

THE WEEKLY GRAPHIC

T. E. SUBLETTE, Proprietor

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

Cleveland's message belongs in the "last but not least" list.

The message touched upon almost everything except the reason its author did not vote.

The latest political interpretation of the three R's is, Reason, Revenue and Republicanism.

The next President of the United States will not talk for freedom and delay action for tyranny.

Cleveland's message indicates a double barrel pen, with nothing but paper in the Cuban Charge.

American journals need not discuss Armenian atrocities. The Cuban article is just as genuine and much nearer home.

Gomez might have been more favorably noticed in the President's message, if he had loyally procured a substitute for service in the field.

Cleveland extended the Cuban patriots considerable star-spangled sympathy and hope deferred, but such articles are very airy in a lean knapsack.

Bryan still attracts some attention in certain places. But for that matter the star that has gone out of business in Cygnus is yet interesting to some astronomers.

An Atlanta paper complacently remarks, "The country is safe." This is perhaps the safest way for a Democratic sheet in Georgia to say, Hurrah for McKinley.

People of the United States have about \$50,000,000 invested in Cuba, and Spain is now laying their possessions waste under the India rubber privilege of a "friendly nation."

Mr. Cleveland asks Congress to be economical and Mr. Carlisle asks for \$421,000,000 to run his department another year. Democratic "economy" seems to be an expensive article.

Democratic tariff reformers are puzzling themselves to ascertain how revenue will be raised by the next administration. Republican methods have always been incomprehensible to statesmen with a deficit record.

Populism has never regularly developed in England, though individual cases have foreshadowed that political weakness among the British. Dean Swift once declared he was dying at the top, like a tree.

Mrs. Castle, the beautiful kleptomaniac, recently underwent a surgical operation for her morbid ideas of the rights of property. Hope grows in the world. The surgeons may be able to cope with the free silver hallucination next time.

If it be true, as Bryanite leaders claim, that free silver has come to stay with the party it woefully misled this year, it is evident that Democracy has taken Greeley's advice and gone West to grow up with the sage brush and cayotes.

The President has virtually admitted that the Wilson-Gorman bill is a great measure. Enemies his own party now have a chance to assert that he failed to sign it because of its merits. Since they have begun to explore his career for faults, they would as well make the most of every inconsistency.

The Monroe Doctrine has been discussed a great deal the last year or two, and yet in one respect it is a puzzle to the average American. Nobody but an administration Democrat can understand how it completely covers Venezuela and yet at the same time so utterly fails to reach as far as Cuba.

Democrats who hungered consumingly for gold before the election now refuse it at the banks and prefer paper. It suggests the story of the Dutchman who, hearing another who owed him was in a bad way financially, called on him for the money. When the debtor promptly produced the ready cash, Hans remarked, "You got him I don't want him; you don't got him, I want him right away quick."

The Turkish muddle known as the "concert of Europe" could be more aptly termed the tragedy in Armenia.

Spain is the same "friendly nation" that recognized the Confederacy forty days after the fall of Sumpter.

Cleveland omitted details in order to be brief. It is well the reading public escaped his ideal of amplification.

If the Populists desire a test of party strength in the Congressional race, they should nominate their strongest man.

Had Cleveland been Pecksniff enough to hint in his message a sublime sorrow over election results, portions of his party might have loved him more. But "Grover isn't built that way."

New Mexico and Oklahoma effectually voted down their Statehood for some years by going in favor of free silver. The country already has too many coercing Senators from the Wild and Woolly.

It has been announced that Venezuela is not likely to be satisfied with the work of the boundary commission. Perhaps little better was to be expected. Small nations seem to be incapable of gratitude.

So far the sporting men have not been able to determine which was more brutal in the Sharkey-Fitzsimmons fight, the blows or the steal. A few more contests of the sort will knock the prize ring out. Give the bruisers room.

Every good American citizen is glad of course to note the progress of international arbitration, but it does not follow at all that he would have Uncle Sam disregard Washington's admonition to St. Clair: "Beware of a surprise!"

The President waited quite a long time to tell what he thought about the clap-trap of Bryan and Tillman in the campaign, but when he got ready he gave out his opinion with characteristic earnestness. Any Democrat can easily commit to memory his words on the subject—"Our national structure shows no signs of weakness."

