

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. Rates Furnished on Application.

CHARITON COURIER

VOLUME XIV.

KEYTESVILLE MO.. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1886.

NUMBER 51.

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Fish Stories.

The Carrollton Democrat beats all exchanges on "Fish Stories." And best of all Brother Jewell has a way of fixing them up so that disbelieving them is out of the question. He does not tell a fish story in every issue of his paper, once a year serves his purpose best. He tells us in his last story that the estimated quantity of fish taken at the Wild Moss Mills near Carrollton was 20,000 pounds. And that recently Mr. Lawton, the proprietor, of the mills, invited a lot of Carrolltonians out to eat fish, that one fellow got away with 17 biscuits, 3 cups of coffee, 3 fish (averaging 2 pounds each,) and other things in proportion, now hear Bro. Jewell in his own words.

After supper the water gates were closed and what fish there were in the forebay were brought to view, and within thirty minutes we would judge that 1,000 pounds were taken out and thrown upon the floor of the mill.

Mr. Lawton, whose kindly feelings towards the poor is unparalleled, would not allow us to start home until each was provided with fish enough to last him at least thirty days, and now the Democrat force don't care if it remains cold for that long—plenty to eat.

Notes from Samml Miller.

Hot Beds.—As the time is not far off when this necessary appendage to every well conducted establishment, be prepared, it is now time to save the manure for the purpose. Horse manure is essentially necessary, which should be kept under roof, but not allowed to get so dry as to cause fire-fang, as it is called. If leaves from the forest can be collected and put in the dry, it will be a great help. Many know how to make a hot-bed, but there are also many who do not so that it is necessary to repeat the manner of making them every spring.

Tarring Apple Trees.—In a private letter from T. P. Wakefield, of Otterville Mo., there are some practical hints which shall be given for the benefit of others. He advises to go s'ow in tarring trees to keep away borers and rabbits. He used tarred paper on 100 trees, even putting other paper between it and the trees in April.

About the last of June he saw that there was danger in it, and with all hands went to work to take the tarred stuff off, and found it a great job. The trees turned black as far as the paper extended, and became rough in the bark. None have died, but all are somewhat injured.

He says old rags or paper will answer the same purpose, is easily applied and removed. Soft soap thinned with lye, and a trifle of carbolic acid, is the best wash applied about the 20th of April to the 10 of June, and again a month later. The paper and rags we have recommended for years, and with the addition of this wash just mentioned, there is no fear of losing trees by the borer. Out of 400 trees four years from the nursery, but three are dead. One by the borers, one by a storm, and one mysteriously, and asks if I can tell what killed it. Struck by lightning is my theory. The stroke so light, however, as not to bruise the bark or split the tree.—Rural World.

Ought Not to Complain.

"What are you doing there?" called a white man, addressing an old negro who had stealthily climbed over the fence and who, when hailed, was attempting to take a shirt from the clothes line. "What are you doing there, I say?"

The negro saw that he was caught, but with that evasion which characterized the African's attempt to gather his thoughts and prepare himself for an emergency, he replied: "Is yer talkin' to me, gonnerman?"

"Of course, I am."

"Well, yer mus' excuse me, fur I ain't got much understandin'. The county jedge has gin it ez his er plin on dat I ain't right in my mind, an' I sometimes does cuss things," he went on, not giving the white man a chance to speak. "I hates dis right bad, fur it is sometimes de cause o' er right smart o' humilation."

"I don't know about that, but I do know that, if I had not chanced to see you, I would have lost one of my shirts, and I am a great mind to have you arrested."

"Dat would be all right, sah; dat would be quite right, fur it might fetch me ter my senses."

"Well clear out of here, now."

Grade Production.

