Lexington Weekly Intelligencer.

VOL. 9. LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879. No. 16.

MEDICAL.

DR. CARL F. BUEHNER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Higginsville, Lafayette county, Missouri. Office in the Eagle Hotel. may18m6

DR. J. B. ALEXANDER.

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

DR. G. W. YOUNG,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON; office and residence on Oak (College) and South streets, Lexington, Missouri. feb1tf

DR. P. H. CHAMBERS,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, office opposite courthouse, over M. E. Keller's store. Residence: Southeast corner Main and College streets. jan176-1y.

DENTIST.

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

DR. J. W. MENG,

SURGEON DENTIST, office opposite the courthouse, upstairs, Lexington, Mo. All work done in a scientific manner. apr7ly

J. F. ATKINSON, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, consultation and operating rooms, first floor, No. 102, Atkinson building, Franklin street, where I can be found at all hours in the day except when professionally absent. Thirty years experience, four years serving as surgeon in the army during the late war, having performed all capitol as well as 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 Hults' livery stable will receive immediate attention. nov16y1

ATTORNEYS.

CHARLES E. STONE,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Napoleon, Lafayette county, Missouri. may11tf

A. L. DREW. JOHN WELBORN.

DREW & WELBORN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW; office over Maitland's store, northwest corner of public square, Lexington, Mo. apr26-3m

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 Royle & New's dry goods store. feb17tf

R. A. HICKLIN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will practice his profession in the courts of Lafayette and surrounding counties. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care. Office over Quarles & Co's Drug Store, front room. [feb22y1]

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

GEO. 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. Will also attend promptly to the collection of claims, and to investigation of titles to real estate. Office over the Banking House of Wm. Morrison & Co. jan14-1y

ELDRIDGE BURDEN. JNO. E. BURDEN, Notary Public.

BURDEN & SON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Lexington, Mo. Office front room over C. H. Boyle's book store in Kriehn's new building, opposite the Courthouse. Will practice in State and Federal courts. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims and Probate business. feb17-y1.

JOHN A. S. TUTT. FRANKLIN K. TUTT, Notary Public.

TUTT & SON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LEXINGTON, Mo. Office No. 87½ Main street, over Tevis' Drug Store, will practice in the Lafayette and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections and the investigation of land titles.

HENRY C. WALLACE. WM. H. CHILES.

WALLACE & CHILES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT Law, Lexington, Mo. Office, front room over the "Lexington Savings' Bank," opposite the court house. Will practice in the courts of Lafayette and surrounding counties, and also in the Supreme court of the state of Missouri, and the U. S. Circuit and District courts for the Western District of Missouri.

JOHN E. RYLAND: [illegible] RYLAND, Notary Public.

RYLAND & RYLAND,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Lexington, Mo. Office over No. 67, Main street. Practice in all the Courts of Lafayette and adjacent counties, in the Supreme Court of the State and District Court of the United States. Prompt attention given to collections and all other business. jan14

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.

S. G. WENTWORTH, Prest.

ROBT. TAUBMAN, Vice Prest.

WM. MORRISON, Cashier.

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.

ap27y1 TAYLOR & LESUEUR.

MITCHELL & BANDON.

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

SHOP on Main-Cross str et, near Episcopal Church, Lexington, Mo mar6-1

JOHN BAEHR,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

PURE APPLE CIDER AND HOME-MADE VINEGAR.

DEALER in Native and Imported Liquors, Wines, Beer and Cigars. Sample rooms at Baehr's Cave, Franklin Street, Lexington, Mo. jan25-1y

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 KLEE.

In alley, back of Joe Baehr's saloon, near Pine street.

LEADVILLE No. 2

IN LEXINGTON, MO.

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

ONE SQUARE East of the Courthouse, is centrally located and convenient to all branches of business. Best attention given to the traveling public. Good Sample Rooms connected with the House. Come and see us and you will know how it is yourself.

apr5-tf THOMAS WILLIAMS, Owner and Sole Proprietor.

NEW YORK SHOPPING.

Lamar Purchasing Agency.

ESTABLISHED! RELIABLE!

EVERYTHING bought with taste and discretion. New York fashion correspondent of Intelligencer connected with this agency. Best city reference given. Send for circular with prices. Address,

MRS. ELLEN LAMAR, 877 Broadway.

"OH! MY BACK!"

HUNT'S REMEDY, the Great Kidney and Liver Medicine, cures Pains in the Back, Side or Loins, and all Diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs, dropsy, gravel, diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Nervous Diseases, Female Weakness and Excesses; HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for these diseases.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 19, 1878.

WM. E. CLARKE: Dear Sir—Having witnessed the wonderful effect of HUNT'S REMEDY in my own case, and in a great number of others, I recommend it to all afflicted with Kidney Diseases or Dropsy. Those afflicted by disease should secure the medicine which will cure in the shortest possible time. HUNT'S REMEDY will do this.

E. R. DAWLEY, 85 Dyer St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16, 1878.

WM. E. CLARKE: Dear Sir—A member of my family had been troubled for several years with Kidney Disease, and had tried numerous remedies without relief; she used HUNT'S REMEDY, and was completely cured.

S. A. ALPIN, 3 Exchange St.

HUNT'S REMEDY is purely Vegetable, and is used by the advice of physicians. It has stood the test for 30 years, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. One Trial will Convince You. Send for Pamphlet to (jan4-1y

HUNT'S REMEDY

WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have a number of farms for sale, as follows:

ONE OF 105 ACRES,
TWO OF 20 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. T. ANDERSON,

Jun15tf Real Estate Agents, Mt. Hope, Mo.

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 Children's FINE SHOES a specialty. Our Prices can't be beat. Our motto is "good Goods and Fair Dealing." New Goods nearly every day. The best cheap SCHOOL SHOES in the city. Don't forget the place, No. 124 MAIN STREET, four doors East of the Court House, Lexington, Missouri.

