

THE LEDGER.

A Newspaper of the Present Time. Intended for the People now on Earth.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1882.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STATE OFFICERS.

SUPV PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

WE are authorized to announce... as a candidate for re-election to the office of State Superintendent of Public Schools...

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CIRCUIT CLERK.

WE are authorized to announce... as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk...

COUNTY TREASURER.

WE are authorized to announce... as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Treasurer...

COLLECTOR REVENUE.

WE are authorized to announce... as a candidate for re-election to the office of Collector of Revenue...

COUNTY ASSESSOR.

WE are authorized to announce... as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Assessor...

COUNTY CLERK.

WE are authorized to announce... as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk...

RECORDEE OF DEEDS.

WE are authorized to announce... as a candidate for re-election to the office of Recorder of Deeds...

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

WE are authorized to announce... as a candidate for re-election to the office of Prosecuting Attorney...

SHERIFF.

WE are authorized to announce... as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff...

WARDEN.

WE are authorized to announce... as a candidate for re-election to the office of Warden...

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CONTEST FOR COLLECTORSHIP.

Major Lawler Defends Himself and Shows Up Stewart. Special Dispatch to the Ledger. WASHINGTON, May 24.—Major R. L. Lawler, Collector of Revenue for the 4th District of Missouri, and who has the chief office at Mexico, is here, and today filed a brief of charges against David A. Stewart, who was nominated by President Arthur to succeed him. Lawler claims that his office has never been rated less than one-half below No. 1, and most always No. 1; in brief, his office of his character among banks better than his, and that he has often been complimented by the department for care and skill displayed in the management of the office.

Silver Wedding. Twenty-five years ago last night George Kabrich and Miss Sarah A. West were married at Princeton, Mo., by Rev. R. B. Ballou. Last night, surrounded by friends at their palatial residence in this city, the happy couple celebrated their silver wedding. Rev. T. J. Gooch pronouncing a most beautiful and touching ceremony. The supper was magnificent. The presents were numerous, costly and handsome. It is impossible for us to give a list of them this week.

New School Law. We call attention to the following substitute for section 7049 of revised statutes which makes it the duty of district directors and city school boards to cause an enumeration of the names of white and colored youth, noting therein separately between the ages of six and twenty years, resident in districts and cities with a designation of their sexes, and an alphabetical list of resident tax-payers, to be made between the 31st of May and the 15th of June of each year and forwarded to the clerk of the county court and the county school commissioner.

Mail and stage line for Perry leaves Mexico postoffice promptly at 8 a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving at Perry about noon same day. Leaves Perry at 8 a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, arriving at Mexico about noon same day. New passenger hack just put on the line, good teams, accommodating drivers and reasonable charges. Mexico stage office at Miller's livery stable.

On Wednesday, May 24th, 1882, at the residence of Samuel Harrison in Callaway county, by Rev. John F. Cowan, Mr. Earl Cunningham of this county, and Miss Mee, Harrison of Callaway.

On Wednesday, May 24th, 1882, at the residence of the bride's mother in this city, Mr. Benjamin Hall, of Butler county, Illinois, and Miss Laura Lakenan of this place.

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Greenback Meeting.

