

CHARITON COURIER.

O. P. VANDIVER, ED. AND PROP.

KEYTESVILLE, - MISSOURI.

We wonder if Candidate Flory will visit Keytesville on his railroad bicycle campaign? We have a good railroad track from the depot to the heart of the city.

The next senatorial race in Missouri promises to be a first-class Derby, with Dockery, DeArmond, Benton, Clark, Stone and Stephens now in training, and more to hear from.

EVERY farm product that has a higher market value now than it had four years ago is claimed by the Republicans to be due to McKinley prosperity, but they say nothing about the 18 and 20 cent per bushel potatoes that the farmers have raised this year, as against 50 to 75 cents four years ago.

The dead bodies of two men were found near the track of the Chicago Great Western railroad near Savannah in Andrew county last Monday morning. They are supposed to be brothers, named Allen, who got on the train Saturday previous at Guilford with another man, to go to Savannah. The name of the third man is not known, and as he is gone he is suspected of being the murderer of the Allens.

WHAT is left of the war in South Africa is very much like the war that still exists in the Philippines. Only small bodies of the natives are bidding defiance to the more numerous organizations of the invaders, but small as they are, they frequently surprise the invaders and gain temporary advantage over them. The natives kill and wound a few of their enemies and have many of their own members killed in return. We cannot predict with any degree of certainty when this state of affairs will cease in either one of the territories named.

LATE advices from China indicate that the wholesale murder of foreigners at Peking, as has been reported heretofore, is false, but there are so many conflicting reports that one is bewildered in trying to ascertain which are true and which are false. It is undoubtedly true that President McKinley has been requested by the Chinese authorities to meditate between their government and the several European powers and Japan with the view of bringing about peace. The president is considering the matter, but may impose conditions the Chinese will not accept.

The trial of Powell as an accessory, after the fact, to the killing of Governor Goebel which is going on at Georgetown, Ky., is making it pretty conclusive that the accusations against the accused are just and true. If Powell should be found guilty, he may attribute his undoing to his bad conduct and the testimony of his Republican friends. Very strong evidence has been given in the court that it was a conspiracy to kill Goebel, and that Powell was one of the conspirators. Who fired the fatal shot has not been ascertained as yet, and perhaps will never be known, but that quite a number of persons knew days previous to the killing of Goebel that an attempt to kill him would be made is quite certain.

WHEN Mr. Lincoln said a nation cannot live half slave and half free, he was only applying to the conditions of his day a principle which has found utterable upon the lips of the statesmen of all ages. It is self-evident. It has remained for the party to which Lincoln belonged to revise the government heresy to which he gave the lie and proclaim anew that a government—the government of these United States—can be half subject, half free and still endure. Lincoln would have been the first to renounce allegiance to a party proclaiming a doctrine so subversive of American tradition. He would have been in the fore-front of the anti-imperialists in the campaign of 1900. Doubtless, also, he would have been declared a "traitor" by the latter day champions of the half-slave-half-free policy of Mark Hanna. Hanna with his own hand would have branded Lincoln as a traitor.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY, late dispatches from Washington say, has consented to mediate between the powers and China on condition that the legations in Peking be released at once. The administration is opposed to the dismemberment of the Chinese empire and so is England. If all the other powers favor the division, trouble may grow out of it. But we are sure of one thing, if Uncle Sam and John Bull set their heads against the scheme it will never be accomplished.

NORTHEAST Missouri, says the Kahoka Gazette, is noted in various respects: The tallest woman on earth, Miss Ella Ewing, lives in Scotland county; the greatest horse buyer in the United States, W. P. Hall, in Schuyler county; the oldest woman in the state, Mrs. Polly Baskett, in Macon county, while Clark county is known the world over as the greatest producer of tomatoes and pickles on the globe; Knox distinguished for its fine horses and the entire First congressional district, consisting of the ten northeast counties in the state, is admitted the most productive agricultural region and the finest bluegrass section of country in the union.

CHARLES F. BACON, formerly law partner of ex-Senator Hill says: "I shall support Bryan in this campaign, first because of the strong anti-imperialistic plank of the Kansas City platform, and second, because of the glaring blunders of McKinley's administration and the character of the clique that controls him. In 1896 I voted for McKinley, although I have always been an ardent Democrat. I believe the imperialistic tendency of the administration is of more vital concern to the country than any danger from 16 to 1, for it is a well-known fact that no financial legislation can be enacted with a Republican senate. I shall vote for Mr. Bryan because the Kansas City platform represents Americanism."

