

THE TANEY COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

VOL. III. NO. 5.

FORSYTH, MO., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1897.

\$1.00 a Year in Advance.

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NOTICE.
U. S. Land Office,
Springfield, Mo.,
November 24, 1897.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Andrew Hess against John Whelan for abandoning his homestead entry No. 22440, dated May 24, 1895, upon the e h f n e q r sec. 35 twp. 23 n range 20 and s h f, sec. 9 twp. 23 n range 19 w, in Taney County, Missouri, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at Forsyth Mo. before Wm. H. Johnson, a Notary Public on the 13 day of January, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. Hearing at this office before Register and Receiver.
J. G. Newbill, Register.
M. R. DeGroff, Receiver.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence.
WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov 19, 1897
People who looked with anxiety upon the coming together of Congress, and who entertained fears that the problems which that body must take up would prove difficult of solution, are likely to be happily disappointed. Currency, Cuban question, Hawaii, public revenues, public expenditures—these are the chief subjects which Congress is expected to consider, and there were people in the business world especially who felt that by reason of the lack of a Republican majority in the Senate a solution of these problems would be difficult to reach. While no definite results have, of course, been attained in these important subjects in the brief time which Congress has been in session, there is good reason to believe that the problems may be more easily solved than had been anticipated, and in a way which will not only be satisfactory, but prevent any disturbance to business conditions which had been feared as a possible if not probable result.

Increase in the Revenues.
The Treasury figures are being carefully watched by those who are interested as to the question of whether or not the Dingley law is going to produce sufficient revenue to meet running expenses. Treasury officials who are watching its operations closely believe that its revenues in the next fiscal year will equal and probably exceed the expenditures. Mr. Dingley shows that the revenues collected on the anticipatory importations during the four months prior to the enactment of this law were nearly \$40,000,000, all of which would have been collected under the present law had the importations prior to its enactment been only normal. He predicts that the December receipts, excluding those from the Pacific railroads, will equal the December expenditures and that long before the fiscal year is ended the receipts under the Dingley law will be sufficient to meet all running expenses and produce a surplus in the next fiscal year of at least ten million dollars. There is a general feeling at least that the new law should be permitted to show what it can do under normal conditions and that if at any time it should be found advisable to increase the revenues, which, however, is not probable, it would be accomplished without any general disturbance of the present law or readjustment of its rates.

The President's Cuban Policy Approved.
The sensational suggestions of Ex-Minister Taylor that the people of the United States should rise and demand instant action, irrespective of its prospective effect upon the country and its relations with other parts of the world do not seem to have met with any response on the part of the people. Members of Congress report their constituents well satisfied apparently with the developments thus far and quite willing to trust the administration, which has handled the matter with such success, both in obtaining the release of all American citizens in Cuban prisons and seeing its recommendations to Spain followed by propositions of an offer of autonomy. While the Cuban matter is not forgotten or overlooked by members of Congress, there is a disposition to permit the administration to carry out its plans.

The Currency Problems.
It will be remembered that there were many misgivings about the future of the tariff bill in the Senate because of the fact that the Republican party did not control it, however, saw that the public sentiment was so strongly in favor of the protective tariff that a refusal to permit the passage of a bill with those sentiments which they did not fully agree would be resented by the people. Now there are indications that the same wise policy will be pursued with reference to the currency question. President McKinley's proposition for a retention in the Treasury of the United States notes which are redeemed in gold, and legislation which will bring an increase of national bank circulation by an increase of the sum which they may issue against their deposit of bonds, is proving extremely acceptable and being generally commended, not only by a large majority of the members of Congress, but by the people throughout the country, as is shown by the reports received here by members of both houses of Congress. The fact that this proposition seems to lay the foundation for an easy transformation of the currency system without the shock to the business world

which a sudden change would produce, and without increasing the interest-bearing indebtedness, cause it to be very warmly commended by people of both parties. This is so clearly apparent that there is reason to hope that the members of the Senate who have it in their power to defeat any legislation offered and supported by the Republican party will take the same ground upon this question that they did upon that of the tariff and omit such factional or extreme opposition as to prevent its final passage.

Of course, with so many currency propositions, and so many men who have plans of their own or plans which they have decided to support, the whole matter will necessarily be very thoroughly discussed before action is taken. But the fact that the President's plan grows more popular every day as it is discussed and that it appears to be a simple method of finally taking the Government out of the banking business and permitting the responsibility for maintaining a sufficient currency and the gold reserve to pass from its shoulders to those of the banks of the country may lead a sufficient number of members of the Senate who are not within Republican ranks to support it.

