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All Around the State With Pen and Scissors.

Bryan's idea of the Cleveland boom is that it is inflated with "hot air."

Unless steps are taken to prevent it Washington county will again be given its biennial whiskey bath this year.

A protective tariff works all right for American labor, however it may operate for the free trade demagogues who want the offices.

Candidates for county offices are beginning to announce in neighboring counties. Here we usually wait until men can be found who are willing "to go all the gnits."

The St. Louis Republic is sore on Butler but it does not lose sight of the fact that Butler is the fifth wheel of the Democratic party in this state, and without his assistance the party would be left in the ditch.

Excise Commissioner Seibert for the city of St. Louis says he will not enforce the Sunday closing law in that city because it is impossible to close the well-conducted saloons on Sunday. To a man up a tree this looks rather queer. Can a saloon which breaks the statute law be said to be well-conducted?

The Irondale Gazette which has ardently supported Joe Folk until now came out last week with the sudden announcement that it was compelled to drop him, therefore Mr. Folk's political cake may be dough. The Gazette, which is noted for sudden changes of opinion must have heard from "the gang."

Mr. Edward Butler the eminent Democratic leader in St. Louis has lately reassumed his wonted political activity and is being conferred with at every point by the party organization. Mr. Butler is of the opinion that Joseph W. Folk will not secure any large following in the city delegation to the Democratic state convention.

The editor of the Bonne Terre Star still feels the weight of his sin in having accepted a 1000-dollar bond bill while at Jefferson City a year ago. He complains that people are dogging him to death for money, believing that he has that thousand stashed away, and that some even go as far as to threaten blackmail to get him to part with it. Bro. Pego should "fess" up about that bill.

The verdict of guilty as charged in the fraud cases against A. W. Machen, former superintendent of the rural free delivery division, and the Groff brothers for frauds in the Postoffice department will have the tendency to inspire renewed confidence in the ability and willingness of the administration to punish evil doers in office. Although the convicted men are out under an appeal bond there is every reason to believe they will be required to expiate their crime in the penitentiary. Technicalities have little weight with the federal courts.

It should be, and no doubt is, a source of much gratification to Republicans that they have never yet descended to Tammany and Jefferson clubs in their political methods. These institutions are founded on the vicious and unfair in politics and their names only occur in connection with the Democratic party. In all the length and breadth of the land there is no Republican organization so notorious for evil and viciousness as the Tammany organization of New York and the Jefferson Club of St. Louis. Both of the institutions are maintained through their grasp on the public treasuries of the cities where they are located, and thus the citizens by neglecting to do their duty at the polls foster and maintain a political despotism that is rooted in vice.

The Democrats are encouraging themselves to believe that they have more than a fighting chance to win the presidency this year, but up to the present time they have utterly failed to name a single issue upon which they base their belief and

which would be satisfactory to the divided elements of the party. The party is no doubt waiting for something to turn up that will make a satisfactory issue, though the time for such a happening to occur to be of use in the Democratic platform is now necessarily short. The silver issue is admittedly dead, and astute Democrats like Senator Gorman do not believe the people can be enthused on a tariff issue. "Imperialism" does not even arouse a passing interest. A few Democrats are imbued with the notion that Roosevelt has made himself unpopular in his own party, and if nominated by the Republicans will be an easy man to beat, but they do not point out wherein this unpopularity lies or give any reason why Roosevelt if nominated should not receive the entire vote of the party. Everything the Democrats have so far presented as favoring their side is vague and indefinite. Their last effort to make an issue out of the President's conduct in the Panama affair has fizzled out like everything else, and many Democratic papers have held that the President followed the only course to a satisfactory conclusion in the canal negotiations. So far as elections in various parts of the country have gone since 1900 there is nothing beyond the fact that Tammany has been restored to power in the city of New York that would indicate a turning of popular sentiment against the party in power. The scandals in the post office department have been uncovered and corrected by the party in power and there has been no disposition on part of the administration to shield the alleged criminals. If it is through Wall Street's disfavor of President Roosevelt that the Democrats hope to win they should no longer attempt to deceive the people in the character of an anti-trust party. From all but this last point of view Democratic prospects look dark, and when it comes to a question of running for the presidency upon Wall Street's favor the people will have something to say.

take in sail and postpone large plans until the sky clears. Let no young voter forget that the science of government touches the affairs of a self-controlled community at every point. While a young voter may have a father who never scratched or questioned his party ticket, and boasts of it, the system is not to be recommended. There is a right side and a wrong side to each public question and it presents itself. There are candidates of good character and candidates of bad character. A ballot implies a right judgment on politics and candidates. The best party is the one to be trusted. It is the only one that deserves support.

The national election of 1901 will be between the Republicans and the Democrats. No third party of any weight is in sight. Practically, the young voter must choose between the two if his ballot is to count. In all probability, the Republican party will control the country for at least four years more, and it is certain, from the nature of the situation, to attract a majority of first voters. It is in Missouri especially that the young voters can perform, if they will, a work of the greatest importance to the state. They can vote against the corrupt system of government fastened upon the state and perpetuated by machine crookedness. For two years the press of the country has been full of the details which are deeply humiliating to Missouri. Will not the 60,000 young voters place their ballots on the side of honest politics? Will they not be governed by reason and morality, instead of the old bigotries with which demagogues ply them? Their right decision would be of unspeakable benefit to Missouri.—Globe-Democrat.

