

The McHenry Plaindealer.

"Pledged but to Truth, to Liberty and Law; No Favors Win us and no Fear Shall Awe."

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Which we believe to be the best Organ in the market. We think we know that by experience, and we believe it, for it is backed up by the
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Probable Duration of the Mixed Party.

The new party movement rests, for its existence, upon certain contingencies which we trust the few coming months will dispose of. The New York Herald well says:

The labor movement is one of those transient uprisings which swell into notice and subside with passing events. The long period of business stagnation and distress which has weighed upon all classes since the disastrous collapse of 1873 has made the laboring classes impatient and almost desperate, and ready to swallow any nostrum which promises relief. If this protracted depression continues the labor movement will grow; but a general revival of trade and industry would cause it to subside. Full employment for labor, whenever it shall come, will brighten the condition of all classes and diffuse social tranquility and content. We are already in the dawn of renewed prosperity. The farmers of the country are gathering the most abundant and magnificent harvest with which they have ever been blessed, and the certainty of cheap food, as well as cheap fabrics, will give moderate wages as great a command over the means of living as was possessed by the higher wages of flush times. Our currency is already substantially at par with gold, and consequently beyond danger of further fluctuation. We are to have formal resumption on the 1st of January and our exportation of agricultural products, including the great staple of cotton, is likely to be so large as to remove all reasonable doubt of our ability to maintain the experiment.—Assured resumption, by removing all danger of a further depreciation of property, will impart confidence and encourage enterprise, and if 1879 should be a good business year the labor movement will disappear, leaving hardly a ripple on the surface of our politics. If General Butler is to make anything of the new agitation he must accomplish it during the coming autumn or the opportunity will be past.

A "disgusted democrat" in Janesville, Wis., after surveying the sort of chaps that are running the Flat party, comes to this conclusion concerning them and their shiuplaster scheme:

Any man who "don't know enough to know" that the proposed fiat money would surely and rapidly depreciate to nothing on the dollar, don't know enough to be a citizen of this free and enlightened country, and had better emigrate. No human power could prevent such a result. Nothing short of almighty power could keep such a currency at par, or any where near it. Old Peter Cooper wrote a letter a short time ago advocating an issue of enough greenbacks to pay off the national debt. I suppose he would send it to Europe to pay off our bonds held there; but he don't state where he would get vessels enough to transport it. He might load the Great Eastern with one thousand dollar bills of the stuff and when he got to England or Germany he could not buy a \$100 bond with the whole of it. But if Peter Cooper was fifty or sixty years younger he would not make such a foolish proposition. In looking over the situation we find that the leaders of this damphool party are a lot of soreheaded demagogues, political deadbeats and financial bankrupts from both the old political parties. Look up the pedigree of any one of them from B. Butler or Sam Carey down to the one-horse politician like this Parker of Beloit, and you will find either a chronic office seeker, a victim of disappointed ambition, an old worn-out political hack, who has been laid on the shelf or been dismissed from some government office, or else a man of financial difficulties, who has a vague idea that an inflated currency and wild speculation would enable him to retrieve his broken fortunes. Such men are the leaders of the so-called greenback party, and that they should obtain many followers among men who claim to possess any common sense is one of the most amazing events of this century.

The old house on Rock Island where Davenport was murdered some twelve or fifteen years ago, stands unchanged. It is now an old dilapidated, tumble-down concern, utterly devoid of paint, and is just the kind of a place where ghosts are found. It is kept sort of sacred to the memory of the murdered man by the government officials, and no improvements are allowed to be made about the house, while every other building on the island is kept up in true government style. An old physician in the city of Rock Island said that when the murderers of Davenport were hung at that place, he got possession of one of the bodies, preserved it in a barrel of whisky, and shipped it by way of boat to St. Louis, to be used in the dissecting room by the students of a medical college. When it had gone about half way, some of the deck hands, supposing it was "straight," slyly bored a hole in the barrel and all got drunk on that "crooked" stuff, never dreaming that there was a pickled man in the barrel, although they thought it tasted rather queer. It don't seem hardly probable, but it is a solemn fact.—Beloit Daily Herald.

AMERICAN GOODS IN ENGLAND.

