

SCOTT COUNTY NEWSBOY.
PUBLISHED BY
E. A. JOHNSON, Publisher.
TERMS.
Per Year, in Advance, \$1.00
Less than a Year, per Month, 10c.
ANNOUNCEMENTS.
We are authorized to announce the following candidates for office in Scott County, subject to the Democratic primary election, to be held Tuesday, August 14, 1894.
For Representative,
ALBERT DEBEIGN.
For Sheriff,
E. A. JOHNSON.
For Collector,
W. H. HEISSERER.
For County Clerk,
SILAS W. WHITE.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
CHAS. S. STONE.
For Assessor,
W. G. GRESHAM.
For Treasurer,
FRANK HEISLER.
For Justice of the Peace,
A. W. FIZEL.
For Justice of the Peace,
ALLEN J. HARRISON.
For Justice of the Peace,
W. D. GODARD.

ARE THEY JEALOUS?
The Record and the Star seem to be somewhat concerned about a proposed illustrated edition of the Newsboy and, as usual, they are prepared to "do the work cheaper." There is little probability that the publication will appear. We have taken little or no interest in the matter. At the suggestion of the largest land-owner in the county, we printed contracts and agreed that if the land-owners of the county wanted the publication we would print it. The real estate men of our county are certainly business men, and the contracts are plain and specific. We fix a price, and, if they think it too much they don't have to give it.

But the Record and the Star can do the work for "one fourth" and "one-third" the price we ask. Strange that these fellows, with sixty dollars worth of second-hand printers' material can do work so much cheaper than a well equipped office! But this can be explained. They are great hands to imagine they can do things, but when it comes to the pinch, they are not in it.

During the last campaign the election tickets had to be printed according to the Australian ballot law. The Newsboy agreed to print them for sixty dollars. Mr. Smith tendered his bid, and agreed to do the work for thirty dollars. His bid was accepted, but when called upon to give bond in double the amount of his bid for the fulfillment of his contract, he declined, but agreed to give bond to do the work for forty-five dollars. The Newsboy withdrew its bid; a bond was written out and presented to Mr. Smith for signature. He again squirmed out of it, saying that for sixty dollars he would do the work. By this time the county clerk began to tire of this sort of monkey business and asked what we would do for. Several days had elapsed since our first bid and it became necessary to work at night in order to get the work out on time. We charged eighty-five dollars, and the county had to pay it. The law required that a facsimile of the ticket be published in both papers. We had agreed to let Mr. Smith print a supplement from our type free of charge, but after he had acted so unbusinesslike and tried to make it appear that we were trying to rob the county, we withdrew from this agreement. When he undertook to put up the supplement he discovered that he had not type enough to even start such a job. He was compelled to come to the Newsboy for his supplement, and we charged him fifteen dollars for his supplement. In the wind-up Smith had made for us forty dollars.

Last January the Board of Trustees of the City of Sikeston wanted their ordinances printed in pamphlet form. The Newsboy put in a bid to do the work for seventy-five cents per page. The Charleston Democrat, New Madrid Record and other legitimate newspapers sent in bids ranging about the same as that of the Newsboy. The Record's bid was forty cents per page and the Star lumped the job for sixty dollars. The Record's bid being so much less than any of the others, the Board very properly held that he could not do the work at all, and the contract was given to the Star—it being the home paper. The Star force rustled and succeeded for nearly three months and succeeded in botching up twenty pages of the work. By this time it began to dawn upon their minds that it was an uphill business to thresh wheat with a corn-sheller, and they took the balance of the work to Cairo to be printed. Now the people of Sikeston have a set of ordinances of which the first twenty pages are printed a dirty black, with large index letters, while the remainder is neatly printed, with small index letters—as it should be. There are seventy-two pages, which, at our rate, would cost fifty-four dollars. As it is, the people of Sikeston paid sixty dollars for a botched job.

And so it is with all of these two-five, army press publishers. They are only in the way of a legitimate newspaper enterprise and seem to be trying to make people be-

lieve that they are being overcharged, when they themselves are only a burden and a drawback to the community in which they try to exist. When it comes to working the candidates, then these fellows are right in the push. Just think of it!—twenty dollars for Congress; ten dollars for circuit judge; seven and one-half dollars for State Senator and the same for Representative! In other words, they want the candidate to buy the outfit in order to have his announcement appear in the paper—and at the same time they will run a double column patent medicine advertisement for some Eastern firm, just to fill up.

