

Chariton Courier

G. P. Vandiver, Publisher.

KEYTESVILLE, MISSOURI.

When a man has advice to give he is seldom stingy with it.

To do what is right at the right time is the heritage of every human being.

The laborer is all right in his place, but the loafer is too lazy to look for a place.

When you have occasion to question a man's veracity, it is usually advisable to use a telephone.

If some people would tell what they know instead of what they believe they wouldn't have so much to say.

The new governor of Mississippi is opposed to lynching. Monotony is finally having its logical effect in that state.

The enterprising newspaper sensationalists who caught Aguinaldo the other afternoon have evidently turned him loose again.

It is said that an eel can live without water for eighteen days. Some people may doubt this, but the true Kentuckian fails to see anything remarkable in the statement.

The germ of honorable fame is a part of every boy. Cultivate it and it will surprise folks how quick it will grow. It is the only part of us that can neither be stunted by old age nor dimmed by our death.

The duke of Marlborough has gone to the front with four war horses, four extra steeds to carry luggage, two valets, two footmen and two coachmen, a dog cart and a carriage, plenty of wines and cigars and unlimited choice provisions. That outfit would look truly awe-inspiring pouncing along a South African road in the early dawn with a crowd of whiskered burghers in full cry close behind.

A French writer who grossly insulted Queen Victoria in a scurrilous pamphlet has been sent to jail by a French judge. Small sympathy will be wasted upon the imprisoned scribe, and England as well as other countries will give France due credit for prompt and proper action in the matter. England has not many sympathizers in her present effort at robbery in the Transvaal, but the queen is above any kind of reproach. She has nothing to do with the crime.

Miss Sewell, the English lady who wrote that charming autobiography of a horse entitled "Black Beauty," sold the manuscript to a publisher for twenty pounds. Chiefly through the efforts of the American Humane Society, more than two millions of copies have been put in circulation. Mr. Angell, editor of Our Dumb Animals, who has procured the printing of two hundred and twenty thousand copies, is now directing its translation into various languages. If the horses could but know their benefactor!

Within the last few years a great change has come over the shipping of the great lakes. New steamers of large tonnage and vast carrying capacity have been gradually substituted for the fleet of small vessels that have engaged in lake commerce since 1818, when the first steamboat sailed from Buffalo to Detroit. But the coming years are to witness even greater changes. Saturday a new steamer, the John W. Gates, the largest ever constructed on the lakes, was launched at Lorain, Ohio. This vessel has been built for the American Steamship company, which already owns some of the largest vessels that ply between Buffalo, Chicago and Duluth. It is 500 feet long and is the first that has been completed of four of equal length and tonnage. These large vessels are expected greatly to economize time and expense in transporting the heavy lines of freight.

Mrs. Leland Stanford states that she has now disposed of every vestige of the enormous fortune bequeathed to her by the late Senator Stanford, and has recently signed deeds transferring all his real estate to the trustees of Leland Stanford university. This includes the largest cattle ranches, horse-breeding establishments and vineyards in the world, with various farms, country houses and large tracts of wild land. The deed covered sixty-six pages of typewritten manuscript, and required \$7,000 in internal revenue stamps. Mrs. Stanford had previously transferred to the trustees of the university all her personal estate, embracing stocks and bonds valued at \$15,000,000, and, so far as actual ownership of property is concerned, she is now as destitute as on the day on which she was born. She has a contract, however, with the trustees, under which she is to receive for life an annuity of \$25,000, to be used as she pleases, and all her relatives were liberally provided for in Mr. Stanford's will.

A Chicago messenger boy caught three footpads while engaged in the work of holding up a victim, followed them, pointed them out to the police, and saw them safely in prison before he went on his way with his message. That boy will have no future use for the nickel novel or the marvelous adventures of the novel's youthful hero. He knows in his own heart that he has all the boy sleuths of fiction discounted and that the reality of such an act as his cannot be duplicated by any of the "thrilling" and "positively great" writers.

Joplin, Mo., Feb. 13.—The Evening Herald has purchased the Daily News of this city, which will hereafter be issued in the Herald building.

GEN. BULLER GIVES EXCUSE

Says He Could Not Intrench Vaal Krantz.

