

THE BOSTON

SQUARE DEALING

Boot and Shoe Store,

Is now receiving an

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS,

For fall and winter trade. We deal in no Job Lots, but only first-class goods bought direct from manufacturers.

FRENCH KID SHOE & SLIPPER

To the most substantial

SEWED AND PEASED CALF,

And in men's wear, from a

Boy's Shoe to a Heavy Brogan.

ALL GOODS

WARRANTED NOT TO RIP.

Having secured first class workmen, we are prepared to

Manufacture and do Repairing

On short notice and reasonable terms.

Ringo House Block

BLUE FRONT.



D. E. SHEA, REAL ESTATE

LOAN AND General Insurance AGENT.

Office in Opera Block,

Mexico, Missouri. Has for sale a large selection of town and country improved and unimproved property at very low figures and on reasonable terms.

Represents the following old Substantial Companies: Home N. Y. assets \$6,104,651 Continental N. Y. assets 3,040,085 Insurance Co. of N. A. Philadelphia assets 6,601,884 Fireman's Friend Cal. Gold assets 708,622 Fire Association of Phila. assets 3,778,651 N. British & Mercantile of London Gold Capital 10,000,000 Assets in the U. S. 1,767,277 LIFE INSURANCE. North Western Mutual Life Ins. Co. assets \$18,062,825.02 Abstracts and conveyances furnished on reasonable terms. Correspondence solicited. 6-11

C. W. BAKER,

INSURANCE

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Represents the following old and reliable Companies—FIRE AND LIFE: Liverpool, London & Globe, Eng. Etna, of Hartford, Conn. Hartford, of Hartford, Conn. Phoenix, of Hartford, Conn. Franklin, of Philadelphia, Pa. Underwriters, of New York. German-American, of New York. Phoenix, of New York. Niagara, of New York. American Central, of St. Louis. Life Association of America, St. Louis. Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York. The above line of Companies is the most reliable known.

REAL ESTATE,

Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

Town Property for Sale or Rent.

LOANS OF MONEY NEGOTIATED

Or investments made, on the most reasonable terms.

DRS. HUMPHREY & KEETON

Have entered into co-partnership in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, in all their branches. Office rooms northwest corner public square, over Galloway's grocery store. Office hours (as far as possible) from 7 to 9 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m. Dr. Keeton will be found at the office at night, Dr. Humphrey at his residence, Aug. 5, 1878-ly

Physician and Surgeon, Office Jackson street, south east corner of square

DR. J. W. LANIUS, Physician and Surgeon. Office over Mito all Bro's. Drug Store, will be found at his office day and night.

J. W. Reed, DENTIST. Over Bassford's Store, Mexico, Mo.

Thos. Flint, DENTIST. Office over Llewellyn's Drug Store Mexico, Mo. 44-ly.

FORRIST & FRY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW will practice in all Courts of Record. Office over Southern Bank.

T. B. BUCKNER, Attorney and Counselor at Law Office over W. Edward & Coons' Store, Mexico, Mo., will practice in the Justice, Circuit and Supreme Courts of the State. 62-4

KENNAN & McINTIRE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW Office over Southern Bank. 20-11

JOHN SONTAG BAKER

CONFECTIONER,

FRESH BREAD

CANDIES

RESTAURANT,

Musical Instrum'ts

ICE CREAM

TONSorial ARTIST,

Marble Works

Up With the Times

Infant Store to the Largest Monument.

MEXICO

Up With the Times

Infant Store to the Largest Monument.

CORBETT'S GOLDEN STATE WASHING POWDER

FIVE CENTS WORTH

THE CHEAPEST SOAP IN THE WORLD.

CORBETT, BOYNTON & CO.

REAL ESTATE,

Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

Office—North Side Public Square

Poetry.

"THEY SAY."

"They say"—all well suppose they do; But can they prove the story true? Suspicion may arise from naught: But malice, envy, want of thought, Why count yourself among the "they?"

Who whisper what they dare not say? "They say"—but why the tale rehearse, And help to make the matter worse? No good can possibly accrue From telling what may be untrue; And is it not a nobler plan To speak of all the best you can?

"There is a faith due the people as well as the holders of our securities."

In the language of Edmund Burke: "It is to the property of the citizens, and not to the demands of the creditors of the State, that the original faith of society is pledged. The claim of the citizen is prior in time, paramount in title, superior in equity."

"They say"—Oh! pause and look within; See how thy heart inclines to sin, Watch, lest in dark temptation's hour, Thou, too, should sink beneath its power; Pity the frail, weep o'er the fall; But speak of good, or not at all.

