

CLEVELAND, besides a majority of 37 of the electoral votes of all the states, has a plurality of the popular vote of 37,823, while Tilden received a plurality of 259,867 votes.

TEXAS has according to assessors' returns for the current year, 6,617,524 cattle valued at \$100,000,000, an increase during the last year of 500,000, valued at \$9,500,000.

B. D. BEKORD & Co.'s plow factory at Rock Island, Ill., which temporarily suspended last summer on account of financial troubles is about to resume business with increased capital. It gives employment to 500 men.

INSTEAD of robbing trains now as formerly, thieves who are adept at picking pockets, put in their work while railway passengers are crowded at dining stations. Thursday of last week a number of gentlemen were relieved of their pocket-books in this way.

The following figures show what it costs per capita to run the municipal government of some of our large cities: St. Louis, \$16 per annum for each man, woman and child resident in the city; Cincinnati, \$10.63; Philadelphia, \$10.63; Baltimore, \$11.67; New York, \$16.74; Boston, \$27.30.

AFTER March 4th the United States Senate will contain 39 Republicans, 33 Democrats and two Readjusters, Mahone and Riddlesbarger of Virginia, who usually vote with the republicans. If they were to change their plan and vote with the Democrats, there would still be a republican majority of two votes.

A RESOLUTION has been introduced by a member of one of the city boards of St. Louis, condemning the Downing high license law with the view of memorializing the next legislature to repeal it. The principal reasons for desiring its repeal is, first: The high license reduces the profits of liquor selling to such a small margin that, in many instances, it perpetrates a great wrong in taking from the seller the ability to support his family and pay the license. Second: That said law authorizes two kinds licenses—one for wine and beer, being much less than the license to sell whisky—and that, in many cases, those who have only wine and beer license sell all kinds of drinks, yet avoid the exorbitant price of whisky license although they reap the profits.

ARKANSAS has proven not to be a very good state for train robbers to carry on their nefarious work with great success. It is true a train is robbed there occasionally in the most approved style, but somehow or other the robbers soon come to grief. The booty is recovered and the lives of the freebooters forfeited, as there is a law in that state making that kind of crime punishable with death. Last Saturday night, on a switch near the city of Little Rock, a train was robbed and the perpetrators got away with \$5,000 besides other valuables. It was reported that five men were connected with the daring deed. The work was done quietly and very expeditiously. In less than thirty-six hours three men suspected of the crime, were captured, one of whom, made a confession implicating three others. He insisted that there were but four men who had anything to do with the robbery, three of whom are now in prison and the other is being pursued with a good prospect of being caught. The money and valuables had been divided and three shares have been found.

THE corn market has sprung here to 30 cents per bushel—at least most that has changed hands lately has gone at that figure. In Chicago, at last accounts, it was ranging at from \$14 to 36 cents per bushel. In St. Louis it ranged from 26 to 34 per bushel, with no prospect whatever of the price improving. From these quotations it is quite evident that there can be no shipping demand from this part of the country for corn. With the price at 30 cents per bushel no feeder will come here to feed. Hence the only alternative for the farmer, is to crib his corn and feed it himself, or wait, indefinitely, for better prices. We understand that many of our farmers have had chances to sell their surplus corn to feeders at 25 cents per bushel. This price they refused and in consequence feeders who would have bought their corn and brought stock here to feed have been forced elsewhere. We would love dearly to see farmers realize their expectations of better prices but fear they made a serious mistake in driving feeders away by holding their corn at higher figures than it can be bought for in abundance elsewhere.

SOME of the politicians and papers are endeavoring to account for Gen. Marmaduke's meager majority, some giving one reason and some another. One says Democratic prohibitionists voted for Brooks; another that the preachers were opposed to Marmaduke; another that Union Democrats did not like his war record; another that all the Ex-Confederates favored him because he was a Confederate, and there is much opposition to candidates being put forward by their respective parties who have no other characteristics to commend them to the people, than that such candidates were in this or that army. We do

not propose to discuss the question. Of course it is enough to know that Gen. Marmaduke had a close shave to get in at the head of the ticket, while other candidates for state offices had handsome majorities; this too after he and his friends had prophesied an overwhelming majority. We hope those Democrats who opposed Marmaduke's election will be agreeably disappointed in his administration, and that he will, at the end of his term, compare favorably with the illustrious governors who have gone before him. We do not believe that Missouri's rapid progress in all that tends to national greatness will be checked by the incoming governor. He will have a golden opportunity to allay prejudices that exist against him in the minds of some honest people and if successful, in that direction, we vouch for the statement that no more will the cry of the disappointed office-seekers or chronic grumblers against Democratic nominees be potent for evil.

