

CHARITON COURIER.

A. C. VANDIVER & SON, Proprietors

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THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1888.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For President, GROVER CLEVELAND, Of New York. For Vice President, ALLEN G. THURMAN, Of Ohio.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Representative, WM. HERYFORD. For Sheriff, O. B. ANDERSON. For Treasurer, A. F. TOOLEY. For Prosecuting Attorney, W. W. RUCKER. For Public Administrator, GEO. N. BURRIS. For Coroner, DR. G. M. DEWEY. For Surveyor, SAMUEL J. CARTER. For Judge Eastern District, JOHN NICKERSON. For Judge Western District, LLOYD H. HERRING.

As the issue between the two prominent political parties is now clearly defined and can be discussed intelligently without appealing to the prejudices engendered by sectional animosity, we would like to see the good old time plan of campaign work re-inaugurated by holding joint discussions. Let the representatives of the different parties meet face to face, and before the people discuss the merits of their respective political creeds. Voters cannot risk hearing only one side of a political question and then expect to cast an intelligent ballot, and they are never likely to know but one side of the case while they hear but one class of speakers or read but one paper.

The Globe-Democrat says if the Mills bill becomes a law in its present shape the industry of making rattan in this country to be used in the manufacture of furniture would be wiped out, and as that industry gives employment to thousands of hands and adds millions to the capital of the country its loss would be a great misfortune. Whereupon the St. Louis Republic calls the assertion another sample of blissful ignorance and further says there is not an ounce of rattan manufactured in the United States, and that the rattan used in the manufacture of furniture comes from India, from which we reach the conclusion that somebody has lied. We believe it is the Globe-Democrat that has prevaricated in this instance, because Webster gives the definition of rattan as being the stem of a plant growing in India. If any such plant grows or is "manufactured" in Yankeeedom we believe Webster would have known it.

All other schemes having failed to turn the people's favorable thoughts away from Morehouse for governor, his enemies are busy declaring him ineligible for the office on the ground that a governor, by a constitutional provision, is forbidden to succeed himself. We always supposed this constitutional inhibition applied to a governor who had been regularly elected by the people, and not to one elected as lieutenant-governor and who became governor by the death of the governor-elect. On this question of Morehouse's ineligibility there will doubtless be a division in the opinion of lawyers, one of whom can be found at every cross roads, and who remind us of one of the colored brother, who, after his immersion was ready to "spout" with anybody. The Missouri Republic, which is regarded as one of the leading Democratic organs of the state, is making itself very prominent in promulgating the "ineligibility" idea against Morehouse, and on the 17th inst. published an opinion of "Hon. C. D. Yancey," of Piedmont, to the effect that because of Morehouse's being governor now he cannot succeed himself. We do not know who Mr. Yancey is, whether his opinion is worth the paper it is written on or not. He is not a member of the supreme court, however, the only body whose opinion can settle the matter. The opinions of all others is extrajudicial and determines nothing. There are some good Democrats in Missouri who bitterly condemn the course of the Republic and the Kansas City Times, which have become intensely partisan in the gubernatorial contest and are helping to stir up strife that may not be easily settled. Can they say in defense of their course that a nomination is equivalent to an election and will settle all differences? The record of these same papers in opposition to Democratic congressional nominees in their respective districts indicate plainly that nominations do not always settle the bitterness engendered in the campaign.

Democratic Rally at Moberly.