LITTLE MISS SNOWFLAKE. Little Miss Snowflake came to town All dressed up in her brand-new gown, And nobby looked as fresh and fair As Little Miss Snowflake, I declare!

Out of a fleecy cloud she stepped, Where all the rest of her family kept As close together as bees can swarm, In readiness for a big snowstorm.

But Little Miss Snowflake couldn't wait, And she wanted to come in greater state, For she thought that her beauty would never be known If she came in a crowd, so she came alone.

All alone from the great blue sky Where cloudy vessels went scudding by, With sails all set, on their way to meet The larger ships of the snowy fleet. She was very tired, but couldn't stop On tall church spire or chimney top; All the way from her bright abode Down to the dust of a country road! There she rested all out of breath, And there she speedily met her death, And nobody could exactly tell The spot where Little Miss Snowflake fell.

JOSEPHINE POLLARD. CONTRACTOR'S CURSE. DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES ENTAILLED UPON THE COUNTRY BY THE RESUMPTION ACT.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE HAVE LOST BY THIS CRIMINAL AND SUICIDAL POLICY.

VICIOUS LEGISLATION FOR WHICH THE LEADERS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ARE ALONE RESPONSIBLE.

From the speech of the Hon. Thos. T. Crittenden, of Missouri, in the House of Representatives, November 16, 1877.

The House having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 805) to repeal the third section of the act entitled "An act for the resumption of specie payments," Mr. Crittenden said:

MR. SPEAKER:—I shall vote for the repeal of the resumption act. It has been full of evil to the West, in fact to the whole country, since its enactment. I voted against the passage of the law in the Forty-third Congress, when and where, under the operation of the previous question, it was forced upon the country against the sentiments of the people, and now I will vote for its repeal in obedience to the will of the people. As Curran, the great Irish orator, once said in the House of Commons, in speaking of the liberties of his loved land, then expiring under British misrule: "I sat by their cradle; I now follow their hearse."

As an unwilling sponsor I stood by the passage of this act, which I then said and believe I would rest as a great weight upon the people of the country, gradually but surely grinding them to the death, inch by inch, moment by moment; and now, almost three years after that time, in the providence and mercy of God, after having seen my predictions verified with the severest accuracy, I am permitted to stand almost in the same position in this hall in which I stood when I voted against its passage, and vote for its repeal and, I hope, follow its hearse.

It is the people of my district who give the vote. It is the people, the hard-working, toiling people, in the center of my State, along the shores of the turbid Missouri, who vote for its repeal, and not only those, but from over the whole country the voice, as one crying in the wilderness, is heard demanding its repeal. Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and California have felt the iron grind into their hearts, and have by recent voice demanded its repeal; and that voice has been echoed back

South. Let us do our duty as men, solemn, thinking men, in voting for THE REPEAL OF THIS LAW, without dread of the consequences. The voice of Wall-street is not the voice of this country; nor is it in the interest of the people. Daily it is said, in this hall and in the New York journals, that the law should be maintained; that we should stand by the honor of the country, the faith of the Government.

There are two sides to this proposition, and in our eagerness to serve the one we should not overlook the other. The welfare of the people—that great mass of sovereign power—should be consulted and protected at the same time that we are defending the honor of the Government.

"There is a faith due the people as well as the holders of our securities."

In the language of Edmund Burke: "It is to the property of the citizens, and not to the demands of the creditors of the State, that the original faith of society is pledged. The claim of the citizen is prior in time, paramount in title, superior in equity."

WHAT HAS BEEN THE EFFECT of this resumption law upon the finances and business of the country? It was passed at a time when the country was in distress, as a measure of relief. It was said by its friends that it would not contract, but under the free coinage and free banking sections it would gradually increase the currency. Has this been so? Let us see. On the 14th of January, 1875, the date of the passage of the resumption act, there were outstanding in legal tender notes, \$382,000,000; in national bank notes, \$349,894,182; total \$731,894,182. On the 3d of November, 1877, there were outstanding in legal tender notes, \$354,490,992; of national bank notes, \$316,775,111; total, \$671,266,103; being a reduction in legal tender notes of \$27,509,108; in national bank notes, \$35,086,339; total, \$62,595,447.

And this is not all the promised blessings of that law. Besides the contractions above mentioned, others have followed in their track. Nine millions of dollars of legal tenders have been held in the Treasury Department for the consumption of the

which that of national bank notes, now in the process of retirement; to which also add \$22,144,000 of fractional currency which has been retired and its place not filled by the subsidiary silver coins of fifty, twenty-five, twenty, ten and five-cent pieces, making in the aggregate, in round numbers, \$107,000,000 of absolute contraction, and, too, at a time money is in great demand.