W. G. EGGLESTON & CO.

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. Hickam, 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.

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 test 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

H. & F. WINKLER,

MANUFACTURERS

AND DEALERS IN

Furniture.

Would respectfully announce to the public and to the trade, that they now have their Furniture manufactory, with complete machinery, in active operation, and are ready to do all kinds of—

TURNING,
PLANING,
SCROLL SAWING, &c.

They also keep constantly on hand, and for sale STAIR BANISTERS,
NEWEL POSTS,
WALNUT COFFINS, &c

METALLIC AND WOODEN BURIAL CASES ALWAYS ON HAND.

They respectfully ask the attention of all to the articles of their manufacture pledging themselves to sell as cheap as such articles can be bought for.

H. & F. WINKLER

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP.

THE undersigned will carry on the business of making and repairing Wagons, Farm or Spring, at Mayview, Lafayette county, and desire the patronage of their friends and neighbors. Repairs to Plows, Reapers, Wagons, Machinery, &c., attended to promptly and carefully. Horseshoeing and Slip Shears a specialty. Satisfaction given in all cases. Give us a trial. Charges moderate.

P. S.—Mr. Stoedly was engaged with Mr. Quandt, of Lexington, for five years, and is known to many of our old patrons.

may17-3m OSCAR M. BULLARD.
—— STOEDLEY.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Jesse Roberts, deceased, now offers for sale the home farm of said deceased, situated in Greenton Valley, two miles south of Greenton post-office. On the line of the new extension of the C. & A. R. R. said farm contains 240 acres of No. 1 land, 150 acres under fence, balance in timber There is on the place a good residence, two good barns, apple orchard, peaches, pears, &c. Also good water, both in wells and spring branches.

TERMS:—One-third cash, one-third in twelve months, and remaining third in two years. For price, and any other particulars, apply to

SAMUEL W. CREASY, Executor,

may11tf Greenton, Lafayette Co., Mo.

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 00 A. M.
Arrive at St. Louis.......... 7:00 P. M.
Express and Mail for St Louis, East.. 7:15 P. M.
Arrive at St. Louis.......... 6:52 A. M.
Sunday (accommodation) train.......... 5:45 P. M.

ARRIVE.

Express and Mail from St. Louis, East and South.......... 9:20 A. M.
Accommodation from St. Louis, East and South.......... 10 25 P. M.
Sunday (accommodation) train.......... 10:15 A. 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.. 6:55 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.......... 8:50 A. M.

FAMILIAR SOUNDS.

When bed-time comes and curtains fall,
And round I go the doors to lock,
Ere lamps go out my wife doth call:
"Remember, dear, to wind the clock."

When boots are off, and for the day
All irksome cares seem put to rout,
I hear wife's voice from dreamland say:
"Be sure you put the kitten out."

When stretched between the sheets I lie,
And heavy lids have ceased to wink,
From trundle-bed I hear a cry:
"I want a dwink, I want a dwink."

WHY?

Why does the bud that is near to its breaking
Wake sweeter smiles than the full blown rose?
Why does the dream on the verge of awaking
Stir deeper truths than a deeper repose?

Why does the love that is broken with parting
Lift itself higher by the fullness of pain?
Why is the incomplete rapture of starting
Close on completion we never attain?

Why? for a boundless, unsatisfied longing
Lies deepest down in a warm human heart
Ever with this are the sympathies thronging,
Ever by this do the heaven-flowers start.

Grow with our spring—we can follow you wholly
Only as far as its instincts are sent;
Summer's a fact that is hidden and holy,
We have not seen it—We are not content.

GEN. JAMES SHIELDS.

[From the New York Sun.]

James Shields was poor,
As wealth now counts, he had not much,
Nor did he put his trust in banks,
And bonds, and syndicates, and such;
For it was still his simple plan
To serve his country and be a man.

His life was clean
Called on and on, from place to place,
Distinguished both in war and peace,
With strong, swift limbs he ran the race,
Nor turned aside from any toil
To gather gain and search for spoil.

A bold, bright man,
He freely spent his life and gold,
And lived within the present time,
As if he never might grow old;
But we may rest assured his God
Lies not with him beneath the sod.

Yet he was rich,
In spite of all the blows of fate,
In spite of poverty and years,
The hero owned a grand estate,
Better than any broad domain—
A life and conscience free from stain.

Neglected much,
A mere scene-shifter on the stage
Where he had played heroic parts,
And still a toiler in his age;
The heart that breaks but never yields
Beat bravely in the breast of Shields.

James Shields was poor,
'Tis true, in these, our sordid days,
That honest poverty is not
A common cause of general praise;
But Shield will be a memory yet,
While pocket patriots we forget.

W.

POETRY.

BY J. H. STRAUGHN.

[For the Intelligencer.]

What is poetry? O, puzzling definition!
Like many another question, though replete
With interest the answer yet its repetition
From time to time attest it incomplete,
For none the requirements do fully meet.

One who was French, a woman known to fame,
The task essayed, and this, O wondrous rendition!

Is what DeStael, for that's the fair one's name,
Poetry doth term—it is, O grand fruition!
"The apotheosis of sentiment" a marvelous disquision.

Another to himself the task addressed;
His name I have forgotten, or I never knew,
"Beautiful thoughts beautifully expressed"
Constitute poetry—and in the main it is true,
But it is not always thus, as I can prove to you.

For many things which in the memory dwell,
Hideous and horrible to contemplate
Hath Dante's glorious muse portrayed full well
Where angels dwell who lost their first estate,
And Satan reigns alone supreme and great.

