

THE TROY HERALD.

VOL. 8.

TROY, MO., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1873.

NO. 32.

TROY HERALD,
PUBLISHED BY
FISHER & MUDD,
AT
\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
1 square 1 insertion..... \$1 00
Each additional insertion..... 75
Administrators' Notices..... 3 00
Final Settlement Notices..... 3 00
Stray Notices (single stray)..... 3 00
Each additional stray in same notice.. 1 00
Liberal deductions will be made to regular advertisers.

No certificate of publication will be made until such publication has been paid for. The non-observance of this rule has been the occasion of much trouble and actual loss.

COURT DIRECTORY.
CIRCUIT COURT.—First Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
COUNTY COURT.—Second Monday in February, May, August, and November.
PROBATE COURT.—Second Monday in January, April, July and October.

LOCAL AND COUNTY NEWS.

George W. Mohr, Esq., has been appointed postmaster, at this place, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Benedict Crump.

County and probate courts are in session, making it quite lively in town, as more people are in attendance than have been in Troy for months.

The picnic on Lead creek last Saturday, we are informed, was largely attended, and was the occasion of much enjoyment to those who were present.

But few of those who left to avoid cholera now remain away, and our town has nearly resumed its wonted appearance of life and business activity.

The farmers of Hurricane township will meet for organization at New Hope, on the second Saturday in September, at three in the afternoon. It is to be hoped that no intelligent farmer of that township will fail to encourage by his presence and active interest the movement which, if rightly directed, will prove of so incalculable a benefit to the agriculturists of the whole west.

A moderate rain fell Monday night, and yesterday there were several mild showers. We hope that the rain, as little as it was, was general over the county. In most of the county, especially the northern part, the drought has been severe, greatly endangering the corn crop. Seasonable rains would make the corn crop in this county larger than it has been for years, but to be seasonable they cannot long be delayed.

As will be seen by reference to our list of death notices we have had one death from cholera during the past week, being the first since July 24th. There is no other case that we are aware of, in town or in the immediate vicinity. Three weeks ago we gave it as our opinion, fortified as we were by medical advice, that we might expect isolated cases of cholera, such as any part of the county is liable to have, until the advent of cold weather. This statement has been verified; and the circumstances of the last fatal case, as well as the other two since the subsidence of the disease about the 15th of last month, clearly demonstrate the non-epidemic character of the disease as we now observe it.

James H. Forman and Wirt Hines were before Esquire J. C. Downing at New Hope, on Saturday last, charged with assault with intent to kill, on complaint of Israel Hines and Porter Brown. A *nolle prosequi* was entered in each case and a bench warrant issued, and the trial set for next Monday. The difficulty occurred in Auburn and had its origin in the controversies concerning the opening of a road in the neighborhood. The complainants came up to where the defendants were sitting, and Israel Hines commenced cursing and abusing his brother Wirt. Words soon passed between the former and Forman, followed closely by three shots from each, none of them taking effect. Brown contends that as he was leaving the spot Wirt Hines fired twice at him.

OUR PUBLIC ROADS.

One of the first measures that should engage the attention of the farmers of this county in their clubs and granges should be to devise some means for the improvement of our public roads. Until the past few years but little has been done in this direction; the road laws having been loose and inefficient, and those overseers who were not careless and incompetent as, indeed, were the majority of them, had but little opportunity under that system to do much repairing of a practical or permanent character. The present road law, though far in advance of the old one, is still defective and in consequence many of our roads are in a lamentable condition. Those who are compelled to travel over not a few of these, which we could mention, have doubtless been frequently and forcibly reminded of the doggerel verse of the Englishman who gave his opinion of some of the dirt roads of this country:

This road is not passable,
Not even Jackassable;
And those who would travel it
Should turn out and gravel it.

We were travelling not long since over one of these roads when we fell in with a German boy, who in answer to our inquiries gave us a graphic description of the condition of a hill just ahead. We wondered why it was that if the road was as bad as represented, a few hours' work had not been expended upon it, to render it at least safe. "Well," said our German friend, "we don't get no good overseers any more now." And this was the simple reason. Overseers that are "no good" are too frequently the cause of poor roads.

The working of roads, like every other business, requires management and calculation. A thorough system should be maintained. The first requisite is to secure proper drainage to allow the water to pass off without washing the surface into gullies. This it seems is above the comprehension of the average overseer, for this point is nearly always overlooked; the first rain sweeps away the result of all the labor that has been put upon it and the road is left in a worse condition than before. Sufficient ditching for draining being made, the next object should be to make the road bed as firm and as level as possible. Nearly every overseer falls in this. The dirt from the ditch is hurriedly thrown upon the road, or the road-bed is turned up by the plow and in either case a shapeless mass is left for the surface, with the expectation that the wear of travel will render it smooth. Another obstacle to the proper repairing of the roads is the insufficient amount of funds that can be used for the purpose. To meet this difficulty should be the effort of the farming community in every locality. The Englishman was right when he asserted that those who travel roads should gravel them. A little systematic labor expended upon the roads, over and above that required by the law, will amply repay the farmers of the vicinity. Bad roads are the most expensive luxury that we can enjoy. They require a large increase in the expenditure of labor, feed and the wear and tear of vehicles. It is more economical to expend one dollar in repairing a bad road than ten in repairing a broken wagon. It is cheaper to haul, at one load over good roads, what would make two over bad ones. These illustrations could be extended *ad infinitum*. Good roads besides being cheaper, as every farmer can easily see, add much to the value of the farms in their vicinity. Strangers are more readily attracted to a country by its good roads than by any other mark of improvement. Good roads give a powerful impetus to the rapid development and building up of a country inasmuch as they facilitate the transportation of the marketable produce and increase of home trade.