We had the pleasure of attending the grand Democratic rally at Moberly last Friday evening. We went over on the noon train and after dinner took a stroll around the "Magic city." We found our brethren of the press, Kelly, of the Monitor, and Davis, of the Headlight, Hon. G. F. Rothwell and other Democrats as busy as bees in preparation for the evening's entertainment. A number of distinguished visitors arrived early in the day, including several candidates for state offices. A Cleveland and Thurman pole had been erected near the entrance to the city park, from which the national ensign was gracefully floating in the breeze, and on top of which there was the significant broom. A procession of several hundred persons, including young ladies representing all the states and territories, marched through the principal streets. A portion of those marching in the procession were mounted, while others were on foot. Two bands of music did much to enliven the scene. A large number of young Democrats marched in the procession carrying transparencies upon which were inscribed various appropriate mottoes. On reaching the city park the crowd was treated to a grand display of fire works, after which Hon. G. F. Rothwell made a few remarks, bristling with Democratic enthusiasm. At the close of his talk he introduced Senator BaZ, of Pike county, candidate for lieutenant-governor, as the first speaker of the evening. The senator's speech was a mixture of Democracy and fun, and was well received by the audience. Mr. Booth, of Franklin county, candidate for attorney general, came next. Booth is a sensible gentleman and a good talker. He goes straight at the subject in hand and never brings in side issues. He made a strong speech in advocacy of Democratic principles and was given good attention by the audience. Major Rucker, of Boone, and E. B. Kellogg, of Keytesville, candidates for secretary of state, made short speeches, in which both seemed to have convinced their hearers that they were had some gentlemen. Earle had the advantage of the major in this particular, especially with the marriageable young ladies, who were surprised to learn that he was a bachelor. Judges Burgess, Gill and Andrew Ellison were present but declined to speak. Judge Burkhardt talked for a few minutes and urged his claims to being considered as belonging to the young Democracy. A Mr. Shain, from Adair county, who is a candidate for state senator, to succeed Hon. W. H. Sears, in a farmer-like way made a short talk in which he made known his candidacy. We have never yet attended any kind of a political meeting in Randolph county without finding Hon. Henry A. Newman as one of the participants. Being also a candidate for state senator he was introduced to the audience and made one of his characteristic speeches, full of fun and Democratic enthusiasm. A political meeting over that way without Henry Newman to make fun for the crowd would be regarded as a failure. This one was eminently successful in this particular.

A Mr. Weyke, from Pike county, Illinois, a Democratic nominee for congress, was the last speaker of the evening. He spoke mostly of the tariff, especially on woolen and cotton goods, its cost to the consumer and the burdens it imposes upon agricultural communities. Near 11 o'clock the crowd, estimated at 4,000 to 5,000, began leaving the park for home, but a goodly number remained to the close of Mr. Weyke's speech.

We think the Moberly Democrats did themselves much credit in their grand rally. Good order and a responsive sentiment to the sound Democratic teaching of the speakers continued through the entire meeting. The three cheers proposed by Judge Frank Harvey for Cleveland and Thurman and Moberly's guests were responded to with a vim and "made the welkin ring" with Democratic shouts, which, we trust, are harbingers of a louder, deeper and longer one that will be heard early in November.

FRANK LOWE, Prohibition candidate for governor of this state, in his speech charged the Republican party with being responsible for the whisky traffic in this country. While not disposed to underestimate the number or the magnitude of Republican sins we do not believe they alone are responsible for this one, because the whisky traffic is much older than the Republican party. The gentleman in arguing the proposition referred to the fact that Democrats had at various times enacted Prohibition laws in several of the states, which were repealed by subsequent Republican legislatures, and Republicans having been in power for 25 years had permitted the traffic to grow under their administration. Had the gentleman taken the pains to hunt up the statutes he would have found there was more whisky per capita manufactured in this country previous to the advent of the Republican party than has been since, all of which was disposed of in some way. This however does not argue that there is a corresponding decrease in drunkenness. There is more drunkenness, probably, now than formerly because of the introduction of beer and other intoxicants which were but little used as a beverage in this country previous to the war.

Sensible.

Among other manufacturers who have been appealed to to furnish "fat" to oil the running gear of the Republican campaign club is one of North Adams, Mass., who responds as follows: As a manufacturer I see clearly that a reasonable tariff is necessary to the life of industrial New England, but being a manufacturer (even a Republican one) does not prevent my also seeing that our present tariff needs reforming, and moreover, what is more to the point, that reform is bound to come whether we want it or not.