Thus saith a modern poet, Joaquin Miller hight,
"A poem must a lofty picture be."
"The expression," saith this very learned wight,
"Must be sublime"—but *satis superque,*
Choose for thyself *quot homines tot sentontia.*

And not to tire thee with disjointed rhyme,
If thou wouldst know what poetry may be,
Go study Shakespeare's deathless page sublime—
If thou the mysteries of the human heart wouldst see;
Drink of that fountain opened up for thee.

Broad as the universe his matchless flight,
The pictures there a vast and varied store,
He mirrors nature in her own true light,
And all mankind shall worship and adore,
While genius hath a shrine till time shall be no more.

DEDICATED TO THE DOVER LODGE, I. O. G. T.

[For the Intelligencer.]

Silver sands are sifting, sifting,
Through the hour glass of time,
And our barks are drifting, drifting,
Toward eternity sublime.
What grand work are we achieving?
Hoping, through dark hours; believing
That the morn will break at last.

Heart throbs, are yet pulsing, pulsing,
O'er a quivering world enslaved
By the demon that is crushing
Men and women, young and aged,
That is goading them to madness,
Crowding life with death and sadness;
Filling mother earth with graves.

Taking life and giving, giving,
Only death and darkest death;
Giving pain, for it receiving
All the soul's sweet priceless wealth.
Hope and faith and love are dying,
Hearts in agony are crying,
O'er the demon's fearful work.

Lo the wine cup! Gleaming, gleaming,
With its soft and rosy light;
All its beauty is but seeming;
All its brightness is but night.
Deepest, darkest, deadliest poison,
Lurks in every crimson globule,
Poison that will bring despair.

Pour the red wine freely, freely,
Let the parched earth drink it up,
Till its red light bloom in roses
'Round each home that feels its blight,
Offer up a free libation,
Everywhere throughout the nation,
To the glorious temperance cause.

Shall we linger sleeping, sleeping,
While the boiling, seething wave
Holds our brethren chained and weeping;
Asking us to uplift and save;
Nay, our ship will hold our nation,
Let each seaman take his station,
And some drowning brother save.

DOVER, MO., June 13th, 1879. OSIER.

Jno. B. Henderson is not for Grant.

A free ballot—the prerequisite to liberty.

In a lengthy editorial article entitled "They are Enemies," the St. Joseph Gazette has this to say: "A few of the democratic newspapers in Missouri exhibit their democracy by warring upon the party and all its prominent leaders and representative men. Such papers claim to be democratic, but 'independent.' Independence is all well enough, but we could never see how a democratic journal could be so independent as to ignore its duty to the organization it claims to represent and to the administration elected by that party. There is in this state a clique of newspapers whose watchword seems to be 'death to every representative democrat!' This clique claims to be democratic because that is the dominant sentiment of the state, and while pretending friendship for it and its organized forces, it can the better deal deadly and insidious blows at both. It marches through the democratic camp, bearing the banner of loyalty, but wielding the poisoned dagger of the traitor. It keeps step to the music of the democratic column, but picks off its chosen leaders by stabs in the back which an honorable enemy ever scorns to sanction."

SENATOR HILL'S SPEECH.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, in his great speech made in reply to Mr Blaine, on Thursday of last week, took this correct position: That the states are absolutely sovereign in the exercise of their reserved rights, and that this government has no power over a state in the exercise of her reserved rights, and that on the other hand the same people, who made the constitutions of the states made the constitution of the federal government and clothed it with specific powers, and within its specific powers the federal government is also supreme, and of course within the delegated powers; it is alone supreme, just as the states in their reserved powers are alone supreme. After an eloquent speech on the merits of these propositions, in support of which he frequently quoted Mr. Webster, Mr. Hill closed with these words: "Would that Massachusetts would give to the country another Webster. Sir, I cannot hope even to imitate his greatness; but I should like to follow such a grand man, even if it must be afar off; and I wish like him to have ten thousand voices to-day; I wish I could command his eloquence for one hour; I wish I could speak as he only spoke. I wish every man in America could hear the words which I believe he would utter with much more forcible power when I now declare this union was not the cause of our war; this union never shed fraternal blood; this union never burned the houses and cities and devastated the soil of its own citizens. No, no. All that was the work of a diabolical sectionalism. I would beg the American people to-day, come back from these wanderings, these sectional wanderings, whether in the direction of secession or in the direction of consolidation and despotism; come back to the constitution as our fathers made it, as Madison explained it, as Webster expounded it, as it now stands unaltered in character by the three new amendments that have been adopted; come back to it as a union of States; come back to it as partly a national and partly a federal government, such as no other people ever enjoyed and such as no wise people will ever abandon. I earnestly beg the people of the north, if they would preserve this inestimable heritage and transmit its blessings to their posterity, to disband this sectional republican party. No sectional party ever was or ever can be a union party. It is mere, sheer, naked hypocrisy to pretend so. No man and no party can be true to the whole union who is false to a part of it; no man and no party can be a proper administrator of this common government who hates any one section of this country. I would ring it in the ears of patriots, I would ring it in the ears of statesmen, I would ring it in the ears of all the people north and south, east and west, if we would save further strife and further woe, if we would preserve finally the liberties of this country, we must disband all sectional parties and get back to that union under the constitution which knows no section, but does know all the states. Without states there may be empire, and there will be despotism, but there can be no constitutional union; while without union there may be license, and there will be anarchy, but there can be no liberty or security."

OUR FASHION LETTER.

Trimmed Skirts versus Untrimmed—Mixtures of Colors—Spring Changes.

TRIMMED SKIRTS VERSUS UNTRIMMED.

