Lexington Weekly Intelligencer.

VOL. 8. LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1878. No. 42.

MEDICAL.

DR. CARL F. BUEHNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Higginsville, Lafayette county, Missouri. Office in the Lage Hotel. may15m6

DR. J. B. ALEXANDER,
PENSION SURGEON. Office room No. 9, up stairs, over the Express office. jan22-1y

DR. P. H. CHAMBERS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, office opposite courthouse, over M. E. Keller's store. Residence: Southeast corner Main and College streets. jan17e-1y.

DENTIST.

J. F. HASSELL, D. D. S.—Office over Krethe & Meyer's Boot and Shoe store, Lexington, Missouri. jal4

DR. J. W. MENG,
SURGEON DENTIST, office opposite the court house, upstairs, Lexington, Mo. All work done in a scientific manner. aprl9

DR. W. A. GORDON,
HAVING attended a course of lectures in St. Louis during the past winter, now offers his professional services to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity. Office: Up-stairs, back room, Boyle & New's, Main street. may4tf

J. F. ATKINSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, consultation and operating rooms, first floor, N. Inge Atkinson building, Franklin street, where he can be found at all times in the city except when professionally absent. Forty years experience, four years serving as surgeon in the army during the late war, having performed all capitol operations in minor operations incident to military as well as civil life. With a full supply of instruments generally used in modern surgery, I feel confident of rendering satisfaction in all cases entrusted to my care and treatment. Night orders left at Halls' livery stable will receive immediate attention. nov1tf

ATTORNEYS.

CHARLES E. STONE,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Napoleon, Lafayette county, Missouri. may1tf

JOHN S. BLACKWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, Missouri. Will practice in all the courts of Lafayette and adjoining counties. Prompt attention given to all business. Office over Boyle & New's drug goods store. feb17tf

WILLIAM YOUNG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, Missouri. Will practice his profession in all of the courts of Lafayette county and the courts of Record in the state. Office opposite the court house. All business promptly attended to. jan6-1y

WILLIAM WALKER. RICHARD FIELD, Notary Public.
WALKER & FIELD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LEXINGTON, Missouri. Office over Wm. Morrison & Co Bank.

G. S. RATHBUN. J. D. SHEWALTER.
RATHBUN & SHEWALTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Lexington, Mo. Will practice in all the courts of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, and United States courts. Prompt attention given to collections. Office in "Intelligencer Building," front room.

A. F. ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will practice in the Courts of Lafayette and adjoining counties. Also attend promptly to the collection of claims, and to investigation of titles to real estate. Office over the Banking House of Wm. Frison & Co. jan14-1y

JAMES H. McHATTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, Mo., will practice in the courts of Lafayette and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of the state. Special attention given to collections. Office Dutch Row, near Quarles & Col's Brewery. jc22-1y

BRIDGE BURDEN. JNO. E. BURDEN, Notary Public.
BURDEN & SON,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Lexington, Mo. Office front room over R. Boyle's book store in Brown's new building. Practice in the State and Federal courts. Especial attention given to the collections of claims and to probate business. feb7-1y.

N. A. S. TUTT. FRANKLIN A. TUTT, Notary Public.
TUTT & SON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LEXINGTON, Mo. No. 87½ Main street, over Tevis' Drug store, will practice in the Lafayette and adjoining counties. Special attention to county and the investigation of land titles.

INST C. WALLACE. WM. H. CHILES.
WALLACE & CHILES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT Law, Lexington, Mo. Office, front room over the "Lexington Savings Bank," opposite court house. Will practice in the courts of Lafayette and surrounding counties, and attend to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri, and the U. S. Circuit and District courts for the Western District of Missouri.

BEN K. RYLAND. XENOPHON RYLAND, Notary Public.
RYLAND & RYLAND,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Lexington, Mo. Office over No. 2 Main street. Practice in all the Courts of Lafayette and adjacent counties, in the Supreme Court of the State and District and Circuit Courts of the United States. Prompt attention given to collections and all other business. jan1tf

ALFRED J. HALL,
LATE CIRCUIT AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, will practice in all the courts of record, in Lafayette county, and in all the State and Federal Courts. Criminal law and collections a specialty. Refers by permission, to the Lexington Savings Bank, Hon. John Bull, Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee; Gov. J. W. Stephens, U. S. Senator from Kentucky; R. R. Ireland, County Treasurer; Wm. B. Slevin, County Clerk. Office over M. E. Keller's Store. jan1-1y

BANKS.