If during the past four months the Republican leaders in and out of congress have brought to the question a sincere desire to do that which should be best for the country, there could now be no burning tariff issues. And what is this going on in congress while I write? The Republican members fighting as for the very life of the republic, to maintain the tax on lumber—to protect the men who are killing the immature and insufficient forests and tax the people to pay for it! Is there a man of sense in New England who believes the country as a whole will endorse that sort of "protection" when the time comes to pass upon it? I repeat that tariff reform is bound to come, and if we will not help to fairly settle the question, it will be settled without our help. How, then, shall we successfully meet the storm and save that which is good? Can it be done merely with a yell against "free trade" and bearing a protection idol in one hand and free whisky in the other, or by simply talking of the protection of the American laborer while we leave the flood gates of Europe open to pour in "American laborers" upon us, or by blindly following the leadership that is leading us straight into the ditch, through opposing anything and everything not originating with the Republican party? Hardly. If we want any part in this matter we must ourselves become sincere and reasonable tariff reformers.

The amount of "boiled crow" which Mr. Blaine has got to eat when he comes home is enough to appall the stoutest "uncrowned king" that ever lived. Not only must he advocate the removal of the tax on whisky, when he has declared that "so long as there is whisky to tax, I would tax it," but he must denounce the Democrats for attempting to enact in the Mills bill the very ideas which he has advocated in the past. It will be seen by the subjoined parallel that the chairman of the ways and means committee holds precisely the same opinions as to lumber with Mr. Blaine:

MR. MILLS (JULY 4, 1888). In the first place we put lumber on the free list—duties that bring the treasury about \$1,000,000 a year. The benefits of this duty on lumber are received by syndicates and trusts along the northern frontier and it is equal to huddle to the amount of \$35,000,000 to some of these people. The question was presented to us: "Is it best to leave this money going into the pockets of these favored people and swelling the surplus in your treasury, or is it best for us to release this taxation and let the poor people, who are living in sod houses, have lumber for their houses, their barns, and their fences, and let them have these things cheaper than they can be bought now?" The Democratic party said: "We stand by the people, by the poor people." We say they shall not be oppressed, that it is the duty of the government if it wants money to levy it equally upon all the people, and when it does not want it to stop the tax. Then we put lumber on the free list.

MR. BLAINE (JUNE 10, 1888.) During the entire war, when we were seeking everything on the earth, and in the skies, and in the waters under the earth, out of which taxation could be wrung, it never entered into the conception of congress to tax breadstuffs—never. During the most pressing exigencies of the terrible contest in which we were engaged, neither breadstuffs nor lumber ever became the subject of one penny of taxation. Now, as to the article of lumber, I again remind the house that there has never been a tax upon this article. The gentleman from Ohio may talk on this question as he pleases; but I say that wherever the Western frontiersman undertakes to make for himself a home, to till the soil, to carry on the business of life, he needs lumber for his cabin, he needs lumber for his fence, he needs lumber for his wagon or cart, he needs lumber for his plough, he needs lumber for almost every purpose in his daily life.

Maxwell Doomed. After three days spent last week in hearing arguments and reading petitions presented by the attorneys looking to the commutation of the death sentence of Hugh M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, governor Morehouse declared on Wednesday not to interfere with the mandate of the court, so far as hanging was concerned, except to grant a respite till August 10th at which time the sentence of death will be executed. It was feared by many persons that the gallows would be cheated of a deserving victim when such a powerful pressure was brought to bear upon the governor, but he proved equal to the emergency, and decided that it was not the business of the executive to interfere upon the claim of informality in the trial. The court, trying the case was the judge of its own method and could not be looked into by the governor.

SALISBURY DEPARTMENT.

BY A. W. JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson is authorized to receive and receipt for Subscriptions, and any Advertisements handed to him will receive our prompt attention.

New wheat is coming to town and is worth 67c.

Webster Nance has opened up a butcher shop on Second street.

Hollis Wilhite will soon erect a nice residence on the North side.

A number of our boys went over to the capital to witness the ball game Tuesday.

Brick work will commence on the public school building next Monday, with a large force of hands.

A dog fight in town Monday evening came very near producing a fight of a different kind.

The case of Ferguson vs Nance, tried before T. Newbald Monday, resulted in a verdict for plaintiff of \$1.45.