The latest innovation is that of entirely plain skirts with polonaise or overskirt and basque. But in either case the upper skirt is short and comes high on the sides. A rich striped silk, corduroy or satin, forms the lower skirt while the overdress is of fine plain material. Plain velvet skirts are also to be observed. Then again we see skirts of similar fabric, but having only a faint show of trimming, as for example, a narrow row of side plaits around the lower edge or fans let in at intervals. These fans are indeed quite a feature in new costumes, and are placed anywhere and everywhere. But, though I am willing to prophesy that untrimmed skirts will prove as contageous as the smallpox, yet, for the present, we find that opposite styles are formidable by reason of their numbers. Tis not a risk to say that anything and everything is fashionable. A month ago I wrote that there was a rage for trimmed skirts and to give an accurate idea of the different ways which prevail would be to cover a quire of paper and bring on a headache for a week. Oftentimes a prolonged overskirt opens back from the front or is so short as to seem only a prolongation of the basque. Then comes an expanse which to the eyes of rival dressmakers seems a battle ground whereupon a deadly conflict rages as to who shall display the intricacies of every kind. The weapons of their warfare being folds, bands, tuckings, plaitings, pipings, flouncings, scallopings, fringes, laces, ribbons, bows and loopings, buttons and such like, disposed horizontally, perpendicularly, diagonally, in straight lines or curved, in long extensions or coming to an untimely end; boldly staring or modestly peeping out, half hidden by something else. I hope my dear sisters who read this will understand it, for if they do they will have accomplished a good deal more than I have been able to. Yet I insist on the moral of all this which is liberty, a glorious liberty to follow out your own instincts, and provided something pretty is the result, go fearlessly onward. Nevertheless, what wonder that as an antidote we turn our tired eyes to the new plain skirts, with overdress with plain material above. There will be a contest between the two all summer, but we are the gainers, for we can choose which we please. It is manifest, however, that the many light fabrics worn during warm months must have ornamentations, so here is an advantage on the side of trimmings.

MIXTURES OF COLORS

are as noticable as plentitude of ornamentation. Bright blue costumes which would have horrified us a year ago are now worn composedly by leaders of fashion, while again we see garnet plentifully trimmed with yellow stripes, red, yellow and blue are placed side by side without a qualm. Nothing is too pronounced, and the only positive color seen as yet is bright pink; that being still reserved for children's wear. Yet pale colors are not excluded for oftentimes we see the most delicate combinations. One of the boldest ideas of the season are the costumes of "cheese cloth," trimmed with the most flaring "bandana" or negro handkerchief goods. These peculiar outfits will be worn by young ladies at lawn tennis or archery gatherings, where their complexion will be shaded by cotton parasols of gay bandana. "Cheese cloth" is the name given to what in reality is a very flimsy, unbleached muslin, selling at five cents per yard. A parting word as to new and desirable designs. The Gwendolen train at once simple and elegant, falls long at the back, is disposed in panier style on the hips and turned back in long revers on the front. To this the Anatolia basque would give a very stylish completion. In children's outfits may be mentioned the Beulah costume, adapted to girls of from ten to sixteen, and having a blouse waist, draped overskirt and finished with a deep kilt plaited flounce. The Isabel costume for from fourteen to sixteen consists of a cuiras basque with panier drapery and trimmed skirt. The Maida dress would be pretty for girls from eight to twelve. The "Daisy" is a graceful blouse dress for children from six months to six years, and for boys from six to eight; the Antonie skirt can be recommended.

SPRING CHANGES.

So many people with the spring have just moved into new quarters, or are having a general renovation of their old ones, that I am tempted to give a word of advice about the new piano which of all is the last and most important. None are more sought after by people who understand such matters than those manufactured by Haines Bros., 124 Fifth Avenue. They furnish an instrument of the best material and finest tone at a moderate price, and though every style is presented, yet for those in search of an upright, it may be added that this is a specialty with them, and is therefore seen in not a few of the most elegant houses here.

LUCY CARTER.

THE BEER QUESTION.

A Sermon Suggested by the Brewers' Convention.

Some Statistics Relative to the Increased Consumption of Liquors.

[From St. Louis Times-Journal, June 11, '79.]

A large congregation assembled at Trinity M. E. church, corner of Tenth and North Market streets, last evening, to listen to a lecture upon "The Beer Question," by Rev. G. W. Hughey, pastor of the church. The lecture was a reply to the addresses delivered by Mayor Overstolz and Mr. Rueter, at the recent convention of the United States Brewers' Association in this city, Mr. Hughey quoting reliable authorities to show that beer was an alcoholic stimulant detrimental to the human organism. As the speeches, of the brewers were published in full the great non-partisan daily gives space to this argument upon the other side of the subject. After the usual opening services of the church, Mr. Hughey addressed his hearers as follows:

The meeting of the nineteenth annual convention of the United States Brewers' association in our city the past week was an event in which all, without reference to their views on the question of temperance, must have been deeply interested. This association with a capital, as stated by our mayor in his address of welcome, of $300,000,000 invested in its work, and paying an annual revenue of $10,000,000 to the government, is a great power, socially, morally and politically. The question is, is it

A POWER FOR GOOD,

or is it a power for evil? Such a money power, into whichever scale it is cast, must exert an incalculable influence upon society.

Our mayor, from his high position as the chief magistrate of our city, in his address of welcome, threw the whole weight of his personal and official influence on the side of beer, declaring that it is "one of the cheapest and most wholesome beverages known to the use of man." He says also: "The breweries furnish a refreshing stimulant at a price so cheap that it is within the reach of all classes, and this fact enables them to exercise a beneficial influence on popular health and habits." Such a declaration as this could only be honestly made on the ground of the profoundest ignorance on the part of the man who made it, both as to the physical effects of beer upon those who use it, and the social effects it has upon the communities which patronize it, as we shall conclusively show before we are done. The public reception and welcome given to the association, and its treatment by the press of the city, show that the sentiments expressed by the mayor are the prevailing sentiments of the city, and that the chief magistrate but spoke the sentiments of his constituents. However true this may be, it is certain that there is a very respectable minority of the constituents of our honorable mayor who do not share his sentiments, and this minority constitutes a very large percentage of the intelligence and moral worth of the city. It also represents no inconsiderable portion of its wealth. We do not claim to right to present the sentiments of this minority in all things; we simply give our own individual views and the reasons for them. Yet, we venture to say that, radical as our views may be considered by some, they are the views to which all right thinking men who have the interests of humanity at heart, must ultimately come, because they are founded on facts that

CANNOT BE IGNORED.