Mr. H. Martin Williams addressed the greenback party convention in the court house Saturday afternoon and night. At night he gave part of his time to Mr. J. F. Llewellyn to reply. The speeches were directed to the consideration of monopolies, in the afternoon—national banks, railroads, telegraph, land grants, sugar and Standard Oil Company. At night the tariff, and the increasing debt of this and other countries. The banks were declared to be a terrible monopoly, the worst of all—the monster that made all other monopolies possible. They were said to be so well organized that all could act in concert within twenty-four hours; they have a capital of four and sixty millions, and made a profit one year of thirty-three millions; they were said to have discovered the secret of doing business on what they owe; that they are greedy voracious that fatten upon the labor of others; that they expand the curvy and run prices up, enticing people into their net, then contract the currency and swallow up the poor and deserving; that the Republican party favored the banks; that the Democratic party pretended to oppose them, and had not done so; one party was as bad, or worse, than the other, there being no difference between the two parties on any national economic question; and the speaker promised if any one would point out such a difference, he would go back to the Democratic party, give up his present faith and work for the Democratic party would remedy all these evils; the Democratic party was powerless to oppose the banks, and would not do so if they could; that the greenback party had a representative in the penitentiary, and had put him there themselves. The railroads were declared to be another great monopoly; that railroad magnates could in five minutes cut a levy a tax of five cents a bushel on all the grain in the country; by combination they could deprive the poor man of the fruit of his toil, and the farmer of the profits of his farm; that they controlled legislation, and that the party the speaker represented would remedy this evil also. The telegraph monopoly of Jay Gould was referred to in feeling terms, but it was not clear to the writer if Mr. Williams would remedy this. The Standard Oil Company received notice as one of the most grinding monopolies—one that refused to pay its taxes in states other than Ohio; that made such arrangements with railroads as to enable them to crush out all opposition; by such means and others, this oil company paid dividends of one million a month; they have grown so strong it seems impossible to oppose or overthrow them. The sugar monopoly of the Pacific coast was shown to be of such character that they could sell their people sugar two cents cheaper than anybody else. The reckless giving away of public lands by Congress was shown to be a useless waste of public property; that Congress had given away three times as much land as the State of Missouri, and some objections made to the renting of lands, that the speaker would probably not consider just in cooler moments.

At night Mr. Williams said Mr. Llewellyn should have all the time he wished to reply, and proceeded to show the iniquities, chicanery, frauds and unfairness of our protective tariff, stating that these were his individual views and ideas of justice and right he had learned years back in the Democratic camp; that his party, like the other parties, was not in agreement on the subject; that he paid to manufacturers unjustly, over and above what they were entitled to, an advanced price upon everything we eat or wear, from the cradle to the coffin; that the manufacturers refused to pick us from head to heels, inside and outside; that men, women and children all were under daily tribute to the manufacturers.

Mr. Williams then showed the terrible growth of debt, state, municipal, corporate, here and abroad; that it is foolish to say we are prospering when we are continually getting deeper in debt; that no people had a right to leave a debt for their children to pay.

Mr. Llewellyn said he had no objections to the speaker's views upon the tariff, or the Standard Oil Company, except they were not put as strongly as Mr. L. would wish, but as to the banks he would differ entirely. The banks are the best currency we could have. The people had endorsed them as good and useful for twenty years, and those who had voted the banks into existence had been returned to Congress time and again. No bank would continue in business unless the people deposited and did business with them. The currency was accepted by and acceptable to the people; that there was no other system of paper money equally good, as was shown by the approval of the people everywhere; that there was not a bank in the country the depositors could not break if they would, and that the interests of the banks and the people are mutual. National banks are purely a private enterprise, local in their business and interests. They are not "national" in the sense of the word used by the speaker, but are only national because organized under a national law. The old state banks were organized under state laws. Andrew Jackson's memory was to be held in reverence because he vetoed the very scheme Williams was advocating. The United States Bank that Jackson crushed was owned in part by the Government, issuing notes that were so far government property that the wish of the Greenback party was that the government should go on and do a banking business, making a real National Bank; whereas, the banks under dis-

ussion were purely local and individual. Llewellyn showed from government reports that the banks could not be the rapacious monsters that Williams considered them, as they pay an average tax, estimated as to their capital, of 3.66 per cent., a higher rate than any class of property, so that their profits could not be a source of damage to the people, as they make less profit than private banks. The highest average dividend between '70 and '80 was 10.44, and the lowest 7.64, estimated upon their capital, which was neither an excessive or exorbitant profit. The profits, as stated by Mr. Williams, were only 7 per cent. As to the banks doing business on what they owe, that was an old story. Everybody and every bank had been doing that since the beginning of a credit system. Every business man does it, and every farmer that borrows money does business on what he owes. On the contrary no National Bank can organize until the Government owes them a large sum of money, from \$100,000 to millions.

