





Sullivan Express.

JAMES D. MOUDY, Editor & Publisher. SULLIVAN, ILL.

Thursday, Dec. 10, 1887.

NOTICE TO ALL.

Having procured the assistance of Stephen Cannon, Esq., of Lovington, to act as our agent for receiving subscriptions for the Express, we would respectfully say to all who have not subscribed for our paper, that they can have an opportunity of so doing by calling upon Mr. Cannon, who may be found at the post office at Lovington. Mr. Cannon is also authorized to receive payment for the same; all who receive their papers at Lovington can settle with him and save an extra trip to Sullivan.

In every village, town, and hamlet, we find some persons, who are generally distinguished for no distinguishing quality, except their antic gestures, vulgar witticisms, and low buffoonery. These they exercise whenever an opportunity presents itself, in order to afford amusement to their boon companions, and to those who may perchance be thrown into their society; vainly imagining that these qualities will obtain for them notoriety and celebrity as wit and mimicry. By constant use and daily habit they become identified with their nature and seem to be inseparably connected with their very existence; so deeply are these habits, rooted in the minds of those who practice them that they are rarely if ever eradicated during life. These low habits they indulge in and practice in the presence of old and young regardless of the effect which they may produce on the minds of those who witness these exhibitions of levity and frivolity. Children are creatures of imitation and are liable to pursue the same conduct and mode of life which they imitate in childhood and it is with the greatest difficulty they overcome them when once contracted. Chaste language, moral deportment and a strict adherence to the rules of propriety in conduct and demeanor should be rigidly practiced in the presence of children, that we may both by word and example contribute our aid in shaping and molding the infant mind for future usefulness and manly dignity. Many persons advanced in years and especially those connected with religious denominations are opposed to vulgar jests and low buffoonery as they regard them immoral and productive of no benefit to their hearers, but consider them calculated to demoralize the mind and lead it astray from the course which nature and nature's God designed it to pursue. Jest and witticisms may amuse some persons for a short time, but a repetition of them become tiresome and disagreeable, and instead of gaining friends they generally treat enemies. There is no person who is made the subject of witticisms and mimicry can readily pardon those who assail them with such missiles nor will they immediately forget the attempts of any person to render them laughing stocks to all present. These clownish habits are only designed for the circus theater or some other place where people congregate to witness them, by paying a certain amount for admission. Those who act in the capacity of clowns at these places are paid for their services, but those who act out of them, receive scorn and contempt. There is, without doubt, no precedent in history for conduct in civil life and we say without fear of contradiction that no person who stoops to vulgar witticisms and buffoonery can be regarded as a respectable man.

Our Mail.

We think that our people are entitled to better mail facilities than they have at the present time. Our county has a population of six or seven thousand, most of whom receive their letters and papers through the Sullivan Post-office; yet we receive a mail but twice a week.

Ours are a reading people, the larger part of them, (we mean the men), taking, not only the Express, but one or two papers, and many of them more, from a distance.

Hence, when our mail does come, it is loaded down with papers, many of them several days old. By this old-fashioned arrangement, our people are deprived of the pleasure of reading the news when it is fresh; and our business men are frequently sadly disappointed by not being able to communicate promptly with their correspondents; whilst our postmaster has a half day's work thrown upon his hands to attend to at once.

As we are only fifteen miles from Rail-Roads, we think we might have at least one additional mail per week, without burthening the department; and we do hope that some of our citizens will take the matter in hand and see if there is any remedy.

Hard Times.

Everybody has some thing to say about the hard times, and as we have a remedy, we propose to give it to our readers without any extra charge.

Here it is. Every body go to work at some useful employment, and never stop to grumble!

Every dollar you can get pay to your creditors, after supplying yourself and family with necessaries!

Stop up the cracks in your old houses and live in them till you get out of debt!

Patch your old clothes, and wear them till you have the money to pay for new ones! And finally get out of debt and keep out of debt and be sure to subscribe for the Express and pay in advance!

There was very nearly a fire in town again, on Saturday night last.

The building occupied by Mr. John Shepherd as a Grocery and Provision Store, caught on fire owing to some defect in the stove line, and the wooden foundation on which the chimney rested burnt until it gave way, and the chimney fell; this arrested the attention of the occupants who had not yet retired, and the flames were soon extinguished. Had the fire been communicated to the building at a little later hour, the building with all its contents would have been destroyed!

Congress met on Monday last, and if the house consumes no unnecessary time in organizing, we expect to be able to lay the President's Message before our readers in our next issue. Many of our subscribers will no doubt see this document sooner than we can present it to them, but many others will only see it in the Express, and for their accommodation we must publish the Message. During the sessions of Congress we shall endeavor to lay before our readers the sayings of that Honorable body—and thereby we hope, add to the interest of our paper.