One-fourth of the letters mailed in the United States for foreign countries lack the postage necessary, hence they fail to go, as they must be prepaid in full. The shortage is said to be especially prevalent about Christmas, when the missives have additional significance and value. A little care in such cases would save much conjecture and disappointment.

The despicable methods of Spain crop out in nothing plainer than in the attempt to disparage Gen. Antonio Maceo as a man with mulatto instincts and guerrilla tactics. It is certainly bad taste to endeavor to belittle an officer who has repeatedly outgeneraled the ablest leaders of the enemy. Dead or alive, Maceo will continue the most brilliant figure of the Cuban strife. He learned the science of arms in the ten years' war, and was given the leadership of the cavalry in the present strife because of his distinguished ability. In dash and daring he somewhat resembles Sheridan, and the reference to his origin only proves that mulatto blood may be superior to that of Castile and Aragon on the field of battle. Outside of Spain, humanity will hope Maceo may again contradict the story of his death by wreaking summary vengeance upon the tyrants who have been beaten to the level of traducers.

Something to Know. It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach, gently stimulates the liver and kidney, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or \$1.00 per bottle at B. F. Henry's drug store.

I suffered for thirty years with Rheumatism and had tried everything. Dr. Sawyer's Family Cure cured me. Mrs. C. Young, Menominee, Wis. WARD & FINLEY

Letter From Old Mexico.

TOPOLOBAMPO, SINALOA, MEX. } Dec., 5th, 1896.

EDITOR GRAPHIC:—As I promised to write, I will now jot down a few thoughts pertaining to my trip and to the country round about where I now am, and shall in so doing endeavor to keep in mind brevity.

Larrived at this place in due time; witnessed beautiful prairie and mountain scenery on the way, and arrived here feeling better physically, and hence of necessity mentally, than when I left Kirksville or home. My destination by railroad was Guaymas, a place of about four thousand inhabitants, and located on the main land of the gulf coast of lower California. I remained in this place four days for the time of the leaving of the boat, as I had about two hundred miles to travel by water to where I now am. While in Guaymas I walked all over the place, besides riding from one end to the other in a street car drawn by horses. A cleaner town for its size I have never seen. Not the least offensive smell could I detect either in alley or street, and yet so warm that I sweat in walking about to see the place. Their streets and alleys I noticed were cleaned up daily, and all refuse from the buildings taken away. Yet, one from the States would incline to the opinion, from the style and outside appearance of the buildings, that the people are of a dirty order. Not so. Yet one must not infer from this that none are dirty. I have seen a few in rags and dirt. Rags I suppose through poverty, and dirty apparel through dirty work. Begging is not allowed there except two days in the week. I saw but three begging, two blind and the other an aged person. Their buildings are mostly one story, and built mostly of dried brick, and somewhat resemble brick kilns. Some are cemented over on the outside, and inside, lined off to represent hewn stone, and some have floors of the same material. The walls of a few are wholly of stone and others wholly of brick. A very little glass is seen and that in but a few of their buildings. The openings in the store buildings, except the doors, have over them iron bars. No glass. Tightness against cold is not necessary here. They guard more to keep out the sun or heat than to keep out the cold. Stores and counters are lengthwise or parallel with the streets.

The hotel at which I put up is nearly directly across from a number of school buildings one and two stories high. They have separate buildings for the boys and girls. It was quite a sight to me to see the children at the close of the school march out in single file, the smaller children in the lead, and all dressed in a variety of gay colors, and wearing shoes and stockings and looking nice and clean. I asked why the children wore shoes and stockings when it was so warm. The reply was that custom required this and also to go clean. Their playing and laughing seemed the same as that of children in the States, though I could not understand anything they said in their talking one to another. And while there, in the midst of a people whose language I could not understand, I was somewhat afflicted with that ailment known as the blues. I heard a man laugh, a dog bark, a rooster crow, a turkey gobble, a horse neigh, and a cat mew. These were familiar sounds and gave some relief. I was lucky enough however to sit by a man at the hotel table, a resident American, who could speak the Spanish language, and who was of aid to me there and elsewhere outside. Aboard the boat there was but one person who could speak the English language, an American, the engineer.