The feature of the discussion of the beer question which struck me most forcibly was the fact that the mayor, the president of the association and all the speakers, as far as I have noticed, predicated their defense of the manufacture and sale of beer upon the ground or grounds of its beneficial effects, physically, morally and socially. The whole object of these devotees of Gambrinus seemed to be to prove that he is indeed a hero, working, not for paltry gold or worldly honor, but for the physical, moral and social elevation of the human race; that the vast capital of $300,000,000 is invested in a grand missionary cause, and that those who are engaged in the manufacture and sale of lager beer are the most perfect specimens of disinterested benevolence the world has ever seen; working only for the improvement and elevation of the race; while these who, without the hope of gain or reward, are laboring to save mankind from the terrible curse of intemperance by the only true method—that of total abstinence, are a set of craven hypocrites who are advocating their fanatical views only for "filthy lucre," or for the gratification of the more satanic impulse, or desire, to injure mankind. Now, ladies and gentlemen, from what we know of human nature and its temptations to hypocrisy, which do you think is most likely to be hypocritical, those who are making millions out of their traffic and who are, therefore, most intensely interested in finding a justification for it, or those who are making nothing but who are laying out thousands of money and the best labor of their lives and suffering all the indignities that can be heaped upon them by this gigantic money power, and who are laboring only to save men from the power of this terrible destroyer that

SPARES NEITHER AGE NOR SEX?

But sad is the exhibition of shameless hypocrisy, which would attempt to justify the manufacture and sale of beer on the grounds that it is beneficial physically, morally and socially to its consumers. It is a most hopeful sign, as it recognizes the fact that even the men who are engaged in the very work of destroying their fellows are compelled to seek a justification of their nefarious business on moral and humanitarian grounds. This is an indication of a healthful state of public sentiment which gives hope in this contest against the gigantic power for evil.

Let us examine the points of defense set up by the president of the association in his address:

First, he claims that beer is health-giving, that it is a physical blessing to those who use it. He says: "Taken altogether beer, as a beverage, cannot be excelled, as it possesses a number of qualities which jointly have a most salutary effect upon the human organism." Now, we ask, what are the qualities possessed by beer, which thus act beneficially upon the system, and how do they act? An analysis of five different samples of lager beer manufactured by different brewers, by Prof. Chandler, of the School of Mines, of Columbia college, recently revealed that these samples contained from 91 59 to 87 16 parts of water, from 4 99 to 7 15 parts of alcohol, and from 3 00 to 5 40 parts of extractive matter of malt and hops. The average was; water, 89 82; alcohol, 5 86; extract matter of malt and hops, 4 32. Here we have lager beer composed of water nearly 90 per cent., of alcohol nearly 6 per cent. and of extractive matter of malt and hops not quite 4½ per cent.

Now, I ask in which of these component parts of larger beer do we find the "qualities which jointly have

A MOST SALUTARY EFFECT

upon the human organism?" I do not think the advocates of lager beer will tell us that these "qualities" so "beneficial" to "the human organism," are to be found in the 90 per cent. of water which the beer contains, for they do not seem to be very partial to water—they want to get along with as little of it as possible. Yet the only "beneficial properties" beer contains are in the 90 per cent. of water the beer drinker is compelled, much against his will, to drink in order to get his 6 per cent. of alcohol and his 3 per cent. of malt and hop extract.

The alcohol contains nothing that can build up the system or benefit it. That there is no nutritive principle in alcohol is now a demonstrated fact of science, and our advocates of beer admit that the less they have of it in their beer, the healthier their beer is. Now, you see, they are compelled to find all the beneficial principles of beer in the 3 per cent. of malt and hop extracts which it contains. Of this 3 per cent. of extractive matter, two-thirds of it is an indigestible gum which does not undergo any change in passing through the body, and the other one per cent. is composed of sugar, vinegar, cripuline (the bitter principle of hops) and carbonic acid gas. Now here we have in lager beer, by the most perfect system of analysis, made by a most competent chemist and made at the request of Dr. Elisha Harris, of the board of health of New York City, for the purpose of ascertaining the intoxicating properties and hygienic qualities of lager beer, ninety per cent. of water, six per cent. of alcohol, two per cent. of indigestible gum and one per cent. of other ingredients, among which the very small amount of sugar is the only valuable element. I suppose the testimony of

BARON LIEBIG,

the great German chemist, will have weight with our beer drinking friends, as he was no temperance fanatic, but simply a scientific inquirer, and the first chemist of Continental Europe, of his age. I hold in my hand his great work on chemistry, and read from his "Familiar Letters on Chemistry" letter C: "Beer, wine, spirits, etc., furnish no element capable of entering into the composition of blood, muscular fibre or any part which is the seat of the vital principle." This is a strong, candid and clear statement. Now, the greatest German chemist of this or any other century is mistaken, or the president of the Brewers' association is mistaken, in regard to the beneficial effects of lager beer. This is important testimony, and testimony that we ought to pay particular attention to. The idea has prevailed, and still does prevail, that there is nutrition in lager beer; that it is food. Now, sir, Baron Von Liebig, the greatest chemist of the age, declares that this is a mistake, and that there is nothing in "beer, wine or spirits, which can enter into the composition of blood, muscular fiber or any part which is the seat of the vital principle." The idea that it builds up the system is a false idea, at war with every fact of science. The idea, that beer is a food, that it is nutritious, must be abandoned. Chemical analysis has demonstrated its utter falsity by revealing the fact that there is no nutritive principle in it at all.