THAT WAS THE PIVOTAL POINT

Joubert Threatening the British South of the Tugela — Boers Advance in Zululand — London More Hopeful — Roberts Is Directing.

London, Feb. 13.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Field Marshal Lord Roberts, dated from the Modder river, Sunday, Feb. 11:

"I have received a telegram from Buller as follows, dated Friday, Feb. 9: 'It was necessary after seizing Vaal Krantz to intrench it as the pivot of further operations. But I found, after trying two days, that owing to the nature of the ground this was impracticable. It was also exposed to the fire of heavy guns in positions from which our artillery was dominated. It is essential to troops advancing on Ladysmith by Harding or Mengers Drift to hold Vaal Krantz securely, and accordingly we are not pressing the advance by those roads, as I find we cannot make it secure.'"

The left horn of the Boer army is creeping through Zululand and threatening the British right, and at Chieveley General Joubert with 6,000 men is reported to be endeavoring to attack General Buller. Boer aggressiveness has already developed, and has met with a repulse at Rensburg, while from what now becomes the most important point of the campaign, the Modder River, comes the news of ceaseless activity and redoubled vigilance. These reports create hopefulness in Great Britain rather than anxiety, for the impressions exist that the Boer aggressiveness will give the British troops their long-yearned-for opportunity and tend greatly to assist the broad plan of campaign which Lord Roberts may shortly be expected to set in motion at the Modder river.

Another reason for Great Britain's failure is given by Arnold White, the author, who attributes everything to the baneful influence of London's smart society. He has written a letter on this subject to the Daily Chronicle, which has given it much prominence. In it he says: "Disreputable women, who affect the conduct of a lady without her graces, are among the leading spirits of smart society. Every now and then an explosion takes place, and the public learns with bewilderment that cheating at cards is a normal feature of smart society, or that women who are courtesans in all but name are no more tabooed in smart society than they were from the pavilion at Brighton in the days of the regency. The secret influence on the government yielded by this common rout of Circes, sybarites, cynics, financiers is subtle and profound.

"Legislation, foreign policy and taxation are not settled in parliament. The real decisions are made in the smart drawing rooms of the season, in the boulevards and restaurants. Smart women without character, men without self-respect and a government that is too philosophical, effete, preoccupied or exhausted to see that England's greatness is slipping away from her are the allies of this infamous confederacy."

Great Britain remains waiting anxiously to learn which side will succeed in striking first. The feeling, however, is much more confident than at the opening of last week, in consequence of the widespread belief that the hands of Field Marshal Lord Roberts and Gen. Kitchener are now firmly gripped at the helm, and that whatever happens, the campaign will now be waged under careful, comprehensive plans, in which all the forces will cooperate. Both sides seem to be collecting themselves for attack.

Friday's News. Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Spearman's Camp, under yesterday's date, says that Gen. Buller is holding his position, and that "relief is certain."

A delayed dispatch from Spearman's Camp relates that in the fighting Tuesday, Lyttleton's brigade was under fire from three sides and that at sunset the brigade was relieved by Hildyard's, which would indicate that Lyttleton's men had suffered severe losses.

Gen. Buller forwards a list of casualties, which totals 223, but it only covers the fighting up to Tuesday noon. There has been brisk cannonading between the Boers and British in the Colesberg district.

MacDonald's column holds the position seized Saturday at Riet river west of the Boers' stronghold at Magersfontein.

His position is higher than that of the Boers, but the slope up the kopje is so steep that he is unable to mount artillery.

Saturday's News. Feb. 10.—Buller has again returned to the south bank of the Tugela river.

Train Robbery Is Frustrated. Perry, Ok., Feb. 13.—An attempt to hold up south-bound passenger train No. 405 on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway was made Saturday night. The engineer opened the throttle and the train dashed by the would-be robbers, who made a futile attempt to board it.

Joplin Newspaper Sold. Joplin, Mo., Feb. 13.—The Evening Herald has purchased the Daily News of this city, which will hereafter be issued in the Herald building.

He held on to Vaal Krantz until he saw the position was hopeless and then retreated. His troops were under fire from three sides, and his own artillery was unable to pound a path through to Ladysmith.