Topolobampo can hardly be called a town or village, as there are but three or four rudely built buildings there, except the custom house, which looks well as compared with the others, and is built of hewn stone. There are a few things kept for sale in the warehouse at the landing. This is a site intended for a city. The water in the bay is deep, and the entrance to it such that the harbor is protected on every side by hills or mountains from storms of the gulf. The arable land back of this is quite extensive, and when cultivated, to say nothing of the mineral prospects back in the mountains, would no doubt support a large place at this point. "The State of Sinaloa is said to be literally covered with silver mines." This is from the history of Mexico as found in the American Cyclopaedia. I am a number of miles back from the bay. The soil is excellent, and of great depth. In sinking a well it was found to be sixty five feet deep, and under it sand with salt water, and this sand no doubt is a layer forming the original bottom or bed of the gulf. The soil is of a reddish color, and I believe is mixed with fine volcanic matter. The mountains are seen in nearly every direction in the distance, and appear of a deep blue color. No doubt this vast expanse of land as formed in past ages by washings from the mountains, and in past and later ages the process in filling up no doubt ceased by the formation of rivers. All mountains I believe to have been volcanic or thrown up sometime in the long past by heat.

The variety of products here to quite an extent are the same as in the States, with an addition of other kinds making the variety here greater than there. To itemize upon what is and evidently can be raised here would lengthen out this article too long. I will state, however, that sugar cane needs planting but once in fifteen or twenty years, and cotton but once in four or five, and that sweet potatoes are perpetual. Of corn, beans, Irish potatoes, grapes etc., two crops a year are raised. Stock have green feed the year round, though corn fodder is not wasted. Mexicans and Indians, from their color, I am unable to tell apart. The higher class of Mexicans are in general more intelligent in features and some are lighter in color. The Indians here are not a wild and savage people as some would suppose. They work like other people, and are a means of wealth to those who employ them. Their standard wages is thirty seven and a half cents a day. They care not for more than a bare living, and are satisfied with the cheapest order at that. To give them greater wages stimulate them to idleness, for then they will work but a part of the time. In passing houses of Indians and low class Mexicans I noticed a cross erected in their yards. I inquired the object, and was told that it was to keep out the devil. I did not learn whether it was to keep the devil out of their yards, out of their houses, or out of themselves. These people, though degraded, are no doubt sincere in their belief and mode of worship. They have their religious entertainments (Fiesta's) where they have their sports,—dance, drink, and gamble, and have fire works at night. These entertainments continue sometimes for two or three days. They do not consider these things to be antichristian or wrong. When drunk they are in no way dangerous or quarrelsome. The stores in this country are kept open on Sunday the same as on other days in the week. Indeed it is the merchant's best day for business, as the masses make this a day of recreation and pleasure, and a day in which to make their purchases. This is no country for a common laborer from the States depending upon others than himself for employment, for such would place themselves on a level with the Indians, and would have to work for the same pay. There are now no Peons in this country, the law has lately been abolished, so I am told. Skilled labor or mechanics, obtain good wages here wherever needed. I conversed with an American, direct from a gold mine near by, and employed there, and from him learned that wages in and pertaining to the mines was from seventy five cents to ten dollars a day, according to position, ability and responsibility.

ated by steam power. It produces a stream something like a little river. From the canal mentioned laterals are run. The pump (brought from the States by Americans) I am told is sufficient to water four thousand acres of land. When the water in the river is high it runs into the irrigating canal and then the pump is not needed. There are other pumps of the same kind in the vicinity. The Mexicans here have become satisfied of the utility of these pumps and are already beginning to use them. There is sufficient water for all purposes, and to spare. Depending upon rain is uncertain. Depending upon irrigation is positive. Here, and around where I am, my son and daughter counted up sixty-three American families.

A. J. Streeter, of New Windsor, Ill., once candidate for President of the United States, has purchased seventy-five thousand acres of land here, and the Kansas and Sinaloa Investment Co., seventeen thousand, and one Mr. Johnson, from the States, manager here of a sugar mill, forty-five thousand. Land is not surveyed here as in the States. The lines run in various directions, and hence the number of acres as mentioned is by approximation. It is the object of the owners, I am told, to divide this land up into suitable tracts and sell it off at from two to four dollars an acre. Here will be an opportunity for one even with but little means to bring himself into a position leading to prosperity, wealth and happiness. The country here, as one might infer from the above, I like; and thus far the climate has been delightful. I expect to remain here until the first of April, and then to return home.