WE understand that Gov. Crittenden has refused to pardon Wm. Morris, who some eighteen months since was sent to the penitentiary from this county, for ten years charged with being an accomplice in the murder of George Wright on the train at Shannondale. It will be remembered that Asa Hooten, the chief actor in that memorable tragedy, was subsequently tried and cleared. It was then thought to be a strange freak in the administration of the law that the accomplice should be declared most guilty, while the chief should be proven innocent. But it is stranger still that the governor should pardon men whose guilt there is not a shadow of doubt—else they have been greatly misrepresented—men sent to the penitentiary to expiate their crimes, where probably a strict administration of the law demanded the gallows instead of the state's prison, while Morris must serve out his time. The rule of pardon is founded upon a basis of which we know nothing or in the exercise of the pardoning power great wrongs are committed. The Macon Times speaks disparagingly of the governor's action in pardoning a man sent to the state's prison for a term of years from that county, and who the Times thinks merited hanging for an outrageous murder committed upon an unoffending citizen. The papers speak of another man, always known to have been a bad character recently pardoned out of the penitentiary when a small portion of his term had expired, who killed a man at Maryville the other day under circumstances that rendered him far from justifiable.

LATER.—The man alluded to at Maryville has been hung by a mob.

IT seems to us a very foolish thing for the Republicans to have shown their ill temper arising from their late national defeat by burning St. John, the prohibition candidate for president, in effigy as was done on several occasions. Such a course was not likely to be productive of good to their cause, this being what is sometimes called a free country, giving any man a right to be a candidate for any office that he may desire. The Republican party, at least in several of the states, had championed the prohibition cause. In Kansas and Iowa prohibition had been reached through efforts mainly put forth by Republicans. The defeat of their candidate for governor in Kansas caused them to become a little shaky as the avowed advocates of the prohibition cause. They began to see its advocacy was likely to be unpopular among the masses, hence principle was abandoned for power, and the prohibition plank for 1884 was left out of their state and national platforms. Their candidate for chief magistrate dodged the issue in his own state by neglecting or refusing to vote upon the question and so far as he was concerned ignored the matter entirely. Under these circumstances republicans who were prohibitionists from principle risked all by nominating and voting for a candidate of their own for president. They were beaten, as, doubtless they expected to be, but an honest fight for a principle will not down simply because of a prospect of defeat. Since their defeat the prohibitionists are again marshaling their clans, they say they have come to stay. Burning their man in effigy because forsooth he took some votes away from the party that nurtured and warmed the prohibition cause into life did not scare them. It is not the first time that presidential candidates, who have been supposed to have caused the defeat of other political parties, have been burnt in effigy by those who had hoped for different results. The whigs were as confident of electing Clay to the presidency in 1848 as the Republicans were of electing James G. Blaine in 1884, both were sadly disappointed. John Birney the abolitionist candidate gave the electoral vote of New York in 1844 to James K. Polk, which secured Polk's election. Had not Birney, for whom thousands of whigs voted, been a candidate Clay would doubtless have been the president instead of Polk. The whigs much chagrined at their defeat burned Birney as the Republicans are burning St. John, but Birney's cause was strengthened thereby, his party grew in numbers and influence till the entire whig party was absorbed by the abolitionist party, which under the name of Republican party went into power in 1860 and held the reins of the national government for 24 years successively. It may be, in fact it is not improbable that history will repeat

itself and that the party of great moral ideas will be swallowed by the prohibitionists, notwithstanding the attempt made to heap shame and ignominy upon St. John.