GEO. WILSON, President. GEO. WILSON, JR., Cashier. JO. A. WILSON, Assistant Cashier.
THE AULL SAVINGS BANK,
LEXINGTON, MISSOURI,
Does a General Banking Business.
Morrison - Wentworth Bank,
LEXINGTON, MO.,
WILL do a general Banking business; buying and selling Bonds, Gold and Exchange. Deposits received, collections made and promptly remitted for at current rates of exchange. Liberal accommodations to regular customers.
G. W. ELLIS, Cashier. W. F. MORRISON, Cashier.
WILLIAM LIMRICK,
BANKER,
WILL RECEIVE DEPOSITS, BUY AND sell EXCHANGE, U. S. BONDS, GOLD and SILVER. Notes and Time Drafts bought. Collections made. The patronage of friends and the public solicited. (apr3-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. TAYLOR. J. O. LESUEUR.
TAYLOR & LESUEUR,
Real Estate,
Tax-Paying and
Insurance Agents,
NOTARIES PUBLIC.
HAVE the only Complete Set of Abstract Books, showing the title to all Lands and Town Lots in Lafayette County. Abstracts made on short notice and on reasonable terms.
POLICIES of Insurance against Loss by Fire written on Property of all kinds in the following Companies:
LANCASHIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,
Assets.....$4,013,147 53
MERCHANTS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY,
Assets.....$1,045,291 39
CONNECTICUT
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.,
Assets.....$1,388,313
MONEY TO LOAN.
WE have for sale a number of Farms and Town Lots in Lafayette County. Will take charge of Property of non-residents, Collect Rents, Pay Taxes, and attend to Proper Assessment of Real Estate. Correspondence solicited. Office in Court House, Lexington, Mo.
apl2tf TAYLOR & LESUEUR.

MITCHELL & BANDON,
CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS,
SHOP on Church—Main—Cross str et, near Episcopal Church, Lexington, Mo marti-1

LONG'S HOTEL,
PINE STREET, LEXINGTON, MO.,
W. C. LONG, Proprietor.
TERMS: $1 per day, or 25 cents per meal. Board and Lodging, per week, $4. Day Board, per week, $3. sept8-1y

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
Main St., Lexington, Mo.,
S. J. BEELER, Proprietor.
THIS new Hotel has just been opened for the reception of the traveling public. It is situated one square east of the depot, on Main street, is nicely furnished throughout with new furniture, has gas in every room, and the table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Sample room on first floor. may25tf

SELLING
AT COST!!
I am now offering my entire stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
CONSISTING OF
Cloths, Beavers, Cassimeres, &c.,
FOR THE NEXT
SIXTY DAYS, AT COST.
THESE ARE ALL FINE IMPORTED GOODS, and will be made to ORDER or sold by the yard. You will save money by giving me a call. My prices are very little above Ready Made Clothing, and I warrant you a GOOD FIT. I have a large stock of of BEAVER and must close them out. No Humbug. I mean what I say, and the best way to find it out, is to give me a call and see for yourself.
CHAS. F. CORS.
Main Street, Lexington, Mo.
NEXT DOOR TO CITY HOTEL.

FARMS FOR SALE.
THE undersigned have a number of farms for sale, as follows:
ONE OF 105 ACRES,
TWO OF 80 ACRES EACH,
THREE OF 40 ACRES EACH,
TWO OF 60 ACRES EACH,
FOUR OF 80 ACRES EACH,
AND SEVERAL RANGING FROM 120 TO 240 ACRES EACH.
Located in the southern part of the county, and within from ONE to FIVE miles of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. M. M. ROBINSON, W. H. ANDERSON,
jun15tf Real Estate Agents, Mt. Hope, Mo.

THOS. B. CLAGETT
Stramcke's Building, two doors East of Courthouse.
Has just received a large lot of
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE, CUTLERY
AND
FANCY GOODS,
Direct from Europe, New York, Pittsburg, Chicago, and St. Louis, purchased mostly from Manufacturies, which enables him to sell at
VERY LOW PRICES.
CALL AND SEE
Very Respectfully,
dec4-1v THOS. B. CLAGETT.