The difficulties under which the British labored may be known when it is said that the mules drawing the naval guns lost their footing and rolled down the steep inclines.

A dispatch from Joubert's headquarters says that during the fighting on the Upper Tugela, a strong British force advanced toward Colenso under protection of an armored train. The Boers crossed the river with artillery and drove back the British.

Gen. MacDonald is the latest of the British generals to get his baptism of Boer fire. He has been compelled to retreat from the position he seized on Riet river, which, the dispatches said, menaced the Boers' right at Magersfontein.

Sunday's News. Feb. 11.—A dispatch from the Boers' headquarters in Natal says that the Boers were close upon Buller's army as it retired across the Tugela river.

The Boer losses are given as light, while the British are said to have suffered severely.

A message from Modder Spruit, Natal, also says that Buller suffered heavily.

Thursday night it was reported at the Boers' headquarters that the British in Ladysmith were making an attempt to escape. Heavy firing was heard, but the result was not known at the time the dispatch was filed.

It is reported from London that Buller's balloons discovered a Boer trap at Vaal Krantz just in time to save the British Army from disaster.

Monday. Feb. 12.—The Boers have assumed the offensive. They have crossed the Tugela on Buller's right flank and are within an hour's march of Chieveley.

Their flying column through Zululand is threatening Buller's line of communication farther south.

One dispatch says that Joubert is marching with 6,000 men to outflank Buller.

In the Colesberg and Rensburg district the Boers suddenly have become very active. They are threatening the communications of the British, driving in outposts and several British patrolling parties have been captured.

The pressure on Kimberley has been increased. That town has been eating horseflesh for a month.

Roberts has reached the Modder river and it is practically certain that French also is there to assume command of the cavalry division.

Tuesday's News. Feb. 13.—Gen. Roberts has taken personal charge of the operations at the Modder river.

This announcement, made yesterday in the House of Lords, is significant, as it indicates that a general advance against the Boers is to be made from the southwestern side of the theater of war.

It is believed in London that instead of directly attacking Cronje, in an effort to reach Kimberley, Roberts will march into the Free State toward Bloemfontein.

French, with a division of cavalry, probably will lead the way, supported by Methuen with infantry, Gatacre and Kelly-Kenny co-operating.

It is now known that the Boers have sent a considerable force into Zululand. The raiding party, which is near Eschovoe, has nine cannon and eighty wagons.

The British have learned that the Boers have 100 cannon mounted between Buller's army and Ladysmith.

Buller has reported to Roberts that owing to the nature of the country it was impossible for him to make Vaal Krantz secure as a base to operate from, and hence he was unable to press the advance on Ladysmith from there.

Wednesday's News. Feb. 14.—The Boers, heavily re-enforced in the Colesberg district, have taken the initiative against the British center, and after two days' engagement, have driven their enemy back to Rensburg.

The British report says that the cannon were saved, but that the fighting was heavy, and it adds that it probably will be impossible to hold even Rensburg.

Complete defeat of the British center, as viewed in London, would have a material effect on the impending advance of Lord Roberts from the Modder river. His line of communication at De Aar then would be menaced by the Boers.

Gen. Buller has forwarded a list of the Vaal Krantz casualties, which contains some 330 names. His report is dated at Chieveley, which leads to the belief that he has hurried back there to protect his line base from the Boer advance across the Tugela river.

A curious report has reached Europe that 2,000 British troops, ragged and hungry, have been found in Portuguese territory, and disarmed, after having wandered through Zululand. The report says that they were part of Yule's army, which retreated from Dundee, and lost their way.

No advices concerning the projected movement by Roberts at the Modder river have been received.

Go to Succeed the Boers. Chicago, Feb. 12.—Attired in khaki uniforms and bearing the insignia of the Red Cross society, thirty-nine stalwart representatives of the United Irish Societies of Chicago will leave the Lake Shore depot Sunday morning at 10:30, bound for Pretoria to serve as a hospital corps with the Boer forces. Eleven volunteers from Boston will join the Chicago contingent in New York, increasing the corps to fifty men, all of whom have had military experience, the majority having served through the recent war.

