THE DEMOCRAT

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The preacher has a right to his vacation, and if the devil doesn't take one during his heated term the more fool he.

A man in Ohio has sued for $29,000 because he was not permitted to deliver a Fourth of July oration which he had been engaged to deliver. If he wins the suit, we may infer that it was worth that much for the people to escape the proposed infliction.

When Europe comes to suffer for bread while millions of bushels of grain are consumed in brewing beer, as the Prohibitionists will probably not fail to make the most of the theme. But if Europe prefers beer to bread, whose business is it but Europe's?

The Charleston *Democrat* says Congressman Arnold, of Benton, keeps a pack of seventeen hounds and nine pups, and there is not a fox in the township where he resides. Those canines are blood hounds and the wily little Congressman of Scott, keeps them to run down Republican voters.

Here's a comforting little parable for the agitated members of the sterner sex who are complaining that the "new" idea of dress reform will give their fair sisters an unfair advantage:

When the she goats from Jove obtain'd
A beard, the indignant males complained
That females by this near approach
Would on their gravity encroach.
"Suffer my ardent friends," says he,
"Their eminence in this degree,
And bear the beard's most graceful length,
As they can never have your strength."

Secretary Tracy intends recommending Congress at its next session to make an appropriation for the construction of some light draught vessels for patrol and police duty, to be used on such occasions as the Bering Sea case and on similar special duties. We need a few light draught vessels for China station at all times, and such a type of vessels is always in demand and can be used at less expenditure than the heavier draughted cruisers.

The day of the professional politician has undoubtedly begun to wane. The people of this country are getting sufficiently posted to think for themselves and do not need to be told how to vote. The time was when the professional politicians could put upon the people any sort of a candidate that they chose, and the voters would blindly elect him. That day is in the dim misty past, as it were. Now, if a candidate is not acceptable to the party at large, he is simply ignored at the polls, and the other fellow gets there.

Previous to 1820 there was no record kept of immigration, but since that time the number of immigrants received from Europe at least has been accurately enumerated. From the present report it appears that fully one-half of the foreign-born residents of the United States have come here since 1870 and fully one-third in the decade from 1880 to 1890 inclusive. Ireland, whose people at least speak the English language, used in the sixties to furnish the bulk of our immigrants, but of late years there has been a decided increase from Germany, Italy and Hungary.

"Back to the country from which they came" is where smuggled Chinamen must go hereafter, and it will be refreshing to have an end of sending the cunning heathen over the river into Canada, only to be obliged to repeat the farce when they sneak back again the next day. If the law does not contemplate their return to their native country, it is useless, so easy is it to evade its provisions at almost any point along our extended border, either to the north or the south. Send the almond-eyed heathen not to Windsor but to Hong Kong, and we may have an end of the trouble.

The Irishman leaves the Green Isle to rid himself of English tyranny, and comes to America that he may enjoy freedom and give vent to his feelings. The mystery is why he ever fraternizes with the Democratic party, which is the sworn and paid ally of England. When will the Irish-American see that in the Republican party lies his weapon to avenge his wrongs? To vote the Democratic ticket means to aid England in her attempt to reduce the wages of laboring men all over the world, and to reduce him to the level of her own poverty-stricken, half-starved and under-paid working men and women.

What shall we say to the experiment an English clergyman has been making? For fourteen years he has been the parish publican. He has had entire control of the liquor business in his own bailiwick. Beer is the only drink supplied. It is vouched for as to best quality, yet the lessons of moderation have been so inculcated that the quantities sold are not large. Most of the profits are devoted to public improvements, such as sinking wells. Drunkenness has practically disappeared from the community. A wholesome change has been effected, yet it is doubtful if he could secure the endorsement of many of the prevalent reformers. In this case, however, it has surely worked for good, and it ought to teach the big school of narrow-minded cranks that insist on the whole hog or none reformation in morals, politics or what not, that half a loaf is better than nothing at all.

