantism, but in the establishment of Democratic forms, and equal instead of class legislation.

Sixth—That as congress has the sole power to coin money and regulate the value thereof under the constitution, it should also exercise the sole power to provide a paper currency to be used as money; that such money should be issued in such sufficient volume as may be necessary for the convenient transaction of business at all times and to stimulate enterprise, secure a fair recompense to labor and its products, and promote a due development of the vast agricultural, mineral and mechanical resources of the country.

Seventh—That we favor the unconditional repeal of the resumption act of 1875, the full remonetization of silver, the removal of all restrictions on its coinage, placing it on an equal footing with gold, the repeal of the national bank law, the retirement of national bank notes and the substitution of treasury notes, commonly called greenbacks, in their place, said notes to be made legal-tender for all purposes.

A Washington special of the 2d to the *Republican* says: The public debt statement to-day shows a decrease in the public debt of over \$8,400,000, the largest reduction of any single month since May, 1877. Last month the reduction was very small, but taking July and August together the reduction exceeds by \$2,000,000 the reduction for the corresponding two months last year. This is largely owing to the increase in receipts for customs, and indicates a revival of business. Importations of fancy articles and other merchandise of this character have been larger this summer than for many years, showing that merchants expect an increased trade in this line of goods the coming fall. The receipts for customs in July and August, 1877, amounted to \$23,884,000, while for July and August, 1878, they reached \$25,555,000. The increase of coin in the treasury during August amounted to over \$31,008,000, the largest increase in any single month for many years.

The Secretary of the Interior has reaffirmed his decision relating to the lands of the Kansas Pacific railroad. The secretary adheres to the broad proposition that nothing short of a sale to an actual purchaser can relieve the lands granted to these roads from the condition of the grant, which prescribed that in three years from the completion of the roads their lands, unless sold or otherwise disposed of, be open to pre-emption at \$1.25 per acre.

A terrible disaster occurred on the evening of the 3d on the Thames river. The Princess Alice, a pleasure steam-yacht, while returning to London with a party of excursionists, was run down by another vessel, cut in two and sank. Six hundred of those on board reported lost.

The Democratic state ticket was elected in Arkansas, on the 2d, without opposition.

## BUCKNER AND THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Not a Legal-tender Between Man and Man. (From the Montgomery Standard.) Up to this point the speech was well received, but here the Judge (Buckner) came in conflict with the monetary ideas of the Democracy of the West and the Missouri Democratic platform. This conflict consisted in the declaration that gold and silver were the only money authorized by the constitution of the United States; that congress has power, under the constitution, to issue treasury notes and make them a legal-tender only in the payment of the government dues and the current expenses of the government, but not to make them a legal-tender between man and man.

## Won't Endorse the Platform for a Seat in Congress.

(From the Ralls County Record.) He (Judge Buckner) said he could not endorse the state Democratic platform without stultifying himself and surrendering his honest opinions and convictions, which he would not do for a seat in congress.

## Asks to be Excused.

(Report of Buckner's speech at Ashley.) The Judge said distinctly if the congressional convention should adopt the Missouri Democratic platform, he would ask to be excused. He frankly said that if any of the delegates who had been instructed to vote for him didn't like his views, he would release them from any obligations to him.

## Financial Features of the Missouri Democratic Platform.

3. We regard the national banking system as being oppressive and burdensome, and demand its abolition and retirement from circulation of all national bank notes, and issue of legal-tender notes in lieu thereof, and in quantities from time to time sufficient to supply the wholesome and necessary demands of the entire country, and that all greenbacks so issued shall be used in the purchase and retirement of the bonds of the United States, so that the interest-bearing debt of the country may be lessened to the extent of the greenbacks thus put in circulation, and that legal-tender notes, commonly called greenbacks, should be a legal-tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, except such obligations as are in the terms of the original contract expressly made payable in coin.

4. That the right to coin money and regulate the value thereof can be exercised under the constitution by congress alone, and that the possession of the power imposes the duty of its exercise to the extent of all the gold and silver bullion offered for coinage at the mints of the United States, and we regard limitations and restrictions imposed by congress upon the coinage of silver as impolitic and unjust, and should at once be removed.

5. That a return to specie payment is impossible in the present financial condition of the country, and we demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the act of congress of January, 1875, known as the resumption act, holding the same to be unwise and ruinous to the interest of the people.

6. The policy inaugurated and maintained by the Republican party, of contracting the active circulating medium of the country, constituting as all admit it does, the standard of the value of the property and products of the country, and regulating as well the prices paid for all labor, stands pre-eminent in the long list of its oppressive measures as the most stupid, inexcusable and oppressive of them all. Being opposed to all monopolies and all laws discriminating in favor of one class of people at the expense and to the prejudice of all others, we declare our unqualified hostility to all protective tariffs, and demand that there shall be a tariff for revenue only.

## Judge Buckner at Mexico.

(Dispatch to St. Louis Republican.) Mexico, Mo., Sept. 3.—The congressional convention of the Thirteenth district met here to-day with full representation. It being ascertained that Hon. A. H. Buckner was in harmony with the state Democratic platform, except as to the constitutionality of the legal-tender act, he was renominated by acclamation and the state platform was endorsed.