Since the resumption law went into operation in 1875, this country, North, South, East and West, has been blessed with the most prolific crops, exporting annually over 100,000,000 bushels of wheat alone. Europe has been more or less in a disturbed condition, two of its grand powers actually engaged in armed hostility, one of which being the only formidable competitor that our country has had in wheat in the markets of the world, our exports annually exceeding our imports by \$200,000,000. And yet in the midst of all this we are in

THE MIST OF BANKRUPTCY, sorrow and maddening distress. It is an anomaly that sets at defiance all theories of contractionists, all fine spun ideas of these latter day financial saints. Millions of idle men, women and children, in the presence of the most stupendous crops of cereals, cotton, hay and tobacco that ever loaded and graced any soil under the sun. With the enactment of this resumption law and such crops, "these wise men of the East" said "peace and prosperity would abound. In the language of one of old I say to them: "Ye are all forgers of lies, ye are all physicians of no value."

One day's practical experience is of more accuracy and of more value to us as a people than all the lessons of the financiers and bullionists from Sir Robert Peel down to Sir John Sherman. As a question of results, I am in favor of the repeal of this law. What if our foreign indebtedness, our bonds abroad were thrown back upon our market, our people? It would be better for us as a whole, as a people. Then legislation would be had for our people in the interest of our own people, not those of England, Germany, or Holland. More has been heard from the Republican side of this House for the last ten years in behalf of foreign bondholders than in behalf of our own people, and more has been done by that side to uphold and protect the interests of those foreign bondholders than to uphold and protect the interests of the laboring masses of this country.

OUR FORMER CIRCULATION. In August, 1865, there was a circulation of \$2,200,000,000 in this country, giving life and vitality to every trade and profession, making all rejoice "as a strong man to run a race"; and that too after four years of the bloodiest war that ever entered the annals of history. A world renowned struggle of arms closed, and one of equal magnitude for the restoration of liberty and property con-

the conquered South. Money was as much needed for times of peace as for those of war. Then, if ever, the money was required, was utilized. That excess remaining from the war had to be spread over the South and take the place of a currency which surrendered its value at the fall of Richmond. The waste places of the South had to be rebuilt; almost every character and species of property required rehabilitation in some way, and money—much money—was necessary to its accomplishment.

WHAT McCULLOCH SHOULD HAVE DONE. Mr. McCulloch, then Secretary of the Treasury, should have comprehended the demands of our people at a glance and acted with a proper appreciation of these demands. He did not; at least did no such contraction, rapid and fatal, was commenced in 1865, at the dictation of European capitalists. Anticipating the demands of these capitalists he had an agent (Mr. Lanier) in Europe, who reported that "the feeling in favor of the contraction of the currency was universally expressed as the sole condition on which our credit abroad could be maintained."

Upon this report Mr. McCulloch commenced a more desolating work on the energies and industries of the people than the four years of the war had been. Mr. Erving, of Ohio, in a speech of marked ability, made at Ironton, Ohio, July, 1875, said: "Gold that year after the war averaged about 35 per cent. premium—our currency was the largest we ever had—and the industries of the country in all branches the most prosperous. Ten years have since passed; the policy of contraction has been pursued at the dictation of the money class abroad and at home; gold is now at 16 per cent. premium and rising, and the industries of the country lie prostrate. If the people's interests, instead of the demands of the bondholders, had controlled our money policy, the industries of the country would have been still flourishing and specie payment far nearer reached than now."

The circulation of the country was at once reduced from \$2,200,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000, and the balance, \$1,200,000,000 of Treasury notes, which should have been kept at home, with our own people, as media of exchange and circulation, were drawn, as was said by Mr. Riddle, of Tennessee, from circulation, converted into gold bonds, and sold abroad, and the interest ever since has been paid to those not our people. This contraction has continued from year to year since 1865 up to this date, when the volume of currency in circulation, less reserves and lost notes, does not exceed \$500,000,000.

THE BONDED DEBT of our Government has in the mean time increased from \$1,200,000,000 in 1866 to \$1,800,000,000, two-thirds of which is held abroad, and is annually draining us of immense sums of gold as interest, and will continue to do so as long as the present financial system is pursued. What is the result? In 1863 there were 485 failures in business in the United States, amounting in money to \$6,864,000; in 1876, one year after the resumption act passed, there were 9,082, involving a loss of \$191,117,786; in six months of this year, 1877, there have been 4,749, with a loss of \$99,606,171. These failures teach their own lesson.