A Montreal widow of enormous wealth and high social position has married her coachman. Since Canada has become the Mecca for American boodlers, the blue noses have been catching on to Yankee customs very rapidly.

The latest story of Jerry Simpson, the sockless Alliance Congressman from Kansas, is to this effect: While he was at the Cincinnati convention a month or two ago a delegation of ladies called upon him and one of them said: "These ladies have made a wager that I cannot find out whether you wear socks or not. Now, how can I find out unless you show them to me?" "If there is anything in which I resemble Jim Blaine," said Jerry, "it is in love of reciprocity, so I'll tell you what I'll do. If you will let me see your stockings I will let you see mine."

The United States Immigration Commission are covering Europe very thoroughly in their travels and investigations. This week they will be in St. Petersburg, and make a close study of the Jewish emigration from Russia. Leaving there they will proceed to Warsaw, Galicia, Hungary and Austria, and will return to Berlin. In October the commission will attend the first conference of the European steamship agents, which will be held in Bremen, at which meeting the commissioners will be able to develop a plant to secure the co-operation of the steamship companies in preventing the sailing of undesirable emigrants from Europe.

SACRED HOME LIFE.

The air is full of cheap talk about "a sacred home life," and "pleasant home memories," but in spite of these and other conventional phrases that are in daily use, and serve to cast a poetic glamor about the spot where one is born and reared, the facts are that the woman who cares to keep herself properly acquainted with the details of home duties is, in the estimation of a large majority of her sex, "a household drudge." And the sentiments of that large majority on the subject of domestic labor are voiced, with added emphasis in the reproachful epithet, "household drudgery." But is it not as dignified, as elevating, as ennobling—as well in every way—to make beds, sweep rooms, prepare food and perform other household work as it is to plow and sow fields, buy and sell merchandise, construct railroads, build houses, make new-papers, preach sermons, construe laws or administer pills and powders? And if not, why not? And when a woman's duty lies in the way of the former occupations, why should it be distasteful to her to acquaint herself thoroughly with all the details of housekeeping? Or, why should she consider it a drudgery to devote some of her time to learn the best methods of preparing food, or the most perfect manner of doing those various household labors that add so much to the comfort and happiness of home? Why should the ordinary, every day work of the farmer, artisan, merchant, journalist, doctor, lawyer, banker, or other toiler in any of the various branches of industry, be more pleasant, interesting, or refining to them than ordinary housework is to their wives, mothers or daughters? Is there not as broad a scope for chemical experiments in the kitchen as in the laboratory? Is there not as wide a field for the use of brains in the home department as in any other department of industry? Is there not material for illimitable scientific and literary research within the economy of the household?

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

The so called People's party of Ohio, which met the other day to formulate a platform and nominate a ticket, declared in favor of "government ownership of all means of transportation and communication." This is the old question of government control of railroads and telegraphs. So far as railroads are concerned only a convention of ignorant and ill advised men could advocate such a step. Others would first count the cost. The railroads of the United States cost for their construction nearly $10,000,000,000. The assets of the railroads for 1890, as compiled for Poor's manual, amounted to $10,122,635,900. The proposition that the government shall own the railroads carries with it the proposition that the government shall buy them, for surely not the wildest eyed crank of the third party would advocate confiscation. The purchase of the roads would mean taxation of citizens to pay for the same. The public debt at the highest mark it ever reached, in 1866, after the war, was only $2,773,236,173. It was a debt incurred by absolute necessity—the necessity of saving the Union. But the payment of it has made the nation groan at times. Imagine charging the people with a debt of $9,000,000,000 or more for the purchase of the railroads of the country! Would the "farmers" who are supposed to be running the third party movement be willing to pay their share of the taxation that would be required to buy the railroads? No, indeed.