TAYLOR WAS THE TARGET.

Shots Fired in Frankfort Were Meant to Kill Him.

ANOTHER FEUD IS FEARED.

That Bloody Reign Is Impending So Assassination, It Is Said, Would Lead to Retaliation on Beckham and Blackburn.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 13.—The shooting at the executive mansion Saturday night, it is now generally conceded, was with the intent to kill the governor. The wild attempt made by two unknown persons to assassinate Gov. Taylor while he was with his family at the executive mansion caused widespread comment upon the dangers of an impending feud, and the like of which Kentucky has not experienced.

Almost every one familiar with the disordered conditions prevailing in this state thinks that an effort will be made to do Gov. Taylor bodily injury, for the reason that hundreds, even thousands, of persons are of the opinion that he was in some measure responsible for the murder of Mr. Gobel.

Since the democratic leader was shot down Mr. Taylor has received more than fifty communications assuring him that he would be killed just as soon as he exposed himself to those who sought his destruction. To all these letters Mr. Taylor paid but little attention, but since he was fired upon Saturday night he is convinced that some persons have determined to put him out of the way. Up to this time he has taken every precaution not to be seen upon the streets, except when surrounded by a heavy guard, and he has been out only three times under these circumstances. Conservative men in both political parties are doing all they can to prevent the further spilling of blood in this state, but they recognize that there are bad democrats and bad republicans, as well as good democrats and good republicans. The gravest apprehension exists that Mr. Taylor will be shot, and there is little doubt that such a happening would plunge Kentucky into a more turbulent state than she has yet been in.

In the mountains of the state there are hundreds of republicans, as well as democrats, who do not look upon assassination as seriously as some men do, and it is feared some of them will be aroused to the point of ambushing Mr. Beckham or Mr. Blackburn if Taylor is killed, and the feud thus be carried on indefinitely. The leaders in both parties admit the danger of such a situation, no matter how the political contests may be settled.

PIO DEL PILAR DIES OF EVER.

Resistance to Americans Recognized as Futile by Rebel Leaders.

Manila, Feb. 12.—A number of insurgent officials arrived here Sunday. They state that Gen. Pio del Pilar, the insurgent leader, died a fortnight ago in the Morong mountains. The leaders, after his death, held a meeting at which it was recognized that it would be futile to offer further resistance to the Americans. They therefore disbanded their forces, which are now wandering in small gangs in the hills.

Of late the insurgents in Albay province, Luzon, have adopted harassing tactics against the towns which the Americans have garrisoned. They camp in the hills and maintain a constant fire upon the American outposts. When the troops sally against them they scatter, returning when the Americans retire. They shoot burning arrows, and have thus burned a large part of the town of Albay.

Col. Bell will take two regiments and a battery through the provinces of North Camarines and South Camarines. Guerrilla warfare continues south of Manila. Two attempts have been made to ambush the Americans. Col. Schwan, while returning to Manila with his staff and an escort of 100 cavalry from Batangas, was attacked by the insurgents. The latter were dispersed, but the Americans had five men wounded. The plague continues. Eight cases were reported last week among the natives and Chinese.

MORE ISLANDS ACQUIRED.

American Flag Raised Over Tatanes and Calagan.

Manila, Feb. 13.—It is reported that the United States gunboat Princeton visited the Tatanes and Calagan Islands, which were omitted from the Paris treaty of peace, being north of twenty degrees of latitude, raised American flags and appointed native governors. It is added that the Princeton found the Japanese flag flying at Bayat Island and refrained from landing there, pending orders. Reports from native sources, which are not confirmed, say General Pio del Pilar, the insurgent commander, died of fever recently.

Public School Destroyed.

Washington, Ind., Feb. 13.—The West End public school building was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. It was a brick structure. Loss, \$12,000; insurance, \$8,500.

ROOSEVELT REFUSES AGAIN.

Tells Platt He Will Not Be Vice-Presidential Candidate.