After trying to make it clear that the banks were useless and harmless, Mr. L. said that the banks was a subject of minor importance—of too little moment to organize anybody to oppose them; that the manufacturers benefited by protective tariff could give the whole National Bank system away to the farmers and steal it back in three years. All the capital and profits exceeded but little the annual steal from the farmers by the protective tariff. There was probably not a dollar in the room that had ever lost a dollar or been injured the least by the National Bank; but there was not a man in the room that escaped the picking and stealing of the tariff. No man escaped with less than three dollars a year, and many were caught for hundreds.

The Bessemer Steel Company made a profit of fourteen million one year on a capital of twenty million. The copper mines of Lake Superior commenced in '67 with \$100,000, and had paid in fourteen years dividends to the amount of sixty-four million, besides increasing their capital to twenty million. The Standard Oil Company, with a capital of \$300,000, pays a dividend of a million a month. It would be cheaper for the people to pay 7 per cent. interest upon the capital invested in the iron interests, pay the wages of the workmen in idleness, and after paying all this, they could buy their iron abroad for less than is now paid. Compared to these things, the National Banks, with their taxes of 3.66 per cent. and profits varying from 10.40 to 7 per cent., are a mere nothing—a thing of no importance; a man of straw set up to be knocked down for the amusement of Mr. Williams.

Mr. Llewellyn showed that the interests of farmers, above all others, was on the side of permanent values, regular prices, a stable currency; and that a currency regulated by a legislative body to suit the needs of the country, could not be a stable currency; that no legislative body, of whatever party, was fit to be trusted with the issuing of paper money; that no legislative body had ever done so but that it resulted in disaster. Mr. L. stated that there was in '73, just previous to the panic, a greater quantity of greenbacks and national bills in circulation than at any time before or since, and quoted an article written in March, '78, by Amasa Walker predicting a panic on account of the excessive amount of paper in circulation. The panic came just six months after.

Mr. Williams closed the discussion, denied in-to that the panic resulted from an excessive amount of paper money, took another whack at the banks, made his position stronger against the tariff, and closed by saying he was always glad to meet opposite views and discuss the matter.

Hardin College Alumni. We notice that the Alumni of Hardin College are going to have their annual re-union at the Central Hotel. We think, by all means, this re-union should have been at Hardin College—in the parlors, rooms and halls—where they received their education. A re-union of an Alumni anywhere but at the Alma Mater strikes us as would the play of Hamlet without Hamlet. We can conceive not a single reason for this new departure. We may be accused of attending to what does not concern us, but while on this subject we also express our surprise that the young ladies are not going to invite any one to their re-union except the Alumni themselves and the Faculty. We are informed that even the board of the college will not be expected. If the graduates of the college were so numerous that the parlors could not contain their friends in addition to themselves the matter would be different. But Hardin College is comparatively a young institution with a bright future, and with a host of friends who should not be overlooked in this way without good cause. The young gentlemen of Mexico, who are always so gallant in entertaining their lady friends, feel badly to think that on this occasion they are to be entirely forgotten. Perhaps we have looked at the matter only from one standpoint, but what we have said has been out of a desire to have something connected with Hardin College an unqualified success.

During the past week several political communications have been received at this office in the interest of candidates. As we were unable to find the stuff that "makes the margo" enclosed, we were forced to consign them to the waste basket.

C. Q. Mallory, John Stearns and Co. Wilson are the only farmers on Youngs Creek who were not compelled to buy corn to feed their stock during the past winter.

Dr. S. N. Russell.

The Most Beautiful Woman!

In Andrain County Will be Given a Dress. The Finest-Looking Man!

Will be Given a Hat. (Even if he has not an idea in his head.) The Very Homeliest Woman!

Will be Given a Sack of Flour. (If she can but make bread.) And the Very Ugliest Citizen!

Will be Given a Pair of Boots. BUT SPEAKING OF DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Notions, &c., We've got 'em, at prices to suit the times. Special inducements to cash buyers. WE INVITE YOU TO COME AND SEE US.

