

Cape Girardeau Democrat.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., Publishers.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1894.

Vol. XIX--No. 24

FOR BUSINESS.

Let Us be Represented

At the Meeting of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, Which Meets in St. Louis November 26th.

Mr. J. A. Matteson, President of the Board of Trade of this city has received the following letter from the chairman of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress:

ST. LOUIS, MO, November 3d, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—In behalf of the Executive Committee of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, I desire to call your careful attention to the accompanying notice of its next meeting, which will be held in this city on the 26th inst.

It is earnestly requested that every State, county, city and business organization, within the territory included in this notice, will appoint the full number of delegates to which it is entitled, and that as many as possible of those thus appointed will attend.

I trust that the objects of the Congress sufficiently commend themselves to your judgment, to lead you to comply with this request within your jurisdiction. The time seems opportune, and the condition of business seems to warrant a gathering of those representing its various interests for consultation, and for discussion of those questions affecting the welfare and development of this section of the country, and for effort to increase reciprocal trade among its people. By well considered and judicious action such a body can, without doubt, exercise a powerful influence toward securing such legislation as these interests demand.

It is expected that at this session some plan of permanent organization will be effected, by which the work of the Congress will be so carried on, after the adjournment of each session, as to secure the objects at which it aims, and without which it is useless to expect the best practical results.

No effort will be spared on the part of this committee to secure a large attendance and to make this meeting the most successful which has been held. In this effort they confidently solicit your hearty co-operation in every way which your interest may prompt and your judgment dictate; and they will especially appreciate your endeavor to secure the influence of your local press in creating favorable public sentiment which will greatly assist them in their efforts.

A special invitation has been extended to each United States Senator and Representative from the territory embraced in the call, several of whom have expressed their intention to be present.

A rate of one fare for the round trip has already been arranged from all points in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and the Indian Territory and arrangements are now progressing for the lowest possible rates from other points. The leading hotels have made special rates, and the people of St. Louis will extend a most hearty and hospitable welcome to all who attend.

In order that each delegate may be duly advised of these arrangements, it is necessary that the names and post office addresses of delegates should be sent in without delay.

Hoping for your early and favorable reply, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
H. R. WHITMAN,
Chairman.

Knowledge is Awakened.

There never has been a time in the history of this country that the great majority of the votes did not believe in a Protective Tariff. They have sometimes been opposed to certain measures embodied in a Protective Tariff bill; they have more often been deceived as to the nature and provisions of a bill by its enemies. The latter was the case in 1892. There never was a measure passed by Congress the provisions of which were so distorted and so misrepresented as the McKinley bill. But "Truth is mighty and must prevail." And however the McKinley bill was misunderstood at the beginning, however strongly it was condemned in 1892, it is evident now, from the crowds that have greeted Governor McKinley everywhere, that the beneficent provisions of the bill which bears his name have at last been recognized. Such a recognition was inevitable. The unprecedented prosperity which followed the passage of the McKinley bill, the unprecedented disaster which has followed the elevation of its enemies to power, are evidence so plain that the dullest can see their meaning. That knowledge was awakened, we found, last week.

Missouri's Slump.

Missouri Democrats will find no difficulty in discovering particular reasons for the appalling slump in the Democratic vote of the State which has turned Missouri over to the Republicans and given them from eight to ten Congressmen.

For years past the party organization has been drifting towards the downfall which occurred on election day. The revival of strength in the popular uprising of two years ago against McKinleyism in support of a radical tariff reform platform was merely a temporary stipulation and it fell a victim again to the dry rot which has sapped its vitality. The resentment of the Democratic voters of the State against the Cleveland administration and the Trust combine of the Senate was the decisive culmination of a long series of evils.

The party has been controlled by a clique of men who used it without scruple to serve personal ambitions and private interests. The railroads and other privileged corporations have ridden it to death. The splendid fidelity of the voters has been abused to serve the purposes of unchecked greed of office and gain. The organization has been packed with corruption agents, the conventions have been dominated by them, the party primaries run by them, the Legislature filled with their subservient tools and controlled by a dictatorial lobby. They have not withheld their contaminating hands from the ermine of the courts.