Our county has every facility for good roads. Rightly directed, the labor would not be great to make them the best in the country. The

surface of the county is level enough to afford easy grades and the soil is mostly of the character that hardens under travel, and makes for ordinary use a firm enough road-bed. Should gravel be desired, it is in most localities easy to obtain, and could be used with comparatively small cost and labor. The usual time for working roads will soon be at hand and we commend these suggestions to those who are interested in promoting the common good.

We learn from a gentleman present on the occasion that the stopping at wharf of Clarksville, of the steamer which carried to Hannibal the iron for our railroad, caused a great deal of excitement and exulting enthusiasm in the breasts of the denizens of that lively little city, which unfortunately for them were but short-lived and followed by bitter disappointment. Many of our readers will remember that, just prior to his departure for Europe, Mr. Henderson telegraphed from the east that the iron for the river railroad had been purchased and that it might be expected in a few weeks at the furthest. The vice-president of the road, a Clarkvillian, is a man of wonderful enterprise, who has never yet disobeyed the scriptural injunction, and hid his light under a bushel. He has had reliable information of the arrival in St. Louis of the iron referred to in Henderson's telegram, every day for more than a month past. It is little wonder that at the approach of every steamboat half the citizens of the place should station themselves upon the levee and anxiously scan her decks for the long-looked-for railroad iron. On this eventful day, the steamer was accompanied by two or three barges heavily laden with what a nearer approach showed were iron rails. The glorious news was quickly sounded over town and by the time the boat touched the wharf every man, woman and child had congregated at the landing, and many wore the wild cheers that broke the stillness of that afternoon. Three times three went up for the Long Line and its officers; and the ardent Clarkvillians already saw in fancy the iron horse snorting and fuming at their very doors. When all this din had subsided from very want of breath, the polite clerk of the boat, Mr. Buchanan, stepped forward and said: "Gentlemen, you are too fast; this iron goes to Hannibal for the Short Line." No language of ours can describe as it should be done, the solemn hush, the rapid melting away of the crowd, and how earnestly and fervently the vice-president commended with his Maker as he sped from the scene. Owing to the hot weather and the crowded state of its columns, our contemporary, the *Sentinel*, was reluctantly compelled to omit this little news item.

The wheat crop of this county has, on the whole, been better than an average one, though there are complaints from some sections, especially in some of those in which the finest wheat is raised, that neither the quantity nor quality is fully up to the standard.

We have received the catalogue of the Lincoln Institute, of Jefferson City. It contains the names of one hundred and eighty-three students, ninety-six male and eighty-seven females. The expenses are three dollars matriculation fee and two dollars and fifty cents per week board. This college is for the exclusive use of the colored people, and is well worthy the attention of those who can afford the expense.

The Texas cattle fever has broken out in St. Charles county, and fifteen or twenty deaths have occurred in one locality—in the neighborhood of St. Peter's. The farmers of that part of the county are much excited about the matter, and a meeting was held last week, in the city, to devise measures for relief. Committees were appointed and another meeting provided for at which it is expected a definite policy will be settled upon

OUR SANITARY CONDITION.

The town board met on Wednesday last in called session to settle the accounts made in carrying out sanitary measures, and to give the sanitary committee further power to procure the abatement of nuisances and the thorough purification of every building, street and vacant lot in town, and to perfect whatever other arrangements they may deem necessary under any circumstances that may arise. This action of the board was a wise and proper one; and the board did its simple plain duty in the premises. A decent regard for the health of the town imperatively demands that the regulations adopted by the sanitary committee shall be maintained and enforced as well now as when the cholera was raging in our midst. Any dereliction of duty in this respect on the part of the authorities or the committee would have subjected them to the severest censure for perilling by their neglect the lives of our citizens. We are glad that there is no cause for complaint on this score. There were places in town which owing to the carelessness or recklessness of their owners had become offensive and badly needed the application of disinfectants and de-odorizers. With the power given it to purchase further necessary supplies the committee went to work in earnest and have cleansed every foul spot that they have been able to ferret out. We are sorry that these measures have met with some opposition on the part of a few (fortunately a very few) of our citizens to deny the use of the necessary money for this purpose. We are, and have always been, a strict advocate of economy and judicious management in the use of public funds whether of town, county or state. Wasteful expenditures of the people's money by those who happen to have control of it is greatly to be censured, and we would not hesitate to promptly denounce it, wherever found. But we shall never contend for the withholding of public money when the safety of the people require its use. We can look upon it in no other light than criminal to place a few dollars in the scale against human life. Fortunately the town officers and the members of the sanitary committee are men who comprehend their duty at this time and are willing to take upon themselves the responsibilities of performing it. Under their administration we can truthfully assert that Troy is as safe a place as any other locality in the country, and that what few cases we may have during the remainder of the season will result from causes acting upon the individual system, and not from any epidemic influence. In fact, knowing what we do of the character of the disease, we assert that there can be no epidemic of cholera here as long as the existing sanitary regulations are respected.