JOHN POWELL
—HAS—
REMOVED 2 DOORS EAST OF HIS OLD STAND.
I HAVE, on hand and am also receiving a large and well selected stock of
Staple and Fancy
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
WINES, LIQUORS,
QUEENSWARE,
SYRUPS,
CIDER ETC.
Which I will sell at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES for CASH or country produce. Quality is the best of cheapness, and as I buy my goods in the best and cheapest markets for cash, I will sell a first-class article for the price of inferior goods. JOHN POWELL.
Franklin Street, fourth door from Pine. nov13-tf

ATTENTION, FARMERS
AND
HOUSE CARPENTERS!
J. W.
RINEHART & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
HARDWARE,
Nails, Iron, Steel, Bolts, Farm, Gate and heavy Door Hinges, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, Wood Parts for Wagons and Plows, Pocketand Table Cutlery, Razor Straps and Brushes, Scissors, Wall and Scrub Brushes, Horse Combs and Brushes, a good assortment of Framing Tools, Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, and in fact everything usually kept in a first class HARDWARE STORE, and at prices to compete with any city. We are here to sell you goods, and will make prices SO LOW as to make it an inducement for you to give us your patronage. Please call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will be pleased to give you our prices. Thankful for past favors, we hope by fair dealing to merit a continuance.
J. W. RINEHART & CO.,
No. 69 Main Street,
Zeller Bros., Old Stand
P. S.—We will sell you goods just as low as you can buy the same quality in Kansas City or St. Louis. apr21-tf

DO YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY?
—IF SO, BUY YOUR—
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.,
—OF—
W. G. EGGLESTON & CO.
THEY have the best assortment in the city and at prices to suit all. Ladies' and Misses' Fine Shoes a specialty. Your Prices can't be beat. Our motto is "Small Goods and Fair Dealing." New Goods nearly every day. The best place to buy Boots and Shoes. SCHOOL SHOES in the city. Don't forget the place, No. 104 MAIN STREET, one doors East of the Court House, Lexington, Missouri. W. G. EGGLESTON & CO.

Blacksmithing and Repairing.
JAMES P. HALL, having returned to Lexington to stay, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. He has rented the shop lately occupied by Clowdsley & Wotawa, where he is ready to do all kinds of Blacksmithing. Reaper Repairing a specialty. jel5tf

CATARRH
Of Ten Years' Duration. The Discharges Thick, Bloody, and of Foul Odor. Senses of Smell and Taste Wholly Gone. Entirely Cured by
SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.
Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—I feel compelled to acknowledge to you the great benefit SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE has been to me. For ten years I have been afflicted with this loathsome disease, and especially in the winter time has it been most severe. The discharge has been thick and bloody, emitting a foul odor so bad that my presence in a room with others was very offensive to them. One week after commencing the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE I was not troubled who it at all. Myeases of taste and smell, which were totally gone, have now fully returned, and my general health is much improved. Yours,
MELBOURNE H. FORD,
Short-Hand Writer.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Nov. 5, 1878.
LATER.
Gentlemen: The package of SANFORD'S CURE arrived here to-night all right. I don't know what I should have done if it had not been for this remedy. I have tried Nasal Douches and everything else, and although I have been able to stop the offensive discharge, I have not been able to recover my senses of taste and smell until I tried SANFORD'S CURE. You can refer any one you choose to me, and I will cheerfully inform them in detail as to the benefit the remedy has been to me. Yours,
MELBOURNE H. FORD.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Nov. 15, 1878.
SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE
Not only promptly arrests the corroding discharges in Catarrh, but, by sympathetic action, it restores to sound health all the organs of the body that have become affected by it, and exhibit any of the following affections:—
Defective Eyesight, Inflamed and Mattery Eyes, Painful and Watery Eyes, Loss of Hearing, Earache, Neuralgia of the Ear, Discharges from the Ear, Ringing Noises in the Head, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Pains in the Temples, Loss of the Sense of Taste and Smell, Elongation of the Uvula, Inflammation of the Tonsils, Putrid Sore Throat, Tickling or Hacking Cough, Bronchitis, and Bleeding of the Lungs.
Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full and carefully prepared directions for use in all cases. Price, $1. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists and dealers throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS
AN Electro-Galvanic Battery, combined with a highly Medicated Plaster, forming the grandest curative agent in the world of medicine, and utterly surpassing all other Plasters heretofore in use. They accomplish more in one week than the old Plasters in a whole year. They do not pain, blister, nor burn. They
Relieve Affections of the Chest.
Relieve Affections of the Lungs.
Relieve Affections of the Heart.
Relieve Affections of the Liver.
Relieve Affections of the Spleen.
Relieve Affections of the Kidneys.
Relieve Affections of the Spine.
Relieve Affections of the Nerves.
Relieve Affections of the Muscles.
Relieve Affections of the Joints.
Relieve Affections of the Bones.
Relieve Affections of the Sinews.
No matter what may be the extent of your suffering, try one of these Plasters. Relief is instantaneous, a fact supported by hundreds of testimonials in our possession. Bear in mind that the most important discoveries in pharmacy date back less than ten years, and that combinations of gums and essences of plants and shrubs are herein united with Electricity to form a curative Plaster, in soothing, healing, and strengthening properties as far superior to all other Plasters heretofore in use as the scientific physician is to the horse-leech.
Price, 25 Cents.
Be careful to call for COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, lest you get some worthless imitation. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