Is it any cause for wonder that the voters became discouraged, and when they found themselves betrayed by the national leaders, as they had often been by the State leaders, they refused to go to the polls and longer support treachery?

The Post-Dispatch finds ground of satisfaction and hope in the long-delayed popular protest, the need of which we have often pointed out. If it rids the party of the domination of the Salmons, Carrolls, Phelps, Burks, Clarys and Butlers the end will justify the heavy cost.—Post-Dispatch.

What It Means.

The meaning of the late election is so plain that no person of ordinary intelligence can fail to understand it. There are no local and superficial reasons to account for a result that extends over the whole country with uniform effect. It clearly represents a general feeling, a sentiment due to conditions and tendencies existing in all the States. That is to say, the same causes that operated to defeat Hill in New York operated to defeat Wilson in West Virginia, and to give advantages to the Republicans everywhere. The people of all sections went to the polls with common impulses and purposes; and the verdict that they rendered is to be interpreted as a repudiation of the Democratic party because of its demonstrated unfitness for the work of conducting the affairs of the Government. When they voted two years ago to restore that party to power, they supposed that it would honestly strive to deserve their confidence, and that it was capable of dealing with important questions in an intelligent and businesslike manner. In this expectation they were cruelly and shamefully disappointed. They have learned by experience that they made a monstrous mistake in exchanging Republican for Democratic rule. This fact has been brought home to them by a serious and widespread succession of misfortunes; and it is impossible to make them believe that such a condition of things would have ensued if the election of 1892 had resulted differently.

There is no escape from the conclusion that the Democratic party stands condemned by a large majority of the voters as a fraud and a failure. Its attempt to carry on the Government has gone to show that it is inherently and hopelessly incompetent. The absence of constructive ability is apparent in all of its proceedings. It has been so long pursuing a policy of negation, obstruction and demoralization that it has forfeited what power it may once have possessed to perform affirmative and profitable service. This is why the people have risen up in their impatience and indignation, and repudiated it in such a tremendous and conclusive fashion. They have discovered that a party which has spent over thirty years in trying to tear things down is not equal to the task of suddenly reversing its habits and practices, and becoming a force of practical usefulness. The party thus ascertained to be unworthy of respect and support, and declared against accordingly, is not likely to regain the favor that it has lost. Its defeat this year means that it will be defeated again two years hence, and thenceforth kept out of power for an indefinite period. There is no such thing as a second trial in a case of this kind. The people have spoken not simply for the present occasion, but with reference to the future, also, and nobody now living can reasonably expect ever to see another national Democratic victory.—Globe-Democrat.

HARRISON ON ELECTION.

Party of Perfidy and Dishonor Righteously Rebuked.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 7.—Ex-President Harrison said regarding the election: "It is the most extraordinary political revolution the country has ever witnessed. Wherever there was a free ballot the vote of confidence given in 1892 to the Democratic party, if one was given, has been recalled and a vote of utter and final repudiation substituted. The impotence of the Democratic party was revealed the moment power was given to it to deal with national affairs. The insincerity of its platform-makers was exposed when 'be it enacted' took the place of 'be it resolved.' For thirty years party expediency has been substituted by the leaders for party principles, and expediency had as many faces as there were congressional districts. Every eccentric cross-current of popular prejudice was followed as if it were a gulf stream. No passion was too wild or violent for a Democrat to mount. Classes were created and inflamed to outbreak and disorder. In one State debauched currency and in another a Socialism that was near to anarchy were given a bed. Property, especially mills and factories, was invested and assaulted in one section, and in another trusts were secretly coddled. The old doctrine that favors the levying of customs duties to the limit of an adequate revenue was abandoned. A deficiency, to be made good by bond issues, or by internal taxes, was preferred to the 'incidental protection' that adequate customs duty would give. The silver question was dealt with in the most irresponsible manner.