GREENBACKS gave our people prosperity. They have upheld the honor of our country and your flag at home and abroad. They fought the four bitter years of war, and brought victory and union. They fed the soldier on the march. They paid him for the charge upon the field—for his suffering and death; paid his widow and orphan children, and have been as sweet to them as "incense from Sheba, and the sweet cane from a far country." They have transacted all the private business between man and man, State and State, amounting to untold millions, since the hour of their birth; and they, in the forefront of civilization, have gone westward with the star of empire with a heroic spirit, opening up new Territories, building millions of sweet homes, constructing railways across continents, and elevating the Stars and Stripes on peaks and in valleys where no ensign of power had ever before greeted the morning sun or floated in the evening breeze. And in less than thirteen years after their birth an order goes forth from the gilded saloons and sumptuous palaces of combined capitalists that this great friend of the people shall be destroyed; that it is too common for their bare hands; that it is a fraud and a lie; that it is lamplblack and dirty linen; that it is a sham and a disgrace, a foul Sycorax, blood-stained and battle-burn, and no longer should be recognized beyond the exigency of its birth.

Ah, sir, there is a feeling of indignation in their hearts against this currency, of which we hear nothing; it is one of selfish greed, cold, insensible, and devilish grasp after gold, unconcerned how much human misery in our great country such a demand makes, how much of sorrow, how many tears of anguish the con-

OF SUCH A CRIME will cause. But, Mr. Speaker, in the broad, significant language of the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Phillips), I here say, as one of the Representatives of the West, and for that generous people, "that you may have your bond and its demands, but one drop of Christian blood, never, never!" Your rapid strides toward resumption, after gold, has caused want and idleness over our whole land, and it is rapidly building up from Maine to California a large dissatisfied element into a party whose voice you may yet hear in these halls and which may yet grapple the pillars on which your temple, your idol, stands and topple them to the ground.

"Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong; that useth his neighbor's service without wages, and giveth him not for his work."

Possibly you should listen to our words now, as we speak to you in the voice of soberness, as others may hereafter assume our places who may then say to you resumptionists: "It is too late! It is too late! The harvest is past! The summer is ended!" The resumptionists say to us:

WHY ARE YOU COMPLAINING? We are now within 3 per cent. of resumption, and that small difference will soon be overcome! In the first place, we complain because you have made a large proportion of our bonded indebtedness, which was originally payable in currency, payable in gold and silver; and afterward, by your demoralizing the silver dollar, you rendered it in gold. And we further complain that the laws under which this indebtedness accrued have been so changed in the interest of the creditor that the Government has been compelled to pay, within the last ten years, on the 5-20 bonds alone, \$1,000,000,000 of interest, which could have been saved had the law creating that character of indebtedness not been changed, and the Government had been left to discharge that whole indebtedness, as it had the right to do under the original law, in five years after its own time.

A dollar saved is said to be a dollar made. Would not the \$1,000,000,000 have reduced our national debt one-half and been a source of great relief to our people? Why is it not done? I ask the Republican side of this House. You will not answer? I will for you. It was because your party was legislating more for the bondholder than for the bond-payer, more for the millionaires than for the millions. Then again, we complain that under the act of 1869 the \$1,852,395,000 of bonds issued by the Government from 1863 to 1868 and sold by it for \$1,211,557,910, an average price of sixty-six and two-thirds cents on the dollar, have been made payable in gold, principal and interest, at their face value, being \$640,837,000 more than was paid for them. The Government sustains this loss. Since these bonds have been issued the bondholders have realized in interest alone, and that, too, in gold, a greater sum than was paid for them.

THE RESPONSIBILITY. The Republican party is alone responsible for this immense loss to the people. It had the President, the Senate and the Lower House of Congress during all this vicious legislation. A loss of \$1,640,837,000! Is it wonderful that the people complain! Is it wonderful that "hard times have followed upon the heels" of such legislation? The leaders of the Republican party did this—not its rank and file; they, like the Democrats, are suffering from its terrible consequences, and should join us or any party that will drive such men from power.

SENSIBLE TO THE LAST. Mr. and Mrs. Tom Mulcahy lived on a farm. They were shrewd and thrifty, and had the reputation of being "close." Finally Mrs. Mulcahy sickened and was about to die. Finding herself nearing the end, she expressed a desire to put things in order before that event occurred, and old Tom prepared to listen.

"Tom," says Mrs. Mulcahy, "there's Mrs. Smith, up at the crossing, she owes me \$1 80 for butter; see ye get it."

"Sensible to the last, my dear; sensible to the last," said Tom. "I'll get it."

"Then there's Mrs. Jones, up at the creek, she owes me \$1 50 for chickens."

"Ah! look at that now for a mind; she forgets nothing."