Young Missourians as Voters.

At the last presidential election 683,000 votes were cast in Missouri. Each year about 15,000 young men reach their majority in this state. At the election next November 60,000 young men in Missouri will cast their first ballot in a presidential year. The number is large enough to determine results, if the votes are honestly counted, as they are in general outside of the state board cities. These 60,000 first voters have, in the nature of things, a large interest in politics, which, properly is the science of good government. They have had better educational advantages than were open to any former generation. There is no reason whatever to suppose that these young men are not as patriotic and courageous as their fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers, who were called upon for supreme tests of devotion in the past. In the future of the country and the state the young men of Missouri can see for themselves that their share will be important. Some will cast their ballot mechanically, impervious to argument, as they have seen their fathers do as far back as they can remember. This course is not the best for the common good. Voters case-hardened in old prejudices, and certain to accept a ticket with a particular label, no matter what it represents, are the chief reliance of dishonest politicians and selfish schemers in public affairs. The young voters will injure the state and their own welfare by entering politics on that un-intelligent, indiscriminating basis. Business and politics are intimately, vitally connected. Business is extremely sensitive to political outlooks. If public revenue falls short, taxation must be increased. If tariffs are to be changed, business men pause until they can safely estimate the altered conditions and margins of profit. If political clouds appear in the sky, business depression may set in, because confidence will be disturbed. Under such circumstances, the most enterprising class

Preserving Fence Posts.

Charring or the application of coal tar is a decided advantage providing that the timber has been properly seasoned before it is applied. This is a very important and essential point. If the timber is not well cured it is very apt to prove a "menace" instead of a "blessing," as the surrounding coat of paint will tend to hold the moisture in and hasten decay instead of preserving the wood. If the timber has been well seasoned it is an excellent practice to dip the lower end of the posts in boiling coal tar and leave them there for several minutes. The railroad and telegraph companies frequently follow this plan and find it to be an advantage. It is also well to coat the posts for a distance of six or eight inches above the surface of the soil. As a rule a post begins to decay at the surface of the

Sarcocite had a destructive fire in the business part of town on Feb. 25th.

The city of Columbia will purchase the waterworks in that city, which are now owned by a corporation.

At Ellsberry the proposition to issue \$12000 bonds for a new school building was defeated on the 23d ult. by nine votes.

Gideon Brandon, sexton at Mount Olivet cemetery at Hannibal has dug the graves for 1388 people in fifteen years.

The route for an electric railway between St. Louis and Kansas City is now being surveyed. The survey is already completed as far as Marshall.

A west-bound freight train on the Iron Mountain R'y was wrecked near Sikeston on Thursday last and Wm. Haek, engineer, and W. J. Hass, fireman, were killed.

Charles Kratz, the celebrated St. Louis boodler, has been granted a change of venue to Butler for trial, his allegation being that public sentiment in St. Louis was prejudiced against him.

J. W. Reynolds, of Jefferson City, assistant supreme court librarian, was separated one day last week from his position, by order of the court, supposedly for the

reason that he belonged to a Folk club and make a Folk speech.

William Anderson, sent from Jackson county to serve two years for assault to kill; Garfield Boyce, who comes from Mississippi county to serve a like term for a similar offense, and Frank Good, also from Mississippi county, under a two year's sentence for grand larceny, escaped from the state penitentiary at Jefferson City on the 25th ult.

A corporation which proposes to construct an electric car line from Jefferson City, south and intersecting the Iron Mountain Railroad, is now actively at work. The Meramec Spring near St. James is to be used to furnish power. It is proposed to commence work at once at that place and at the spring. A large hotel is now complete at the spring.

In Sedalia the Republicans and Democrats get together by mutual consent and put up a common ticket which is supported by both parties. When the terms of Republican officers expire Republicans are nominated to succeed them and Democrats are nominated to succeed Democrats. The council is evenly divided and it is said this plan gives the city a very satisfactory government and each party is satisfied with what it gets out of it.

Nearly 1,000,000 people were added to our population during the year 1903 by immigration. To be exact, the figures show 930,830, the largest in our history; 234,636 came from Austria-Hungary, 233,517 came from Italy, making a total from these two countries alone of 468,153. Russia furnished the next largest number, her contribution to the land of the free and the home of the brave being 147,732. Germany follows with 49,383. And so on down the list to Scotland with her 10,514. These figures furnish some things to think about, especially those relating to Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia. Twenty years ago the former contributed only 29,150, Italy 32,159 and Russia 21,690, while Germany sent to our shores 250,630. Is all this change due to internal causes in the different countries or to the immigration agents?

Professor Holden, authority on seed corn, says one man can pick a bushel of seed corn a day, enough seed for seven acres, and that the work of sorting the seed will make thirty-five dollars' difference in the crop when corn is fifty cents per bushel. If this is true no corn grower can afford to fail to sort his seed corn by hand. Thirty-five dollars is good pay for a day's work. He also says that the best crops in the latitude of central Iowa can be grown from a little over three grains to the hill. How fortunate a man would be who had a stand of three good stalks of corn in every hill in a field of corn.—Ex.