We have received the fifth No. of the Louisville Democrat, published at Louisville, Clay county, Illinois, by Hampton Dentman. It is a neat, and well printed sheet, and to all appearances, receives a liberal patronage. Clay county is able and should support a paper generously. We wish the proprietor success in his very important enterprise.

The county Court for this county met on Monday. There was very little business done in

Sullivan Lyceum.

The society met last Friday night at the M. C. Academy; more persons present, than at any previous meeting, including several ladies.

It is quite an improvement in the prospects of our society. The question for next Friday night is one that will elicit as much interest as any other perhaps. It is the "Dred Scott Decision," called up to give some new hands a chance—that is, some who were not present at the previous discussion of that question.

Q. "Is the Dred Scott Decision right?" A. Affirmative. Negative.

J. R. Eden, T. P. Weston, B. W. Henry, M. N. Vanfleet, A. L. Keller, H. Y. Keller, J. Meeker, N. W. Brauson, A. B. Lee, R. B. Rutherford, A. N. Smiser, J. D. Moudy. A full attendance of the friends of the society is solicited.

Ladies particularly invited to attend. Warm rooms and brilliantly lighted.

A. N. Smiser, Secy.

SIDEWALKS.

Mr. Editor: I was called to your town a few days ago on business, and found it much larger than I anticipated from what I had heard while at Mattoon. From the seeming taste, and business like appearance of your citizens, I was somewhat astonished to see men and women have to go paddling along through the mud, around the square, from the fact that there are no side-walks.

I notice, in some places, wood piled up where there should be sidewalks; particularly on the south side of the square. On the north side, or what is called the "rod-corn-row," there is not a vestige of a walk-way. I suppose on that side of town there is no particular need of walks, for they that visit the blacksmith halls there, would go, mud or no mud. But from the mere fact of there being no side sidewalks there, I think should act as a stimulus, and cause those living on other streets of the town, to build sidewalks, in order to show a difference between grog, and no grog.

A Chicago Firm.

Eden & Meeker have moved their Law office to the second story of Perryman's brick, in the room East of the Printing Office.

For the Express.

Mr. Editor: I notice in your last issue, a communication from A. Student, in which it is occasionally asked "What are the most proper amusements for our young ladies and gentlemen, and even for the younger ones?" The writer appears to desire that some one would enlighten the public on a subject of so much importance, and give definite rules by which the above named classes should be governed in their recreation from mental toil, and physical exertion.

It will be seen at once, to meet the question fully, and to solve the problem satisfactorily, would require more time than we could command, and more space than would be prudent to occupy; so we will content ourselves with submitting a very few principles, for the consideration of all those concerned, hoping that some more experienced writer will answer the query more fully, at some no very distant day.

Amusements are to be regarded, as being intended for two purposes, and are of two kinds. The two objects contemplated are, first, to relieve the weary, and second, to keep up an action of some kind, so that a habit of indolence may not be acquired. The two kinds of amusements, above alluded to, are mental and physical, there being no such thing

as a moral amusement; although all amusements have a moral tendency for weal or woe. Having predicated thus, each amusement, it will readily be understood that such amusements will to answer the object intended, be necessarily well interested, so as not to offer a bar to a participation therein, of the most industrious moralist.

To the man who is engaged in an exhausting physical occupation, a mental amusement is best adapted; and vice versa, because by these means the weary powers recover their accustomed tone, and the faculties of a different kind, are also developed more fully.

From the foregoing, it will be discovered that amusements are individual or personal, and not congregational, although the amusement be such as may pertain to an assembly. Periodical amusements are always of doubtful efficacy, as it is very difficult to determine in what way they act usefully to any one. By periodical amusements, is meant balls, play parties, &c, in which those who have need of such recreation, (if there be any such), never participate. School girls can always find, if they will, enough recreation in the useful employment pertaining to domestic duties, to furnish all needful recreation from the tedious routine of the school-room exercises, to the benefit of themselves, and the relief of their indulgent mothers. College gentlemen can always find enough wood to chop, or something useful to do, without resorting to the ace, deuce and jack, of a fifty-two volaged library.

An Observer.

How the Mormons Propose to Conquer the World. An escaped Mormon Saint has been astonishing the people of California with disclosures about Brigham Young and his Mormons. He says, "He knows the object of their leaders, of whom Brigham Young is the supreme power—that is to conquer the world and bring every nation under their dominion, physically, and morally, which will be the accomplishment of a millennium and peace universal. But the means of this accomplishment are startling."

Every spring and fall, says my informant, a company of seventy are ordained and sent out to different parts of the globe. These seventies, of which sixty have already gone forth as missionaries, making in all thus far forty-two hundred—are known as "Destroying Angels," and they go in to all the world without "purse or scrip," and are directed to seek such employment as will best enable them to facilitate the great work of their religion. A great number are engaged in the fields of China; and especially in the manufacture of tea; into which, during their labors, they incorporate an insidious but fatal poison. Others are engaged in the same Godlike (?) work, in the manufacture of liquor and tobacco, which articles, together with some others, are guarded against by the faithful, who receive what is called by Brigham, the "word of wisdom," and of course abstain from the use of the interdicted articles.