S. W. CASE & CO., Laddonia, Missouri.

Missouri Press Association. The Missouri Press Association at its annual meeting on the 17th inst., elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. B. Thompson, of the La Platte News; First Vice-President, Ethan Allen, of the Lexington Press; Second Vice-President, F. M. Ziff, of the St. Louis Democrat; Secretary, Robert M. White, of the Missouri Democrat; Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Turner, of the Carrollton Record; Treasurer, W. L. Thomas, of the St. Louis Democrat. The following medals were awarded: No. 1 gold medal offered by Sailer & Holmes, paper dealers, St. Louis, for the best display of job work; J. West Goodwin, of the Sedalia Record; No. 2, association gold medal, for best set display, to Lexington Intelligencer; No. 3, gold medal, for the best specimen of job printing, Robert M. White, of Mexico, Mo.; No. 4, association medal for job printing, Independence Sentinel; No. 5, best printed newspaper, Richard B. Speed, Warrenton Banner.

The Golden Troop. The Golden Troop, who have always been favorites in Mexico, have delighted crowded houses for the last three nights. They have now disbanded and gone home for the summer. Our people have become endeared to them and we speak the wish of our theater going people when we say "come again." Mr. Golden understands the wants of the people and always presents to them only such pieces as are attractive, chaste, entertaining and instructive, combined with good order and off the stage, makes an evening's entertainment worthy the presence of any one.

A Grand Pic-Nic. Our friend Jonett Tomlinson, of this city, one of the most clever and successful traveling men on the road, has our thanks for an invitation to the picnic to be given under the auspices of the Western Travelers' Association at Carrollton, Mo., June 16. The picnic will last two days. Tents will be erected, and there will be plenty of room for all. Fishing, hunting, speaking, dancing, eating, talking and sleeping will be some of the orders of business. A jolly good time will be enjoyed. We shall endeavor to be present.

Decorated Day. Next Tuesday, May 30th, is decoration day. The planting of a few flowers on the graves of fond ones may not effect the dead, but it will better the hearts of the living. Not only the graves of soldiers, but those of relatives and friends should receive those tokens of love. Let there be a general decoration of those halcyon hands.

Lost, last Thursday, at mouth of Skull Lick, a smooth-haired yellow terrier pup. Liberal reward for his return to Frost's grocery.

The Episcopal Strawberry Festival at Mrs. Llewellyn's last Tuesday night was a success. About \$50 was taken in.

For Sale. There will be offered for sale on Saturday, June 3rd, on the streets of Mexico, a little past noon, 23 head of extra good yearling steers.

Bargains in Plows. We will sell 12-plow for \$9; 14-inch plow for \$11; 16-inch plow for \$14; cultivators from \$16 to \$20; sulky plows \$40.

THE MARKETS. MEXICO MARKET REPORT. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY L. M. PHASE, DEALER IN DRY GOODS. And Staple & Fancy Groceries. A Complete General Stock. Every article sold on the CLOSEST possible margin for CASH.

MEXICO, Mo., May 25, 1882. Bran, per 100 pounds, \$1.00. Butter, per pound, 15c. Coffee, per pound, 15c. Flour, per barrel, \$1.00. Sugar, per pound, 10c. Tea, per pound, 25c. Tobacco, per pound, 10c. Wine, per gallon, 50c. Whisky, per gallon, 75c. Lard, per pound, 15c. Eggs, per dozen, 15c. Chickens, per dozen, 1.00. Geese, per dozen, 1.50. Ducks, per dozen, 1.00. Turkeys, per dozen, 1.50. Corn, per bushel, 50c. Oats, per bushel, 40c. Hay, per ton, 15.00. Straw, per ton, 10.00. Potatoes, per bushel, 1.00. Apples, per bushel, 1.00. Peaches, per bushel, 1.00. Plums, per bushel, 1.00. Cherries, per bushel, 1.00. Nuts, per bushel, 1.00. Dried fruit, per bushel, 1.00. Spices, per pound, 1.00. Beans, per bushel, 1.00. Lentils, per bushel, 1.00. Peas, per bushel, 1.00. Rice, per bushel, 1.00. Macaroni, per bushel, 1.00. Pasta, per bushel, 1.00. Soap, per box, 1.00. Candles, per box, 1.00. Matches, per box, 1.00. Paper, per ream, 1.00. Ink, per bottle, 1.00. Stationery, per box, 1.00. Books, per box, 1.00. Maps, per box, 1.00. Globes, per box, 1.00. Toys, per box, 1.00. Games, per box, 1.00. Puzzles, per box, 1.00. Cards, per box, 1.00. Albums, per box, 1.00. Pictures, per box, 1.00. Frames, per box, 1.00. Mirrors, per box, 1.00. Clocks, per box, 1.00. Watches, per box, 1.00. Jewelry, per box, 1.00. Silverware, per box, 1.00. Glassware, per box, 1.00. China, per box, 1.00. Porcelain, per box, 1.00. Stoneware, per box, 1.00. Earthenware, per box, 1.00. Ironware, per box, 1.00. Tinware, per box, 1.00. Copperware, per box, 1.00. Pewterware, per box, 1.00. Leadware, per box, 1.00. Zincware, per box, 1.00. Brassware, per box, 1.00. Steelware, per box, 1.00. Cast-iron, per box, 1.00. Wrought-iron, per box, 1.00. Nails, per box, 1.00. Screws, per box, 1.00. Bolts, per box, 1.00. Washers, per box, 1.00. Rivets, per box, 1.00. Hooks, per box, 1.00. Rings, per box, 1.00. Pins, per box, 1.00. Needles, per box, 1.00. Knives, per box, 1.00. Forks, per box, 1.00. Spoons, per box, 1.00. Utensils, per box, 1.00. Tools, per box, 1.00. Hardware, per box, 1.00. Miscellaneous, per box, 1.00.

