

**TAXATION IN MISSOURI.**

The Rate Levied Each Year by the State Since 1860, as Obtained From the State Auditor.

From the time Missouri was admitted into the Union up to the year 1860, the tax rates levied for the support of the state and municipal governments were generally very low and limited strictly to the necessities of government economically administered.

In the year of 1860 the rate was 20 cents on the \$100 for state revenue, 10 cents on the \$100 State interest, and 1-60 of 1 per cent Asylum (tax and a poll tax of 37 1/2 cents.

In 1863 and 1864 the revenue tax was raised to 32 cents; a military tax of 20 cents was added, with \$30 military commutation tax on each person exempt from military service, and a tax of 100 cents on the \$100 on their property and \$2 poll tax.

In 1865 the revenue tax was fixed by the republicans at 40 cents on the \$100, military tax 20 cents on the \$100 revenue poll tax \$1, military poll tax \$2.

In 1866 the levy was 40 cents for revenues, 50 cents for military, revenue poll \$1, military poll \$2 making 90 cents on the \$100 and \$3 poll tax.

In 1867 the levy was 25 cents for revenue and 40 cents for state interest, together making 65 cents on the \$100, and 50 cents revenue poll.

In 1868 the levy was 25 cents for revenue and 25 cents for interest, making 50 cents on the \$100 and revenue poll of 50 cents.

In 1869 and 1870 the levy was 25 cents for revenue and 25 cents for interest, a total of 50 cents on the \$100.

In 1871 the liberal republicans levied 25 cents for revenue and 25 cents interest a total of 50 cents on the \$100.

In 1872 the levy was 20 cents and 25 cents for interest together making a total of 45 cents on the \$100 each year.

In 1876, 1877, 1878 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1886, 1887 and 1888 the levy was 20 cents for revenue and 20 cents for interest making 40 cents on the \$100.

In 1889, 1890, and 1891 the revenue was 20 cents for revenue and 10 cts. for interest making a total of 30 cts. on the \$100.

In 1892, 1893 and 1894 the levy was 15 cents for revenue and ten cents for interest, a total of 25 cents on the \$100.

These figures show that the rate of the state taxes for all purposes has steadily decreased from time to time since the democratic party took control in 1873, and is now exactly one half the rate levied by the republican when deposed from power in 1870.

The rate of levy for the support of state government in adjoining states for 1894 is twice as much as in Missouri.

**Cost of a Populist Legislation.**

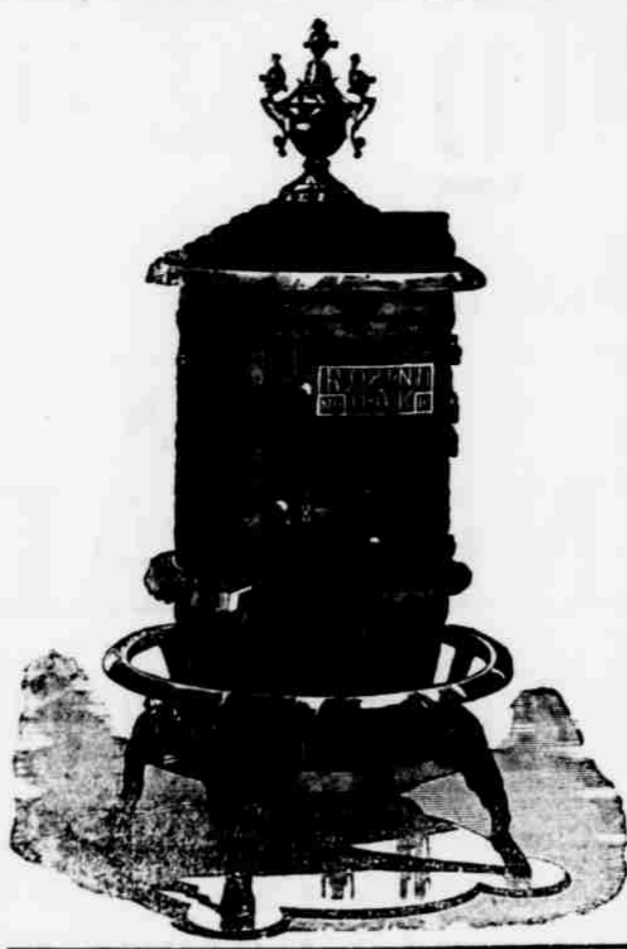
As the total estimated money of the world, including paper, gold, silver, copper, brass and iron tokens does not exceed \$1,000,000,000, it appears that the amount of money called for by the bills proposed by Populist members is nearly five times the volume of the currency of the world. What our paper money would be worth under such circumstances anyone of ordinary intelligence knows. It would be worth nothing at all.