"These poisons are of various kinds. Some are so slow that long periods elapse before they take effect, while at the same time their fatality may be precipitated by the admixture of other poisons. I have not been guided by "One poison, within the knowledge and possession of Brigham, possesses qualities that remain inert in the human system for years before its fatal consequences are developed."

An Irishman tells of a fight in which there was but one while does last in the crowd; and that he longed to the bay battle.

We never yet knew a man disposed to scorn the humble, who was not himself a fair object of scorn to the humblest.

An Irish gentleman lately fought a duel with his most intimate friend, because he jeocously asserted that he was not a gentleman, and that he was born without a shirt to his back.

Brigham Young's Plans. The California Chronicle says: The accounts given of the recent outrages committed by the Indians on our territory, have led many to believe that the Mormons are implicated with them. It is also intimated in certain quarters that the Mormons had an idea of setting up for themselves independent. The accounts we published yesterday states that Brigham Young had, about the 10th of September, declared independence.

The Temperance Platform.

The North American Temperance Convention, which was in session in Chicago last week, adopted the following report, embodying the declaration of principle and plans for the direction of the temperance movement. In view of the facts which the temperance reformation has developed, and especially in view of the present crisis, it is deemed important that there should be a declaration of principle and plans in which all temperance men and organizations can agree.

Therefore, for ourselves, in the North American Temperance Convention assembled, and as our earnest recommendation to our fellow laborers, as individuals, and in their several organizations, we adopt and declare the following:

- 1st. Total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage. 2nd. The license in any form, under any circumstances, for the sale of such liquors to be used as a beverage. 3rd. The absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for such purpose—prohibition by the will of the people expressed in due form of law, with the penalties deserved for a crime of such enormity. 4th. The creation of a healthy public opinion upon the subject, by the active dissemination of truth in all the modes known to an enlightened philanthropy. 5th. The election of good honest men to administer the law. 6th. Persistence in all efforts to save individuals and communities from the direful scourge against all forms of opposition and difficulty, until our success is complete and universal.

PLAN OF ACTION UNDER THE ABOVE.

- 1st. We submit the above platform for the adoption of all temperance men and temperance organizations. 2nd. We propose regular official correspondence between all temperance associations, through the American Temperance Union. 3rd. We propose always, with a vigorous support of local temperance journals, to secure unity of principle, and impulse and harmony of action, by the general circulation of the papers and other publications of the American Temperance Union. 4th. We propose to increase the number of the Executive Committee of said Union, so that the great general divisions of our country may be represented in it. 5th. We propose that known and responsible organizations shall give their sanction and support to suitable men to engage in lecturing, and other public labors in behalf of this cause. 6th. We propose to form no political party, but to insist upon influencing the nomination of candidates, and will do our utmost to induce, and if need be, to compel the nomination of sound temperance men. We will combine everywhere upon candidates whom we believe to be sound on all questions bearing upon this reform. 7th. We recognize all the essential principles and measures of temperance as belonging to the parent faith of the Christian religion, as having existence and organic life in different Christian churches, and depending largely upon their official and individual action for success. We rely most confidently upon the efficient labors of their members and ministers, and upon the guidance and blessing of the Great Ruler of the Universe, who, as we solemnly believe, can under no circumstances harmonize with the forms of flagrant vice we are seeking to destroy.

Advertising. The persons who really understand the principles of advertising, are few. Most people fancy that it is only necessary to advertise occasionally, forgetting that in the general competition, they will soon be forgotten for some new advertisers. Those who would advertise to the best advantage should remember that they must not only select the most proper channel; must not only set forth their wares or wants in explicit terms, but must keep doing this day by day, and week by week, or else they will fall short of their object, and be forgotten as they neglect to advertise regularly.

A paper has new readers. Every day, and the greater its circulation, the greater the number of these. If advertising is of any benefit, it is as useful in hard times as in prosperous ones, nay, more so, for it is at such periods that the dealer must make up, by extra exertion, for the decline in his trade. It is a "ponny" whee and pound foolish, economy to stifle your advertising in any way.

An Irish gentleman lately fought a duel with his most intimate friend, because he jeocously asserted that he was not a gentleman, and that he was born without a shirt to his back.

Christmas Presents.

Livingston & Bro. Are Selling off at COST for CASH.

Now returns our heartfelt thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us in Fall, and we now say to all if you want cheap

CLOTHING.

call soon as we will sell our mammoth stock at cost. All who wish cheap clothing would do well to give us a call.

All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle by the first of January, as we cannot and will have money, from those who are indebted to us. Livingston & Bro. Sullivan Dec. 10, 1887. 1437.

B. W. Henry & Co. will give 50 cents per pound for Wagon Builders' and their stock in Sullivan, Iowa all at