Many a farmer, relying upon the principle that "like produces like," has made a bad mistake and met with keen disappointment in trying to improve his stock by the use of grade-breeding animals. Many a half or three-fourths blood grade, as it stands before its owner, seems perfectly adapted to the reproduction of its kind over and over again; and the owner, congratulating himself on escaping the need of purchasing full-blood breeders, forthwith seeks to perpetuate the grand type whose appearance is so full of promise. And here is where his disappointment begins.

In spite of the evident excellence of the stock from which his calves or his colts descend, he sees a steady and unflinching depreciation from generation to generation, the proportion of good blood becoming lighter and lighter as its distribution reaches farther and farther from the parent stock. He is discouraged at the result, and believes that, after all, this thing of keeping up and improving blood is all a humbug.

His blunder occurred in the beginning, and consisted in ignoring the process by which the grade he so admired was produced, and in attempting to produce the same result in an untired way. If his grade is a half-blood, and native stock, he forgets that to cross this grade upon another native will result in securing only quarter-blood stock, and that the same idea carried out will soon obliterate all the excellencies which make the half grade so desirable. High-grade stock of almost any kind is valuable property because of what can be derived from it in beef, but wool, speed or labor—and not for perpetrating its kind. It is reproduced only by the use of thoroughbred blood. There is no information in this statement, perhaps, but any fact which is so disregarded in agricultural practice cannot be too often repeated and emphasized.

The paragraph may be passed by as stale and tam-tam by the average reader; but if it will tempt anyone to think this whole matter out for himself, and make his consequent convictions the guide for future action in the particular pointed out, and it will have served a good purpose.—National Stockman.

Healthful Dress for Women

The great trouble with our feminine mode of dress is that the warmth is unevenly distributed over the surface of the body. The waist, hips, and lower back are much over-heated by the lapping of the upper and lower garments, while the head, throat, and extremities are usually only half protected. To this cause alone can be traced a great part of the ill health of American women. Women often break down from over-work; but working at a disadvantage in corsets and heavy skirts has a great deal to do with it. We cannot do so much nor do it as well as we could if public sentiment permitted woman a hygienic mode of dress. Skirts reaching to the feet are an undoubted hinderance to free and easy motion; but as the petticoat is here, and has come to stay for a long time at least, we must study ways and means for making it as little harmful as possible. Everybody knows that men owe much of their good health and success to their natural and suitable style of dress. Now what women want is to secure the benefits of men's general mode of dress in their undergarments, using over these the ordinary dress, in its most sensible form, as the badge of womanly modesty.

To specify—the first garment put on should be some kind of a knit union suit with long sleeves, which is elastic and covers nearly the whole body. Unless this is very heavy and warm, it should be surmounted by another flannel union suit of cloth, at least in this northern climate. Then should follow a light flannel skirt, made in princess style without any heavy trimmings. In moderate climates, there is nothing better for this purpose than Jersey cloth; and for cold climates eider-down flannel. Both wash well, and have a knitted web, which enables them to be fitted perfectly and yet give every muscle of the body full play. If the dress is in one piece, so much the better; if in two pieces, sew short, strong tapes to the waists of the waist just above the waist line, make button-holes in them, and place corresponding buttons on the loose yoke or band of the light-weight dress skirt. The idea is to have the whole body evenly covered, with few, if any, bands around the waist, and all the weight depending from the shoulders. Let the clothing be as light as consistent with perfect warmth.—House Keeper.

The Carrollton Democrat speaks of a man who lately passed through Beatrice, Neb., with six horses supposed to have been stolen from the vicinity of Warrensburg, Mo., and says it is believed an organized gang is working Western Missouri and sending animals to Nebraska to be sold.

The Higher Law of Health.

Oliver Wendell Holmes said years ago, "It is a sin to be sick." More recently Herbert Spencer wrote: "Sickness is mean-spirited. It cannot help others. It must be waited upon." These statements may startle some of you who are wont to believe God sends our bodily ills, but there are many of God's people to-day, who believe they dishonor God in thinking thus; who believe that it is in a measure a sin to be sick; that God does not send these ailments to afflict them any more than he sends their sins to torment them.