PERHAPS no war, ancient or modern, has been attended with greater atrocities than are reported from China. After the capture of Tien Tsin by the allied troops one whole day (Sunday) was devoted to looting the city. Millions of dollars' worth of property was taken. The whole city was filled with an indiscriminate mob of Chinese and soldiers of all nationalities, who broke open stores and rushed hither and thither with their arms filled with silks, furs, jewelry, silver bars and money. Be it said to their credit, the Americans and Japanese did not engage in the thieving business, and they were the only soldiers who made an effort to restrain the thieves. Tien Tsin was a city of 1,000,000 inhabitants, and it may be imagined, but cannot be described in words, what a scene was there produced when the soldiers and civilians of both sexes in a city of that magnitude should suddenly be turned to plundering the stores and residences of every thing valuable. And all this in the twentieth century, after "He who spake as never man spake, declared 'peace on earth and good will among men.'"

A SPECIAL cable from Manila to the associated press reports that demands are made upon Gen. McArthur by every department commander for more troops, and that events are justifying the prediction of Gen. Lawton that not less than 100,000 men will be enough to establish and maintain American authority in the islands. The statement of Gen. Otis, frequently made and reiterated by friends of the administration, that the revolution was suppressed has been fully disproved by the almost daily reports of hard fighting in the supposed pacified districts. To keep 100,000 men in the Philippines means the expenditure of \$100,000,000 a year for their maintenance, and that for years to come in case we undertake to hold those islands on the "imperial" plan. Will the people of the United States consent to that sort of an outlay of treasure and the necessary blood accompanying it? We will not believe it until after the 6th of November, and not then if we can help it. In case Bryan is elected we may rest assured that the doom of imperialism is sealed in these United States, which were once "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

QUICKSANDS OF IMPERIALISM.

If we had followed the policy of true Americanism in the Philippines we should never have blundered into this Chinese complication. True Americanism required that we should stand aloof from European land robberies. Then China might have regarded the United States as her friend and arbitrator. By joining our interests and forces with the European monarchical military invaders we are identified in the Chinese mind with the other "foreign devils." Hence our minister—who might have been as safe and as helpful in Peking as Minister Washburn was in Paris during the dreadful and bloody days of the commune—is besieged and menaced with the rest.

This is deplorable, but the responsibility runs straight back to the question: "What business have we in China?" We do not want any of her territory, and true religion and true Americanism are agreed in forbidding either propagandism or trade extension at the cannon's mouth.—New York World.

THE CRY OF THE TORY.

To-day William McKinley is undoing the work of Thomas Jefferson, and the imperialists are reviving the cry of the old tories—"The colonies are not fit to govern themselves." The doctrines sanctified by the blood of the revolution are scorned as "glittering generalities," while those who follow the chart laid down by our fathers are denounced as unpatriotic "subjects," as they were in days of yore.

The imperialists, that is to say the tories, of to-day have discovered the greatest blunder of history. We should have submitted to England and listened to Burke, who said that men had no rights and were not wise enough to govern themselves if they had. They would amend the Declaration of Independence and make it say: "All men are created equal, except those who are created otherwise. Governments derive their just power from the army and navy." They would ignore the constitution so as to deprive human beings of the right of suffrage and the right of trial by jury. They would revise the word of God and make Him say: "Thou shalt not kill, except by wholesale and for purposes of benevolent assimilation." With fire and swords they would conquer the orient and in the meantime impoverish the occident.—Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat.

SUGAR TRUST EXTORTION.

By another increase in the price of sugar—the eighth since the final establishment of the complete monopoly two months ago—the trust extorts an additional \$90,000,000 a year from the people.

The monopoly profit of this great combine is now estimated at \$200,000,000 a year; that is what the trust makes, or rather gets, over and above the legitimate profit on the actual capital invested. And why, asks the Indianapolis Sentinel, is the Sugar trust able to extort this tribute from the people? Simply because the tariff gives it absolute control of the market, and this will readily be seen from the simple statement of the relative rates on sugar as imposed by the Democratic law of 1894 and the Republican law of 1897. The rates per cent are as follows:

	1894.	1897.
Beet sugar	48.08	68.28
Beet sugar from a bounty country	58.08	74.61
Cane sugar	44.21	65.65
Cane sugar from a bounty country	48.19	71.03
Glucose or grape sugar	15.00	64.91

It will be remembered that the first effect of the Dingley law was an advance in the price of sugars that gave the trusts an enormous profit on the great stock on hand, and since that time it has exacted its tribute from the people, increasing its demands as the exigencies of the seasons permitted.