C. B. Webster, United States Consul at Sheffield, England, reports to the Department of State at Washington:

The number of articles of American manufacture, and the quantities of agricultural produce imported into that district, is very large. There is a prejudice against American manufactures to overcome. It is said "they will not last." But those implements, like hay-forks, that have been proved, are getting a large sale. One firm in Sheffield has sold this season 2,500 dozens of hay-forks, 32 dozens of scythe-snaths, 2,145 dozens of locks, 1,200 dozens of iron planes, 1,185 dozens of box-wood rules, 2,852 dozens of hat and coat hooks, 220 dozens of hammers, and a variety of other articles of American production. Other firms have large sales. One firm reports their imports from the United States at £7,000, mostly small articles, like axe-handles, screws, sash-fasteners, wrenches, etc.—A sharp competition must be expected. Already articles are made in England to imitate the American, but of poorer quality. It is of the first importance that the American manufactures should keep the quality of their goods up to the highest standard.

The amount of fresh meat (American) sold in Sheffield during the last six months is 181,370 pounds. The prejudice against it has almost entirely disappeared. Arrangements are making to increase its sale by a company, which is to open twelve new stores. It is sold side by side with England meat indiscriminately. One firm, however, sells it exclusively, and keeps the American flag flying over the shop as a sign. This market is also well supplied with American canned food—meat, lobsters, salmon, oysters, turtle, and fruits, as well as cheese, bacon, lard, flour, corn-meal, etc.—Corn-meal is not yet sufficiently well known as human food.

The Examiner and Chronicle gives utterance to the following: "The complaint is often made that boys who go to the academy and to college are unfitted for ordinary work; that they turn their backs on the farm and even the store as beneath them, and insist on becoming lawyers or doctors. Often the fact is as stated, but the blame is to be laid not to the education, but to a corrupt popular opinion. The idea prevails that higher education would be useless to a farmer or a merchant. But this is only saying that an educated man who becomes a farmer or a merchant will lose the value of his education—that he throws it away, unless he enters a profession. This whole idea is wrong. As it is worth while for a man to cultivate his muscles though he does not intend to be a blacksmith or a policeman, but only a lawyer or a preacher—so he ought to cultivate his mind though he does not intend to be a doctor or a lawyer, but rather a farmer or a merchant. A man ought to have strong muscles, though he expects to get his bread and butter by the practice of law or of medicine or in some other way which does not require great muscular power. So he should cultivate his mind, and he will get the full value out of his education, though he is to make his living by farming or some other business not in itself requiring the highest intellectual power." This is sensible talk and we are glad to see our respectable, influential papers give utterance to it.—We need utterances of this kind from prominent papers and men to neutralize the constant cry of certain class of papers and men, who are continually running down our system of higher instruction, as useless, except to those who are going to make their living in some profession, and are demanding that our schools consist mostly of workshops.

It is this same kind of journals, whose editors have probably been educated by some such plan as the one they propose, that are so easily persuaded by the sophistries of the soft money men. A little more discipline of the mind, such as is given by college studies, would enable their editors, if they possessed a sufficient amount of brains to start with, to see the weakness of the position held by our soft money fanatics, and enable them to discern between declarations supported by facts and mere fauces.—Aurora News.

This time Edison thinks he has hit upon a perfectly feasible process by which he can and will drive gas out of our streets and houses, and give us the electric light in its stead. The new light, he says, besides being a great deal more brilliant, will be a great deal less expensive than the old one. Moreover, the same wire is to bring power and heat into the house as well as light, and be as available for cooking or for running a sawing machine as for illumination. If Edison is not deceiving himself, we are on the eve of surprising experiences.

Distribution of Mails on Railroads.