We have failed to obtain sufficient data to give accurately the cost of what has heretofore been done to combat the infection, but it is comparatively a small amount, not exceeding, we are confident, three hundred dollars. At the meeting above referred to, the members of the sanitary committee were called upon for their bill for services rendered. They declined to put in a bill stating that they had not expected compensation for their labors, but would receive whatever the board allowed. They estimated their time at seven full days. They were allowed three dollars a day each—making sixty-three dollars. The marshal was allowed twenty-five dollars for extra services. These two allowances we consider as extremely moderate. The sanitary committee was engaged one or more hours each day for about four weeks, in duties so disagreeable that but few would care to undertake them. We are very certain that not one of the gentlemen upon the committee would perform the labor of his office for several times the amount awarded him, were it not for his convictions of duty. We have before spoken of the faithful manner in which the marshal performed arduous work laid out by the committee

and of his efforts in relieving the town of the dreaded scourge. To both him and the committee are due the thanks of the community. In giving them this mark of its approval, the board has done nothing but right.

PERSONAL.—James Crider paid us a visit last week.

Among these of our friends who called this week to congratulate us upon the success of our paper and to extend to us words of encouragement were the following: Capt. T. R. Reid, Harvey Whitesides, I. B. Thomas, R. L. Farmer, J. R. Forman, A. M. Williams, J. C. Downing, Dr. J. M. Mudd and Geo. H. Copher.

PARKER'S SEMINARY.—This institution of learning will open on the second Monday in September, teachers, we understand, having been engaged. Full particulars, with price of tuition, etc., will be published in a few days.

DEEDS.
GRAFF.—Thursday, August 7, 1873, at the residence of her husband in this place, of cholera, Mrs. MARY, wife of Christian Graff.

A. V. MCKEE | E. N. BONFILS | C. MARTIN, JR.
McKEE, BONFILS & MARTIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
TROY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the various courts of this and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections and matters relating to real estate. Office northeast corner Main and Cherry streets, just below the Laclede Hotel. [v8n24]

G. T. DUNN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NEW HOPE, MO.,
Will practice in the Courts of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit. Special attention given to collecting. [ptov9n16]

R. C. MAGRUDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CAPAU-GREIS, MO.,
Will practice in the Courts of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit. [ptov9n5]

W. C. MCFARLAND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TROY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the Courts of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, and pay special attention to collecting. Office over Bank building. [v8n23]

ALLEN & BAKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
TROY, MISSOURI.
Agents State and Phoenix Insurance Companies, and Real Estate Agents. J. B. At-Law, Notary Public.

B. W. WHEELER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TROY, MISSOURI.
Will attend to any professional business in the courts of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit; also prosecuting attorney of the county and notary public. [ptv8n5]

WALTON & CREECH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
TROY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the Courts of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit and Supreme Court of the State. Business promptly attended to. Office over Dr. East's drug store. [v8n23]

F. T. WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WARRENTON, MO.,
Also Notary Public and Real Estate Agent, will give special attention to collections, real estate practice, and the investigation of land titles. Office in clerk's building, west room. Satisfaction given or no charge made. [v8n23]

FRAZIER & COLBERT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
TROY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the courts of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit. Special attention given to collections and to the sale, purchase and leasing of real estate; abstracts of titles, warrants, deeds, deeds of trust and mortgages made on short notice. Large number of valuable farms for sale. Office on Main street in Henry's building, up stairs. [n27v8]

KNOX & NORTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
TROY, MISSOURI.
COLLECTORS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
Particular attention given to conveying and examination of land titles, and controversies affecting real estate. We make a specialty of collecting all kinds of claims, notes, bills, etc., at a reasonable commission.

Dr. J. C. GOODRICH,
DENTIST,
WENTVILLE, MISSOURI,
Will be in Troy from time to time, due notice of which visits will be given in THE TROY HERALD. [v8n23]

Dr. W. W. BIRKHEAD,
DENTIST,
TROY, MISSOURI,
Will always be found in his office, next door to T. W. WITTEBACH, up stairs, where he attends to dental and surgical diseases of the mouth. He keeps an assistant always in the office to aid in filling teeth. [v8n23]

TAKEN UP by Robert P. Apley of Prairie township, an iron gray mare about 16 hands high, seven or eight years old, shod before, middle marks on the back; appraised as \$65, before I. H. Owings, J. P., June 2, 1873. [n27a]