Mr. Bryan and Mexican Finances.
A curious fact which comes to the surface here just now is especially interesting in view of Mr. Bryan's "triumphal" tour in Mexico. It is a comparison which somebody has made of the currency conditions in Mexico compared with those of the United States. It is observed by this statistical deliver that the Mexicans, who are heaping adulations upon the American apostle of the Mexican system of finance, having a currency amounting to 39 cents per capita in gold, against \$9.35 per capita in Mr. Bryan's own country, \$7.70 per capita in silver dollars worth 45 cents each, \$9.78 of silver per capita in the United States in dollars worth 100 cents each, 32 cents per capita in silver basis paper money, against \$5.90 per capita in gold-standard paper money in the United States, making a total of \$8.42 per capita, with \$8.02 of it in 45-cent-on-the-dollar money in Mexico, against \$24.08 per capita in 100-cent-on-the-dollar money in United States since Mr. Bryan's nomination amounts to twice as much as the entire gold, silver, and paper currency of a Mexico.

The November earnings of 104 railroads whose reports have been presented are more than twenty per cent. in excess of their November earnings last year.

The enthusiastic greeting which the Mexicans are giving to Mr. Bryan is doubtless very gratifying to his followers, but some critic may inquire whether the commendations of a people whose grade of intelligence is far below that of the United States, whose per capita of money is one-third that of our own, and whose currency system produces a dollar worth less than one-half of a similar dollar in this country, add anything to Mr. Bryan's standing as a financier.

Our English friends are displaying great activity in their attacks upon our new protective tariff measure. They hail with delight the assertions of their Democratic collaborators in the United States that the new law is not producing sufficient revenue to meet the running expenses of the Government and are doing all in their power to again "line up" that element in the United States which has been driven from its free trade by the utter failure of the Wilson law after a three year's test.

Rigid economy in public expenditures is the watch-word on the Republican side in Congress. This was the recommendation of President McKinley's message, and has been echoed by Chairman Cannon, of the House Appropriation Committee, and Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, and there is reason to believe that the Republican party in the present Congress will make a record of economy of which members in all parts of the country will have reason to be proud.

The people who were assuming a few days ago that the new tariff law would not probably produce sufficient revenue to meet the running expenses of the Government are beginning to change their minds. The present indications are that the December receipts will equal the December expenditures, and the Treasury officials estimate a large increase in receipts early in the coming year. There is every reason to believe that

the new law will produce a considerable surplus in the next fiscal year without any additional tariff legislation.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is being received with marked attention in his tour through the South and there is reason to believe that his visit to that section will result in great advantage to its agricultural interests. There is a marked contrast between the attitude of this Republican Secretary of Agriculture and his Democratic predecessor, who spent most of his time in frowning down the beet-sugar and other laudable industries and devising plans to prevent the distribution of seeds to the farmers of the country.

President McKinley's dignified and forceful utterances on the Cuban question continue to receive the commendations of the country. The splendid progress made by his administration in Cuban matters, not only in the release of all Americans confined in Cuban prisons when he came into office, but also the change in the attitude of the Spanish government toward the people of Cuba since the views of the administration have been expressed on the subject, have apparently shown to the people of the United States the wisdom of a course which combines conservatism with humanity.

Notwithstanding the fact that the farmers of the country have disposed of large quantities of wool at greatly increased prices, the manufacturers are still calling for more and are now finding it necessary to send abroad for additions to their stocks, which are already running low. The great reduction in the number of sheep in the country which resulted from Democratic free trade makes it necessary for the manufacturers to draw a large amount of wool from abroad until the farmers are able to bring their flocks back to the conditions which existed under the protective tariff.

Statesmen at Washington are devoting their attention largely to the question of currency. Every man has his scheme for the improvement of the currency system, and each one feels that he must press his own views on the subject. It seems probable, however, that when these are presented, Congress will fall back upon President McKinley's simple but sensible plan of retaining in the Treasury the United States notes which are redeemed in gold, and permitting the national banks to increase their circulation in a way which will gradually transfer the banking business from the shoulders of the government to those of the banks.

It is a mean thing to say, but somebody at Washington has trotted out the fact that the circulation of money in the United States since the day of Mr. Bryan's nomination has increased more than double the entire amount of the money the Republic of Mexico, which is just now welcoming William J. as the greatest financier of the age. It will be remembered that Mr. Bryan in his speeches at the Chicago convention and during the campaign insisted that the currency of the country could not increase without the adoption of free coinage of silver, yet it has increased in the 17 months since that nomination by a sum double the entire money of the country in which he is now being received with such honors.