The Newsboy charges the same rate for announcing a candidate for Representative as for any other county office, and we challenge either of the army press experts to give any reason why more should be charged. These candidates are our neighbors, and we do not consider it just nor profitable to "hog" them, just because we have the opportunity. In fact, it would please us to see all the candidates refuse to announce in any of the papers. In this way the country would get rid of a lot of bunco journalists (?) who hang on from year to year, just to get to work the candidates during campaign years.

"The best is always the cheapest." If you have work, take it where it can be done promptly and properly. Don't fool away time by looking for a cobbler who has drifted into the printing business. The Newsboy has a printed price list and we do not vary from it. We guarantee our work equal to the best city work, and guarantee our prices to be as low as those of any legitimate printing house, and we don't have a bit of trouble. We have the slickest and smoothest business in the State. Everybody reads the Newsboy, and everybody flocks to this office to get good, clean printing.

THE rule recommended by the caucus of Democratic Representatives as to the counting of quorums and the docking of the pay of members absent without leave granted, will remove a huge stumbling block now in the way of legislation. The absentee business has been worked to death—especially by Eastern members, some of whom are not in the House ten days in a session, but do not fail to draw full pay and perquisites. Such public robbery is regarded as a venal offense in a Congressman, whereas in an employee of a private firm or corporation it would call for dismissal as well as loss of pay. Why men who receive \$5,000 a year for a few hours time per day during a portion of the year should be less strictly held to account than other men, is one of the questions no man can satisfactorily answer. It is an abuse which has crept in and grown up with the country until it has become unbearable. In the good old times when Congress had some common honesty, members lost pay for every day's absence from House or Senate. This new rule revivifying that equitable custom is the best thing we have so far had from the 33rd Congress.

Now that farmers have found that the wholesale growing of wheat does not pay, they are reluctantly turning their attention to other crops. There are fine possibilities ahead of this section in the raising of the heretofore despised and neglected peanut—a product hitherto regarded as only fit for the confectionery counter or the street vendor's barrow. But here comes Germany, which has been making experiments towards cheap food for her enormous army. Our Consul General at Frankfurt reports that chemists declare that the feeding properties of the peanut rank higher than those of rye flour, milk, beef, bacon, butter, rice, potatoes or pease in proportion to their cost. Germany may now adopt them as a food for her cohorts, in which case the demand will be heavy and prices good. Her present limited supply is drawn from Africa, but our Southern States raise more than all the rest of the world, and Scott county can take a hand and hold trump on the "goober" peas if they should take a boom such as is predicted.

WHILE Messrs. Coxey, Frye and Kelly's "Industrial" armies are en route to Washington, what are the wires and children of such of them as have any doing? Starving at home, we presume. But don't worry. Precious few of them have any kin who would care to acknowledge them. The pretended sympathy of the Republican press need blind nobody to the fact that in the most prosperous times it would be no trick at all to call together several thousand bums and tramps to go on a like junket. The genuine working man has too much self respect to be found in any such company.

If the report is true that there is a seven million dollar corruption fund in Washington to defeat the tariff bill, the Democrats who vote against it had best wear "tacky" clothes for a year or two if they wish to ally suspicion.

Two out of the three Supreme Court judges of South Carolina have declared the Tillman liquor law unconstitutional, that cranky piece of legislation has come to grief. Tillman says he will appeal to the people. The people may not judge on the Supreme bench who may declare the law to be according to the Constitution, but the evident impossibility of enforcing the measure without violating the most sacred rights of citizens should make the voters shy of such action. We have probably heard about the last of this particular stripe of lunacy.

IOWA, after a fair trial of Prohibition, has given it up as a failure. In her cities it didn't prohibit worth a cent. The new law is little better—a bastard local option law with a \$800 license attachment. The next step, when the State gets tired of local option, will be a return to the old law that works fairly well—the high license saloon in the hands of men responsible for violations of the laws. Prohibition in all its moods and tenses is a rapidly dying cause.

It is edifying to observe the way in which the St. Louis Republic has swung round on the Kansas City convention question. A few weeks ago it would not hear of any censure of the administration. Since it has taken a sort of census of opinion in the State press it is yielding to the inevitable. Missouri has a way of "speaking" in to meetin' which she will put in practice at this as at all other times.

COL. BRECKENRIDGE has engaged the Opera House at Lexington, Ky., for the 6th of May, when he will open his Congressional campaign. Lexingtonians should save up their overripe-hen fruit for the occasion.