Frederick Robinson, the eminent clergyman of the Church of England, whose teachings have been so helpful to struggling humanity said: "We must not allow our understanding to be so perverted as to think that because pain can be blessed to us, it is in itself a blessed thing and ought to be liked by a Christian. Very unreal habits of thought are thus fostered. In the ages of monkey, assular and filth and wretchedness were sometimes considered as the highest saintliness, and men coveted the pain rather than tried to be rid of it. Now the Bible is never unnatural. It calls these things evil, recognizing them as messengers from Satan, though often blessed by God, and to be got rid of if possible. Only monks consider pain and dirt the normal condition of Christian life." Another clergyman says: "The words, 'I am the Lord that healeth thee,' and many other such passages proclaim the great truth that diseases do not come from the Lord. They are not divine creations. They are not from the Lord, except in the sense that hell and evil as being permitted by him are in that negative way from him. Disease is no more from the Lord than sin is from the Lord. It is true, as a general doctrine, that ill-health is from evil and wrong and must be so thought of. We must therefore, in our thought, rise above the conception that our diseases are in any way produced by the Lord. They are not the expression of his divine order.—The Union Signal.

The Orange County Farmer makes a good point in the following on grass raising.

It matters not how widely farmers may differ in judgement concerning the relative value and profits of raising different farm crops, all will agree to the importance of raising standard crops of grass in preference to all others, as the foundation of stone to all profitable farming. Therefore, it is not a matter of surprise when a farm becomes run down from over pasturing, or deficient in hay, the first outcry should be for more grass. This is the cry now among farmers everywhere, and he is rated the best farmer who cuts the hay, and keeps a corresponding number of cattle to the hundred acres throughout the year without aid of foreign supplies. Grain raising and pasturing may be made mutually profitable for a time without a rotation of crops, but the time is certain to come when the grain farming needs to be adulterated with grass. The use of special fertilizers, however liberally they are applied will not prevent, although it may delay the entire impoverishment of the soil for a time, but the result is always the same in the end. That the destruction of the fertility of the farm is accelerated just in proportion to the weight and substance of the crops removed from the soil, and the speed with which it is effected, is now admitted by all, and its fertility is extended just in proportion to good judgement of the farmer engaged in cultivating it.

The wife of the great preacher, Rev. DeWitt Talmage, while she has always modestly kept herself in the background, is nevertheless almost as remarkable for her fine intellect as her renowned husband. A woman of medium height, with dark hair and flashing black eyes, and a face showing great strength of character. Mrs. Talmage is a noticeable figure wherever she is seen. She is an earnest worker in the church as well as a devoted wife and mother, and the duties that devolve upon her as the wife of a minister of so large a congregation would appall any woman less gifted with good judgment and untiring energy than she. Mrs. Talmage has, among her other labors, the charge of a Bible class of 300 adults, to whom she delivers a lecture each Sunday, which is as brilliant in its way as her husband's sermon. She is in every way a rare woman among women, intellectual, earnest, pleasing and modest.—Chicago Journal.

As long as the starving workmen of London clamor for bread and try to get bread they will possess the sympathy of all charitable people on this side of the Atlantic. But when they cry for bread and go rioting and gunning for beer, sympathy will be quoted below par. The great heart of the American public draws the line at beer and fancy priced wines.—E. C. Times.

SCHOOL REPORTS.

JORDAN SCHOOL. —Report of the Jordan school for the month ending February 1, 1886: Number of pupils enrolled, 42; number of days attendance of all pupils, 680; average number days' attendance by each pupil, 16 4-21; average number of pupils attending each day, 34.

The following pupils averaged above 80 per cent: Ida Lewis, Alice Lewis, Bertha, Nannie Hampton, Jennie Hampton, Ada Neidholdt, Wood Lesley, Katie Daily, Allen Haskin, Clayton Haskin, Ellie Pierce, Gus Pierce, Price Terrett, Robt Wright.