Forty years ago the negroes of the South did not own a square foot of ground or a roof to cover them. Now, on the other hand, there are 130,000 farms owned by negroes, valued at \$350,000,000; 150,000 homes outside of the farm township, valued at \$265,000,000, and personal properties valued at \$165,000,000. So, starting from nothing, here is an accumulation of nearly \$800,000,000. When the work began not 1 per cent of the negro adults of the South could read or write. Today 49 per cent can do so.

The Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the eight-hour law passed by the Legislature three years ago. Harry J. Cantwell, William Magenu and Jasper Edwards, proprietors of the Catherine Lead Company of Southeast Missouri, were convicted of working their employes ten hours in the mines in violation of the State eight-hour law. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court to test the validity of the law, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the defendants being fined and the law held to be constitutional.

SHERIFF'S SALE IN PARTITION. State of Missouri, ss. County of Washington, ss. In the Circuit Court, August term, 1903. Henry A. Godat, Benjamin C. E. A. Godat, William G. Godat and Edward J. A. Godat, plaintiffs, versus Augustus McArthur Godat, Rosa Viola Godat, Dora G. Moore and Charles Moore, her husband, Gladys A. Wood and William Wood, her husband; Eva J. Mershon and Jeff Mershon, her husband; Julia M. Hinch and John C. Hinch, her husband, and Susan J. Simons, defendants.

TUESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF MARCH, 1904, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Potosi, Washington County, Missouri, and during the regular March term of Circuit Court of said county, at public vendue to the highest bidder, the following described real estate situated, lying and being in said County of Washington, State of Missouri, to-wit: Lot one (1), commencing at southwest corner of Jacob Horne survey, No. 1837; thence north 28 degrees west, 20 chains; thence north 62 degrees east, 40 chains; thence south 28 degrees east, 20 chains; thence south 62 degrees west, 40 chains to beginning corner, containing eighty (80) acres, also lot two (2) commencing at southeast corner of United States survey No. 1857; thence north 28 degrees west, along exterior line of said survey, 25 and 68-100 chains; thence south 62 degrees west, 25 and 68-100 chains to exterior line of the old survey No. 1857; thence south 28 degrees east, 5 and 68-100 chains, to corner of Thomas T. Horne's land; thence north 62 degrees east, 40 chains to northeast corner of Thomas T. Horne's land; thence south 27 1/2 degrees east, 20 chains to a post in southeast boundary line of the old survey; thence north 62 degrees east, 18 and 40-100 chains to beginning corner, containing seventy (70) acres, also ninety (90) acres to commence at northeast corner of Catherine Godat's lot, on exterior line of grant No. 1857; thence south 62 degrees west, 40 chains; thence north 28 degrees west, 22 and 50-100 chains; thence north 62 degrees east, 40 chains to east boundary line of old survey, No. 1857; thence south 62 degrees east, 22 and 50-100 chains, along exterior line of old survey No. 1857, to beginning corner, also 39 and 15-100 acres, beginning at northwest corner of Augustus Godat's land (a description of said Augustus Godat's land will be found in a deed executed to him by Thomas T. Horne, which deed is recorded in book "F," at page 116, in the office of the recorder of deeds within and for Washington County aforesaid); thence north 62 degrees east, along his line 17 and 25-100 chains, to southwest corner of E. L. Godat's land; thence north 28 degrees west, along west line of said land, 22 and 70-100 chains; thence south 62 degrees west, 17 and 25-100 chains, to west boundary line of Jacob Horne's survey, No. 1837; thence north 62 degrees east, 22 and 50-100 chains, to beginning corner; also 139 and 75-100 acres, beginning at stone corner on west line of survey No. 1857, at southeast corner of land owned by A. W. Horne; thence north 62 degrees east, 15 chains to corner in road; thence north 8 1/2 degrees east, 15 and 93-100 chains; thence south 27 1/2 degrees east, 43 chains, to line of Eva L. Godat's land; thence south 62 degrees west, 30 chains to stone corner on west side of survey No. 1857; thence north 27 1/2 degrees west, 47 and 67-100 chains, to beginning corner, except one hundred acres conveyed out of the two first above described tracts by Eugene Godat and wife to William G. Godat, by deed dated July 18, 1893, and recorded in book No. 32, at page 477, in the office of recorder of deeds within and for the County of Washington aforesaid, leaving 318 and 90-100 acres of the land above described, all of which is situate, lying and being in United States survey No. 1857, in townships thirty-nine (39) and forty (40), range two (2) east; also the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section seven (7), township forty (40) north, range two (2) east, containing 120 acres, the aggregate of the above described land being 438 and 90-100 acres. From the above description is excepted the graveyards located by Frissell to Gov. of Missouri, book "J," page 664.

Terms of sale, one half cash on day of sale, balance on credit of twelve months to be secured by note or notes bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. JEFF. HIGGINBOTHAM, Sheriff.

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