The "Patriots of America," whose patriotism seems to run exclusively to socialism, single tax, irredemable paper currency, free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and a few other dangerous doctrines of this sort, are to vote in their "lodges" next month on a series of propositions as possible national issues for the next National political campaign. These fads which have been presented them by the "Com" Harvey and other patriots who head this organization, include all of the propositions mentioned above, and a number of others of like character, and are another evidence of the fact that the men who "worked" the free-silver proposition in 1896 are beginning to feel the need of a new issue in order to hold their followers together.

Southern manufacturers and Southern statesmen are jointly proud of the progress which manufacturing industries have made of late years in that section. A recent instance of this comes up in the announcement that the cotton mills of New England have been compelled

to reduce running expenses in order to meet the prices at which Southern manufacturers are placing cotton on the market. With low wages, long hours, cheap fuel, and absence of much transportation with which the Southern cotton mills are blessed, they are able to make cotton goods of all grades at a very low cost, and it is because of this fact that the New England manufacturers have been compelled to reduce wages in this single industry, although the manufacturers in many other lines are increasing wages as a result of the new tariff law now upon the statute books.

The Hicks 1898 Almanac and Paper.
We are informed that the 1898 Almanac of Prof. Irl Hicks is now ready and judging from its past history, it will not be many weeks in finding its way into the homes and offices all over America. It is much larger and finer than any previous issue. It contains 116 pages, is splendidly printed and illustrated on fine book paper, having the finest portrait ever given of Prof. Hicks. It can no longer be denied that the publications of Prof. Hicks have become a necessity to the family and commercial life of this country. His journal, "Word and Works," aside from its storm, weather and astronomical features, has taken rank with the best literary, scientific and family magazines of the age. Do not believe hearsay and reports. See the Hicks Almanac and paper for yourself. You will then know why they are so popular. They are educators of the millions, and unrivaled safeguards to property and human life. It is matter of simple record that Prof. Hicks has foretold for many years all great storms, floods, droughts and tornadoes, even the recent terrible drouth over all the country. The Almanac alone is 25 cents a copy. The paper is \$1.00 a year with the Almanac as a premium. Send to Word and Works Pub. Co., 2201 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.
The Taney County Republican, and Word and Works with Almanac for 1898 for 1.60.

John T. Dickenson, Public administrator has several good Farms for sale cheap, on easy terms. Call and see him.

For sale. Good farms of 100 acres, 70 acres in cultivation, 30 acres in cultivation. An abundance of all kinds of choice fruit. Good house and barn and other out houses. Good orchard of over 300 bearing trees; splendid well at house & plenty of stock water; 25 acres of good timbered land. This is one of the most desirable farms in Taney County. One mile from school, church and store. For further information address THE REPUBLICAN, Forsyth, Mo.

FOR SALE.—30 acre farm located 4 miles from county seat; 25 acres in high state of cultivation; well fenced; good house and barn and other out houses; good orchard of over 300 bearing trees; splendid well at house & plenty of stock water; 25 acres of good timbered land. This is one of the most desirable farms in Taney County. One mile from school, church and store. For further information address THE REPUBLICAN, Forsyth, Mo.

TWELVE REASONS WHY.

The St. Louis Republic gives a dozen good reasons why newspaper readers should read this paper. Here they are:

1. The Republic is the greatest newspaper published.
2. It has a cable news service over the entire world, which no other St. Louis paper can secure.
3. Special correspondents in all the large cities and capitals of Europe.
4. News Bureau in New York City and Washington D. C.
5. Special correspondents in every city and town in the Western United States.
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The daily and Sunday St. Louis Republic is \$6 a year, \$3 for six months and \$1.50 for three months. The Twice-a-Week Republic is \$1 a year—104 papers, two each week.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Springfield, Mo.,
November 13, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J. W. Hughes, County Clerk, at Forsyth, Missouri, on Monday, December 27, 1897, viz: David Jones, homestead application No. 18,261, for the w h f s e q r sec. 7 and n h f, n e q r sec. 18 twp. 21 n range 21 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. C. Morris, of Cedar Valley, Mo., Louis Phillips, of Cedar Valley, Mo., Leroy Cates, of Cedar Valley, Mo., Hiram Youngblood, of Cedar Valley, Mo.
J. G. Newbill, Register.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Springfield, Mo.,
November 13, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J. W. Hughes, County Clerk, at Forsyth, Missouri, on Monday, January 3, 1898, viz: Nathaniel St. Clair, homestead application No. 19,121, for the w h f, n e q r, s e q r and n w q r sec. 27, twp. 24 n, range 21 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: S. G. Wood, of Forsyth, Mo.; John W. Estep, of Walnut Shade, Mo.; W. P. Weatherman, of Walnut Shade, Mo.; I. D. Hilton, of Walnut Shade, Mo.
J. G. Newbill, Register.

