

SOLIDLY FOR BOIES.

The Present Governor Renominated Amid Great Cheers

Scenes in the Great State Convention Most Inspiring.

Ottumwa, Ia., June 24.—What is probably destined to be the most decisive campaign ever waged for political supremacy in the state of Iowa was opened today when Chairman Fuller rapped to order at 10 o'clock this morning 1,000 of the most enthusiastic democrats ever assembled in convention in the Hawkeye state.

The campaign is decisive because it is conceded by both political parties that as Iowa goes in the coming election so it will probably go in the presidential election of 1902. Should the democrats carry the state and re-elect Governor Boies, the claim of Iowa as pivotal state in the great national campaign of next year will be too well established to be doubted even by the republicans and the voice of the Hawkeye state will consequently be a power in the coming national conventions. Both parties are entering upon the present campaign with equal confidence.

The Grand opera house was decorated for today's convention. To the right of the chairman festooned in evergreen hung the motto: "A Public Office is a Public Trust," while to the left was hung the injunction, "No Backward Step," a reference to the free silver plank of the democratic state platform of last year.

NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.

Somebody moved that Governor Boies be declared the nominee by acclamation. "Let everybody arise," said the chairman. Simultaneously 1,500 cheering democrats rose to their feet and even the ladies in the boxes caught the enthusiasm by rising and waving their fans and handkerchiefs.

The band struck up "Auld Lang Syne" and the announcement of the chairman that Boies was the unanimous nominee of the convention was never heard amid the cheers which the familiar melody called forth.

The ticket was complete with Samuel L. Bestow of Chariton, for lieutenant governor; L. G. Kinne of Tama county, for supreme judge; J. B. Knoepfer, for superintendent of public instruction, and Peter A. Dey, for railroad commissioner.

The greatest interest was manifested in the report of the committee on resolutions. The platform as finally presented contained the following:

We reiterate our demands of one year ago for the free coinage of silver and that it be made full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and denounce as unjust and dishonest the provision of the law recently enacted allowing parties to stipulate against payment in silver and silver certificates, thus setting up a standard for the creditor and another for the debtor, one for the poor man and another for the rich man.

We denounce the McKinley bill, the motives of its authors and defenders and the theory under which it is submitted for the approval of the American people. We demand equal opportunities for every section of our country and for every citizen and we insist that every oppressive feature of the tariff be eliminated to the end that our merchant marine may be restored to the sea, and the markets of the world opened to the producing classes. The sugar bounty is not a tariff. It is a spoilation of the treasury for special classes and interests which are no more entitled to be aided by the government than the farmers of Iowa in raising hogs and corn, or the pioneer settlers of the frontier in their hardships and sufferings as the vanguard of civil soldier.

Over a Cigar this Time.

"No," said the financial editor, placing his loaded case within reach "I don't believe that story. It's a fake. No ghost was ever seen with a lighted cigar in its mouth. A ghost," he continued, raising his voice, "can't even show a vital spark." "A ghost, I reckon," retorted the exchange editor, with his eye on a heavy paste mug, "could smoke a cigar that had a spirit wrapper."

ST. CLAIR COUNTY BONDS.

A County Delegates Meeting Called for July 13.

The members of the St. Clair county court, with the prosecuting attorney, were recently called to Kansas City in response to pluries pre-emptory writ of mandamus, commanding them to make certain levies to meet interest and costs in old railroad bonded indebtedness. Judge Phelps gave the court a lengthy talk and continued the cases until September, with the hope that in the meantime a compromise may be effected. The court has made a call for a conference meeting at Osceola, Monday, July 13, the various townships to meet at 2 p. m. on June 27, to choose one delegate for every 20 votes cast and one additional for each fractional vote of eleven. Under this apportionment, there will be 173 delegates.

Referring to the meeting the Osceola Sun says:

Mr. Overall, attorney for the bondholders, intimates that about 70 per cent would be the correct figure to compromise on, and the people have generally held stiffly for 40 per cent though at one time 50 per cent was offered in good faith by the people and rejected by the bondholders' representatives, Mr. Overall and Mr. Coquard.

The assessed valuation of the county is in round figures \$4,000,000; the county debt is nearly \$800,000, and bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. To pay this the debt now stands would require \$80,000 per year to meet the interest, \$80,000 per year to create a sinking fund and \$25,000 more to meet the ordinary expenses of the county. Here we have the stupendous sum of \$195,000 a year besides state, road and school taxes, to be divided among 16,000 souls, or about 2,500 actual holders of real estate.