Eld. W. W. Boatman is in Mexico, Mo., this week attending a series of lectures by eminent Christian divines.

Mrs. Lucy McVeigh will leave for Chicago this week where she will spend several weeks visiting her son, Charlie.

We are sorry to learn that T. G. Dulany and family will soon leave us and take up their residence in Hannibal, Mo.

A poorly dressed woman was on our streets begging Tuesday morning, claiming that she was put off the train here the night before.

O. F. Wayland will move into his recently purchased residence on the North side this week and his present quarters will be occupied by A. J. Childers.

Prof. B. F. Heaton and family will leave for Gallatin, Mo., in a few days, where the professor has been employed to take charge of the public school, at \$100 per month.

Some steps are being taken to insure a good road across the Chariton bottom to the iron bridge. We are glad to see this and hope to see the matter pushed till finally completed.

The building boom continues. At this time the following houses are within process of construction or contracted and awaiting the workmen. The public school building, which will cost, when completed, \$5,000; the fine two story residence of E. M. Williams, \$5,000; the two-story brick of Thomas Karcher, on Broadway, next to Meyer block, \$5,000; the residence of C. T. Forrest, \$1,500; an addition to the recently purchased property by Dr. Clements, \$500; a fine boarding-house on the academy grounds, at a cost of from \$3,000 to \$5,000, and many other smaller improvements and new buildings, including a residence for J. L. Frazier, which space forbids us to mention. There is some talk that A. Straub will erect a magnificent brick block, covering his entire corner, but this may not be done till next season. Those seeking homes in a live town should visit Salisbury and see for themselves.

J. W. Burns, Gen. R. Stuart's boss harness maker, returned from Memphis, Mo., Tuesday morning where he had been to visit his mother, and surprised his friends and acquaintances by imparting the intelligence that he was married to Miss Hellen Ridge, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ridge, of Memphis, on Wednesday of last week. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. J. W. Trent in the presence of about thirty guests. A nice supper was served on the occasion and a right royal good time indulged in socially. Will's bride is now at his mother's, but will arrive here in a week or so when they will go to house-keeping. We extend congratulations.

The Greenbackers are not likely to cast their votes this year for the Republicans, nor will they have a national ticket of their own. It is said there are 8,000 of them in Indiana and that they are about the best educated men in the state. In other words they are men who cannot be bamboozled by anybody unless there is a chance for a fusion with some party by which they are to get advantages they would not otherwise obtain. As they will have no ticket of their own they will choose from the two old parties in the main. In Indiana they will not vote for Harrison, as in his former canvasses in that state he alluded to them as lunatics. Being possessed of a good memory they will remember this against him in November. We never heard of a Greenbacker who was not in favor of tariff reform and the cheapening of the necessities of life. In fact, with the exception of the "flat money" they advocated, we always regarded them as pretty good sort of folks, and with a few exceptional impractical ideas they were as good Democrats as anybody. In making their choice between the national candidates we believe they are most likely to choose Cleveland and Thurman, for the reason that they stand upon a platform nearer akin to their own. If such should be their choice no fears need be felt about Indiana. It will poll a larger Democratic majority than when Blue Jeans Williams downed Ben Harrison for governor in 1876.

SPECIAL!

Having received our Spring Purchases, we now have them all arranged and are ready to offer to the trade the most complete stock of

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THE PAINLESS DENTIST. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER. DR. L. N. BOLLES, Of Kansas City, is at the WHEELER HOUSE, and will remain Until July 28. If you wish FIRST-CLASS DENTAL WORK Give Him a Call. Fine Gold and Other Filling a Specialty.



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FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE. Creditors and all others interested in the estate of John Hutchison, deceased, are hereby notified that the next regular term of the Chariton county probate court, to be held on Monday the second Monday in August, 1888, at the courthouse in Keytesville, in said county, I shall make final settlement of said estate. J. P. QUICK, Administrator.

The Carrollton Journal, one of the papers of the Second congressional district, most bitterly opposed to Mansur two years ago, even after his nomination is now strongly in favor of his re-nomination, because of his great popularity as a new member, brought about by his industry and ability.