

BY VANDIVER & COLLINS.

It is the only paper published at Keosauqua, Ia., the County seat of Chariton County, and has extensive circulation, its readers representing the intelligence, thrift and enterprise of the county.

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CHARITON COURIER.

VOLUME XIII. KEYTESVILLE, MO., FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1884. NUMBER 19.

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WASHINGTON LETTER. [From our regular correspondent.] JULY 3, 1884. Both Houses of Congress are working hard for an early adjournment, and the progress made during the past week has encouraged the hope that next Saturday may be the closing day of the session. There are some political embers in the Fortifications Bill that could be fanned by debate until they would light up the last days of the session with an angry fire, and possibly detain the lawmakers here until after the Democratic National Convention. Therefore, Chairman Randall does not desire to have the adjournment resolution adopted until a day or two before the House is ready to stop work. By holding it back, the privilege accorded of suspending the rules six days before adjournment, in order to pass all sorts of bills will be withheld, and the chance for mischief avoided.

The Senate is now discussing the River and Harbor Bill, about one-half of which has been approved. Indications are that some important works are to be neglected, or are to be allowed to drag along in an aimless, wasteful way, while small jobs, which are more for the advantage of individuals, stand a chance for improvement.

The House is debating the bill to pay government employers who have worked more than eight hours a day since the eight hour law was passed, the extra compensation to which they claim title. This discussion has brought out a number of showy speeches from members who hold that the labor market can be regulated by legislation, without regard to supply or demand. Some of the most effective criticisms of the bill have been offered by Southern Democrats, many of whom have escaped the contagion of hypocrisy and demagoguism.

Hereafter it is thought the Congressional Record will show only what actually takes place in the two great deliberative assemblies of the country. Senator Vest, of Missouri, offered an amendment to the Legislative Appropriation Bill, which was adopted without dissent. It prohibits the publication of speeches in the Record that have not been delivered on the floor of either House.

The fiercest gale of the week in Congress grew out of a dispute about an undelivered speech. Representative McAdoo had simply done what is often done, incorporated into such a speech a newspaper article published last January, which had been reprinted from Maine to California. It contained among the list of citizens who held vast tracts of land the name of John A. Logan. Senator Logan saw this in the Record, and asked Representative Valentine to say it was not true. The latter obeyed, and proceeded to make much ado about nothing. He said Mr. McAdoo had tried to stab one of the brightest and most gallant of soldiers, an assertion which the Republicans greeted with applause. Another member intimated that Mr. McAdoo would not have uttered the statement on the floor of the House. The Democrats would no longer submit to such talk, and Mr. S. S. Cox came to the defense of the gentleman from New Jersey, pledging himself if Mr. McAdoo had made an error in copying the statement he would correct it.

Both sides of the Chamber smiled at this, and Mr. Randall hoped that Mr. Valentine might be permitted to go on, as the New Jersey member was quite ready to meet him. When the latter obtained the floor he said, among other plain words, something about a standard bearer with Indian blood in his veins, who in his greed to absorb territory in a land made for free-holders and small farmers went under cover of his brother-in-law to New Mexico and tried to preempt the most valuable land, which already belonged to another class. To unfortunate savages, who were unable to protect themselves. He also said he never ought to strike a man with an intendo, when he could go to him and say, "Thou art the man." When he took his seat his friends applauded, while the Republicans could only jeer derisively.

Mr. Blaine has had his household goods packed and shipped to Augusta, Maine. During the past week his son, Walker Blaine, went through the departments here searching for bolts. A list was made up, and these men are given to understand that if they do not stimulate some enthusiasm they will have to go next March, if Blaine should be elected.

Almost every person has some form of scrofulous poison latent in his veins. When this develops in scrofulous sores, ulcers or eruptions, or takes the form of rheumatism or organic diseases, the suffering that ensues is terrible beyond description. Hence the gratitude of those who discover, as thousands yearly do, that Ayer's Sarsaparilla will thoroughly eradicate this evil from the system.