The following pupil's conduct has been very good: James Haskin, Allen Haskin, Clayton Haskin, Nannie Hampton, Ida Lewis, Will Lesley, Ada Neidholdt, Albert Neidholdt, Allie Pierce, Ellie Pierce, Price Terrett, Robt Wright Lanie Abney.

Respectfully, A. H. COOKE.

A DISPATCH to the Globe Democrat from California, Missouri, says after Dan K. Shields' temperance lectures at that place last summer the saloons were unable to procure the requisite number of signers to their petitions to get license. They closed up their saloons, but ran "gallon houses" with screens and painted windows. In the meantime there was another assessment of the town and many of the anti license taxpayer's were omitted from the assessment rolls, and with these omissions there was a majority for license, and their petition was presented to the court at its February meeting. The omissions were discovered in time to get the court to defer the matter till August term, thus refusing license.

It seems strange that in this age of the world, anybody should think of bringing up girls without having them acquire some means of self-support. And yet we often see a whole family of girls who read a little and play a little and do a little family work and other things about half-way, blissfully unconscious of any ability to earn a cent, even if they are starving. They are expected to get married, but not even taught housekeeping and sewing. Oh, what recklessness for their future happiness and prosperity! No girl's education is "finished" till she has a thorough knowledge of some trade or business which will enable her to support herself. And she can't be even a lady in the best sense without that ability.—House-keeper.

Gov MARMADUKE came into Macon Wednesday morning quietly and unannounced. Very few of our citizens knew of his presence, but those who did gave him a cordial greeting. Ben. Eli Guthrie, Esq., took the governor in charge, and at their invitation, Benj. R. Dysart, Esq., and S. G. Brock accompanied them in a carriage to Bevier. The governor expressed much interest in affairs at this place and desired a better knowledge of the location of the town, the mines and the situation generally. The citizens were glad to see him, although his coming was a surprise, and greeted him cordially. Necessarily his visit was very brief. He expressed himself as well pleased that peace now reigned, and hoped all the citizens would use their efforts to continue it and bring a return of prosperity. He left on the night train for Mexico.—Macon Republican.

DR. PAUL PAQUIN, State Veterinary Inspector and Professor of Veterinary Science of the Missouri Agricultural College, Columbia, gave the Rural world office a call last Friday, the 29th ult. The doctor was on his way from Columbia to France where he is to spend some months in studying infectious animal diseases, especially the system of vaccination as practiced by M. Pasteur, for the prevention of hog cholera, chicken cholera, splenic fever, hydrophobia, and other such diseases. The doctor will spend some time in the laboratory of M. Pasteur, and other places where the latest researches of science have been made. That some of the European countries are far ahead of us in the development of these sciences we must acknowledge, and the Board of Curators of the Missouri State University, is to be commended for taking this step of sending Dr. Paquin there, by which means our agricultural college will be put in possession of knowledge of immense value to the farmers of the State.

The doctor is eminently well qualified to accomplish his mission. He is of French descent, a thorough French scholar and is a graduate of one of the best veterinary colleges of this continent. He has already made a reputation among the farmers of this state as a man of ability and good judgement, and withal a very pleasant gentleman.—Rural World.

JUDGE CHARLES McCLLOUD, of Sedalia, Probate judge of Pettis county died last Monday.

MAJ-GENERAL U. S. HANCOCK.

whose sudden death we notified last week, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., February 14, 1824. He graduated at West Point in 1844, served mainly on the frontier till 1846 and afterwards in the war with Mexico. He was distinguished for his meritorious conduct in several battles and was breveted first lieutenant and served at various military posts in the west till 1861, when he was made brigadier-general of volunteers and entered the war of the rebellion. In many of the hardest fought battles of that war Gen. Hancock was conspicuous for his skill and bravery. He was promoted to the office of major general during the war and has since then had the command of several different departments. He was put forward in the National Democratic convention of 1868 and 1875 as a presidential candidate, was beaten for the nomination by Gov. Seymour of New York, in 1868, and by Gov. Tilden in 1876. In 1880, General Hancock was nominated for the presidency by the Democrats and carried nineteen states and 155 electoral votes. His opponent, James A. Garfield, carried nineteen states and 214 electoral votes. Since his candidacy for president Gen. Hancock has had but little to do with politics. He has attended strictly to his military duties, at a salary of \$7,600 a year and died poor.