But the question is asked, is not lager beer good for sick people, or those who have weak digestive powers? Does it not stimulate the stomach and

PROMOTE DIGESTION?

The great Dr. Liebig will answer these questions also. I read from his "Animal Chemistry," page 39. "In the action of the gastric juice on the food, no other element takes a share, except the oxygen of the atmosphere, and the elements of water." If lager beer promotes digestion it is the 90 per cent. of water in it, that does the work; and not the 6 per cent. of alcohol nor the 2 per cent. of gum, nor the 1 per cent. of other ingredients; I would prefer pure water without the hurtful ingredients of lager beer mixed with it. Again says Baron Liebig on page 40: "All substances which can arrest the phenomena of fermentation and putrefaction in liquids also arrest digestion when taken into the stomach." Now we know that there is nothing that will do this equal to alcohol, therefore the alcohol in beer, when taken into the stomach must, of necessity, interfere with the process of digestion. Lager beer, according to its strength, contains from 5 to 8 per cent. of alcohol. Ale contains about the same, wine contains, according to its strength, from 10 to 20 per cent. of alcohol, while whisky contains from 30 to 60 per cent. Now, actual experiment has demonstrated that finely minced beef, put in gastric juice mixed with water, will be perfectly digested in ten hours, while the same, mixed with gastric juice and alcohol, in ten hours is unchanged, and the pepsin, which is the digestive ferment of the gastric juice, is precipitated and digestion is impossible. The same put in gastric juice and wine, at the end of six hours is partly loosened, but at the end of ten hours is indigestible; the pepsin is precipitated and digestion is impossible. We see from these facts, demonstrated by actual experiment, that

THE AMOUNT OF ALCOHOL

in lager beer is sufficient to materially interfere with the process of digestion; this very interference calls for a larger amount of beer and thus the difficulty increases, without the unfortunate victim knowing what is really the cause of his trouble. But perhaps the objector may say: "Beer must be healthy, for men who use it get fat!" It is true beer makes men fat, but it does not do so by any healthy process. The alcohol it contains enters the blood and prevents the coagulation of the fibrine of the blood, and that which ought to make muscle, bone and sinew is deposited in the form of fat, which is only a draft on the vitality of the drinker until he becomes so fat his eyes not only "stand out with fatness" but he dies of fatness. Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter, one of the greatest living medical physiologists, in his treatise on alcohol, its use and abuse in sickness and health, brings out these facts fully.

"But," says the objector, "there is not enough alcohol in lager beer to hurt the drinker. I have shown that by actual analysis lager beer contains from five to eight or nearly eight per cent. of alcohol. Now, those who drink freely will get from one to three glasses of pure alcohol in a day; and one glass of pure alcohol in a day is enough to do terrible mischief to the physical and mental man. Let no beer drinker be deceived, under the most favorable circumstances, for every twenty glasses of beer he takes he gets one glass of pure alcohol, while those who use the stronger beer get one glass of pure alcohol for every thirteen glasses of beer.

But President Rueter takes the ground that beer is a temperance drink. He says: "It will be found that every brewery and every saloon helps to loosen the grasp which alcohol has on a country where distilled liquors are habitually drank, and the people will be

WEANED FROM STRONG DRINK

in proportion as the use of beer extends. Good, wholesome beer, at moderate cost, is the best panacea yet discovered for intemperance as a national vice."

One of the mottoes adorning the hall where the association met reads thus: "Lager beer, the beverage of our country, a true apostle of temperance." Now, we ask, is this true? Common sense, common observation and the facts of history show that the very reverse is true. Common, sense, confirmed by universal observation, tells us that the use of milder stimulants always leads to the use of stronger ones. In ordinary health, no one needs stimulants of any kind, and their use creates a diseased condition of the system which demands a larger amount or a stronger kind of stimulant. This is a fact of universal experience and observation. No one knows this fact better than those engaged in the beer traffic. The young man who begins with one glass of beer a day will soon want two, and then three, and then four, and then five, until he cannot get beer enough to stimulate him, and then he wants something stronger. The same is true in regard to the use of wine. The milder kinds lead to the use of the stronger, and those to the use of brandy or whisky. This has ever been the case and must ever be so. Either the quantity must be increased or the quality must be made stronger. This is a law or demand of the use of stimulants and that which makes the use of alcoholic stimulants, even of the mildest forms.

SO TERRIBLY DANGEROUS.

Once begun the demand is ever increasing, both in strength and quantity. This fact is so universal and palpable that I wonder that the advocates of the substitution of wine and beer for the stronger forms of alcoholic stimulants do not feel their cheeks blush with the tinge of conscious hypocrisy every time they utter such sophistry. The whole history of the use of alcoholic stimulants, from the day that wine was first manufactured down to this very evening, establishes the same fact. Before the process of distillation was invented or discovered the native who manufactured wine became involved fearfully in the vice and crime of drunkenness, and the constant study of the wine drinkers was to find out how to make their wine more stimulating. This they did, as our modern liquor manufacturers and dealers do, by drugging it to increase its intoxicating power. From the days of the Jewish kings down to the present time in every wine producing country on the face of the earth this has been the case, and it is so not by accident, but by a law inexorable, which makes an ever increasing demand for stronger stimulants to take the place of weaker ones that have lost their power to satisfy the craving demand of the depraved appetite.