"Mr. Cleveland described the situation perfectly when he said in his letter to Mr. Wilson. 'They (the Democrats) are downcast under the assertion that their party fails in ability to manage the Government. A vast majority of our people believe in a protective tariff, never so much and never so strongly as now. They differ as to rates and schedules, but not as to the principle. They believe in reciprocity as the first method of getting foreign markets. They believe in a progressive and American foreign policy. The workmen voted by their prejudices in 1892; this year they voted their patriotism and their love of home. The enormous falling off in the Democratic vote everywhere is not less specific in its meaning than the majorities. The great victory secured by the party of reform in New York City should be mentioned in the Thanksgiving Day proclamation. Perhaps it would have been if it had come earlier. It gives the assurance that there is a recuperative power in robber-ridden communities under a popular form of government. 'About Indiana, well, language fails me. I am proud of her.'"

The Baby of the House.

Congressman-elect Mosley will be the baby of Congress when he takes his seat. Norman A. Mosley was born on a farm in 1866 in Johnson county, Ill. At the age of 20 he came to Missouri and located in Stoddard county, where he taught school successfully for four years, winning an army of friends by his agreeable address and sterling qualities of head and heart. During the vacations of this period he read law with assiduity. In 1890 he was admitted to the bar and he opened a law office in Dexter, where by sheer honesty, hard work and close application to his profession he has built up a remunerative practice, so that to-day he is justly regarded as one of the brightest and brainiest young attorneys of Southern Missouri.

Reed Rejoices.

PORTLAND, ME., November 7.—Ex-Speaker Thos. B. Reed says of the election: "It is a little difficult, with wires down and very scanty returns, to speak definitely of the result, but enough seems certain to assure the country the peace it so much requires. The rest of the country seems to have been moved by the same causes that moved the Eastern States. Democrats everywhere, either by silence, or by action, seem to have helped to partially save the Union from the follies of inexperienced and injudicious men. I say partially, for we shall be fortunate, indeed, if business does not carry the scars of the last eighteen months a very considerable time. If the overturn proves as complete as now indicated, the country is much to be congratulated, and especially we Republicans should make a judicious use of our victory."

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

CLEVELAND TO BLAME

Henry Watterson Holds the President Responsible.

He Forced the Wretched Wilson Bill on the Party With all Its Labyrinth of Trouble.

Editor Henry Watterson, the leader of the tariff reformers of the Southern Democracy, holds Cleveland responsible for the defeat of the Democratic party in the elections. "Grover Cleveland," he says, "was never a consistent tariff reformer. When he became President of the United States it took him three years to find a policy, and then he ran away from it as soon as he was caught. In 1887, when he wrote that famous message, he got so scared about it that ten days later he published an interview in the New York 'Herald' taking the backbone out of the whole thing. Then he sent Gorman and Scott to the St. Louis Convention, in 1888, with a cut-and-dried platform that made the most miserable and cowardly straddle on the tariff question ever invented.

"Look how Cleveland acted in 1892. Wilson and Vilas went to Chicago as the personal representatives of this man, who pretended to be the pioneer—the John the Baptist—of tariff reform, and what did they try to do? They tried to ram a protectionist essay down the throats of self-respecting Democrats. They stole a plank out of the Republican platform and wanted a Democratic Convention to endorse it. Finally, when he was elected President despite his apostasy to the principles of his party, Cleveland deliberately sat on the wings of every honest and able advocate of low tariff and forced the Wretched Wilson bill on the party, with all its labyrinth of trouble.

"To this action of a Democratic President may be chiefly ascribed the demoralized condition of the Democratic party. No letter from Grover Cleveland would have helped Hill in New York. It was too late. The ruin had already been accomplished. It was hard for Democrats to witness their Administration setting the pace of apathy in the campaign and refusing to endorse the nominee, but that very result was invited when they went to the most faction-cursed State in the Union for a candidate. When in the National Convention two years ago I predicted that the Democratic party was marching from a slaughter house to an open grave. It seems that I was just a couple of years too soon. The last presidential victory for the Democratic party was a mere accident of the times. Cleveland ought never to have been nominated. We voted our candidate into the White House, but we voted our party into an irreconcilable lawsuit between implacable foes."

"Now, who shall the Democrats nominate in 1896?" I asked Mr. Watterson.

"Oh, my lord, man," said he, "don't talk about that. What I am afraid of is the possible fact that it may make very little difference. A strong effort will be made in the next Democratic National Convention to send the tariff issue to the rear and raise the strange banner of free silver. This may split the party in a thousands pieces or destroy it altogether."

"Could the Democrats win upon the issue of free silver?"

