CHARITON COURIER

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

VANDIVER & COLLINS,

Terms of Subscription:

$1.00 PER YEAR.

In Advance—if not paid in Advance

$1.50 PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES LOW.

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CHARITON COURIER.

VOLUME XIV. KEYTESVILLE MO., FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1885. NUMBER 26.

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No. 4. Express ..... 11:42 p. m
No. 8, St. Louis Express ..... 1:01 a. m.
No. 22. Local Freight ..... 6:25 p. m

GOING WEST.

No. 3. Mail and Express ..... 4:44 p. m
No. 5. Pacific Express ..... 4:00 a. m
No. 7, Omaha Express ..... 3:14 a. m.
No. 21. Local Freight ..... 9:30 a. m

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Circuit Clerk and Recorder ..... James A. Egan
Judge of Probate ..... H. C. Minter
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Treasurer ..... E. B. Kellogg
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Tongaline is taken internally, and produces no unpleasant effects.

It contains no Opium or Morphine

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Am convinced, after testing it, that TONGALINE possesses decided and marked curative properties in Rheumatic Neuralgia, and also in Muscular Rheumatism.—WALTER COLES, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

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It is the result of twenty years experience in breeding hogs, six years of which time was spent in combatting and arresting diseases in all forms and under all conditions throughout the hog producing states. I am willing to stand by it and where it will not benefit my fellow hog raisers, I do not want their money. Prices $2.50, $1.25, and 50 cents a package. Indorsed by professional hog breeders of America. Testimonials from every section of country.

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Respectfully,

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TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas George W. Isle by his certain deed of trust, dated the 4th day of November, A. D. 1882, and recorded in deed of trust book R. on page 253, in the recorder's office of Chariton county, Missouri, conveyed to L. D. Applegate as trustee, all his right, title and interest in and to the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Chariton, state of Missouri, to-wit: All of the northwest quarter of the north east quarter of section No. twenty-three (23), in Township No. fifty five [55] range No. nineteen (19) containing 40 acres of land more or less, which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed of trust described, and whereas said note has become due and remains unpaid, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust, I will on

ERIDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1885.

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the court-house, in the city of Keytesville, Chariton Co., Missouri, expose to sale the above described property at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, for the purposes of satisfying said note and interest and paying the costs and expenses of executing this deed of trust.

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COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

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For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Practice unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it, for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to

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"I ache all over!" What a common expression; and how much it means to many a poor sufferer! These aches have a cause, and more frequently than is generally suspected, the cause is the Liver or Kidneys. No disease is more painful or serious than these, and no remedy is so prompt and effective as

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

No remedy has yet been discovered that is so effective in all KIDNEY AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, etc., and yet it is simple and harmless. Science and medical skill have combined with wonderful success those herbs which nature has provided for the cure of disease. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the distinguished Congressman, once wrote to a fellow member who was suffering from Indigestion and Kidney disease: "Try Mishler's Herb Bitters, I believe it will cure you. I have used it for both indigestion and affection of the kidneys, and it is the most wonderful combination of medicinal herbs I ever saw."

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DEAFNESS and how I can cure it, by one who was deaf 20 years, with whistling and roaring in head, and discharge from ears. Address, C. S. PAGE, No. 140 Nassau St., New York City.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, August, 25, 1885.

Life is comparatively easy in Washington just now. The heat of the past week has subsided from 15 to 20 degrees. Men have resumed their collars, neckties and coats. Women have resumed—but I cannot go into particulars. The president has taken to the woods. The cabinet is divided geographically. The postmaster general is in Madison, Wis., the secretary of state oscillates between his home in Delaware and the department in Washington; the other secretaries, I believe, are at their posts, but I have just returned to Washington after a two weeks' absence and I must confess, unparalelled in journalism, that there are one or two things that I do not know.

The work in all the departments has not been for years so well systemized and pushed as at present. This is the comment of all who have long had business with pension, patent, land, Indian and other bureaus of the government service. Methods have been improved, abuses eradicated, barnacles have been scraped off; competent men have been appointed instead of drones and shirks; new life, new energy and old-fashioned honesty have been infused into the complicated and labyrinthine system through which the affairs of 55,000,000 of people are administered. That so much has been accomplished in five months is remarkable; but by "traitors" and "rebels", it must be remembered this has been done, whose sole object—as predicted by the only truly good Republican party—was to "disrupt. paralize and ruin."