But the Ohio idea of the cranks of the People's party goes even further, and would give the government control of both land and water transportation, which would include coast and foreign trade vessels, ferryboats, omnibuses, stages, street car lines and elevated roads. It would also include the telegraph and the telephone systems, and every other means by which we interchange communication or transfer persons or property. The cost of purchasing all these lines is sufficient to condemn the proposition from the outset, and confiscation is the only means by which the government can get control of them in accordance with the People's party plan. If that is what the third party movement is aiming at, the sooner its deluded constituents know the purposes of the leaders the sooner it will melt away. When confiscation by the government of great enterprises is advocated it is only a step to individual confiscation.

Mortgagee's Sale.

WHEREAS, Charles Thomas, a single person, of the county of Cape Girardeau, in the State of Missouri, by his certain mortgage deed, with power of sale, dated the fourth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and recorded in book E of Trusts and Mortgages, at pages three hundred and seventy-four and three hundred and seventy-five of the Recorder's office of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, conveyed to the undersigned mortgagee the following described real estate, situate in the county of Cape Girardeau, in the state of Missouri, that is to say: Forty feet fronting on North street in the city of Cape Girardeau, bounded as follows: Commencing one hundred and forty feet west from the northwest corner of Fountain and North streets and running west forty feet to an alley, thence north one hundred and thirty-seven and one half feet, thence east forty feet, thence south one hundred and thirty-seven and one half feet to the place of beginning. Said tract being lot number four, range K in Hubrich's addition, and being now lots three (3) and twenty-two (22), range K, as laid down on plat of said city. It is the same property conveyed by Anna Brown and John H. Brown to said Charles Thomas, which said deed was made to secure the payment of a certain promissory note therein fully described, and whereas, said note has long since become due and payable according to the tenor and effect of said note and remains unpaid.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that the undersigned mortgagee, by virtue and pursuant to the provisions of said mortgage deed, will proceed to sell the property above described, on

Saturday, the Fifth Day of September, A. D. 1891,

At the court house door in the city of Cape Girardeau, county of Cape Girardeau and State of Missouri, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the above described real estate, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, to satisfy said note and interest, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

JOHN H. BROWN,
Mortgagee.

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Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate in Partition.

Ellen Wills, Marcus Brown, Louie Brown and Seymour Brown, by his guardian, John Bonney, Plaintiffs,

Versus

Martha Brown and Alva Brown, Defendants.

BY virtue and authority of a decree for partition, rendered at the October term, 1890, of the Circuit Court, in and for Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, on Saturday, the ninth day of May, 1891, the undersigned, the sixth day of June, of said county, in the above entitled causes, in certified copy of said decree and order was issued from the office of the clerk of said court, dated the second day of July, 1891, and delivered to me, the undersigned Sheriff of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, will, on

Tuesday, the Twenty-Fifth Day of August, A. D. 1891,

At the court house door in the city of Jackson, county of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, during the session of the Cape Girardeau County Circuit Court, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of the above entitled cause, of, in and to the following described real estate, lying, being and situate in the county of Cape Girardeau and State of Missouri, to-wit:

All of the tract of land in lot numbered one (1) as set forth by a plat made by the Commissioners, M. H. Robb, John N. McNeely and N. M. Davis, to make partition among the plaintiffs and defendants in said cause, which plat is filed in the office of the clerk of said court, which lot is described as follows to-wit:

Forty-two and twelve one hundredths (42 12-100) acres in the south half (½) of the southwest quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section six (6), township thirty-two (32), north range thirteen (13) east, and fully described by metes and bounds as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a large sycamore the quarter (¼) section corner between sections six and seven (6 & 7), township thirty-two (32), north range thirteen (13) east, thence north one half (½) degree, east twenty and fifty one hundredths (20 50-100) chains to a stone corner, thence north eighty-nine and one-half (89½) degrees, west twenty and fifty-eight one hundredths (20 58-100) chains to a large sycamore tree which a black oak six inches in diameter bears north eighty (80) degrees, west eight (8) links, and a black oak eight (8) inches in diameter bears south thirty (30) degrees, west twenty and forty-four one hundredths (20 44-100) chains to a corner in a field, thence south eighty-nine and one half (89½) degrees, east twenty and forty one hundredths (20 40-100) chains to the place of beginning.