"Never. It would be a fatal step for the party to take. Yet we must be prepared to see the attempt made to commit Democracy to that financial heresy."

The Mistakes of Voters.

All voters are presumed to be intelligent, but the kind of intelligence that counts in an Australian ballot election nowadays is not merely the result of education. It is an amusing but a significant fact that a very large percentage of the ballots incorrectly marked and therefore thrown out by the judges of election are made out by men of prominence—men who would ridicule the idea of such mistakes, but who nevertheless proceed to make them. Of course, ignorance is a great drawback to legal voting. These are no excuse for these errors in voting. If a man does not know how to make out his ticket the judges of election will show him and think nothing of it. It is no disgrace on the part of the voter to ask how to scratch his ticket to make it a legal ballot, but it is a disgrace for the intelligent, educated voter to lose his vote when the ticket of the man who can neither read nor write goes into the ballot box a legal ballot.

A HIGH LICENSE BILL.

The Temperance People Will Renew the Fight at the Opening of the Legislature.

One of the first bills to be introduced when the new Legislature meets will be a stringent high license and saloon regulation measure. The citizens of St. Louis who proposed such a measure six years ago, and saw it defeated at last for lack of only one vote, have never given up the fight, and are ready now to ask the General Assembly for a law fixing the minimum license at \$1,000 a year, for county and State purposes, and as much more for city purposes as local authorities may see fit to impose. The dramshop code now provides for a minimum license of \$600, of which \$100 goes to the State and \$500 to the county, but the towns and cities assess an additional license, the amount being fixed by the local Council or Town Board. In several cities the annual license collected, for all purposes, is \$3000; thirty-two saloons pay more than \$3000, while nearly 200 pay from \$1200 to \$2500 a year. St. Louis saloons only pay the \$600 license and the Excise Commissioner's fees, which, together with the ad valorem tax, amounts to about \$20 a year, to which may be also added the internal revenue license, which is \$25. The city gets \$500 from each saloon and the State \$100.

The bill which will be presented by the high license people will provide for a better petition for dramshop license, and will seek to cut out every man known as a pugilist or the associate of lewd and disreputable persons; every dive keeper, and every man who has a criminal record. It will provide for three Excise Commissioners for St. Louis and Kansas City, with a salary instead of fees, and the thorough police inspection of dramshops. It also stipulates that no dramshop shall be run in connection with a grocery or other business, and that no dramshop keeper shall be eligible to any public office while holding a saloon license. The main object of the proposed measure is to weed out low-class saloons, eliminate the saloon from politics, and put all dramshops under the strictest local control.

The committee having the matter in charge will make a canvass of the State, and will place before the Legislature the most complete and particular information which can be obtained about the dramshop business. The contests made heretofore have paved the way for the present movement, and will enable the friends of the measure to make a more effective fight. Many of the more prominent members and Senators are put down as strong temperance men, and the leaders of the fight will be selected from among the best men of both parties.—Globe-Democrat.

The Landslide.

The appended table shows the Republican and opposition pluralities in the States named in 1892 and the Republican pluralities in the same States in 1894, according to latest estimates. None of the States mentioned are in the Southern section:

States.	1892.	1894.
Colorado	14,361	32,000
Connecticut	5,367	15,000
Idaho	1,921	5,000
Illinois	25,303	100,000
Indiana	6,422	50,000
Iowa	22,965	70,000
Kansas	5,870	30,000
Massachusetts	25,697	65,000
Maine	14,887	40,000
Michigan	24,417	100,000
Minnesota	22,157	50,000
Montana	1,570	6,000
Nebraska	4,357	8,000
New Hampshire	5,547	12,324
New Jersey	14,974	50,000
New York	45,518	135,000
North Dakota	181	5,000
Ohio	1,072	140,000
Oregon	9,107	16,000
Pennsylvania	33,747	225,000
Rhode Island	2,637	7,000
South Dakota	8,344	12,000
Vermont	21,667	30,000
Washington	6,625	10,000
Wisconsin	6,770	60,000
Wyoming	732	3,500
Total.	240,197	128,559

The Republican gain in these States since 1892 is 1,181,755. No words can add to the emphasis of these figures. They do not lie. Now, let us look at the South. The table below is arranged like that of the States already given:

States.	1892.	1894.
Delaware	504	1,200
Maryland	19,494	5,000
West Virginia	4,174	9,000
North Carolina	35,695	11,000
Tennessee	36,504	5,000
Missouri	4,480	5,000

In the table no account is taken of the Republican gains in the Southern States which at the election gave Democratic pluralities, nor even of the Democratic reaction in Texas, where the opponents of the Democratic party claimed to have gained 160,000 since 1892.—New York Mail and Express.