Danger Ahead. "The freest government," said Daniel Webster, "can not long endure when the tendency of the laws is to create a rapid accumulation of property in the hands of the few, and to render the masses poor and dependent." Is not property accumulating in the hands of the few, and are not the masses fast becoming poor and dependent? The wealth of Vanderbilt and Gould far exceeds that of Crotus and Marcus Aurelius. Men are not considered very rich whose wealth does not exceed \$10,000,000. Nor have those enormous fortunes been gained by legitimate trade. They are the results of speculation or monopoly. Oftentimes this speculation has been in breadstuffs, "corners" (which are crimes by our old common law), as in the case of Armour Brothers, who made, in one year, \$7,000,000 by a "corner" in pork. Fully as often this wealth is the fruit of monopoly (another crime by our common law), as in the case of the Pacific Railroads and the Standard Oil Company.

Do we realize how rapidly wealth is gravitating into the hands of the few? Twenty-five years ago the richest man in the country was not worth above \$10,000,000. When old Stephen Girard died he was the wealthiest man in the United States, and he was not worth more than that. When Commodore Vanderbilt died his estate was estimated at \$75,000,000, and the estate of A. T. Stewart, a few years thereafter, was rated at \$50,000,000. These were then the richest men in the country.

But what of the other side? Take Boston, the center of culture, the pride of Puritan New England. Consult the report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics. In Boston there are 30,000 women who live by sewing. Their average weekly wages do not exceed \$2.75. Paper-box makers average \$3 per week. Machine girls make more, perhaps a dollar a day; but the work induces spinal disease, and in two years breaks them down. They work ten hours per day. They live on dry food, and perhaps a little weak tea, and sleep in miserable, filthy quarters. Steady work just keeps soul and body together; lack of work means either starvation, beggary, or shame.

Do the laws favor this? Where is there one that opposes it? Note the fate of bills in opposition to it that came before Congress. If they provide for the giving back to the government lands forfeited by powerful railroad corporations, they are amended till they have but little force; if to compel another railroad to provide a sinking fund to pay its indebtedness to the government, they are so framed as to put the matter entirely in the hands of the corporation. When settlers attempt to occupy certain lands claimed by a California railroad, the Supreme Court decided that the lands belonged to the railroad; shortly afterwards, when the State of California attempted to tax this railroad for these lands, the same court decided that the lands did not belong to the railroad. It is notorious that laws are so framed, so interpreted and so enforced as to favor the accumulation of riches, even by unjust means, and to make poverty the lot of the many.

With these facts before us the words of Webster have a deep significance. They are the expression of the deep conviction of the statesman, after a thorough study of history. We believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire; we believe that superior labor should receive superior pay; we hold that property, rightly won, should be held as sacred in law as liberty or life. We know that by the natural course of events some earn and save more than others, and what thus becomes theirs they should hold inviolable. We abhor communism; we believe that the work of the hand or head should be paid all it will bring in a free market; and we abhor the teachings that the trader, the man of necessities convenience, should not be reasonably paid; but we do say that speculators, monopolists and stock jobbers are public robbers and legalized thieves; and it is a shame that the tendency of the law is to favor their work. It threatens the prosperity of the people and the existence of our government. It is high time that we gave serious consideration to the warning words of Webster, and that some efficient means should be devised to correct these evil tendencies.—Rural New Yorker.

The Springfield Leader figures up the result thus far as follows: Delegates to the Democratic State Convention have been appointed from 58 counties of the 114 of the State, aggregating 172 delegates, of which 144 are Democrats, instructed and un-instructed, 144 the field 27. This leaves 56 counties to hear from. An average of a vote and a half from each county will give him the nomination.

