

Mr. HARRISON's recent utterances shows that he is every bit as patriotic as he was when he had the Sherman law enacted in order to protect his personal ambition.

The gravity of the situation in money matters has induced President Cleveland to issue a proclamation convening congress on the 7th of August. The primary object of the session is the repeal of the Sherman silver law, but the called term will have to accomplish more than the repeal of this law before confidence is restored and business resumes its normal condition.

A DISPATCH from Hong Kong reports another fanatical outbreak against missionaries in China. The dispatch says a mob of natives attacked two Swedish missionaries at Macbong, sixty miles from Hankow, and killed them. No further details are given, but the murders are supposed to have been due to the anti-foreign placards that have heretofore caused much trouble for the foreign missionaries residing in China.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and a few friends arrived at New York Thursday night of last week. Friday night he and his party left that city, in the yacht, Oneida, to join Mrs. Cleveland, at Gray-Gables, on Buzzard's Bay. The bark ought to have traversed the distance between these places in fifteen hours, but up to a late hour Wednesday night, no tidings of the Oneida or her cargo of human freight had reached New York or Buzzard's Bay.

A NATIONAL silver convention has been called to meet in Chicago, July 26th. The movers in this enterprise are the advocates of free coinage, who are determined to checkmate any effort on the part of congress to degrade their favorite metal. It is also rumored that they propose to oppose the repeal of the Sherman silver law unless congress shall substitute some other measure equally as advantageous to silver.

If recent reports from Washington be true, it is apparent that Mr. Cleveland is not only trying to direct the financial policy of the government, but he is also trying to direct the organization of the lower house of the next congress. He has issued a peremptory order to Speaker Crisp that Mr. Bland, of Missouri, must not be made chairman of the house committee on coinage. Mr. Cleveland may aspire to a Cornwell, but the Democracy will hardly tolerate his ambition.

EX-SENATOR JOHN B. HENDERSON has submitted to Secretary Carlisle what he conceives to be a solution of the present monetary difficulties in the United States. Of course his plan involves the same old Republican idea that has always dominated in that party. It contemplates the entire demonetization of silver, and the making of gold the standard of value. He also recommends the issuing of \$300,000,000 of bonds as a permanent basis of a United States banking system.

A COMMISSION of Hungarian noblemen will arrive in this country within a few days on a tour of inspection. They are commissioned by the Austro-Hungarian government to visit the agricultural districts of the United States, and make a report of the methods used by our agriculturalists in planting and tilling their crops. Secretary Morton, of the agricultural department, has been instructed by the president to make an extended programme for the special benefit of these gentlemen.

It has long been a custom with the governors of Missouri to grant a free and unconditional pardon to a couple of convicts in the penitentiary, at Jefferson City, on the 4th day of July every year. In observing this custom Governor Stone on Tuesday last, granted pardons to Nace Hill and William Beck. Beck was serving out a ten years' sentence for murder in Laclede county. Hill was sent up from Chariton county in 1882 for 25 years for rape on the person of a lady at Triplett. He had served eleven years when pardoned.

RECENT developments have rendered sensational a supposed murder case that has long been disposed of by the hanging of an innocent man at Fayetteville, Arkansas. In 1866 George Watkins, with a comely wife, moved from Kansas to a county adjoining and settled on the homestead of Andy Hedgepeth, a wealthy planter. Watkins soon became aware of improper relations between Hedgepeth and Mrs. Watkins. The two men went to market in Watkins' wagon one day and Hedgepeth returned alone. The sudden disappearance of Watkins excited suspicion, and Hedgepeth and the woman were arrested. The woman repented, and at trial stated that she and Hedgepeth had agreed to kill her husband but denied any knowledge of the murder. The evidence was circumstantial, but in a strong and substantial chain, Hedgepeth having the supposed dead man's money, coat, pipe and gloves. The case was carried to the supreme court, and was reversed, and at the second trial Hedgepeth was convicted and later hanged. One day last week it was learned by Hedgepeth's counsel that Watkins was living at his old home in Kansas, where he has been since his disappearance.