If a river ran out from here, "and from thence parted and became into four heads," I should think this the veritable place where was the "Garden of Eden." I have drawn this article out longer than intended, and am reminded of my promise in keeping in mind brevity. To all acquaintances greeting.

WM. HART. WANTED -To rent a good farm. Address Box 294, Kirksville, Mo.

Jones & Taylor, the west side druggists keep a full line of drugs and druggists sundries, paints, oils, stationery and everything usually kept in a first class drug store. They solicit a share of the public's patronage.

The Giescke Boots best in the land; formerly sold by Doneghy, now for sale by RELIABLE SHOE CO. South Side Square.

BEFORE PURCHASING XMAS PRESENTS CALL ON W. H. SMITH DRUGGIST. Bibles, Albums, card cases, baskets, match cases, shaving sets, collar boxes, toilet sets in new and beautiful designs at Fout & McClesney's.

Closing Sale Till January 1st, 1897, of our entire Big Stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Capes, Cloaks, Blankets, Dress Goods, and everything else. Our stock is too large—Goods must be sold—Prices regardless of cost. Now is the time to save money at PICKLER'S FAMOUS.

ADVERTISED LETTERS Letters remaining in the Post office, Dec. 14, '96, will be sent to the dead letter office at the expiration of 14 days. Dr. G. V. Bennett, Mrs. T. N. Buckhead, Lena Dowell, Hon. W. P. Holliday, Mr. McCally, Miss Jennie Phillips, T. J. Pickler, L. L. Sheets, Robert Seyce, Theodore Swigert, Eliza Jane Wright. When calling for these letters please say advertised. D. C. PIERCE, P. M.

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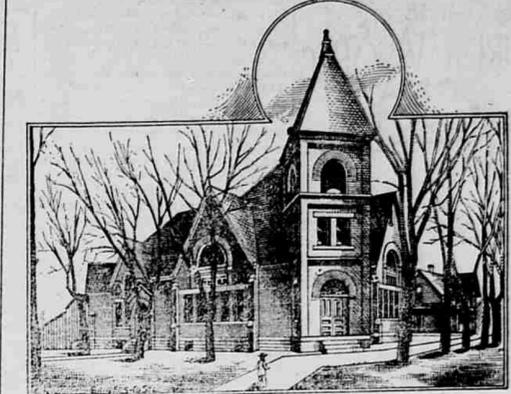
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THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH

The New Baptist Church was dedicated last Sunday at 11 o'clock. The dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. Brown of Kansas City. At the morning service \$1200 were raised and the church was dedicated free from debt. The church cost \$8,600.

GREAT CLOSING SALE

Till January 1st, 1897, of our entire Big Stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Capes, Cloaks, Blankets, Dress Goods, and everything else. Our stock is too large—Goods must be sold—Prices regardless of cost. Now is the time to save money at PICKLER'S FAMOUS.

Wm. Rogers and Rogers Bros. Silver plated knives and forks, Nickel-silver spoons etc. for sale at Helme Bros.

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Vases, games of all kinds, albums, bibles, toilet sets and books for the holiday trade at McKeehan & Reed's.

IF YOU HAVEN'T SEEN

OUR DISPLAY OF PLATED TABLEWARE

You have missed something good and something worth going out of your way to see. Can't you come in and look it over before the choice pieces are all gone? We have some beautiful new patterns that look just like solid silver and will wear for years. We want you to see the beautiful:

- Berry and Fruit Sets, Salad Sets, Orange Sets, Cream Laddles, Gravy Laddles, Oyster Laddles, Soup Laddles, Preserve Spoons, Pearl and Silver handle Fruit Knives, Orange Spoons, Carving Sets, etc. Butter Knives and Sugar Shells, Children's Sets, Berry Forks, Pickle Forks, Cold Meat Forks, Cake Servers, Toast Servers, Tomato Servers, Silver handle Fruit Knives.

Select your Presents and have them laid aside until you want them. Open evenings until 9 o'clock

Thomas Jewelry House.

I was not able to wait upon myself for four years, and I want to thank God and Dr. Sawyer for his wonderful Pastilles and advice until suffering ladies to use them. Mrs. P. Dorr, Clayton, N. Y. WARD & FINLEY.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR WOMEN to travel for responsible established house in Missouri. Salary \$750 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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