It seemed two minutes that I waited, and I ask myself if I were wise or foolish to wait another; when as swiftly as he went down, came the Marmaduke claims, instructed and un-instructed, 144 the field 27. This leaves 56 counties to hear from. An average of a vote and a half from each county will give him the nomination.

Wien and Vicinity. —Finding nothing of late in the valuable columns of the Courier in reference to our enterprising little town, I will pen you a few lines, hoping you can spare space for their publication. —The weather is fine, getting a little dry at this writing. —Farmers are greatly encouraged at the promising outlook. They are now busy plowing corn. The oat crop is good, and a large yield of hay is expected. —Most of the farmers are selling cream to the New Cambria creamery. They pay them 6 cents per gallon. —Butter is cheap, as "Johnnie" is still churning. Eggs are 6 to 8 cents. —Geo. Holzke has just opened a new stock of goods at his old stand. J. T. Stephenson is our physician and druggist and is doing well. J. Shoemaker has bought the interest of T. Steffes. J. Scholl, our blacksmith, is busy repairing machines and other farming tools, as harvest is at hand. —We are sorry to learn that Joe Bixmann, a promising young man, intends leaving us with the view of making Dakota his future home. She does not like to see him go. Of course he will come back for her.

A grand wedding occurred at the German Catholic Church at Wien on June 17th. Mr. John Noll, a handsome and industrious young farmer, living north of Westville, and Miss Katharina Roerich, a young lady just arrived from Germany, were the contracting parties. The attendants were Mr. Will Noll and Miss Mary Noll. Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the residence of the groom's mother, where a beautiful table was spread. Everything was furnished in style. Miss Huber and Mrs. Rang had charge of the table. Music was furnished by Mr. Joe Bixmann and dancing was continued until a late hour, when all returned home rejoicing over the pleasant time, long to be remembered, and all wishing the happy couple a continuation of the happy life begun on their wedding day. —Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Meyer and brother, Henry Meyer, have just returned from Iowa, where they witnessed the marriage of their son to one of Iowa's fair daughters. A. STROBOCK.

The Two Boys. THE BEGINNING. A schoolboy, ten years old, one lovely June day, with the roses in full bloom over the porch, he was sent by his uncle to pay a bill at a country store, and there were 75 cts. left. A great temptation came. He said to himself, "Shall I give it back, or wait until he asks me for it? If he never asks, that is his lookout. He never gave back the money." THE ENDING. Another ten years were added to that lad's age he was a clerk in a bank. A package of bills lay in the drawer that had not been put in the safe. He saw them wrapped them up in his coat and carried them home. That night he sat disgraced, and an open criminal. He is now in a prison cell. He set his feet that way long ago, when he sold his honesty for 75 cents. He knows that is so. The old home is desolate. There is one more broken-hearted mother.

It was just at dusk; I was walking on Tremont street, opposite Boston common. A great many people were going either way, and it was lively times with the newsboys, who were crying the evening papers in shrill chorus. Three or four of these young barefoots had placed themselves about some steps, in the bright light that flared up from a saloon below the sidewalk. Pausing before the smallest, I named the paper I wanted; but as he offered it I found I had no change. "Nothing less than this," I said "so you must excuse me for not buying."

"I'll get it changed," was the quick reply, and the money and I were never sooner parted, which is saying a good deal. Boy and bill flashed down the stone steps and disappeared. I began to think. There would of course be a rear door from the saloon to the narrow street beyond. The boy might appear at the next corner and set up in trade and I could not pick him out. I had paid him one dollar for a three-cent newspaper, and had not got it. But worse than that, I had done wrong in putting a temptation before him. It seemed two minutes that I waited, and I ask myself if I were wise or foolish to wait another; when as swiftly as he went down, came the Marmaduke claims, instructed and un-instructed, 144 the field 27. This leaves 56 counties to hear from. An average of a vote and a half from each county will give him the nomination.