It will be readily seen that the people must fight hard for the lowest figure possible, both principal and interest.

SAM WOODS KILLED.

The Notorious Kansan Shot Down in Hugoton, Kas.

Jim Brennan the Murderer—The Tragedy Grew Out of the No-Man's Land Massacre—Fears That the War Will Be Renewed.

Hugoton, Kas., June 23.—Colone S. N. Wood, the most noted man in Western Kansas, was murdered today by James Brennan. The murder of Colonel Wood is only one of a long list of tragedies that have resulted from the notorious Stevens county seat war.

To-day's tragedy resulted directly from the massacre in No-Man's Land two years ago of Sheriff Cross and five deputies by a gang of desperadoes headed by Sam Robinson. The massacre was the result of a war in Stevens County, Kansas, over the county seat. The war was waged between the towns of Hugoton and Woodsdale. The latter was founded by Sam Wood, the victim of today's murder, who was the leader of the faction which held that in the county seat election the victory had been obtained by fraud by the adherents of Hugoton. Several ineffectual attempts had been made by the Woodsdale people to remove the county records from Hugoton to Woodsdale and establish the county seat there.

One day about twenty-five Woodsdale men armed themselves and marched in the direction of Hugoton. They were met by Sheriff Cross of Hugoton with a posse. In a parley which ensued the Woodsdale people said they had no belligerent intention and were only going down to the Indian Territory hunting. They marched into the Territory and Sheriff Cross and his posse followed them. That same night Robinson and his gang surprised the Sheriff and his deputies, stood them up in line and shot them down. A boy, Herbert Toney, was shot in the arm. He feigned death and escaped to tell the story.

Most of the Woodsdale party were arrested on a warrant issued from the United States Court at Paris, Tex., in the criminal jurisdiction of which is the Indian Territory. The

trial resulted in conviction. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, where the verdict was reversed and the case remanded for trial. The case is still pending.

During the trial at Paris, Tex., Brennan was one of the principal witnesses for the State. Sam Woods was one of the defendant's counsel and during the trial handled Brennan without gloves. Brennan swore revenge, and when he heard to-day that Sam Woods was in town he armed himself, and after a search found Woods standing on the corner. Without warning he drew his revolver and fired four shots into his victim's heart. Woods expired without uttering a word.

Sheriff Cann attempted to arrest the murderer, but Brennan stood the officer off with his revolver. Finally he surrendered to Sheriff Weir of Morton County, who turned him over to Sheriff Cann.

Sam Woods was very popular in Woodsdale, and when the news of his murder reaches Woodsdale it is feared the people will seek revenge and that the war between the two towns will be renewed.

The murdered man was prominent in the Farmers' Alliance and was clerk of the Legislative Committee in the Lower House of the last Legislature. He was also one of the "Steering" Committee, and was about the only "line worker" the Lower House boasted of.

Startling Facts.

The American people are rapidly becoming a race of nervous wrecks, and the following suggests the best remedy: Alfonso Hemppling, of Butler, Pa., swears that when his son was speckled from St. Vitus dance Dr. Miles, great Restorative Nervine cured him. Mrs. J. H. Miller, of Valparaiso, and J. D. Taylor, of Logansport, Ind., each gained 20 pounds from taking it. Mrs. H. A. Gardner, of Vietnam, Ind., was cured of 40 to 50 convulsions per day, and much headache, nervous prostration, and nervousness by one bottle. Trial bottles, and free book of marvelous cures, free at H. L. Tucker, Drug Store, who recommends and guarantees this unequalled remedy.

President F. S. Hall as an Office-Seeker. St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

One of the most remarkable facts connected with the present farmers' movement, is that until the idea of politics began to be associated with the Order there were very few papers which paid any attention to the movement. For two or three years the Journal of Agriculture was the only paper in Missouri in whose columns any Alliance or "Wheel" matter could be found. But as soon as the Order got mixed up with politics newspapers devoted to the Alliance cause sprang up thick.

But the fact is no more remarkable than the one that here in Missouri, every political Alliance paper is, instead of doing all it can to promote harmony and build up the Order, putting its energies to the base use of vilifying President U. S. Hall of the State Union.

But unanimous as they are in the effort to break down President Hall, it is a notable fact that not one of them can make a charge against him through the press that is not perfectly puerile; and not one of them dares to prefer a charge against him according to the terms of the constitution.