NEW STOCK NEW FIRM!
Business
AT
HICKAM'S OLD STAND!
WE respectfully call the attention of the citizens and the public generally to the fact that we have opened, at the old stand of John P. Hicksm, a new and complete stock of GROCERIES, which we have bought from first hands, and guarantee of the best qualities, and at as low prices as they can be sold by any one. Our object will be to meet all competition, and to furnish first-class goods. Country Produce wanted, for which cash or trade will be given. Give us a trial.
jan19 E. G. LOOMIS & CO.

NEW
FURNITURE STORE.
JUST opened a New Stock of FURNITURE, of the Best Make and Latest Designs. I buy my goods for Cash, thereby giving a Discount to my Customers, and propose to sell at BED ROCK PRICES. I also have a Select Stock of UNDERTAKER'S GOODS.
I will take pleasure in showing goods, and cordially invite every body who wishes anything in my Line to Call. Price and Examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
sept21tf A. WADE, Higginsville, Mo.

HOME MADE BOOTS.
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER. Kip Boots of my own make, at from $4 50 to $5; Calf Boots of my own make, $6 to $7. Boots and Shoes repaired very cheap. 150 pairs of Boots and Shoes on hand. Call on JACOB KLEF,
In alley, back of Joe Baehr's saloon, near Pine street.

PROSPECTUS of the INTELLIGENCER

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.—One Year, $2; Six Months, $1; Three Months, 50 Cents—in advance.

An extra copy to clubs of ten.

Postmasters taking subscriptions are authorized to retain ten per cent. to repay them for their trouble.

The following named gentlemen are duly authorized agents for this paper, and will receive subscriptions for the same: Charles E. Stone, Napoleon; J. L. Marshall, Wellington; Wm. H. Lay, Mt. Hope; Thos. T. Puckett, Mayview; C. C. Chadwick, Aullville; E. F. Ninas, Concordia. Other names will be added to this list as arrangements are made.

THE INTELLIGENCER office is situated on Main Street, immediately opposite the Court-house gate, where we will always be glad to see you, especially if you have any county news.

THE INTELLIGENCER has the largest circulation of any paper published in Lafayette County; it is the largest paper in the county, and is thereby enabled to give its reader more local and general information than any other; it is the official paper of the county, and contains the sheriff's notices, probate court notices, court dockets, proceedings of courts, and all other local matter of interest, such as births, deaths, marriages, proceedings of political, religious and other meetings, &c., and has a large and interesting county correspondence.

In politics THE INTELLIGENCER is an independent democratic newspaper, always supporting the principles and nominees of the party, but free to criticise wrong-doing in democratic officials, high or low.

On the bond question THE INTELLIGENCER is with the people of the county, *as it always has been*; thinking that the innocent tax-payer has rights which are as much to be respected as are those of the "innocent bondholder."

THE INTELLIGENCER is reliable in all its statements, avoids the sensational, and selects its literary matter with a view to the promotion of good morals and good taste.

THE INTELLIGENCER should be in every family in Lafayette county, and we respectfully solicit of the people, of all creeds and political convictions, that support which we shall endeavor to deserve.

CLUBBING RATES.

Intelligencer and St. Louis Republican	$3 00
" St. Louis Times	3 00
" St. Louis Times, with Map	3 25
" Journal of Agriculture	3 25
" American Agriculturist	3 00
" Rural World	3 00
" Christian Advocate	4 25
" Central Baptist	4 25
" Church News	2 75
" New York World	3 00
" New York Herald	3 00
" New York Sun	4 00
" Wide Awake	3 50
" Babyland	2 50
" Kansas City Times, six months, with chance in prize distribution	2 75

We also extend to our subscribers the benefit of lowest club rates to the leading magazines and periodicals.

INTELLIGENCER.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

ALEX. A. LESUEUR, - - - - EDITOR.
ETHAN ALLEN, - - BUSINESS MANAGER.
W. G. MUSGROVE, - - - - PUBLISHER.

Terms, $2 per Year, in Advance.

PACIFIC RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

LEAVE LEXINGTON.

Accommodation for St. Louis and the East	4 55 A. M
Arrive at St. Louis	7:00 P. M.
Express and Mail for St. Louis, East	7:00 P. M.
Arrive at St. Louis	6:52 A. M.

ARRIVE.