Mrs. JOHN SNYDER, of Pueblo, Colo., had a very narrow escape from a horrible death the other day. She went to a small stream, which flows near her house, to get a bucket of water. Standing on the sands at the water's edge, she filled her bucket, and when she attempted to leave she found that she could not move her feet, which were buried in the yielding sand above the ankles. The more she struggled the further she sank in the treacherous sands, and was accidentally discovered in her dangerous position by a chance passer-by, when only her head and shoulders were visible above the sand. He ran for assistance, but before it arrived the unfortunate woman was completely covered in the sand, only her hand projecting to show where she had gone down. By dint of great exertions she was rescued, and after a great deal of trouble resuscitated. It is thought she will live, but so great has been the shock to her nervous system that fears are entertained for her sanity.

SUPERINTENDENT STUMP, of the bureau of immigration, at Washington treasury department, one day last week declined to give a permit in advance for the landing of 2,300 Jews from abroad. The request was preferred by S. J. Klein, who represents a syndicate engaged in the colonization of 200,000 acres of land in Utah. This land was purchased some time ago, divided up into small farms and then Mr. Klein undertook to settle it. For this purpose he went abroad and in Bessarabia and Roumania succeeded in inducing 2,500 Jews to agree to come to the United States and take up the Utah land. Upon applying to the steamship lines in Germany and France for transportation it was refused unless a permit in advance was obtained from the United States government. The steamship lines pointed out the stringent immigration rules in force in the United States and the risk they took in shipping immigrants who might be returned at their expense. Superintendent Stump informed Mr. Klein that he would not relieve the steamship companies of the responsibility under which they are now shipping only desirable immigrants. If they came they would be subject to all the requirements of inspection provided by law, and those rejected, if any, would be returned to Europe at the expense of the steamship line transporting them.

STATE AUDITOR SEIBERT Friday of last week notified the state superintendent of public schools that the sum of \$795,176.25 would be subject to apportionment among the several counties of the state for the maintenance of the public schools for the year 1893. This aggregate sum is made up of one-third of the ordinary receipts into the state revenue fund from July 1st, 1892, to June 30th, 1893, inclusive, as appropriated by the Thirty-seventh general assembly; the interest on the certificates of indebtedness held in trust by the state for the benefit of the state and the risk they took in shipping only desirable immigrants. If they came they would be subject to all the requirements of inspection provided by law, and those rejected, if any, would be returned to Europe at the expense of the steamship line transporting them.

The preference that the president shows toward young men in making his appointments is quite natural. Young men have energy and their minds are free from the prejudices of the past. Besides a young man is not likely to have burdened himself with an embarrassing political record or to have so much that needs forgiveness in the line of personalities uttered in the heat of a campaign as an older politician. The older horses have more training, but the youngsters are not likely to be quite so heavily handicapped.

THE SILVER QUESTION AGAIN.

When the wolf had made up his mind to eat the lamb, he had no trouble to persuade himself that the brook ran up stream.

So, the shysters and money changers who hold the bonds of the United States and own the billion dollars' worth of mortgages on Western and Southern farms, having by fraud and deception, in 1873, succeeded in stopping the coinage of silver, have persuaded themselves that there should be but one money metal in the world which should be gold. These are great advocates for the party of the free coin metals. They oppose the free coinage of silver since they have disparaged it to the extent that its bullion price has been one-third less than its normal value as coin. They oppose free coinage because the payment of bonds and mortgages in gold would enhance their securities nearly, if not quite, fifty per cent., without any new consideration or new bargain.

Free coinage of silver has been the fact in the United States since the republic became independent of Great Britain and held a place in the family of nations. The free coinage of silver has been in vogue among all

peoples since and before the Patriarch Abraham purchased with silver shekels the cave of Machpelah. The coinage of silver is common among the oldest civilized nations of Asia—common to the earliest civilizations of Europe—and in all of these the unit of value was silver by which all other values were measured and determined. There never was any disparity between silver and gold in the United States except that silver has ruled at a small premium over gold till the act of congress of 1873 made a distinction by depriving silver of its great and proper function as a money metal.