The wonderful changes which can be effected in a government office by the thoroughly business methods being introduced in place of the methods formerly in vogue, is strikingly apparent in the pension offiice at this time. The working force of the bureau is 110 short of the full number employed under the old administration. Besides this, 214 of the clerks are absent on their annual leaves, and there are 30 absent, sick. Notwithstanding their decrease, amounting altogether to 354, the amount of work being done at the present time, without any lengthened hours or over working of the force, is as large as was done by the full staff of clerks under Commissioner Dudley, and is rapidly augmenting. Recently there have been one or two clerks both Democrats and Republicans, dismissed because they relied too much on their influence, and not enough upon their record; but beyond this there have been but few changes recently.

The loud and braggart glorification of the Republican party, when the count of money in the treasury department showed no loss, has not yet ceased to reverberate in the land, but that is not the way the truly good officials of the truly good party replenished their exchequers. Investigations now pending and others which the country will hear of soon, will convince the most skeptical that an examination of the books and an elimination of the crooks have come none too soon. The Republicans are trying to take political comfort from the fact, as they put it, that the implicated officials who were lately dismissed from the coast survey office were all Democrats- This is not true; but even if it were so, it is not easy to see how the cause of the Republicans is helped by the discovery. The fact remains that whatever irregulartities existed were continued under Republican rule, and that it remained for a Democratic administration to expose them and apply the necessary corrective. The country is not as much concerned just now about the politics of individual rascals, as it is having rascalities stopped. It is upon the latter point that the record will be made up.

I AM satisfied that Tongaline has done me more good than any other medicine I have ever used.

Henry Bowerman P. M., Kennard, Wash county, Nebraska.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The Saratoga of Michigan.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat thus describes the new Oakland Hotel at St Clair Springs, Mich., which has gained such a wonderful reputation as a popular summer resort during the past two seasons:

"Oakland is located on the St. Clair river, some 50 miles above Detroit, and is most agreeably reached from the last named city by the Star Line of steamers, which run twice a day between the two points. The trip is attractive as any I ever made. A few miles of the ever lovely Detroit river, a bold dash across Lake St. Clair, a sail through the government canal, a stop at Star Island, the home of the black bass, a gentle ride between the picturesqne banks and on beautiful, transparent, bright, green water, a shriek of the whistle and a cosy little steamer draws you alongside a cosy little dock, and there yon are.

You will find plenty to welcome you, for the large hotel is filled from one end of the season to the other, with pleasure seekers from all parts of the country. It is a grand establishment too, five stories high, built after the Swiss style of Architecture, and with over 1,000 feet of broad verandas—a most delightful promenade.

Every room in the house is a front room, and commands a charming view. Moreover all rooms in the house are furnished exactly alike, and in the most elegant fashion, (so Mrs. Smith can never boast that she had better apartments than Mrs. Brown, or any one else,) and a fast elevator makes the top story, as easily accessable as the ground floor. the proprietors seem to have left nothing undone for the comfort of their guests. Boating, fishing, shooting, billiards, ten pins, lawn tennis, croquet, driving, dancing, everything in the shape of entertainment has been fully provided, and as every one feels perfectly at home from the moment of their arrival, there is no possible chance to become wearied.

But I have said nothing yet about the chief attraction of the place, and that is the St. Clair Mineral spring. of the same general nature as the Saratoga vichy and other saline waters, the St. Clair water (or Salutaris water as it has been christened,) is much more pleasant to the taste, and is of far greater strength than the others. It is given internally, or in the form of baths, and although it has only been kuown two or three years, hundreds of wonderrul cures have already been effected through its use. When used in the bath, it has proved itself a specific in most cases of rheumatism and kindred diseases, and many other complaints, and taken internally it is a sovereign remedy for indigestion and diseases of the liver and kidneys. The spring and bath houses form part of the hotel building, and the bathing department is undoubtedly the finest in the country. There are separate rooms for ladies and gentlemen—the ladies' rooms have private dressing rooms attached, and every possible convenience is at hand. Besides there are two swimming baths for ladies and gentlemen respectively, which are immensely popular.