Express and Mail from St. Louis, East and South	9:15 A. M.
Accommodation from St. Louis, East and South	6:50 P. M.

C. BEN RUSSELL, Agent.

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN

LEAVE LEXINGTON

Trains for Kansas City and West	7:00 A M
Trains for St. Louis East and South	7:00 P M
Trains for Kansas City West	7:00 P M
Trains for Richmond	7:00 A M
" "	7:00 P M

ARRIVE AT LEXINGTON

Trains from St. Louis and all points East and South	9:00 A M
	9:00 P M
From Kansas City and all points West	8:30 A M
St. Joe and points North	7:00 P M

N. G BISHOP, Agent.

WYANDOTTE, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. NARROW GAUGE.

LEAVE LEXINGTON:

Passenger for Kansas City and west	7:00 A. M.
Express Mail	2:35 P. M.
Freight	9:25 A. M.

ARRIVE AT LEXINGTON:

Express and Mail from Kansas City and the west	11:08 A. M.
Passenger	6:15 P. M.
Freight	9:50 A. M.

THE LOVED ONE EVER NEAR.

I think of thee, when the bright sunlight shimmers
Across the sea;
When the clear fountain in the moonbeam glimmers,
I think of thee.

I see thee, if far up the pathway yonder
The dust be stirred;
If faint steps o'er the little bridge to wander
At night be heard.

I hear thee, when the tossing waves' low rumbling
Creeps up the hill;
I go to the lone wood and listen, trembling,
When all is still.

I am with thee, wherever thou art roaming.—
And thou art near!
The sun goes down, and soon the stars are coming.
Would thou were here!

SOLACE IN TEARS.

Come, tell me why this sadness now,
When all so glad appears?
One sees it in thine eyes, my friend;
Thou'st surely been in tears.

"And if I go alone and weep,
'Tis grief I can't impart;
And 'tis no sweet, when tears will flow,
And ease the heavy heart."

Thy gladsome friends, they call to thee:
"O, come unto our breast!
And whatsoe'er thy heavy loss,
Confide it to the rest.

"Ye talk and stir, and do not dream
What 'tis that ails poor me;
Ah, no! 'tis nothing I have lost,
Though somewhat wanting be."

Then gather up thy spirits once;
Thy blood is youthsome yet:
To youth like thine there wanteth not
The strength to seek and get.

"Ah, no! to get it, that were vain
It stands off all too far;
It dwells so high, it shines so fair,—
As fair as yonder star."

The stars we do not seek to have;
We but enjoy their light,
As we look up in ecstasy,
On every pleasant night.

"And I look up in ecstasy,
Full many a lovely day;
So leave me to my mood at night,
To weep while weep I may."

GOLD-LOCKS AND SILVER-LOCKS.

Pupil and master together,
The wise man and the child,
Merrily talking and laughing
Under the lamp-light mild.

Pupil and master together,
A fair sight to behold,
With his thronging locks of silver,
And her tresses of ruddy gold.

"Well, little girl, did you practice
On the violin to-day?
What is the air I gave you?
Have you forgotten, pray?"

And he sings a few notes and pauses,
Half frowning to see her stand,
Perplexed, with her white brows knitted,
And her chin upon her hand.

Far off in the streets of a sudden
Comes the sound of a wandering band,
And the blare of brass rings faintly,
Too distant to understand.

"Hark!" says the master, smiling,
Bending his head to hear,
"In what key are they playing?
Can you tell me that, my dear?"

"Is it D minor? Try it!
To the piano and try!"
She strikes it, the sweet sound answers,
Her touch so light and shy.

And swift as steel to magnet,
The far tones and the near
Unite and are blended together
Smoothly upon the ear.

I thought, if one had the power,
What a beautiful thing 't would be,
Hearing Life's manifold music,
To strike in one's self the key:

Whether joyful or sorry, to answer,
As wind-harps answer the air,
And solve by simple submission
Its riddles of trouble and care.

But the little maid knew nothing
Of thoughts so grave and wise,
As she stole again to her teacher,
And lifted her merry eyes.

And neither dreamed what a picture
They made, the young and the old,—
With his thronging locks of silver,
And her tresses of ruddy gold.
—Celia Thaxter, St. Nicholas for January

THE MARIANA OF THE NEXT GENERATION.

You come not: ah, you come not,
I watch with a weary eye
From my window sa the crowded
Balloons go floating by.
Each bears its human lading,
But bears it from me aloof,
And never rattles a grapnel
Upon our lonely roof.

Along its rails of iron,
An hundred miles an hour,
The ex-steam-horse is hurried
By the Keely motor's power;
It flashes past the station,
And away, on speeding the storm;
But in the passenger catcher
I do not see your form.