To carry out the provisions of Senator Peffer's resolution for Government possession of railroads, coal mines and other enterprises would require, at a very moderate estimate, some fifteen billions of dollars, making the total proposed expenditures upwards of fifty billions of dollars.

Among the other things that would follow such legislation, it will be seen that the enormous amount of money necessary to carry on the government is to be raised wholly and alone upon the real estate.

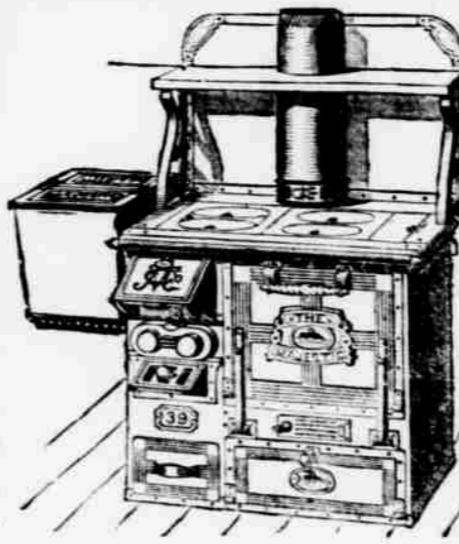
Are the farmers of the country now ready to add to the burdens they have, by a still further tax to carry out these plans? From what I have now shown to be the aims and purposes of the People's party, the country can decide whether such measures, if enacted into law, would be productive of the general welfare or not.

I have tried, by an analysis of the



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bills introduced by the gentlemen sent here to speak for the party, to show that financial, industrial and every other kind of calamity would be the consequence of the legislation proposed by the Populist or People's party.

I trust that in the performance of this task I have not in anyway distorted or exaggerated the measures criticised. Such was not my purpose.

I have tried to show what the bills contained, and in indicating their authors and numbers, I have been solely guided by the desire to substantiate my statements with the best proof obtainable.

With our republican friends ever clamoring for increased appropriations, and in view of the fact that for a generation in one or more of the three coordinate branches of the government the republicans have been teaching the idea that the national government was unlimited and beyond all restrictions of written law; in view of these facts let me ask, is it not the direct result of republican teaching and precept that today we have a third party advocating the doctrines which I have mentioned?

To bridge the Atlantic or tunnel the Pacific, or to do both of these tasks would be an undertaking less difficult and much less costly to this government than try to carry out the several measures proposed in this and the last Congress by the leaders of the People's party, and the fact that our appropriation for all purposes have been kept within such conservative lines is, in my judgement, one of the highest claims which we have for the further continuance of the confidence of the American people. — Representative Pigott of Connecticut.

**Senator Voorhees's Declaration.**

Kansas City Times.

In his great speech delivered at Terre Haute, Indiana, on Saturday evening, the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee of the Senate, in summing up the work of Congress stated: "The repeal of the McKinley act, under all the circumstances and conditions are calmly considered, will be found to have been the most stupendous struggle against power and consolidated capital ever made before in American history. Protected millions without limit rallied to the defense of that infamous act." No man knows better of that which he speaks than Senator Voorhees and his voice should be heard by every voter in the land.

The McKinley law robbed the wage-earners and business men of this country of more than a billion of dollars annually for the benefit of the trusts, the monopolies and the favored contributors to the corruption fund of the Republican party.

The accumulated proceeds of this gigantic robbery were employed to retard the progress of reform, and the attorneys of these spoliators, the Republican Senators, fought with a vigor and industry unsurpassed, not with the expectation of ultimately defeating the reform bill by a direct vote, but in the hope of preventing a vote and thus surreptitiously strangling it. That was their plan, and though unsuccessful, it served to protract the period of robbery for several months.