Also lot four designated on said plat as number four, containing sixty-four and forty-eight one hundredths acres, being forty-two and twenty-seven one hundredths acres, the southeast quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of the north half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼), and also one (1) acre in the south thirty-two (32) acres of the south half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section six (6), and forty and seven-tenths (40 7-10) acres in the south half (½) of the south half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section six (6), township thirty-two (32), north range thirteen (13) east, and fully described by metes and bounds, to-wit: Commence at a stone for the quarter section corner between sections six and seven (6 & 7), township thirty-two (32), north range thirteen (13) east, and run south thirty-two (32) chains to a stone for a corner, from which the stump of the original witness a white oak sixteen (16) inches in diameter bears north fifty-five (55) degrees, west twenty-eight (28) links, and a hickory six (6) inches in diameter bears south seven and one fourth (7¼) degrees, west twenty (20) links, and a white oak eighteen (18) inches in diameter bears south forty-five (45) degrees, east thirty (30) links, from which the stump of the original witness a white oak sixteen (16) inches in diameter bears north fifty-five (55) degrees, west twenty-eight (28) links, and a hickory six (6) inches in diameter bears south seven and one fourth (7¼) degrees, west twenty (20) links, and a white oak eighteen (18) inches in diameter bears south forty-five (45) degrees, east thirty (30) links, thence with said line south one half (½) degree, west twenty and sixty-three (20 63-100) chains to a stone corner from which a post oak fifteen (15) inches in diameter bears north three-fourths degrees, east twenty and sixty-six one hundredths (20 66-100) chains, from which a black oak twelve (12) inches in diameter bears south seventy-nine and one half (79½) degrees, west twenty-seven (27) links, and a red elm twelve (12) inches in diameter bears north seventy-two (72) degrees, east thirty-three (33) links, thence north and parallel with the meanders thereof, north twenty-one (21) degrees, west three and twenty-five one hundredths (3 25-100) chains, north forty-eight and one half (48½) degrees, east four and sixty-seven one hundredths (4 67-100) chains, north sixty-six and one half (66½) degrees, east two and fifty one hundredths (2 50-100) chains, south fifty-one (51) degrees, east three and twenty one-hundredths (3 20-100) chains, north sixty-two (62) degrees, east two and thirty one hundredths (2 30-100) chains, north forty-one (41) degrees, east four and fifty-six one hundredths (4 56-100) chains, north twenty-eight degrees, west three and seventy-six chains, north twenty-three degrees, east two and fifty-one one hundredths chains, south seventy-two degrees, east two and fifty one hundredths chains, north fifty-four degrees, east three and thirty-eight one hundredths chains, north fifty-five degrees, east six and thirty-eight one hundredths chains to the line between sections six and seven (6 & 7), thence south one half (½) degree, east twenty and fifty-one one hundredths chains to the place of beginning.

Also lot four designated on said plat as number four, containing sixty-four and forty-eight one hundredths acres, being forty-two and twenty-seven one hundredths acres, the southeast quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of the north half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section six (6), and forty and seven-tenths (40 7-10) acres in the south half (½) of the south half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section six (6), township thirty-two (32), north range thirteen (13) east, and fully described by metes and bounds, to-wit: Commence at a stone for the quarter section corner between section seven and eight, township thirty-two north, range thirteen east, from which a white oak, seven inches in diameter, bears south forty-seven degrees, east forty-seven links, and a black oak five inches in diameter, bears south thirty-two and one-half degrees, west twenty-one links, and a dogwood three (3) inches in diameter bears north thirty-three (33) degrees, east one link; thence south eighty-nine and three-fourth (89¾) degrees, east ten and sixty-one one hundredths (10 61-100) chains to a corner on the west bank of branch, from which a sycamore ten (10) inches in diameter bears north eighty nine and three-fourths degrees, west twenty-seven (27) links, and a red elm twelve (12) inches in diameter bears north seventy-two (72) degrees, east thirty-three (33) links, thence up and along