LETTER LIST. MEXICO, Mo., May 25, 1882. J. F. Llewellyn, 100 lbs. of flour, \$1.00. Wm. Bedell, 100 lbs. of flour, \$1.00. Mrs. J. B. Stanhope, 100 lbs. of flour, \$1.00. Judge J. P. Clark, 100 lbs. of flour, \$1.00. J. H. Burt, 100 lbs. of flour, \$1.00. J. E. Carstarp, 100 lbs. of flour, \$1.00. W. H. Woodward, 100 lbs. of flour, \$1.00. Hon. A. H. Buckner, 100 lbs. of flour, \$1.00. Mr. S. M. Owen, 100 lbs. of flour, \$1.00. James B. Owen, 100 lbs. of flour, \$1.00. Mr. J. F. Harrison, 100 lbs. of flour, \$1.00. George S. W. Brown, 100 lbs. of flour, \$1.00. D. H. Owens, 100 lbs. of flour, \$1.00. C. H. Smith, 100 lbs. of flour, \$1.00. On Wednesday, May 24th, 1882, at the residence of the bride's mother in this city, Mr. Benjamin Hall, of Butler county, Illinois, and Miss Laura Lakenan of this place.

Dr. S. N. Russell.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!

S. H. BELL & CO. (At Cassidy & Bell's Old Stand.) Manufacture and have for sale all kinds and styles of CARRIAGES, FINE BUGGIES, PHAETONS, SPRING WAGONS, SULKERS, TRAOK-WAGONS, &c., &c.

PAINTING, TRIMMING, AND ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS PERTAINING TO THE CARRIAGE LINE.

Done on short notice and at low rates. Flow and Machinery work of all kinds expeditiously done. S. H. BELL & CO.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

S. E. Cor. Square, MEXICO, MO. NEW SCENERY. New Backgrounds! GOOD LIGHT. None but First-Class work turned out.

THE GRAMM GALLERY.

RICHARD GRAMM, PROPRIETOR. Laddonia Mill!

MISSOURI CLAY.

THIS renowned breeder of trotters and gentlemen's road horses, formerly the property of Capt. Wm. H. Grinnell, will make the present season at the stables of the undersigned in Mexico, Missouri.

MISSOURI CLAY.

MISSOURI CLAY is a beautiful bay, and stands in hands and 3 inches high. He was bred by Strawn's Cattle & Horse Farm, near Danby, Va. He is a remarkably kind and gentle, and a better bred trotting horse in America. He has a remarkably quick movement. His trot is clear and distinct, never having to be put on, and he is a steady performer of any kind to prevent cutting or to hinder up on a point. He is a steady performer of any kind to prevent cutting or to hinder up on a point.

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