That "The way of the transgressor is hard," has been proven again and again, this time in the case of Thos. J. Rooker, who was lately indicted by the grand jury of Randolph county under the charge of furnishing prisoners in jail with tools to make their escape. He admits furnishing them tobacco. Rooker belongs in Howard county and is respectably connected. He will be remembered, however, as figuring in Chariton county, in having wrecked the fortunes of a respectable widow woman of the neighborhood of Westville a few years ago under promise of marriage; as having given checks on banks where he had no money and mortgaging cattle which he did not own, over which there were law suits in our circuit court some years ago. A paragraph appeared in the Slater Rustler two weeks since stating that Rooker had taken charge of a tobacco factory near Frankfort and that he had come to his employers well recommended. This led to a knowledge of Rooker's whereabouts and secured his arrest. At the time of his arrest he was under bond on account of another indictment against him.

The people of Virginia are greatly incensed and troubled by the three recent decisions of the United States supreme court, making interest coupons on the bonds of the state receivable for taxes. The state itself provides that they should have this quality, but it afterwards readjusted its debt and took from the coupons the power to pay taxes. Bond holders continue to offer them, and the United States supreme court has decided in several cases brought before it that a tender of coupons is a payment of state taxes, and the collector cannot refuse them and seize the taxpayer's property. The people of the state are endeavoring to find out some method of evading the decisions by an amendment to their constitution, and there is even some talk of repudiating the entire state debt.

The Congressional Record tells us that 20,647,000 acres of land in this country are owned by foreign non-residents. An English company owns 3,000,000 acres in Texas. A Holland company owns 4,500,000 acres in New Mexico. The census of 1880 tells us there 1,024,000 tenant farmers in the United States, probably more than Ireland ever had. This fact is a strange feature when we take into consideration the vast public domain owned by the government a few years since when every farmer could have gotten a home by asking for it and moving on it. Statistics show that small farms are increasing very slowly, while large ones are increasing at a rapid rate.

PATENTS GRANTED.—Patents granted to citizens of Missouri during the past week and reported expressly for the COURIER by C. A. Snow & Co. patent lawyers, Washington, D. C., were as follows: A. Boyd, Moberly, railway switch; J. Kelley, Willow Springs, track clearer; I. P. Jordan, Stanberry, mechanical motor; R. G. Marcy, Kansas City, rock drill; T. W. Maxey, Nevada, adding machine; P. B. Perkins, North Springfield, water works system; J. M. Smith, Kansas City, seal lock for car doors; E. S. West, Brownville, west plow.

Along the coasts of New Hampshire there has been an immense fall of hail and sleet which did incalculable damage to fruit trees. It is said that one fruit raiser lost 1,000 bearing peach trees.

REMOVED! We are now in RUNNING ORDER IN OUR MAGNIFICENT NEW STORE BUILDING! Where we are Receiving and Opening up a Stock of Goods! That Will Astonish the Natives! We Shall be Glad to have our Friends and the Public Generally Call and See Us, and Assure all that WITH Unsurpassed Facilities! BOTH FOR BUYING AND HANDLING GOODS We Propose To Furnish OUR CUSTOMERS A Stock to Select From Unexcelled in North Missouri! Our Prices are ALWAYS THE VERY LOWEST! Cordially inviting all to call and see us, we are, RESPECTFULLY, M. W. ANDERSON & CO., KEYTESVILLE, MO.