The trees are red with autumn,
But in the leaf-strewn mead
I miss the old, familiar tracks
Of your velocipede.
Only the streamlet's sighing
I hear, and the forest's moan,
Though the ears of love are keener
Than any microphone.

When the children toy at twilight
Sometimes with the phonograph,
I hear again your well-known voice,
Again your merry laugh;
Then I start up and listen,
But I catch no further tone,
Though north and south, and east and west
I sweep my megaphone.

The carbon points are lighted,
The opal globe 'gins glow,
O, my absent lover is colder
Than is the Alpine snow.
Barriers more fell than oceans
Have severed us apart,
And the tasimeter fluts no warmth
Within his icy heart.

Upon the wall of my chamber
The instrument I see
Through which in happier moments
You used to whisper me.
But never the call-bell ringeth,
Nay, so many days have flown
That the silly spider has built his web
O'er the rustic telephone!

O, that we two were lying—
That we in death might join,
To impalpable ash cremating
In the furnace of Le Moyne;
That we from the self-same Brahmin's
Identic finger and thumb
Might be sprinkled upon the waters
Till the Great Pralaya come!

But, hark! what is that music
Comes o'er the distant hill?
Hush, tumult of my bosom;
My beating heart, be still.
Hark! nearer, dearer, clearer
Comes the familiar tone.
It is my lord, my life, my love!—
I know his xylophone.

New York, December, 1878

ORIGIN OF THE NAME CHRISTIAN.

For the Intelligencer.

We turn in vain to the sacred record of the early church for definite or accurate information on this subject. The bare statement by Luke, that "The disciples were called Christians first at Antioch;" the words of Agrippa, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian," and the exhortation of Peter, "Yet, if any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed;" embrace every mention of the name in the New Testament.

What is its meaning? The Greek word *christianos* is formed from *christos* by adding to the Greek stem the Latin termination, *anus*, giving the idea of a *partisan* or *adherent*. E. g., *Herodians*, (Mark III, 6, et al). a party of the Jews who believed that the hopes of their nation rested on the Herods, and who looked to them for the fulfilment of the Messianic prophecies; Cæsarians, Pompeians, adherents of Cæsar, Pompey. Hence *christianos*, adherents or followers of Christ.

Whence did they derive the name? There are four views: 1st. That Paul and Barnabas called them so. 2d. That the name was divinely given. 3rd. That they called themselves so. 4th, That their enemies gave them the name, some suppose through ridicule; others, as a mere distinctive title.

1. The view that the name was given by Paul and Barnabas is supported by what we regard as an inaccurate translation of the word *chrematisai*. (Acts XI, 26), making the passage read somewhat as follows: "And it came to pass that they (Paul and Barnabas) assembled a whole year with the church, and taught much people, and that they first at Antioch called the disciples Christians."

Our English version, following the Genevan, disregards the punctuation of the original, and puts a period after "much people," where the Greek has only a comma, and the English should have at most a semicolon; which together with the fact that *chrematisai* is in the active voice, has induced some to give it the same subjects as the other two infinitives, and to translate it *called* instead of *were called*. But now for the meaning of the word *chrematizein*, rendered "were called" in the authorized version. Formed from the word *chrema*, a matter, a business; it means, first, to transact business; hence of kings, to do business in public, to give audience and answer to petitioners, and in later Greek, to do business as any one, under any name, and hence, to take or bear a name, to be called or named. There seems to be no authority, then, for the assertion that the verb, although in the active voice, should be translated "to call;" but a large number of examples can be cited in which the translation "to be called," "to be named," would alone make the Greek intelligible. E. g., Jos. Ant. 13, 11, 3, Aristobulus *was called* a Philhellenic; Plut. Anton. 54, Cleopatra *was called* the young Isis. The only other passage (except one mentioned presently) in the New Testament, in which the word is used in the active voice, "She shall be called an adulteress" (Rom. vii. 3), strongly confirms the correctness of the translation in the authorized version of the passage under consideration.

In Heb. xii. 25, we find the verb used in the active voice in its primary signification—to warn by Divine authority, to declare the divine will. The opinion that the name Christian was given to the disciples by Paul and Barnabas, seems, therefore, to be utterly untenable on lexical grounds.

2. The view that the name was divinely given evidently originated from the fact, that in six out of nine passages in which *chrematizein* occurs, it is connected with "God" or "the Holy Ghost; but used outside of this connection, no such idea is by any means necessarily implied in it, as we regard is the case here.