The rates at Oakland are unusually reasonable considering the character of the accommodations. From $3 to $3.50 per day for transient and $18 to $21 per week for regular guests, is a figure at which no one can complain, especially when one considers that there are no extras and that there is an entire absence of the sterotyped summer resort pirates and their everlasting demands for fees.

There is no malaria, no mosquitoes, no annoyances of any kind; the boat from Detroit or the train brings the mail to the hotel daily, and there is a Western Union telegraph office in the building. The table, I have never seen surpassed at any hotel. Now you would naturally wish to know how to reach this summer paradise, and I will wind up with a few words on that point The Wabash railway runs Pulman palace sleeping cars both from St. Louis and Chicago without change. The ride from Chicago is known as the Niagara Falls Short Line. The train service is first class, the track smooth, the time fast and the rates low. You arrive in Detroit in ample time to make connections with the Star Island or D. & C. N. Co.'s steamers and it is but a short and pleasant ride to Oakland on these boats. I understand the Wabash people have put round trip tickets on sale at their offices in all the western and southwestern cities, and I have no doubt any agent of that line will furnish you all the desired information. Pamphlets and other matter describing Oakland, will be sent free on applying to the St. Clair Mineral Spring Co., St. Clair, Mich.

In conclusion I wish to quote Vice-President Hendricks, who was here some time this season, and who said before leaving: Oakland is simply perfect, and I think will become the most popular resort in the country. I hope to be able to come here every

Bad For The Eyes.

At a recent meeting of the Chicago Medical society, Dr. W. F. Ooleman read a paper on "The Effect of Tobacco on the Eyesight." He said that to consider the physical effect of a poisonous weed, fit for neither man nor beast, yet consumed alike in every quarter of the globe by sage and savage, saint and sinner, was a subject of no little consequence. He knew of no more constant effect of the use of tobacco than more or less impairment of vision known as amblyopia. The use of tobacco was so commonly associated with the use of liquor that it was a question with many whether or not alcohol was not the chief or only causative. In England the belief among surgeons was that tobacco was the more frequent cause of amblyopia, while in America alcohol was considered the primitive agent. The speaker declared that most of the text-books supported the idea that the use of tobacco caused impairment of the sight. Smokers were the more frequent sufferers especially the smokers of pipes and cigarettes. In the course of his practice he had come in contact with many persons suffering from various defects of sight who smoked but did not drink. Such defects were cured by abandoning the use of tobacco, and, if need be. taking small doses of strychnine.

As illustrations the doctor referred to the four patients not addicted to drink. One of these was a man who consulted him in 1884 on account of defective sight. The vision of the right eye was two-thirds its usual strength, the left one-half. The patient had smoked six pipes daily for eight years. He was advised to stop smoking and strychnia was prescribed. Two months later he reported that he had followed the advice and that his sight was restored.

"But," said the speaker, "to deny that tobacco produces amblyopia because so large a number smoke this poison with impunity is as reasonable as to deny small-pox can reproduce itself because the majority of the people escape, or that cirrhosis of the liver is caused by drinking because so many dram-drinkers escape."

The 20th Great St. Louis Fair.

Opens Monday, October 5, and continues six days. The revision of the premium list which has just been completed, contains 24 departments and $73,000 is offered in premiums. The management are erecting 700 new horse stables, 500 new cattle stalls, 800 sheep and swine pens, a poultry house for 3,000 fowls and nineteen exhibition halls beside those already on the ground. The Veiled Prophets will parade Tuesday October 6, and the Trades procession Thursday October 8. The streets will be illuminated by electric lights together with 150,000 gas jets. $400,000 has just been expended on improvements and 65 acres added to the ground. Races will be given over the new mile track every day in fair week. Two car loads of lions, tigers, monkeys, tropical birds, herbivorous animals and venomous reptiles, will be added to the Zoological garden as a special attraction to the fair. A rate of one fare for the round trip has been made by all railroads running within 500 miles of St. Louis.