It was the Sugar trust that forced McKinley to turn a somersault upon the Porto Rican tariff. It did this by simply threatening to withhold its campaign contributions. The present rise in the price of sugar simply proves that the Sugar trust, true to its promise to McKinley, is to-day collecting its campaign contributions. Such are the simple methods of the trusts, that everyone who uses sugar is helping towards a contribution to buy votes to continue the existence of the Sugar trust.

COGENT reasons are given by Mr.

Bryan for the election of U. S. Senators by a direct vote of the people, the same being published in a New York paper of last Sunday's issue. In the first place he argues this method would make the senate a more representative body by placing its members in touch with the desires of the people. In the second place he reasons that whatever may have been the conditions surrounding the election of senators in the past, so gross and aggressive have corporation influences become of late years that they invade legislatures with their hobbies and resort in a number of cases by corrupt means to secure the choice of the senator, who will serve their legislative designs. "Deadlocks," too, are given as a reason. They have resulted on several occasions in years past in the adjournment of legislatures without choosing a senator, with the result that the state has been left without representation in the upper house of congress for one or more years, as was the case in Pennsylvania, California, Utah and Delaware. The corrupt methods resorted to by candidates for the senate is another reason why the system by which they are elected should be changed. Mark Hanna, the leader and campaign manager of the Republican party, holds his seat by virtue of corrupt methods.

A FEMALE MURDERER.

It is bad enough for a man to be arraigned in court charged with murder in the first degree, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged or to imprisonment for life, but for a woman to be so charged, found guilty and condemned is revolting in the extreme.

There were two comely young ladies living in Eldorado, Kansas, not long since who were friends, but unfortunately were rivals, both admiring the same young man. After a time the young man married one of them, then jealousy turned to envy and malice which knew no bounds. The wedded pair moved to their own home and so far as was known were happy in each other's love. Not so with the disappointed young lady. She sought her successful rival at her new home. What words occurred between them will most likely never be known, but a deadly conflict ensued. A razor belonging to the married couple was the instrument of death used. Both were badly wounded, having their throats severely gashed. The married lady was the worse hurt of the two, and died from the effects of her injuries.

Miss Morrison, the young lady who did the killing, claimed in the trial that she acted in self-defense, but her plea did not avail with the jury that found her guilty as charged in the indictment. There is no law for capital punishment in Kansas, but instead they have a statute authorizing imprisonment for life.

Miss Morrison has obtained through her attorneys a new trial, the result of which is conjecture.

THE JESTER TRIAL.

In the second week of its continuance the Jester trial at New London drags its weary way along. If the witnesses who have testified on the part of the state have told the truth, Jester is a terribly guilty man, though all the evidence produced against him was circumstantial. No eyes except his own and the "All-Being eye" saw him commit the crime, and for that reason the jury may give him the benefit of the doubt. The minuteness with which the witnesses have given in their testimony concerning the things they saw and heard as connected with this case which happened nearly 30 years ago, suggests the possibility of some of it having been recently manufactured. Not only is the testimony remarkable in this particular, but the great number of witnesses that have volunteered from so many different parts of the country is remarkable also. All of them say that their expenses were paid as an inducement for them to attend the trial and testify.

Up to this writing only the state's witnesses have been examined. What the defense has in store in the way of testimony is hard to conjecture, but it is difficult to manufacture evidence without money, and we suppose Jester has very little of that. It is said

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If you are needing anything in our line it will pay you to call and examine our stock.

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AGEE BROS.

KEYTESVILLE, MO.

that the defense will show that a beef was killed in the lane where blood, supposed to be human, was seen on the day that young Gates was supposed to have been killed, and that this blood was taken by the witnesses to be the blood of the murdered young man.

WAS HE A PROPHET?

When General Grant made one of his characteristic speeches to an assemblage of the G. A. R. at Dubuque, Iowa, a few years before his death, among other things he was credited with saying something like the following: "Comrades, none of you will live to see another war fought on the line of the one in which you were engaged, but some of you will live to see a war, the like of which has no parallel in history."