Four hundred and twelve and a half grains of silver is the measure of the value of all gold dollars, and the talk about an honest dollar or a dollar's worth of silver in a silver dollar which we hear from the mouths of the greedy bond and mortgage holders who want "a pound of flesh" is nonsense. Four hundred and twelve and a half grains of silver are properly the measure of a dollar as twelve inches are the standard length of a foot or three feet a yard. The standard measure of space and value are prescribed by congress under and by virtue of the constitution. The "establishing of weights and measures and the coining of money and fixing the value of foreign coins" is the prerogative of congress.

To say that because gold has become dearer and silver grown cheaper and more abundant, and has been deprived of its principal function as a money metal by reason of fraudulent and unfriendly legislation, is a reason for increasing the weight of a silver dollar, is to rob the debtor class of citizens for the emolument of all creditors. This robbing was done when the act of congress of 1873 stopped the coinage of silver. It was done again when without free coinage of silver specific payments were resumed in 1878, a measure that enriched the bond holders by hundreds of millions at the expense of the debtors and tax-payers of the nation.

It is to impair the obligation of contracts, and contrary to the spirit of the constitution to alter or impair the value and weight of the coin which is to measure the value of payment of debts. All debts, public and private, are contracted upon the basis of a coinage whereof 412 1-2 grains of silver is a legal tender for one dollar.

We now hear that the British government has ordered a suspension of the free coinage of silver throughout her East India possessions and that silver has sold lower on the London market than ever before in all history. What effect this will have on the British subjects in her colonies, of whom there are some 250,000,000, we cannot judge. They are a patient and long-suffering people, but they revolted once on account of some cartridges greased with a hog's lard, and may riot and revolt when robbed of their silver rupees. The effect to be apprehended in our country will be the suspension of industries in nine or ten states and territories wherein mining is the principal source of wealth and the almost exclusive source of production upon which depends all other business. This would involve the blowing out of smelting furnaces, the traffic in ore being suspended or destroyed and the ruin of carrying trade on millions of dollars worth of railroads. It would bring ruin not only to miners, smelters and railways, but bring upon the miners personally and their families, a hardy and intelligent class of people excelled in no other country, a degree of distress and beggary that would make itself heard at Washington and throughout the nation. And all this ruin and loss, says the Rocky Mountain News, is incurred that two per cent of the people may be enriched at the expense of the other ninety-eight. It is time for the Democratic party to demand Jacksonian vigilance and firmness from those to whom they have delegated their power to rule and legislate. There will be called at an early day a special session of congress to repeal the Sherman law, but it is doubtful if the further purpose is in the mind of the executive to supplant that Republican measure with its rival, the Bland free coinage law, which restores silver and the people to their rights as before 1873. It is a serious problem. We shall see.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of John William Koehn deceased, have been granted me by the probate court of Chariton county, hearing date June 12th, 1893. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefits of said estate, and if such claims are not presented within two years they shall be forever barred. HENRY BASOR, Executor.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION. In the probate court of Chariton county, Missouri: May adjourned term, May 29th, 1893.

Now, at this day comes B. F. Moore, administrator of the estate of Patrick Clark, deceased, and presents his petition to the court, praying for an order for the sale of so much of the real estate of said deceased as will pay and satisfy the remaining debts due by said estate, and yet unpaid, for want of sufficient assets, accompanied by a true and correct list of his administration, and a list of debts due to and by the deceased, and remaining unpaid, and an inventory of the real estate, and of the remaining personal estate with its appraised value, and all other assets in his hands, the whole verified by affidavit of the said administrator. On examination whereof, it is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said deceased, be notified that application as aforesaid has been made, and unless the contrary be shown on or before the first day of the next regular term of the probate court of Chariton county, to be held at the court-house, in the town of Keytesville in said county on the second Monday in August, A. D. 1893, an order will be made for the sale of the whole or so much of the real estate of said deceased, as will be sufficient for the payment of said debts; and, it is further ordered, that this order be published in some newspaper in said county for four weeks - close the said term of this court. A true copy of said order. Witness, Thos. E. Mackay, clerk of said court, under his hand and seal of said court, at office, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1893. THOS. E. MACKAY, Clerk of Probate.

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