New York, Feb. 13.—Gov. Roosevelt has refused Senator Platt's personal demand that he run for the vice-presidency, and let O'Connell become the republican candidate for governor next fall. The governor, it is said, will, in a few days, issue a statement announcing that he must no longer be considered as a possibility for McKinley's associate on the republican ticket, but that he will be pleased to get a nomination for governor.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

First Four Days Will Be Given Up to Currency.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The first four days of the week will be given up to the currency bill in the senate, and after that measure is disposed of there will be a contest for precedence in the interest of several measures. These include the bills for providing forms of government for Hawaii and Puerto Rico, the Nicaragua canal bill and the resolution for the seating of Senator Quay upon the appointment of the governor of Pennsylvania. Which of these will take precedence remains to be determined. Just now there is some sharp sparring for first place.

The currency bill will be voted on Thursday, and all the time not given to such routine business as the introduction of bills and the presentation of reports and petitions will be devoted to this measure until it is acted upon by the senate. Today and tomorrow will be consumed with set arguments for and against the bill prepared in advance, and Wednesday and Thursday will be devoted to speeches not exceeding ten minutes in duration on the various amendments to the bill. The most important of these amendments is that offered by the democrats through Senator Jones of Arkansas for the free coinage of silver on terms of equality with gold. Following this, numerous other changes will be suggested, but it is quite well understood that all of them will be voted down unless proposed by the committee on finance, with which the bill originated.

The democrats count upon getting all the democratic, populist and silver republican votes except those of Senators Caffery and Lindsay for their free coinage amendment, but they will still fall far short of the necessary number. No one doubts the passage of the bill by a large majority on the final vote. The opposition do not concede so many, but admit that the total against them is formidable.

The friends of Senator Quay say they fully expect to be able to get consideration of the resolution in his behalf immediately after the financial bill is disposed of, but there is unquestionably a disposition on the part of some of the republican senators to crowd the matter over and take up either the Puerto Rican or the Hawaiian bill, the chances between these being favorable to the Puerto Rican measure.

The indications are that the Nicaragua bill will be postponed until after the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is acted upon by the committee on foreign relations, though Senator Morgan says he will ask for the consideration of the bill at the earliest opportunity. The set speeches on the financial bill so far as announced are as follows: Monday, Senators Elkins, Wolcott and Butler; Tuesday, Senators Allison and Jones of Nevada.

The time of the house will be completely occupied this week. Today, under the rules, will be devoted to District of Columbia business. On Tuesday the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which will be reported to the house today, will be taken up. It is expected to consume Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Thursday the house will enter upon a week's discussion of the Puerto Rican tariff bill. This measure, as the entering wedge in the matter of legislation for our insular possessions, naturally attracts much attention, and there has already developed great pressure for time, especially upon the democratic side, so that it is probable that night sessions may be held toward the close of the debate next week.

BROKEN NECK IS RESTORED.

Valentina Costa Believed God Performed a Miracle for Her.

Oshkosh, Wis., Feb. 13.—A year ago Valentina Costa, 8 years old, came to St. Mary's hospital with a broken neck. Today she is cured, as the direct result, so she firmly believes, of prayer.

A fall dislocated her neck so that she had no control over the muscles or bones supporting the head, and that member had to be supported by a brace. She is deeply religious and has prayed earnestly and unremittingly for recovery.

Thursday night, while on her knees in the chapel of the hospital, the brace broke, and her head, instead of wobbling about as formerly, remained erect, and she could turn it from side to side. She believes God performed a miracle in her behalf and in direct response to her prayers. Her parents, who live at Green Bay, are poor, and she has been assisted by charitable people of this city.

TRADE WITH PORTO RICO.

Value of Exports and Imports Since American Occupation.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The war department has given out the statement that the total value of imports into the island of Porto Rico from the date of American occupation to Dec. 31, 1899, was \$12,191,829, and that the total value of exports from the island during the same period was \$11,686,807. The United States furnished \$4,687,826 of the imports and took \$3,502,766 of the exports. Sugar exports to the United States for this period made up \$1,917,573 of this total.

Oldest Active Priest Dies.

New York, Feb. 13.—Dean Louis D. Senz, rector of St. Mary's church, died Sunday of old age and general debility. He was born in Paris in 1813. He came to this country in 1849, during the cholera plague in this city, and his energy and devotion to the plague sufferers attracted the attention of Archbishop Hughes. Michael A. Corrigan, now archbishop of New York, then an altar boy, was prepared for confirmation by Father Senz. Father Senz was the oldest rector in active service in the United States.