Promise and Redemption.

One of the memorable instants in the life of the Democratic party was that which saw all the inherited hostility to subsidy taxes burst into a noble action when for a piece of cold expediency a truth of law and justice was substituted. The Chicago convention of 1892 declared it to be a fundamental principle that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only. The declaration became the issue of the campaign. By a popular plurality of 400,000, and an electoral vote of 277 to 143, the country agreed that the fundamental principle of tariff taxation was correctly set forth in the Democratic platform. The declaration will never be modified in the party's utterances. It is in the creed to stay forever.

Missouri Democrats will in a few weeks pass upon the progress toward realization.

Are they satisfied with the bill before the Senate? No. It seems a feeble compromise with the encroaching robbery the platform took by the throat with strong hands. If it were proposed as a permanent adjustment between the people and the favorites to whom the people's property has been going without remuneration, the Missouri Democracy would rather drown it like a thing of unmentionable deformity and wait until a tariff for revenue could be passed, if the worst were a century's battle with the forces of monopoly. Patience has not been improved by the pitiless stoppage of employment, the malicious aggravation of distress, resorted to by protected manufacturers last winter in the effort to paralyze reform.

Missouri Democrats are not blind, however, to the two causes of compromise. They understand that statesmanship endeavors to effect great and necessary changes with the least violence. That is one cause, and one expected when the ballots of 1892 were deposited. The other cause—treachery, more discouraging than the most indefatigable Republicanism—was not foreseen; but it has been seen in a form as hideous and menacing as ever took its stand in resisting the right. The obligations under which men are accustomed to set in concert have been violated by professed Democrats. The greed engendered by years of bounty taxes has threatened to bolt party agreements unless its demands were satisfied. Within and without, the champions of reform have encountered dogged, unscrupulous and skillful obstruction.

Even as it now taking its slow course through the Senate the measure is a substantial reduction. Unsparring toil has been bestowed upon it. And at every opportunity Missouri's representatives have striven for a greater freedom of trade. The Democrats of the South and West have succeeded in adopting an income tax to assist in supplying the deficiency created by Republicans to embarrass the march of relief. The bill is not what it should be and it has been unreasonably delayed by Republicans and Republicanizers. The admiration we have is for the devoted labors bestowed by the heroic Democratic statesmen who have stood against clamor, bribes, parliamentary chicanes and the speciousness which would have persuaded them to offer a miserable makeshift to the people. The bill contains the principle of growth. So truly said the patriot who introduced it into the House. For the vitality which insures growth the Democrats of Missouri will commend their own representatives and the incorruptible colleagues who have like them remembered the Chicago platform. Free trade has been talked in both houses as fearlessly as the gospel of liberty was proclaimed in 1876. The fundamental principle of tariff taxation has been taken well along during this year of trial. For that the Democratic majority in Congress has

deserved and will receive the praise of the Missouri Democracy.

Listen to Scott County.

In answer to a circular letter from the St. Louis Republic asking us to state the views prevalent in Scott County on the silver question and the administration, Mr. DeBeign sent the following letter, which was printed in the Republic.

"Your letter of inquiry relative to the views of the people of Scott County on the silver question and the Cleveland administration has been handed to me for answer. As chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Scott County I have taken some interest in ascertaining the sense of the county Democracy on the subject and find that the action of the President on the silver question—his repudiation of silver, his overriding a Democratic measure by vetoing the seigniorage bill—has met with almost unanimous condemnation. Mr. Cleveland's administration is looked upon here as autocratic and conspicuously devoid of the Jeffersonian simplicity, and difference to the wishes of the masses which would characterize a Democratic President. Hence he will not be endorsed by the county Democracy in the convention which meets here on the 16th to send delegates to the Kansas City convention.

The course of our Congressman, Marshall Arnold, will be endorsed, as well as that of the other Democratic Representatives in Congress who stood by the Chicago platform. The party here is furthermore in favor of free trade, and reiterates its position on the money question, in its letters, or they may be excluded from any benefit of such estate, and if said claims are not exhausted within two years from the date of the publication of this notice, they will be forever barred.

JOHN MILLER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

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F. L. DIEBOLD, Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the estate of Josephine Diebold deceased were granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the Probate Court of Scott County, Missouri, March 22, 1894, by Judge in vacation.

ALL persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance, within one year from the date of this notice, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and if said claims are not exhausted within two years from the date of the publication of this notice, they will be forever barred.