Take California as an illustration. The increase of the consumption of stronger stimulants keeps pace with her manufacture and consumption of her native wines. So it is all over the United States. The increase of the consumption of lager beer leads directly, and by an inexorable law of necessity, to an increased consumption of distilled liquors. Take the statistics of the years 1871-2 as an illustration of this fact. I take these two years because I have not the statistics of others at hand. In 1871 there were consumed in the United States of distilled spirits 75,582,286 gallons, and of fermented liquors 213,725,160 gallons. In 1872 there were consumed 83,212,500 of distilled liquors and 240,222,090 gallons of brewed or fermented liquors. Here he have

AN INCREASE

of 26,496,930 gallons of fermented or brewed liquors and an increase of 5,630,214 gallons of distilled liquors, or an increase of a little over nine per cent. in the consumption of brewed or fermented liquors and a little over eleven per cent. in the consumption of distilled liquors. Here we have an increase of two per cent. in the consumption of distilled liquors over that of brewed or fermented liquors. This is the way lager beer becomes "the apostle of temperance." This is the way it cures the vice of national intemperance. Do we need any further demonstrations on this point? Here we see that every nine per cent. increase we have in the consumption of lager beer gives us eleven per cent. increase in the consumption of whisky. How long would it take to cure the vice of national intemperance by this method? Will President Rueter or Mayor Overstolz tell us? It is not in the interest of temperance and sobriety that the Brewers' association are working, but in the interest of dissipation and drunkenness. Their business increases as the drinking habits of the people increase, and the profits of their $300,000,000 depend upon the increase of intemperance. Under such circumstances, for the representatives of the Brewers' association to assume the role of temperance reformers is an exhibition of cheek that transcends everything in that line I have ever met with, and it is a brazen hypocrisy sufficient to make Satan hide his face in shame.

But, President Rueter remarks again: "As the use of alcoholic stimulants as a social custom is, however, liable to lead to excess, and as habitual excess in their use does great mischief to society, the sale and consumption should be so controlled and directed as to lessen the danger of abuse as much as possible. This is what legislation should try to do, and all that it can hope to accomplish. To an unprejudiced mind the substitution of a mild beverage for a strong one in public favor must appear as a simple or natural way to reach the object."

This is a remarkable paragraph, and I wish to call particular attention to it. If the brewers' association could substitute

A MILD BEVERAGE

for a strong one so far they would doubtless accomplish a good work, but the fact, as we have just seen, is, they only succeed in substituting a strong beverage for a mild one. Do we see those who have become addicted to whisky substitute beer in its place? Now, if the Brewers' association could do this, and then only permit the drinking classes, by such restraints as Mr. Rueter admits we have a right to adopt to protect society, to drink what would be healthy for them and good for the community, they would certainly have our co-operation and help. But instead of this they take the sober young men of the community and initiate them into the drinking habit and lead them on to stronger drink. It is just here that the greatest enormity of the beer traffic appears. It takes the uninitiated and starts them in the way to ruin, and then when their habit of beer drinking is confirmed they substitute the stronger for the weaker beverage. But Mr. Rueter here admits that "the use of alcoholic stimulants is liable to lead to excess," and of course beer is included in alcoholic stimulants, and that "the habitual excess in their use does great mischief to individuals and society," and that, therefore, "the sale and consumption should be so controlled and directed as to lessen the danger of abuse as much as possible." Now, we have here a full admission of the legal right to control the sale of alcoholic stimulants, and as beer is an alcoholic stimulant we have a right to control it so as to lesson the danger to society as much as possible. If Mr. Rueter and the association will stick to this position we will be able to harmonize upon it without difficulty. The right to control in the interest of society carries along with it the right to prohibit, if the well-being of society demands it. Now let the advocates of beer stand upon this platform and we will soon convince them that the only way to protect society from the evils arising from the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants is to

PROHIBIT THE TRAFFIC

altogether. Will the association of brewers unite with the friends of temperance in favor of a law prohibiting the manufacture, sale and use as a beverage of all distilled liquors? If they are in earnest, and honest in their utterances in their last annual convention they most certainly will, for they, in the fullest and most unequivocal manner, committed themselves to the theory of legal prohibitions as applied to distilled liquors. But this is the last thing they contemplated doing. They are as fierce in their denunciation of prohibition as they were free in their praises of the beverage of their own manufacture. The feeble and foolish assault on the Maine law shows their feeling on the question. While admitting that the Maine law has completely broken up the liquor trade in that state, Mr. Rueter attempted to prove by Governor Garcelon, a strong and prominent advocate of the repeal of the law, and who was not elected by the people of Maine at all and who does not represent their sentiment, that greater evils have followed in the increase and use of opium, chloroform, etc., than the use of whisky. Neither Governor Garcelon nor Mr. Rueter expected men of sense to accept such twaddle as argument. Every sensible person knows that with the reduction of the use of alcoholic stimulants, you reduce the use of all other stimulants, and this silly statement of Governor Garcelon can only bring the cause of alcoholic stimulants into deeper contempt in all right thinking minds.

Mr. Rueter claims that the manufacture and sale of lager beer is a legitimate industry that ought to receive the special protection of the government, as it furnishes employment for thousands of men and pays $10,000,000 of revenue to the government. There is but one way in which any business or trade can justify itself, and that is by giving to the consumer an equivalent for his money. The amount of capital invested, the number of men employed, and the amount of revenue paid to the government cannot justify any business or trade. The only law that can justify it is

THE LAW OF EQUIVALENT.

A business that does not give to the consumer an equivalent for his money is not a legitimate business. Tried by this only, the beer business is not a legitimate one, for it gives to the consumer no equivalent for his money. In this respect it is worse than robbery, for it not only takes its victim's money, but it fires in him an appetite that thirsts and hungers for gratification until it consumes him, destroys his body, ruins his reputation, beggars his family, destroys his mind and ruins his soul. All this it does as its legitimate and necessary work. A business that produces such results cannot be justified upon any legitimate principle of business. The more a man patronizes it the worse off he is in pocket, health and character. It takes his very life blood and gives nothing in return but broken health, poverty and ruin, any yet it puts on a brazen face and demands protection at the hands of the law, while it is engaged in the nefarious business of receiving its victims and spreading wretchedness and beggary among their families.