The only charge they make against him that is true, is, that he is a democrat; the most frequently uttered charge they make that is false, is, that he is seeking to use his position in the Order to secure office.

As to the first, they are right; he is a democrat, and he comes of a stock who have served their state and been honored by the people as democrats; and what is more, the majority of the farmers of Missouri are democrats, and they do not seem to be ashamed of it, and do not seem to think they are barred from membership in or all the rights of the F. & L. U. being such.

As to President Hall's being an office seeker, the imputation is absolutely false. The editor of this paper has been intimately acquainted with U. S. Hall since he made his first bow to the state alliance in Springfield, August, 1889. He came representing the handful of alliances at the time in Randolph county and was sent by them because he had made a record as a fighter against monopoly in the shape of a miller's trust in north-west Missouri. He made his mark upon that meeting, as a man of ability, honesty and courage would naturally do, by the delegates of the surrounding counties who knew him

best, he was elected by an overwhelming majority. Since that time his labors for the farmers of Missouri are too well known to need comment.

At Springfield the editor of this paper being struck with the zeal and ability of brother Hall, suggested to him that such an introduction to the people as active work in the cause would give him, would enable him to be elected governor of the state. Bro. Hall replied then, as he has many times since said, that he did not go into the movement to get office, and that the man who prostituted his official position to such a base use, ought to be kicked out of the order.

That he has lived consistently up to this statement is fully evidenced by the fact that to this writer's certain knowledge, an appointment of honor and influence with a salary of several thousand dollars attached has been declined by President Hall within a year. It was declined solely because he would not permit his official position, even without seeking on his part, to secure for him an office that would not have been tendered him without the official position, even though eminently fitted to fill it.

The only trouble with U. S. Hall is, that he is too honest and too candid; has too little "policy" to be a demagogue and stands squarely up on his convictions though the whole world opposed him.

We do not know whether Bro. Hall wants to be governor or not; but one thing we do know, the office will have to seek the man, for the man will never seek the office; and that is the kind of off-ends we want in Missouri, and everywhere else.

The Forty-Fourth Star.

Washington, June 20.—July 4 another star will glitter in the national flag. The law requires that the admission of a new state shall be signified in the national banner from the Independence day following the admission. The new star which will find a place July 4th this year will stand for Wyoming. That vigorous young commonwealth came in after last Independence day by just a week or so. Idaho had been more lucky, as the president had signed the bill admitting it the evening of July 3, so it has had its star all the year. With the one added for Wyoming the stars will number forty-four.

It is left for the army emblem to fix the grouping according to the government's idea. This is done in the order just issued by the war department as follows:

The field or union of the national flag in use in the army will, on and after July 4, 1891, consist of forty-four stars in six rows, the upper lower rows to have eight stars, the second, third, fourth and fifth rows seven stars each in a blue field.

Every flag floating as the sign of authority of the national government will henceforth conform to this order.

The flags with less than forty-four stars will not be condemned, but as new emblems are needed the old ones will gradually disappear.

His Past Record Shown up.

Nashville, Tenn., June 24.—The American will publish the results of a thorough investigation of a political record of John H. McDowell, while he lived in Desha, county, Arkansas, from 1871 to 1877. He is now president of the Tennessee alliance and coal oil inspector at Nashville by appointment of Governor Buchanan and is stumping Mississippi in opposition to Senator George. He has of course passed as a democrat and been rewarded as such. Affidavits from forty of the leading citizens of Desha county show that he was an out and out republican, being a member of secret negro leagues organizing the negroes at night and eating at their tables. He was elected justice of the peace, etc., by the republicans and became so obnoxious that the white people at one time discussed the advisability of lynching him.

The young woman who edits the Sedalia Bazaar thinks that "Miss Kilbourne, who married back number General Schofield was in awful straits for a husband."

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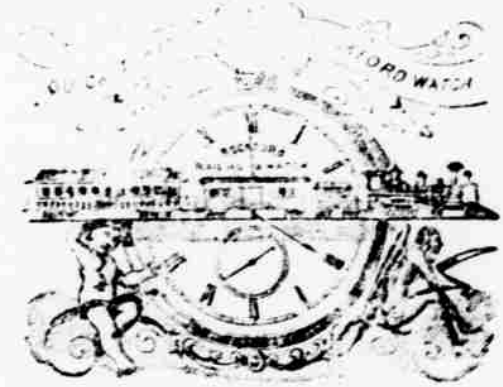
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