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TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

Whereas A. J. Adams and A. J. Adams, by their deed of trust, dated November 18, 1892 and recorded in the records of Scott County, Missouri in book 11 at page 172 of the land records of said county, conveyed to the undersigned trustee, in trust to secure a certain note hereinafter described real estate situated in said county and state to-wit:

Lots one (1) and two (2) in block one (1) of the plat of the town of Diebold.

And whereas default has been made in payment of said note, Now therefore in pursuance of the power conferred upon me by the provisions of said deed of trust contained therein I will on

Monday, May 7, 1894, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House in the town of Benton, in the County of Scott and State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named defendant, and also to the above described property, to satisfy said note and costs hereon.

W. M. HUNTER, Trustee.

SCOTT COUNTY BANK: MORLEY, MO.

Capital -- \$15,000.

Transact a General Banking Business Receive Deposits payable on Demand, allow interest on deposits for six months. Loan money at low rates. Buy good notes, buy and sell exchange, make collections and pay taxes for non-residents.

Now, if you have any Money to Deposit much or little, deposit with us. If you borrow of us, if you do any banking business expect to do any, do it with us. Respectfully

J. H. HUNTER, President. JOHN J. HUNTER, Cashier.

NOTICE.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Wilson versus Beckwith settles conclusively the title of the Wilson lands. All persons are warned not to trespass on or trespass on any of the vacant lands.

Mr. W. W. Wilson will look after these vacant lands and will give any information desired.

H. J. CASTLE, Attorney for Florence A. Wilson.

DR. C. C. HARRIS, MORLEY, MO.

Treatment of Diseases of Females, Venereal Disorders and Diseases of Kidneys, Bladder, Throat, etc.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 12 m. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

TIME CARD OF HOCK'S MISSOURI & ARKANSAS R. R.

GOING WEST. Leave Commerce 10:30 a. m. Arrive Benton, 1:10 a. m. Arrive Morley, 11:35 a. m. Leave Morley 2:00 p. m. Arrive Benton 2:40 p. m. Arrive Morley 3:10 p. m.

GOING EAST. Leave Morley 12:15 p. m. Arrive Benton 12:55 p. m. Arrive Commerce 1:10 p. m. Leave Benton 1:30 p. m. Arrive Commerce 4:00 p. m. J. H. CROWDER, Supt.

The Keystone Watch Case Co. of Philadelphia, the largest watch case manufacturing concern in the world, is now putting upon the Jas. Boss Filled and other cases made by it, a bow (ring) which cannot be twisted or pulled off the watch.

It is a sure protection against the pickpocket and the many accidents that befall watches fitted with the old-style bow, which is simply held in by friction and can be twisted off with the fingers. It is called the

Non-pull-out

and CAN ONLY BE HAD with cases bearing their trade mark—without extra charge.

Don't use your hands or finger nails to open your watch case. Use the key.

Sold only through watch dealers, without extra charge.

—Anderson Bros., at Commerce, have just opened a large stock of new Spring Goods, and are in the market to win. See them and save money.



Don't fail to see Our Complete Assortment of New and Select

Styles in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, CLOTHING, HATS and SHOES.

These Goods are the Best Qualities and Truest Values of improved Manufacture. Price alone doesn't make goods Cheap. It requires a Combination of Low Prices and High Grades to do it.

THAT'S WHY OUR GOODS ARE CHEAP!

Our Low Prices are an Every Day Affair and for Everybody. Our fine Qualities and New Styles are an Exhibition Every Day.

Way not buy the Best and the Lowest in Price at that?

MAKE A BEE LINE FOR OUR BARGAINS.

"FAMOUS" DRY GOODS & CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 1, Main Street, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

A RED-HOT QUESTION FOR COMPETITORS.

A Helping Hand--A Hard-Times Bonanza

Seeing that Money is Close we will make the Prices Cheaper and HELP YOU OUT.

WE ARE GOING TO SELL SPRING GOODS

By the Power of Irresistible Prices. Our Prices Were Not LAID LOW by Dan Trade, but MADE LOW to MAKE TRADE.

Better Goods Were Never Offered,

Nicer Styles Were Never Shown!

Don't fail to see Our Complete Assortment of New and Select

Styles in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, CLOTHING, HATS and SHOES.

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ALL persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance, within one year from the date of this notice, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and if said claims are not exhausted within two years from the date of the publication of this notice, they will be forever barred.

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