THE ANTI-TRUST MEN GATHER

Foes of Combines are In Conference at Chicago.

MANY BODIES REPRESENTED.

In His Opening Address President Lockwood Cites Government Ownership of Railroads as the Remedy—The Sentiment Received With Approval.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Five delegates were present when the first session of the anti-trust conference was called to order an hour late at Central Music Hall.

Among the organizations represented by delegates at the conference are the Building Trades Council, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago Carpenters' District Council, Single Tax Club, National Patrons of Husbandry, National Grange, National Farmers' Alliance, National Knights of Labor, National American Federation of Labor, the National Bellamy League, the National Miners' Union, the National Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Woman's Federal Union, the Mississippi Valley Bimetallite Union, the Social Democracy of Massachusetts, the Golden Rule League of Toledo, Ohio, the New York Single Tax club, the National Co-operative Library Association of Michigan, the National Druids of Atlanta, Ga., the Ladies' Anti-trust League of New Orleans, the San Francisco Single Tax League, the New York Anti-trust League, the Philadelphia Anti-trust League, the Chicago Anti-trust League, the Woman's Anti-trust League of Chicago, the W. J. Bryan League of Philadelphia, the Boston Single Tax Club, the Boston Anti-trust League, the Cincinnati Single Tax Club, the National Association of the Grand Army of Producers and the Northwestern Wheat-Growers' Association.

The opening speech of M. L. Lockwood was enthusiastically received. When he gave as a remedy the national ownership of the highways, there were yells of "Good! Good!" and tumultuous applause.

A reference to Abraham Lincoln evoked a long roll of applause.

"Twenty-eight years ago," said Mr. Lockwood, "a little band of men gathered at Franklin, representing the oil-producing counties of Pennsylvania, to protest against the contract of the South Improvement company with the railways, which provided that the latter should give to the men that created the South Improvement company a rebate of more than \$1 in excess of freight charges on every barrel of oil shipped from the oil regions, no matter by whom. The people revolted. They declared that the railroads should not destroy the equal rights of the American people; that the discrimination in favor of the South Improvement company would not be submitted to; that they would tear up its tracks first."

That little band of determined men, backed by the might power of right, shook the Keystone state to its center. It secured from the legislature the repeal of the charter or contract. The life of the corporation was snuffed out just as the life of any corporation can be snuffed out when the public welfare demands it.

"The monopoly that the railway companies then failed to create has since been created by a system of rebates given to the Standard Oil company."

That same power has since practically monopolized every other industry in the country. The awful curve of railroad discrimination has destroyed the equal rights of the common people.

"That little band of oil producers at Franklin in 1872 has broadened and widened in proportion as monopoly has broadened."

"Today has gathered here the representatives of the American people to wipe monopoly from the escutcheon of the nation."

"Now, what is the remedy? In my opinion one of the most important remedies is the national ownership of the railways of the country, the highways. For I say to you that there is hardly a monopoly in America today that has not been created and maintained by railway discriminations. Establish equal rights over the railways of the country, such as we would enjoy under government ownership, so that every man can go to market with the products of his handiwork, with the products of his mill, or his mine, or his farm, just as cheap as any other man, and monopoly will wither away."

Other speakers addressed the gathering in like language. The conference will continue until Thursday.

Saved in Breeches Buoy.

Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 13.—The steamer Propeller of this place went ashore at Absecon light Sunday morning, while en route for New York. The life-savers had little difficulty in getting a line out to the steamer by use of the mortar, and a breeches buoy was sent out, in which the captain and the three men of the crew were landed.

DR. EDWARD L. HOLMES DYING.

Former President of Rush Medical College Fatally Ill with Pneumonia.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Dr. Edward L. Holmes, ex-president of Rush Medical college, is critically ill with pneumonia at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. E. A. Gray, 158 Evanston avenue. His death is thought to be a question of a few hours. While firemen were extinguishing a blaze in Dr. Gray's house a week ago Dr. Holmes contracted a severe cold, which developed into pneumonia.