Summer Colds.

Under the heading of which belong Hay Catarrh, Nose Catarrh, Hay Asthma and Hay Fever, are positively cured by Humphreys' Specific "77." For sale by all druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, 25c. Address

HUMPHREY'S COMPANY, New York.

EXODUS OF NEGROES.

Thousands from the South to Remove to Liberia.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The steamer Kansas City, which arrived here this afternoon from Savannah, Ga., brought among her passengers twelve negroes, old and young and of both sexes, the advance guard of an African colonization scheme now on foot in several Southern States. The plan originated, early this year, in the mind of Bishop Turner, who is now traveling through the South. It was formulated and put into shape by Jeremiah Millan, a white man, of Birmingham Ala., who founded what is known as the International Immigration Society. The plan of the society was not new by any means, but this particular scheme seems to have had a large following from its inception. The society is said to number 4000.

To-day's advance guard were members of a committee appointed by the society to go to Africa and arrange for the reception of a large body of negroes that will soon follow. President Cheeseman, of Liberia, it is said, has promised the colonists land and farming implements. It is asserted that 4000 Southern negroes are now congregated in New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston, ready to start as soon as the committee gives the word. The first big lot, numbering 500, is expected to leave this port early next month. The Liberian Congress will welcome them, and President Cheeseman has written letters to the promoters of the scheme urging the negroes to come. The advance guard which will sail on Wednesday, in charge of D. H. Johnson, an intelligent negro, of Hot Springs, Ark. He says he should not be surprised if 10,000 negroes left the South within a year.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer.

Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York "World," married his wife in Washington about sixteen years ago, and the circumstances of his meeting her were characteristic of the man. He conceived such an admiration for her, on seeing her as one of a company of young ladies who were all strangers to him, that he sought her acquaintance, in order that he might ask her to be his wife. Her family were then living in the suburbs of Washington, and they have kept their home there. They were Virginia people, who were not averse to having it known that they were relatives of Jefferson Davis. It was a fortunate day for the family when the eldest daughter became Mrs. Pulitzer. J. P. was worth only about \$20,000 at that time, for it was before he had located in St. Louis, but three years later he began to be a rich man, and before 1885 he was able to spend \$50,000 a year for "personal expenses." Since then they have spent most of their time in Europe. Mrs. Pulitzer's brother, William L. Davis, became associated with the management of the New York "World" when Mr. Pulitzer went to Europe, and has enjoyed a large influence and income in that position. He is now a man of independent fortune, and has figured as the bridegroom in the wedding held on Wednesday at Secretary Carlisle's house in Washington. The young lady to whom he was married, Miss Mattie Thompson, is a protegee of Mrs. Carlisle. Mrs. Pulitzer and her mother were present on the occasion, but for reasons that are obvious Mr. Pulitzer was not there. The attacks which the "World" had been making upon Mr. Carlisle would have rendered such a meeting a little embarrassing, perhaps.—Louisville Post.

They Couldn't Make the Rifle.

The two o'clock train Monday evening brought to this city a young couple from Carbondale, Illinois. They were on their way to Jackson for marriage license. They got a rig from a livery stable and away they went to the county seat. There they met the man who issues the papers that make young people happy but he declined to write up the papers for this young couple. They were too young to go into business for themselves, and late in the evening they returned to this city disheartened and downcast. They took the first east bound train and returned to their daddys.

Reduced Rates.

On account of the annual meeting of the Horticultural Society of Southern Illinois, at Mt. Vernon, Ill., the Chicago & Texas Railroad will sell tickets November 20th to 23d for \$4.45 for the round trip, good to return until November 25th.

H. R. WILLER, Ticket Agent.