Senator Voorhees is correct in his estimate of the magnitude of the struggle for the repeal of that in-

iquitous law. No such parliamentary contest has ever been waged before in this or any other country, and the importance of the victory is magnified because of the fact that it will never be repeated. It is impossible to conceive that in times of peace in a country composed of intelligent, independent and liberty-loving people such a condition as culminated in that atrocious measure could be again created. The foundation of the evil was laid when the country was distracted by civil war and that will never occur again.

**Democratic Apathy.**

This talk of Democratic apathy is all bosh. It was proven so at Warrensburg. There were many murmurings among the people till they got together and heard the real condition of things explained by the speakers present, then there was no more apathy, but the grandest manifestation of Democratic enthusiasm that section has experienced in many a day. It will be the same way here. The people have been hard up—and as long as Congress was in session, the Democratic party got the blame for what it did not cause and could not remedy. But Congress is not in session now, and the times are getting better each day from natural causes. The beneficent legislation enacted by a Democratic Congress is also having its effect. The people are wearing brighter faces and as they get together now and discuss from an impartial standpoint the conditions of the past and present they arrive at more reasonable conclusions. From an interchange of opinion they also get new ideas and become better informed. They are calm now, and in a better frame of mind for discriminating between what really is and that which alleged to exist. In all such comparisons the Democratic party and the Democratic deeds of its representatives will come out unscathed. The stronger the comparison, the better for the party. Every Democrat, when he weighs fully the acts of his own party and those of the others, will become all the more firmly convinced that his party is still the party of the people, and that his duty lies with his party. Every Democrat who ever understood the first principles of Democracy and who is devoted to those principles, will be a stronger partizan to-day than ever he was before.—Rich Hill Review.

**The General Welfare.**

Under pretence of "providing for the general welfare" \$11,000,000 of the people's money were last year appropriated and paid in bounties to 578 producers of cane sugar, all living in one small corner of the country on the shore of the Gulf of Mexico.

This was an average of \$19,000 for each sugar producer, or \$8 for each acre of land producing sugar cane. The consumers of sugar not only had to pay for this sugar a market price fixed to secure to the New York Sugar Trust an additional bounty of \$25,000,000 a year, but after paying for all the sugar consumed they had to pay the rent and labor cost of producing the Louisiana sugar crop besides.

Under the same pretence of promoting the general welfare \$852,000 were paid in bounties to seven producers of beet sugar, who actually received a bonus averaging \$121,714

each for raising sugar to sell at the market price.

Think of paying such immense bounties to a few hundred rich men to promote the general welfare when the money was taken out of the pockets of millions of poor men raising unprofitable crops of wheat, corn or cotton, or toiling hard at some other unprofitable industry!

When drouth or storms ruin crops and a poor renter with a large family of little children to support has to sell his crop and mortgage next year's crops in advance for a "grab stake," why should not the Treasury help him along with a hundred dollars or so rather than divide \$852,000 among seven rich producers of beets and \$11,000,000 among 578 rich sugar cane planters?

Who are doing most for the general welfare of this country, the seven capitalists, who were given \$120,000 each for investing some of their surplus capital in sugar beets, or the 7,000,000 of poor toilers who are bringing up the coming generation of American people and paying taxes out of every dollar they earn without any prospect of ever getting \$1,000 ahead while they live?

This sugar bounty was the most infamous enactment in the annals of American legislation. But it was a fair sample of all protective or "general welfare" acts. That is to say, it was a bold robbery of the many for the benefit of a powerful few, who could control politicians and pay for license to plunder the people and the public treasury.

On the passage of the McKinley bill James G. Blaine predicted what it would do. He said first, that it would defeat the republican party in every state west of the Alleghany mountains. This part of his predictions proved true in 1892. Second, that it would deplete and bankrupt the U. S. treasury. This proved true a year before Cleveland was elected the last time. Third, that it would demoralize commerce and that the great agricultural states would be the sufferers, all of which has proven as true as the prophecies of old which were inspired.—Ex.