ACTING upon information received, Sheriff Moore went to Kirksville on the 4th inst on the hunt of the supposed murderer, Giles Rice, jr. On his arrival there the sheriff became convinced he was on the wrong track, so he retraced his steps to Macon and, in company with Jeff Wilks, went to Brookfield the same night. Returning to Bucklin, the next morning he received information that Rice was at the home of James Morris, an uncle by marriage, fifteen miles north. A driver and livery rig was procured immediately and the parties reached New Boston, in the neighborhood of Morris' at 8 o'clock p. m., where they remained over night, and went to Morris' early Saturday morning. They found Mrs. Morris at home, who gave them evasive answers as to Rice having been there, but finally owned that he had come and had gone again; told them her husband was four miles away plastering, and had ridden Rice's horse. On arriving at the house where the plasterer was supposed to be they learned he was four miles from there still. Starting for the other point, and coming to a creek, which they had been told was fordable, they went in a few steps, when the horses went beyond their depth into a rapidly flowing current and were being swept down the stream. Wilkes jumped out of the buggy and swam to a tree. The driver said he could not swim and the Sheriff staid with him till an opportunity offered to help him. Standing on top of the seat, the Sheriff directed the driver to jump, and with such help as he was able to give landed the helpless man close enough to Wilkes to catch him and help him out. The Sheriff then sprang out into the water, but in doing so turned the buggy over on him, which pressed him to the bottom of the stream where he thinks the water was eight or ten feet deep. He arose to the top some ten feet from the buggy and swam ashore, notwithstanding he had on a very heavy overcoat and two large revolvers in the pockets. The horses in the meantime had lodged against a tree, but were still struggling and nearly exhausted. Seeing that no time was to be lost, the Sheriff threw off his two coats, swam in again and cut the horses loose from the buggy and from each other, catching hold of the bridle reins he pulled them sufficiently near the bank for the other men to catch hold of the bridles; and float them down till a point was reached where the bank would admit of their coming out. The buggy had floated further down stream and lodged against a tree bottom side upward. Not having sufficient force to get the buggy out it was secured to the tree for the time. While they were at work securing the buggy Mr. Morris, the gentleman whom they wanted to see rode up, he was recognized by Rice's horse of which a description had been given. Mr. Morris after some preliminaries was placed under arrest, all went to a house near by where they received the hospitalities of an old Virginia gentleman. After dinner they went back to Mr. Morris' where they kept guard of the house and barn during the night. They were joined in the morning by the constable of White township Macon county and several other parties, after counseling together it was thought best to divide the force for a hunt during the day. John G. Oldham, of Brookfield had joined them, he and another man recommended by the constable were left at the house to guard the woman, Mrs. Morris, who was an aunt of Rice. They remained till three or four o'clock p. m., when the other man had to go home and left Oldham in charge. The woman on pretence of getting potatoes got out of John's sight when by some sort of signal she found that Rice was at the barn, having just come in. She apprised him of the state of affairs, and advised his surrender. When Rice learned the Sheriff had his horse and revolver, and that one of the guards was in the house, he lost no time in getting away. Others on the hunt got the word that Rice had appeared and gone. The forces were collected, and he was tracked across the Muscle Fork creek, which was near the barn; his overcoat was found that night on the trail and his overshoes the next morning. Darkness coming all trace was lost, till it was announced that a horse hitched at a farmer's yard fence four miles north of Morris' had been stolen, supposed by Rice. The trail of the horse was followed across the iron bridge on the Chariton thence into Schleyer county with a good prospect of capturing the rider. Sheriff Moore went as far north as Putnam county and returned home Wednesday night. Deputy Sheriff Parks and Lloyd Herring Jr. were at Morris' house on Saturday, and learned that the Sheriff had gone to see Morris. They returned without seeing him, which they now regret.

Tobacco Notes.

The farmers who have tobacco have utilized the favorable weather of late in bulking and stripping their crops. Buyers also have been on the alert and are becoming posted as to the quantity and quality of tobacco in the country. J. C. Miller has opened the market in Keytesville and has bought several crops—most "old style"—at from \$4. to \$5

per 100 pounds. He reports more tobacco in the country than he had supposed. Judge Parks has rented the factory at Dalton and will open the market at that place in a short time. W. M. Cook will handle the weed at Salisbury again. Messrs Branum and Dulany will also run their factories at Salisbury. Gen. Price has rented his factory to a Virginia or Kentucky firm who will put up there this season. Louis J. Grotjan will make a purchase to be put up at his factory near Dalton. We have not heard, but suppose all the factories at Brunswick will be occupied. Upon the whole we conclude that there will be sufficient buyers to take the entire crop at prices that will remunerate the producer better than any other crop raised this year.