Any of our subscribers desiring a copy of the premium list will receive one free, by addressing Festus J. Wade, secretary, 718 Chesnut street, St. Louis, Mo., and stating they are subscribers of this paper.

ROME was not built in a day, neither was the reputation of Mishlers Herb Bitters built up save by the thousands of bona-fide cures of desperate cases of disease that have been recorded in its favor. E. A. Shellentrager, druggist 717 St. Clair street, Cleveland, O., writes: "Your bitters I can say, and do say, are prescribed by some of the oldset and most prominent physicians in our city."

GOVERNOR MARMADUKE on his trip to New York to attend some financial matters for the state, went through and stopped over a while at Chicago. While there the following is related of him and General Prentiss.

An interesting incident happened in Chicago the other day in which Gen. Marmaduke was concerned. He went to see the panoramic view of the battle of Shiloh, which was being exhibited there, and was greatly entertained by the strikingly realistic view that was opened out before him. As a colonel of a regiment of Confederate troops he had taken an active and memorable part in the great battle, and easily discovered on the broad canvass the many familiar localities. He was particularly interested in one where his command had met a galling and overwhelming fire from the division of the Federal Prentiss, who was afterward captured with 2,000 men by the Confederates. Marmaduke was closely scanning the ground where he and his men were twice repulsed by said, "Are you not Gen. Marmaduke?"

"I am," was the reply.

"You were at the battle of Shiloh?"

"I was, and had a devlish hot time of it right along there too."

"Gen. Marmaduke," continued the stranger, "allow me to introduce to you, Gen. Prentiss, who was also at the battle of Shiloh."

They had never seen each other before, but they were pretty well acquainted, and shook hands cordially. This is what might be called a singular coincidence.

"I'D like, you know—I'd like to draw $10," she said, as she passed her book into the savings bank window.

"Certainly."

"Would it—that is—"

"O, it won't bust the bank," said the cashier.

"Then I'll—I guess I'll draw it."

He picked up the book and was quite absorbed for two or three minutes. He finally handed it back with a smile, and she uttered a little scream as she received it. It was a pocket diary and he had opened it at:

"July 13—Fred called as usual this evening, but went away without proposing. I must give him a hint."

"Yes—ah— you know!" she stammered, and clutching the book she made a rush for the door and never came back.—Detroit Free-Press.

IT is not generally known that the last legislature made such amendments to the game law, as prohibits the killing of prairie chickens, pheasants and partridges earlier than the 15th of October. The robbing of birds' nests is also forbidden, and we are sorry for the benefit of the boys, we had not published this provision of the law at an earlier date. The amended law reads as follows:

Killing game; when prohibited:—That section one thousand. six hundred and fourteen of article eight of chapter twenty-four of the revised statutes of Missouri, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "August," in the sixth line of said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "October," so that said section, when amended will read as follows: Section 1614. If any person shall catch, kill or injure or attempt to catch, kill or injure any wild buck, doe or fawn, between the fifteenth day of January and the first day of September, or any wild turkey between the first day of March and the fifteenth day of September, or any pinnated grouse commonly called prairie chicken, between the first day of February and the fifteenth day of October, or any ruffled grouse, commonly called pheasant or partridge, or any quail, sometimes called Virginia partridge between the first day of February and the fifteenth day of October, or any woodcock between the tenth day of January and the first day of July or any turtle dove, or any meadow lark, or any plover, between the first day of February and the first day of August, or any wild song bird, or any insectivorous bird at any season of the year; or shall at any time or season catch, take or injure, or attempt to catch, take or injure, by means of any nets, traps, pens or pits, or other device of the kind, any pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, or any quail commonly called Virginia partridge, or shall at any time or season disturb, rob ar destroy any wild bird's nest or take therefrom any egg or eggs of any wild bird whatsoever, every such person offending against any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed gulity of a misdemeanor.

How to Sweep.