Final settlement of the estate of Caroline Boler deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Caroline Boler deceased, that I Alexander C. Kisee, administrator of said estate, intend to make final settlement thereof at the next term of the Probate Court of Taney County, to be held at Forsyth, on the 14th day of February 1898.

Alexander C. Kisee, Administrator.

First publication Dec 2nd 1897.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Springfield Mo.,
November 13, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office, at Springfield, Missouri, on Monday, December 27, 1897, viz: Joshua Allen, homestead application No. 18,253, for the n h f s w q r, Sec 17, n e q r s e q r and s e q r, n e q r sec. 18, twp. 24 n, range 21 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Milton Brown, of Day, Mo.; J. C. Keithley, of Day, Mo.; C. C. Cleverger, of Reno, Mo.; Isaiah Stewart, of Reno, Mo.
J. G. Newbill, Register.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Springfield, Mo.,
November 15, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before J. C. Johnson, Clerk Circuit Court, at Forsyth, Missouri, on Monday, December 27, 1897, viz: William K. S. Hillhouse, homestead application No. 18,515, for the w h f s e q r and s e q r, s w q r sec. 29 and n e q r n w q r sec 32, twp. 25 n, range 21 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: James Maddux, G. S. Bull, William Hawkins, and John Clinkingbeard, all of Branson, Missouri.
J. G. Newbill, Register.

NOTICE.
U. S. Land Office, Springfield, Mo.
December 1, 1897.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Joseph Schneller against William F. West for abandoning his homestead entry No. 22602, dated August 16, 1895, upon the n h f s w q r, s e q n w q r, sec. 20 and n q n w q r sec. 29, twp. 23 n range 21 w, in Taney County, Missouri, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at United States Land Office, Springfield, Mo. on the 21 day of January, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.
J. G. Newbill, Register.
M. R. DeGroff, Receiver.



TIME TABLE.
Frisco Line.
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R.
Going South. Leave. Arrive.
Springfield 5:35 p. m.
Phelps avenue 5:50 p. m.
Cedar Valley 6:05 p. m.
Sparta 6:20 p. m.
Chadwick 6:35 p. m.
Frisco Line.
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R.
The popular through car route from Chadwick, Mo., to all points in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New and Old Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, California, Washington and Oregon.
The Frisco line is the most direct route to St. Louis and all points East. Elegant Pullman palace sleepers; reclining chair cars (seats free), and coaches on all through trains.
For time tables, maps, rates, and full particulars, address nearest agent of either Frisco Line or Santa Fe route.
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General Passenger Agent Frisco Line, St. Louis, Mo.

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Homesteads.
CONTESTS.

Parties desiring to make homestead claims, cash entries, contests or final proofs will find it to their interest to bring all such business to Wm. H. Johnson, office over Taney County bank, Forsyth, where they can have the advantage of consulting complete and accurate government plats of Taney county, corrected each week from advices directly from the land office. He will correctly make out and file applications and transact all our business promptly, will take evidence of contests and final proofs at office, thereby saving you an expensive trip to Springfield. Will furnish plats of townships or parts of townships, and any information desired relating to vacant lands, upon application.

Forsyth and Chadwick Hack Line.

Leaves Forsyth every day and Sunday at 6 o'clock a. m. Arrives at Chadwick at 11:15 a. m. Leaves Chadwick at 6:30 p. m. Fare one way, \$1.50; round trip, \$2.50. Headquarters at Forsyth, at the hotel Cornett. Headquarters at Chadwick, at the Bowles hotel. All kinds of packages, etc., carried, and expressage collected on delivery. If you desire to be conveyed to any other part of the county, arrangements can be made with us to furnish you with both team and driver. For any further information, address

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Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

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\$3 SHOE
FIT FOR A KING
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with 4375 FINE CALF SKIN
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Over 100 Million People wear the
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