Triplet No. December 8, 1884.

DEAR COUSIN.—I expect by this time you begin to think that for once a woman's tongue is silenced, but I am alive yet. In my last letter written from Clapper, I told you we were yet undecided where to move, we are still rather unsettled, although Mrs. Father gave him a tract of land off his home farm, lying between Wm. Bowman Jr., and Chas. Jeffries place. Still as the Dr. is no farmer, he proposes to use the place and practice his profession. So much for family affairs.

—Dr. Bowman's father is in poor health confined to his room most of the time, his mother is also in poor health. When it is known that they are 74 and 68 years of age, it will seem wonderful to this age and generation that the energy of the one and the family cares of the other have not worn them out long ago.

—Died in Paun. Christian Co., Ills. on the 8, of Nov. Mrs. Harriet M. Gardner, in the 65th year of her age. My mother lived some years north of Keytesville owning the place now belonging to Henry Franklin.

—Mr. John Sanders had a little sick child last week, Clarence Bowman's wife was sick also a few days. —Claude Bowman still rides from his farm to Brunswick every few days, tells the children he is "going to see his girl," but as there is two of them in the same house he divides his attention equally we suppose.

—Mrs. Frank Triplet, nee Miss Bettie Herndon, is with her little daughter Miss Abne—visiting her parents near Mendon.

—We hear that Miss "Dump" Jeffries received an invitation to the party given by _____ in Triplet.

—Mr. Jesse Herndon spent Friday night at Rev. Wm. G. Bowmans.

—Rev. Shores conducted a weeks services at the church in Mendon.

—The Kansas fever is still having quite a run in this neighborhood.

—letter received from Kansas says "John Oldham has the prettiest place in the county." Now that is pretty well for John, after so short a residence in the Sunflower state.

—Mr. J. Kahler and Mr. Cline are owners of a coal bank in this vicinity, but the roads are so bad and the water has been in the streams till many of those who burn coal have had it shipped from Huntsville, to Triplet hauling from that place.

LUNA.— School Report. EDITORS COURIER:—Please publish this report of Olham School. ALGEBRA. Simon Fuller, 90. GRAMMAR. W. Edson, 93; Richard Oldham, 90; Simon Fuller, 90. WORD ANALYSIS. Simon Fuller, 80; Luther Pounds, 93. GEOGRAPHY—CLASS A. Simon Fuller, 83. GEOGRAPHY—CLASS B. Mary Kelso, 75; Joel Prather, 91; Sadie Fuller, Fuller, 91; Bettie Oldham, 91. WHOLE ARITHMETIC—CLASS A. Luther Pounds, 86. WHOLE ARITHMETIC—CLASS B. Bettie Pound, 82; Sadie Fuller, 92; Mary Kelso, 92; Alfred Davis, 92; Bettie Davis, 90; Johnson Barnett, 90. MENIAL ARITHMETIC. Willie Ellis, 92; Bettie Pound, 92; Sadie Fuller, 92; Mary Kelso, 96. UNITED STATES HISTORY. W. E. Edson, 94; Richard Oldham 94; John Welch, 94. Report of Oldham school 2 months. Department all perfect. W. A. STRATTON, Teacher. Keytesville Markets. Butter, per pound, 15c. Eggs, per dozen, 15c. Flour per 100 lbs. \$2 25 6/2 00 Corn meal, per bushel, 60c. Hams, 12c. Corn per bu 30c. Pork per pound gross 31c. net 5c. Chickens—old hens per lb 6c. Summer per doz \$2 00. Turkeys dressed per lb 8c. Lard per pound 12c. Salt meat 10c. Potatoes per bu 35c. St. Louis Stock Market. Received during the week. Cattle 4761. Hogs 44,412. Sheep 3,621. Mules 395. Heavy steers \$5 25 to 5 90. Fair to good 4 40 to 5 00. Colorado 3 75 to 4 50. Common native 3 75 to 4 25. Native cows and heifers 2 25 to 3 75. Sealwags 1 75 to 2 50. Cows and calves 23 00 to 45 00. Hogs 3 60 to 4 10. Sheep 1 50 to 4 00. Horses \$75 to 175 00. Mules 65 00 to 220 00.

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