"And Mrs. Brown, in the village, she owes me \$2 80 for milk."

"D'r'hear that? Sensible to the last! sensible to the last! Go on my dear."

"And—and—"

"And Mrs. Roberts, at the toll-gate, I owe her—"

"Ah! poor dear!" broke in old Tom hastily; "how her mind does wander! Sure we've allowed her to talk too much entirely, so we have!"

Money that bank officers get away

THAT ADVERTISING AGENT. BY ED. E. TEN EYCK.

Milligan's office was invaded the other day by a brisk little man dressed in a suit of non-committal black, which might have been worn with perfect propriety by a clergyman, a professor, or the advance agent of a circus.

"Are you the proprietor of 'Milligan's Macedonian Mixture?'" asked the little man.

Milligan said that he was, and further remarked that said mixture was good for consumption, and paralysis, sure death to catarrh, could wrestle victoriously with toothache, or a broken leg, and had been known to knock the insides out of the blind staggers. In conclusion he alluded to the fact that it was made from—

"Pure herbs—great Indian secret—known only by two living men—basis, molasses and rum," laughed the little man, giving Milligan a friendly poke in the ribs. "Don't attempt to fool me, old man, for I'm there every time. I'm an advertising agent, I am, and I've got some of the most gigantic schemes for advertising your medicine that you ever heard of!"

"Don't want to ever hear of them," grunted Milligan.

"Oh, but you must! Wait till I tell you the first. It is estimated that in the United States there are ten million ladies that wear veils. Now we'll enter into an agreement with all the veil manufacturers, pay 'em royalty, and have stamped on every blessed veil, in white letters, with a fancy bunch of flowers above them, 'Use Milligan's Macedonian Mixture.' How's that? Ain't it immense? The ladies can't help reading it; they'll have to, because it's before their eyes constantly, and they'll buy a box. There's ten million boxes already."

"Are your brothers and sisters also insane?" growled Milligan, wishing he had a patent boucer.

"Lord, no!" briskly responded the little man; "but maybe that notion don't strike you favorably. All right; here's another. This is a soft thing, peaches and cream. You've seen these ornamented card-board notices, haven't you—the kind they stick up in the parlor, and in Sunday school, and around everywhere? We'll get a corner on those—won't take much to do it—and rush them out this way: 'Go bless our home—if we use the Macedonian Mixture.'"

"Man wants but little here below—besides Milligan's Mixture." A long life and a happy one—by patronizing the Macedonian Mixture. "They all do it—take Milligan's bang-up Mixture. There; ain't that red hot? That'll fling the mixture broad over the land, and you'll have eight horses and a nigger to walk on the floor in less than six weeks."

"Durned, cursed, infernal foolishness!" shouted Milligan, looking anxiously for a club, and mentally offering a dollar for a shot-gun.

"Sho! you don't say so?" responded the surprised advertising agent. "Well, I never give up; here's another plan that'll make you a millionaire in lightning express-time. The secret of success is—tombstones."

"Tombstones!"

"Yes, tombstones. We'll get a monopoly of them, give them away, and every bereaved family in the land will be a flocking to you to scoop in a tombstone. We'll put the corpse's age and name on free, and right underneath we'll slip on, in big black letters, alongside the cut of a crying angel:

"This man (or woman) wouldn't have died if he (or she) had used Milligan's Macedonian Mixture, sold by all druggists, price twenty-five cents, warranted to kill or cure." A No. 1, isn't it?"

"No, sir, it ain't," responded Milligan, "it's stuff, idiotic, blasted balderdash! What do you take me for, anyhow, an ad-dile-tant? Get out, I've got other things to do besides listening to the ravings of an escaped lunatic!"

"Lunatic, am I? Very well, now this sounds like a lunatic, doesn't it? We'll catch every fly in America, paint 'em green, and let 'em rip again. Folks will notice it, scientific men will take it up, it will get in the papers: 'How did the flies get green? Will be the conundrum of the age. Then we will come out boldly. 'Mr. Milligan of Milligan's Macedonian Mixture (good for everything) did it. The mixture can be obtained anywhere. Agencies at the North and South Pole.' Gracious how the people will get away with the mixture after that! Why they'll—"

The gib speaker never finished. There was a highly interesting struggle for a moment, and then Milligan observed, as he wiped the sweat from his brow, and listened to a slight man trying to dent the stairs with his head as he rolled down:

"Of all the crazy men I ever saw that man's the craziest!"

"It is a sin to steal a pin," and a man in Philadelphia was arrested for that very offense. The pin had a diamond attached to it.

What the nation most needs is a patent savings bank, and a patent lamp chimney, and a patent