Formerly, by far the largest portion of mails in transit had to lie over from 12 to 24 hours at some distributing Post Office, and not unfrequently several such delays were unavoidable in the transmission of the same mail.—Under the present system every letter and paper is kept in motion from the moment it is deposited in the Post Office until it reaches its delivery, which abridges the time of transmission to the least practical limits. To give each little town along the great routes the full benefit of this system mail-catchers had to be introduced at stations where stoppages are not made but as this term explains itself, the reader may be left to infer the function from the necessity under which it was instituted. As an illustration of the revolution that has been wrought in the manner of handling and distributing mails by the introduction of the railway service throughout the country, the present method of separating by States may be instanced.—Five or six years ago the great distributing Post Offices were accustomed to make separations of mail for the most distant States. This was effected by sending the mail for certain counties to one central point for re-distribution, and for other counties to other points. For the State of Ill., for instance, the mail-matter for certain counties went to Cleveland; that for others, to Toledo; of others to Indianapolis, and so on, involving in all cases a delay of from 12 to 24 hours at each of these points. Furthermore, the lists themselves were very imperfect, partly from the difficulty of keeping them corrected for such a large area, and from such distant points according to the constant variation of stage routes, but more particularly because a single county separation in these days of railways was years behind the age, and a route that was feasible for one section of the county was productive of delay and inconvenience in another section. The remedy applied to this defect was that of a separation by States, and the sending of mails for all distant States massed to the most distant railway Post Office capable of taking care of the whole State to advantage. In this manner the separation in a large Post Office like that of New York or Philadelphia, instead of covering the whole United States, is reduced to less than 10 States, and in the case of printed matter, about 50 per centum of the whole passes forward made up separately by States, just as it is received, to be worked up by postal clerks en route.

The date of Oct. 15th, is fixed for the arrival here of the Chinese Embassy and its formal presentation to the President. The Embassy with its various attaches, servants, attendants and all, number a hundred persons, and is the first official delegation ever stationed in our country from China.—Their business and object is understood to be to consider, with our high powers, the Burlingame treaty. The leader, or Chief, of the embassy is a very learned man having given three years to the study of his subject in preparation for their mission here. He will be a wily antagonist. They aver that the treaty mentioned promises protection to the Chinese who might emigrate to our shores, and they propose inquiring somewhat into the treatment their countrymen have met with on the Pacific coast.

Washington is receiving very flattering notice all over the world on account of the award granted for her public school exhibit at the Paris Exposition. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written to the contrary, we are in receipt of perfectly reliable reports that the part taken by the United States in the great fair is by no means an unworthy or disgraceful one. It is certainly a fact to be proud of that we have received more awards in proportion to the number of exhibitors than any other Nation represented. The London Times published a lengthy article a few days since upon the American mechanical inventions. The following is an extract. "It may almost certainly be predicted of any modern mechanical congress, that the Americans will carry off the palm for novel and ingenious application of force to practical purposes, the substitution of mechanism for hard labor is new and curious contrivances, which is the sinners in such matters surprise as much by the new ways in which old problems are attacked as by the fine way in which the work is done.

Yellow fever reports from some quarters of the South are slightly encouraging at last, though they are still heart rending. One city on the Mississippi that has escaped until within a few days, has been attacked by the fever and nearly every case is proving fatal. To add to the horrors of that situation the city is quarantined and all steamboat, railroad and telegraph communication is cut off. The climax of distress seems to have been reached in Vicksburg when a thousand ready made coffins were sent for to Cincinnati.

After the fever will doubtless come the famine, for there cannot fail to be much want felt during the coming winter in those Districts that have been so ravaged. It behooves us who are now sending help to the helpless to bear in mind that we ought, like the good Samaritan, not only to relieve the present needs of the victimized, but do all we can to supply their wants until they shall again be able to stand alone.

The first of last week was so cool and Fall-like here that we strongly hoped for frost on account of the sickness further South, but since the 15th, we have seen hotter weather and dryer than has visited us since July.

Among other ways in which Gen. Grant's friends claim that he has benefited his country, is that of largely increasing the European demand for American Cigars. When the Gen. went to Europe he took a quantity with him, but of course not enough to last him but a few months. When they were gone he looked about him for some one to whom he could compare to those to which he was used. This caused him to suggest to an American tobaccoist whom he met abroad the possibility of exporting his cigars to Europe, which he has done to very great advantage.

EXPECTS TOO MUCH.—Tom Atherton of the Mitchell county Press, talks like a mad man. He wants the beneficiaries of his excellent paper to express gratitude for favors. That is something he nor no other editor will live long enough to see done. He says, "After an editor has worn out his pen, exhausted his ideas and troubled his brain to help the poor man get rich, the man in trouble to get out the widow and the orphan to get bread, and the sinner to repent, it would seem that it ought to be the poor quill-drivers turn to have some thief upon the cross of poverty, trouble and sin get up and say—thank you, sir, if nothing more."

Do not neglect a Cough or Cold. Eiler's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry is a standard remedy in all throat, asthmatic and bronchial affections, and has saved many valuable lives. It never fails to give Satisfaction. Sold by all Druggists.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

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