Sweeping, for a well woman, is one of the best kinds of exercise. It calls in play especially the muscles of the upper extremities and chest, and, indeed it is a pretty good "thorough exercise," almost too strong for any woman with a weak back, though this depends very much on what is to be swept. A painted floor and Canton matting sweep easily; an ingrain carpet harder; a rag carpet is harder still; while Brussels and velvet are "awful." Well then in any case cover your head, and if it is the parlor or sitting room cover your furniture and books, dampen your broom and let it stand ten or twenty minutes, and then sweep carefully, but persistently. In the corners insert your broom repeatedly (but not frantically) until quite clean. Heavy carpets are best swept with a quick, light stroke. In any case bring the broom toward you or even with you; do not flirt it in front of you. That motion kicks up a dust which is hard on the lungs. Some things, like straws, ravelings and bits of paper, are best picked up with the hand or a small broom. to which they readily cling, and may be removed with the other hand.—Science of Health.

THE estimated amount paid teachers annually in the United States is $60,000,000 or an average of about

SOME parties who are dubbed "fanatics" are still hammering at prohibition in Missouri, but we have no idea they will ever succeed till they shall have changed their tactics. Their first error, in our judgment, is permitting the question to enter politics. As a political measure we expect nothing else of it, nor for it, but defeat, at least for many years. Democrats and Republicans are alike wedded to their respective parties. They will not assist in striking a death blow to their party for the purpose of inaugurating prohibition, which, at best, with our present surroundings, can be regarded only as an experiment. The second error is an endeavor to do too much at once. From the reports we gather we have no hesitation in saying that Georgia is practically the nearest a prohibition state of any in the Union. But Georgia did not reach this position by one mighty stride, as some other states have tried to do, and whose efforts are marked by failure and disgrace. The temperance people of Georgia asked of the legislature the enactment of a law authorizing each county in the state to vote upon prohibition as a county measure. It was expected that counties in which were located the large cities would vote against prohibition, and the sequel shows that this expectation was well founded. The plan proposed has entirely succeed in 104 of the 138 counties in the state, and has partially succeeded in 17 of the other counties, thereby giving the temperance people control in 121 counties. This is a wonderful achievement to be wrought in a state where the Democrats have a "beastly" majority, in face of the charge that the Democratic party is a "whisky party." It simply shows that in order to succeed, this question of temperance must be treated as one affecting all the people instead of its affecting one political party or faction. There is no good reason to consider the whiskey question as a political one in Missouri, any more than the proposition we voted upon last year to restrain stock from running at large be considered a political question. Let our legislature enact a law authorizing the people of each county to vote upon the question of prohibition. We doubt very much if they would adopt it on the first trial, while in others it would be defeated by a large majority. But if there is any good in it the counties adopting it will soon find it out, others will soon learn from them, in a few years, that the leaven will permeate the entire lump, and prohibition, if found desirable, will thus become a fixed fact.

SAM JONES says: "the man who swears in the presence of his wife and children is a brute. There isn't a hog that roots in the pastures of Missouri that would swear in the presence of its young, if it knew that it would corrupt them. God pity a man when he gets below a hog. I would rather my boy would run with a hog than with you. By running with a hog he might get hoggish, but he would never learn to swear, thank God. If you are going to keep on swearing, you emigrate. Get out to some little island of the sea where nobody can hear it, and spend your life like Robinson Crusoe, among the goats; and you are fit for nothing else in God Almighty's world only to be butted by a goat. and, I would hate to be the goat that had the nasty job on hand."

Balmy Sleep.

The Infirmarian of Mount St. Clements College, Ilchester. Maryland, writes the Red Star Cough Cure has given much satisfaction in that institution. In a severe case of consumption it gave great relief, and, after its use restless nights and night sweats disappeared.

EVERY citizen should constitute himself a committee of one to extend aid and coutesy to those who come among us in search of locations or as casual visitors. Especially those who start in some needed branch of business should have attention and encouragement. Oftimes the man who will hesitate will cast his lot with a town whose citizens give him a cordial reception for it makes him feel that he will be welcome, and with many this feeling is needed to remove the almost universal repugnance toward starting in a strange place.—Exchange.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite the Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1.00 and upwards per day, European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated roads to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other