The new tariff law imposes a tax on peddlers of leaf tobacco but not on farmers who sell leaf tobacco of their own growth and raising. The provisions respecting sales of leaf by farmers are the same as they have been during the last four years. But the farmer must not twist his leaf before selling it. He can sell nothing but the plain leaf and must make full statement of sales if required to do so by any revenue officer.—St. Louis Republic.

Clinton Democrat.—Rev. Love, who has been the pastor of the Eldorado Christian church for some months past, has stepped down and out by the request of his congregation. His farewell sermon assigned three reasons for his action. First, the indifference of his congregation; second, their reluctance to pay him; and third, because his congregation was mad at him for his running for the legislature on the Populist ticket.

**Is Your Tongue**

Coated, your throat dry, your eyes dull and inflamed and do you feel mean generally when you get up in the morning. Your liver and kidney are not doing their work. Why don't you take Park's Sure cure. If it does not make you feel better it costs you nothing.—Sold by H. L. Tucker.

**The Issue in Missouri.**

The issue to be determined in Missouri in the coming election is so plain and so simple that no intelligent citizen can fail to comprehend it.

It is whether the present capable, prudent, economical, business like administration of state affairs shall be continued, or this management turned over to the party of which Chauncey I. Filley is the controlling spirit.

The Democracy gained control of Missouri twenty two years ago. At that time the debt of the state was \$22,000,000. Today it is but \$10,000,000 and \$4,000,000 is held for the school fund, the interest on which goes annually to the cause of education.

The tax rate was then 45 cents on the \$100 valuation.

It is now 25 cents and 10 cents of this is for state indebtedness, 5 cents for school and 10 cents for the regular expense of the state government.

No other state in the union levies so small a tax for state purposes. In Iowa, Illinois, Arkansas and Kansas all adjoining states, the rate is double what it is in Missouri.

When the Democrats came into power the state was paying 6 per cent interest and bonds were at a discount.

Now the state pays 3 1/2 and her bonds command a premium.

There are matters that concern every taxpayer, whether he be Democrat, Republican or Populist.

The control of affairs in this state if it passes from the Democrats, must go to the Republicans. Every intelligent citizen knows this.—Mexico Intelligencer.

**Locating the Confederate Lines.**

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 26.—The work of locating the confederate lines in 1863 on Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga is progressing nicely. Many of the commissioners appointed by the governors of the several southern states that had troops in these battles are now in the city, assisting the Chickamauga and Chattanooga military park commission in the work. The Louisiana Commission arrived yesterday afternoon. Gens. Boynton, Smith, Fallerton and Stuart, the Park commissioners, expect to have all the lines and positions located within the next month.

Gen. E. C. Walthall and Maj. George M. Gevan, members of the Mississippi State Commission spent Monday with the Park Commissioners in locating the position of Walthall's brigade in the battle of Chickamauga, and yesterday Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge were inspected.

Maj. Gevan was Inspector General of Walthall's brigade, which was composed of the 24th, 27th, 29th, 30th and 34th Mississippi Regiment and Fowler's Alabama battery.

**Keynote To The Campaign.**

In his great speech at Terre Haute Senator Voorhees unquestionably sounded the keynote of the campaign—if such a hackneyed but expressive form may be used—when he said:

What a vision rises to us as we look backward for the causes which have led us up to the present condition of the country! A solid mass of Republican legislation from 1861 to 1893 confronts us. In all that space of American history, embracing the average period of a lifetime, every enactment of whatever kind or description, every law, whether by bill or joint resolution, is of unquestioned Republican origin pedigree and adoption.

There is no escape from this declaration. Whatever of failures in business, whatever of panics, whatever of the demoralization of silver the creation of trusts and monopolies, the squandering of public funds, the misapplication of pension laws, the creation of tariffs for the benefit of the few and for the detriment of the many, the depression of business and demoralization or trade are directly traceable to Republican legislation.

No other party has had a chance to do anything for the country until within the last year, when, according to the official statement of Speaker Crisp, the Democracy has accomplished more for prosperity than any other party has done in the same length of time in the history of the world.—Republic.

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