"Oh, pap, pap!" cried a young precocious boy as he watched the horses sporting themselves in the farm yard, "do you know why you are like Jay Gould?" "Look here you young rascal, don't you insult your dady?" "No, pap, this is a riddle. Do you give it up?" "Yes; why am I?" "Cause you've got lots of rolling 'Stock'!" "You're right sonny; and now you can be like him too—go and water the stock."

It may be some trouble but it is quite a good plan to water horses in the morning before feeding them. Farm horses generally are compelled to take their breakfast first and wait for a drink until they are harnessed for the field. The importance of watering horses at the proper time is seldom realized, and often overlooked.

The wife of Rear Admiral Ammen died at Washington Saturday. In New York eight veterans of the war of 1812 celebrated Independence Day by having a parade and dinner. The Anti-Slavery Society had its semi-centennial celebration in New York Friday. The Clipper says that many hogs around Clarkston, Mo., are dying with cholera. There was not a death or a funeral in Cape Girardeau, Mo., during the month of May. In the bottoms of Perry County, Mo., there will be a larger wheat crop than ever before. A four hundred pound bear is prowling around in Dunkin County, Mo. It is calculated that no less than 300,000 women steer canals in Southern and Middle England. PENNY dinners for school children have been instituted under the direction of the London School Board. FOREIGNERS own 20,647,000 acres of land in this country, almost wholly in the West and Southwest. Six thousand inhabitants of Marseilles, France, have fled the city on account of the cholera. The crop prospects in Dakota and Manitoba were never better, and the people are very much encouraged. The greater part of the business portion of Pemberville, Ohio, was destroyed by fire last week. WM. OTTENBERGER, of Osborne, Ohio, murdered his step-daughter, aged ten years, last week. The President has issued a proclamation warning people not to take forcible possession of the Oklahoma lands. The grand stand at the Butte (Montana) races fell last Saturday, killing one boy and wounding many others. The Newark Machine Company's works, at Newark, Ohio, burned last Saturday. Loss, \$350,000; insurance, \$200,000. RICH HILL, Mo., was visited by a destructive wind storm last week, the aggregate damage to property being about \$20,000. The Iowa prohibitory liquor law went into effect Friday. The saloons still keep open, selling lemonade. PARTICK CONNELLY, of Clarendon, Pa., was blown into minute pieces by the explosive of nitro-glycerine, last week. CHICAGO had such threatening weather that Independence Day was not celebrated out of doors to any great extent. To prevent having consumption—Drink milk like a pig, breathe like a horse and dress like a sensible person.—Bennett. REV. DENRICK, colored, of New York, declines the nomination of elector-at-large on the Republican ticket. C. P. HUNTINGTON's check for \$1,000 was received by the Young Women's Christian Association of San Francisco. ALLAN PINKERTON, the famous detective, died at Chicago last week of malarial fever. He was born in 1819 at Glasgow, Scotland. EXTENSIVE preparations are being made for the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Lake Minnetonka, Minn. FRANK S. LITTLE has sold the old homestead east of New London, Mo., containing 184 acres, to Thos. B. Haden, for \$20 per acre. JOHN FINES was killed and D. W. Conger fatally injured by the premature discharge of a cannon during the celebration of Independence Day at Centralia, Mo. A REMOR comes from Chicago that Joseph P. Tucker, late of the Illinois Central, has been offered the position of general manager of the Wash-bash. THE citizen's league of Milwaukee decided to attempt the enforcement of the Sunday law, which demands that the saloons be closed, as well as the beer gardens. PERRYVILLE, Mo., has decided to have a nine months' school term next session. There are three teachers, who receive \$80, \$50 and \$30 per month respectively. M. WOODS, of Poplar Bluff, Mo., has several fig trees which are laden with fruit, which is beginning to ripen. He has been so successful that he intends to devote a grove to fig culture. NINE hundred Cheyenne Indians are in a starving condition in Montana, and they are killing range cattle to subsist on. Stockmen will make armed resistance if these hungry red men are not removed.

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