3. Malalas, a writer of the middle ages, gives us a tradition that, "at that time they were called Christians, during the ministration of this same Euodias, who also gave them this name; for before this they had been called Nazarenes and Galileans." Euodias, he tells us, "succeeded St. Peter as bishop of Antioch." There is also another tradition contained in the following passage from William of Tyre: "In this city (Antioch) was held the first convention of the faithful, in which the name of Christians was also given. For before this, those who had followed the doctrines of Christ, had been called Nazarenes. But afterward, since the name had been derived from Christ, by the authority of that synod, the faithful have all been called Christians." But to these traditions we give as little credence as to numberless others handed down through the old chroniclers.

If the name had been given by the Christians themselves, we would surely have found the term used in the Acts of the Apostles and in the letters to the churches. But they invariably address the followers of Christ as "saints," "disciples," "brethren," "beloved;" and in the only other two instances in which the word Christian occurs, there is an implication at least, that the term is used by those without the church.

4. The name could not have been given by the Jews, since they would thus have yielded the very ground of their hatred and opposition to Jesus, namely, that he was a pretender, and *not* the "anointed" of God. It must, therefore, have been given to them by the Gentiles, in Antioch.

Now, it is true that the Antiochenes were notorious for the invention and use of nicknames and terms of derision, having on one occasion brought down upon themselves the destruction of their city, by scoffing at and insulting from the battlements the commander of the Roman army, which lay encamped around their walls. It is true, also, that Tacitus, in giving an account of Nero's persecution of the Christians, says, "Quos * * * vulgus Christianos appellabat," of which the correct translation seems to be, "who were *commonly* called Christians," and not "whom the *vulgar* called Christians". But, beyond the mere inference from these two facts, there appears no good reason for believing that the name was given through ridicule, or was used only by the vulgar.

On the other hand, what more natural than that the name should have been given them by the Gentiles who had now recognized the fact, that the earnest saints were no "sect of the Nazarenes;" that the sum and substance of their preaching was Christ and Christ only.

And thus, from Antioch, the Rome of the east, there goes forth the fact that, even in the eyes of the world, the church was no longer a Jewish sect, but a society with a glorious mission and a destiny of its own. "Christ has triumphed, and now Christianity has been launched into the whirlpool of the Greek and Roman world, whence it will never again depart.

A CONVENTION OF WOODCHUCKS.

There ought to be a convention of woodchucks. The trouble at present is that one man's woodchuck predicts a cold winter and digs deep, and another man's woodchuck predicts a warm winter and digs shallow. This frivolity is a disgrace to the woodchuck. Being an unsocial creature, and not influenced by sympathy, he ought to hit the bull's eye with his little prediction every time.

"HEAT IS LIFE—COLD IS DEATH."

[Scientific American.]

There is no greater fallacy than the opinion of many, particularly the young strong and vigorous, that winter—especially a sharp, frosty one, with plenty of snow—is the most healthy season of the year. Very few persons seem to realize the fact that cold is the condition of death, and that in both warm and cold climates it is our unconscious effort to maintain our bodily heat at a temperature of ninety-eight degrees that wears us out. To this temperature, called blood-heat, every cubic inch of oxygen that serves to vitalize our blood must be raised by our own bodily heat, or life ceases. Since in cold weather the maintenance of a sufficiency of heat elevated by bodily temperature becomes very often too great for our strength, the advent of a severe winter is really more to be dreaded than the visitation of a pestilence. The saying, 'heat is life—cold is death,' has a striking illustration and confirmation in the reports now regularly submitted by Dr. Russel to the Glasgow sanitary committee. The death rate rises and falls with the regularity of the thermometer. So many degrees less heat, so many more deaths, and vice versa. In one of his fortnightly reports Dr. Russell says: "The death rate in the first week of the fortnight was twenty-one, and in the second week twenty-five. The mean temperature was 40.8 degrees Fahrenheit, in the latter 39.5 degrees." He attributed the low rate of the first week to the high mean temperature of the preceding fortnight, which was 47.03 degrees, and adds: "This is a good illustration of a law which we frequently observe in these reports of temperature and death rates—that a week of low temperature produces a rise in mortality the week following." In our climate it would probably be difficult to find a more frequent cause of serious ailments than taking cold. Whatever weak place we have, whatever constitutional disorder we be subject to, cold will surely discover. We take cold because our vitality is too low to ward off the effects of the reduced temperature around us. As a matter of first importance, then, to resist cold and the various derangements of the system consequent, it is necessary by proper nutrition to maintain our natural animal heat; second, to retain this heat by a sufficient quantity of clothing; third to regulate with care the temperature of the air we breathe. Contrary to the opinion current among lovers of cold weather, a fire in a bed room in the winter is cheaper and better than a doctor's bill; for, owing to our inactive condition during sleep, the circulation of e vitalizing blood is both slow and imperfect, and hence the danger of tak ng cold by breathing cold air is greatly increased. A cold is the beginning of everything that is bad. If any one conscious of having caught one feels cold chills creeping up the back, let him apply a mustard-plaster to the bottom of the spine and the lower part of the back at once; and by so doing he may avert a dangerous illness before it is too late and medical aid can be procured. It should never be forgotten that "heat is life—cold is death."