## A Republican Opinion.

(From the St. Louis Journal.) Judge A. H. Buckner was renominated yesterday for congress in the Thirteenth district. As his party pulls a majority of about 18,000, we suspect he stands a pretty good chance of being elected. He is a hard money man, being one of the few Democrats in the state who have had the temerity to come boldly out against the financial planks of the Jefferson City platform.

TO THE REPUBLICAN.—I please publish for the benefit of many of your subscribers what a five-twenty (5-20) bond is, and oblige  
Yours,  
W. M. MONROE.

A five-twenty (5-20) bond is one of a large number (some \$1,700,000,000) bonds issued during the war. It is payable at the pleasure of the government any time after five years from its date; but is not due till twenty years after its date; hence the name by which it is known. It bears six per cent. interest. It is these five-twenties that the secretary of the treasury is now calling in, in sums of \$5,000,000, to be paid with the proceeds of the four per cent. bonds. The holders of them must present them for payment by a certain time, or the interest on them will cease.—*Republican*.

## Tom Ewing, of Ohio, and the Greenbackers.

(See also Democrat.) The Greenback policy in finance is popularly recognized, has never had a more able or eloquent advocate than Tom Ewing, of Ohio. There are few more attractive speakers in America than he is, and few more learned in the philosophy of finance and its political bearings. His discussions of this question have been so bold, so manly, so overpowering as to have made him the mortal foe of the bullionist, and the pride and beacon of the soft money men, rank and file. He furnishes courage and brain to half the Greenback stumpers in the West; so that the Jack Falstaffs and menial pistols in the beggarly army of the Nationalists and Labor-Greenbackers, flinch his armor, march in the shadow of his greatness, appropriate his slain Perceys, and purloin his jewels.

And yet his high spirit is as true to the Democratic party as the needle to the poles. In his great speech at McArthur, Ohio, the other day, after declaring that "the great questions we must now meet are purely financial," he at once proceeded, by an overwhelming array of facts, to show that on one side of this question stood the Democratic party and on the other the Republican.

He showed, says the report of his speech, that every Republican in congress voted for the national bank act, and nearly every Democrat against it; that every Republican in congress but one voted for the resumption act, and every Democrat against it; that not long ago 90 Democrats and 14 Republicans in the house voted to substitute greenbacks for national bank notes, and 98 Republicans and 16 Democrats voted against the proposition; that in November last 103 Democrats and 30 Republicans in the house voted for the repeal of the resumption act, and 92 Republicans and 28 Democrats against it; and that 102 Democrats and 33 Republicans voted for unlimited coinage of silver, and 77 Republicans and 25 Democrats against it. Mr. Ewing admits that the Democratic leaders in the "northwestern corner of the republic" have stood with the Republicans on these questions, but says that the Democratic masses even there have been on the greenback side, and declares that the leaders "will have to yield to the majority or quit."

And this man is now, under the banner of Democracy, fighting the cohorts of the money power arrayed under the leadership of a Republican president and cabinet, while his pseudo admirers and enlisted men in Pettis county, Missouri, like the tatterdemalion crew enlisted under Prince Hal, but demoralized by the leadership of the political Falstaffs, are straggling off, picking linen from clothes lines, and napkins from hedges, and with no patriotism outside of the belly, are destroying the morale of the grand army, by bringing the true greenback cause under scandal and into contempt.

## BUTLER ON MONEY.

In a recent speech Ben Butler said: "Now I will tell you what I want. I always had a faculty for doing that. I want, in the first place, a dollar fixed by law, not made dependent upon anything redeemable, but a legal tender for debts, public and private, with the stamp on it of the most powerful and wealthy nation on earth, the United States of America, as a currency for the people of the United States of America. I don't want this dollar made to suit anybody in any other nation, and especially the Chinese. I don't want a piece of gold stamped with a dollar because that gold is a commodity, for when it gets to be more valuable as a commodity, then some one comes and just takes it off as a commodity. I stand here for an inconvertible paper currency, the greenback which carried on the war and saved the country. I want to get rid of the bonds, not out of special enmity to the bondholder, but for the good of the people."

The house of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church at New York deposed Bishop McCroskey of Michigan on the 3d, from the sacred ministry and all offices thereof. The Bishop was accused of the seduction of a young girl belonging to the church. His resignation was refused.

MISSOURI FAIRS.—The Missouri fairs will be held as follows: Columbia, Boone county, Sept. 10, five days; Newark, Knox county, Sept. 10, four days; Kirksville, Adair county, Sept. 11, four days; Kansas City, Sept. 16, six days; Neosho, Newton county, Sept. 18, three days; Moberly, Sept. 24, five days; Lexington, Sept. 24, five days; Montgomery City, Oct. 1, four days; Keytesville, Oct. 1, five days; St. Louis, Oct. 7, six days.

—The illustrated papers in England are scarcely behind the dailies in the enterprise of their special correspondents. The *Illustrated London News* had on board the tug that brought home Cleopatra's Needle an artist who had shipped as a coal-trimmer, (here being no other means of accompanying the vessel. As soon as the tug arrived off Gravesend, Mr. Wells, the coal-trimmer, got a boat and went ashore with his precious sketches, and was entered in the ship's log as a deserter.