He made no explanation of his prediction, nor did he make mention of the nations that would engage in that war.

In talking with an aged gentleman a few days ago, who is possessed of a fair degree of historical lore, he made this assertion:

"Wars are almost universal in all the nations of the earth. They all come nearer being engaged in war just at this time than ever before in the history of the world."

We were at first inclined to doubt the truth of his statement, but after taking a cursory view of the subject, and recounting the nations engaged in deadly strife, we reached the conclusion that he was not far wrong. And then we thought of the prediction of General Grant, and said: "Who knows but that he was possessed of the gift of prophecy, and that this war being inaugurated in China is the very war he had reference to?"

If China, which has within her empire one-third of the people of the world, should continue to resist the encroachments of the combined powers of the world, and put 10,000,000 men into the field in her defense, how long will it take the powers to conquer her? And then when she is conquered, and an effort made to divide her territory among the victors, should they fall out over the division of the spoils, as they most likely would do, and go to war over it, as they would be sure to do, when, oh, when, would the white-winged messenger of peace come to this wicked world of ours again?

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Judge W. W. Rucker placed dozens of his Monroe county constituents under obligations to himself at Kansas City last week. Tickets the first day were scarce and hard to get, but the judge succeeded in landing one for nearly every Monroe county man he met. He kept up the good work until the last day of the convention, and if anybody from this county failed to see the big show it was not his fault. The Second district has had no harder working or more successful representative than Congressman Rucker, and will never have one who will try harder to serve the people than he will. And the best part about it is that the plainest farmer in the district can get a favor from him just as easy as the leading banker or politician.—Monroe County Appeal.

Fruit-growers in Missouri ought to be greatly encouraged in their efforts to raise apples by their successful competitive displays at the Paris exposition, where Missouri apples have taken four first premiums. Europeans who have witnessed the display and learned the awards will be looking for Missouri apples after this, as in so doing they will reasonably expect to get the best. Secretary Goodman of the State Horticultural society is entitled to a great deal of credit for the creditable showing Missouri has made in the fruit department of the Paris exposition.

Some farmers in this section of the country, as well as elsewhere, have tried the raising of sorghum cane for hay and are satisfied to quit in disgust. The raising of millet and Hungarian grass is not as popular as it used to be, but we hear no complaint of the cow peas. In fact everyone that has tried them, so far as we know, is loud in their praise. Instead of damaging land it is a fine fertilizer, even better than clover, and furnishes food for cows, horses and sheep second to none, besides they are a sure crop and will grow on any kind of soil.

Rev. Alex. Proctor, for 40 years pastor of the Christian church at Independence, Mo., died the 24th inst., aged 75 years. He was a native of Kentucky, but at the age of 11 years moved with his parents to Randolph county, where he grew to manhood, and then went to school at Bethany college, Virginia, and graduated after taking a four years' course. After his graduation he returned to Missouri and preached in different parts of the state, and was called to the pastorate of the church at Independence 40 years ago, where he has since lived. He was one of the strongest men of his church, and will be greatly missed.

James E. Dempsey lost \$30 last Saturday afternoon in a way that is a little bit of a puzzle to him. He had gone to the Farmers' bank about 5 o'clock to get some checks cashed with which to purchase some time checks from persons who were working on the dump east of the Chariton bridge on the Salisbury road. A portion of the money was placed in one of the divisions of his pocket-book, one end of which was open. When he got up the next morning he missed the \$30—a \$20 and two \$5 bills—but thought it dropped out of his pocket at the bank or in the saloon, but no one had seen it at either place. Jim is inclined to think some one found it and appropriated it to his own use.

Miss Dollie, the lovely 15-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Foster, living five miles northwest of Keytesville, happened to a painful and serious accident last Monday evening. In company with the Misses Mary and Carrie West of Salisbury she was out horseback riding. She and Miss Mary West were riding the same horse, Miss West riding in front. From some cause the horse took fright and ran away, and both of the young ladies were thrown to the ground. Miss West was but slightly hurt, while Miss Dollie was less fortunate. None of her bones were broken, but she was rendered unconscious by injuries she received in the back of her head and neck. Dr. Hughes was called in shortly after the accident, and he hopes she is not seriously injured, and will be herself again in a few days.