AN ENGLISH CRISIS.

What a Noted Pork Packer Thinks of the Financial Status of Great Britain.

[Special Correspondence of the Enquirer.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 12:—Yesterday I had a long talk with Mr. Armour, of Armour, Plankington & Co., the largest pork and provision dealers in the United States. Mr. Armour has just returned from England, and he is filled with alarm at the distressing financial status of Great Britian.

"What is the matter over there?" I asked.

"A general financial ruin stares them in the face all over England, Ireland and Scotland," said Mr. Armour. "Banks and individuals are failing everywhere. The newspapers do not tell half the story. The English people are in a dreadful condition. Manufacturers are running behind, the tenants cannot pay their rent, real estate has shrunk in value and cannot be sold at any price, the mechanic is idle, and the farmer is poor.

"Why can't the farmers pay their rents?"

"Because their crops do not pay. Prices for farm products are so low that the farmer only makes enough to live on. The 300,000 land owners are out in the cold. They cannot collect their rents nor sell their land, and many seemingly rich families are actually suffering from poverty.

"What makes provisions so low?"

"The splendid crops made on this side. The fact is, the United States, having no large army to take away the laboring men, is making more provisions than the whole world can eat. We are putting wheat in Liverpool at $1 08, and pork in Dublin and Glasgow—clear sides, dry salted—for 5¼ cents. Now, how can the English farmer stand this? He pays rental on land worth $200 to $300 an acre. The lowest farm lands rent for $10 an acre per annum. The average yield of wheat is thirteen bushels to the acre, worth—say $13. Now, how can that farmer pay his rent? Then they used to sell their pork for 15 cents per pound; and how can they sell it at 5¼ cents and live!'

"Then cheap American provisions are ruining the English farmers?"

"Yes. They are bucking their $300 land against our $20 land, and the result is the $300 land is tumbling. The shrinkage is awful already. They are just going through what we have gone through, or rather they are fixed as we would be fixed if some great country like China should ship wheat to Chicago and sell it for thirty cents per bushel and fill up Cincinnati with pork at $3 a barrel. Where would our farmers be then? They would be ruined, and our land values would shrink half within a year, and another crash like that in England would be upon us."

"What remedy do they propose for the hard times?"

"They have no remedy. They are bewildered and discouraged. A member of parliament told me that he was thinking of advocating an import duty on corn, pork and wheat, and thus put wheat up to $2 and pork up to $10. But this would be only enacting the odious corn laws again. I told this member that if they should put an import duty on wheat and pork that the wages of laboring men would have to be advanced, and that our American manufacturers would have the advantage. 'See,' I said, 'we are already sending cotton cloth, cotton thread, and even steel goods and cutlery, to England.'"

"What do you think will be the end of the hard times in England?" I asked.

"They will end in a dreadful depreciation of real estate, the stoppage of the manufactories, general poverty, mob violence, labor insurrections and a general smash-up of business and society. If I had land in England to-day, I would sell it at any price."

"Have we got through shrinking in America?"

"No. That is, we have and we haven't. Lands east of Iowa must shrink still more in value. Two dollars and ten cents for live hogs and twenty cents for corn doesn't mean $100 farm lands. It means $20 farm lands. Our dear land must shrink more yet, while our cheap lands have struck bottom. Corn, pork and wheat are the great levelers. They make the price of land."

"How did you find things in Germany?"

"Germany is badly off, too. Her people are running away to keep out of the army. They come to England stowed in the holds of vessels, hoping to get from there to America. Emigration will be immense next year. Every man who can pay his passage or steal it, will get away from Europe, cursed by its big armies and burdensome taxes."

"The fact is," said Mr. Armour, "real estate in England, Ireland and Scotland has got to shrink 50 per cent. within a year and a half or the business interests of the United Kingdom have got to go up in one mighty crash.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WHEELING, December 13.—In a letter received to-day by a prominent cigar manufacturer, Senator Davis says that the impression prevails in Washington that there will be no change made on tobacco and cigars this session of congress.

ANOTHER VICTOR