I have shown, and that conclusively, that the use of beer is but the initiating step in the career of continued intemperance; that it takes the young man from his home and from the heart of mother and from the pure association of his sisters and introduces him to the society of the beer saloon, making him the companion of the depraved and vicious. Surrounded by these depraved associations and alcoholic stimulants he imbibes in the shape of beer, his moral sense becomes depraved and his vilest passions become encouraged and uncontrollable. He is hurried along by the maddening effects of alcohol to distraction. Still the Brewers' association, backed by a capital of $300,000,000 and an

INCALCULABLE POLITICAL INFLUENCE

and power demands the right to take your sons and mine from our hearthstones, make criminals of them and run the ploughshare of destruction through our family circles, sending our gray hairs in sorrow to the grave, that they may prosper and fatten upon our broken hearts and ruined households. Then they have the effrontery to flaunt their banners in our face, and proclaim that lager beer is the great civilizer of mankind. I do not wish to come in contact with the civilizing influences of lager beer when it has been imbibed in sufficient quantities to produce its peculiar effervescing influence on the minds of those who are under its control. Every lager beer saloon that is opened in any community is detrimental to that community in every conceivable way. It makes no community—no individual—better, but it makes them worse. It sends civilization into a lower scale and turns those who imbibe it freely into savages, preparing them for every lawless deed while under its influence. Tried by every law of trade and by every moral law, and every just social law the beer traffic is proved guilty of being the enemy of the human race, as certainly and surely as is the whisky traffic, and no money power nor political influence can uphold forever such a system of wrong, which makes war upon every interest dear to humanity. The time of the triumph of the right is fast approaching and gigantic as the beer power is now, the day is coming when right shall triumph over might, and when the oppressed victims of the beer power shall go free. Then the song of liberty shall go up from redeemed humanity to Him who alone has the power to break every chain and let the oppressed go free. May God hasten it in His time. The oppressive spirit of the beer power was fully manifested in the

TREATMENT GIVEN TO MR. BEMIS,

editor of the National Prohibitionist. Such conduct is a disgrace to the civilization of this age and country, and those who resort to such methods of carrying out their measures will yet find that opinions cannot be crushed by offering indignities to those who advocate them, and that such violence must return upon the heads of those who practice it, and only hastens the overthrow of the cause which they represent. We can afford to stand by our principles, for, thank God, we have principles to stand by—principles as firm as the eternal pillars of truth; and which are destined to stand when empires founded in sin, and supported by the revenues of iniquity, have perished. Let us as people be wise enough to put iniquity away from our hands and build our social and political fabric upon the eternal rock of truth and justice, and then the billows of destruction will dash in vain upon our foundation. But if we build in unrighteousness it matters not how strong the superstructure may appear, nor what money power there may be back of us, God will send the rain of His wrath upon us and our house shall fall, because it was founded on the sand and built in unrighteousness.

ATTITUDE TO PARTIES.

In his admirable address on "the future of journalism," made before the press association of New York, at Rochester, a few days ago, Mr. Whitelaw Reid made the following sensible remarks on the duty of a newspaper to party:

What shall be the relations of this new journal of the future toward parties? I may claim to have been one of the apostles of independent journalism, but the zeal of the new converts has quite left me among the old fogies. It never occurred to me that in refusing to obey blindly every behest of a party it was necessary to keep entirely aloof from party—to shut off one's self from the sole agency through which, among a free people, lasting political results can be attained. A government like ours without parties is impossible. Substantial reforms can only be reached through the action of parties. The true statesman and the really influential editor are those who are able to control and guide parties, not those who waste their strength in merely thrusting aside and breaking up the only tools with which their work can be done. There is an old question as to whether a newspaper controls public opinion or public opinion controls the newspaper. This, at least, is true: That editor best succeeds who best interprets the prevailing and the better tendencies of public opinion, and who, whatever his personal views concerning it, does not get himself too far out of relations to it. He will understand that a party is not an end, but a means; will use it if it leads to his end, will use some other if that serve better, but will never commit the folly of attempting to reach the end without the means. He may not blindly follow a party; in undertaking to lead it he may get ahead of it or even against it, but he will never make the mistake of undervaluing a party or attempting to get on permanently and produce lasting results without one. Far less will he conceive that his journalistic integrity can only be maintained by refusing to believe good of his own party save upon demonstrative evidence, while for the sake of "fairness" he refuses to believe evil of his opponents, save on evidence of the same sort. What his precise relation to a party is to be must be determined by his own character, the character of the party, and the circumstances affecting both; but some relation is inevitable, unless he would be impotent. Of all the puerile follies that have masqueraded before high heaven in the guise of reform the most childish has been the idea that the editor could vindicate his independence only by sitting on the fence and throwing stones with impartial vigor alike at friend and foe.

The Nihilists in Russia have warned eight governors of Provinces, twelve colonels of gendarmerie and four generals that they are to be the next victims of the executive committee.

There is a class of newspapers in the country which think it criminal for other people to dare to print papers in opposition to them. They never let an opportunity slip to throw dirt upon their neighbors by impugning their motives, unjustly criticising, or absolutely misrepresenting them. These are the lazzaroni of the press, the blot upon an otherwise fair profession, retarders of civilization instead of being its promoters, and altogether very unlovely objects to contemplate.

It is said Indiana has a full share of miscegenation cases and the Sun to-day says: The case of black Edward Kinney and his white wife who are serving a term in the Virginia penitentiary for getting married has excited attention throughout the country, but everybody is not aware that Rhode Island, one of the New England states, with a large republican majority, has a law on its statute books prohibiting the intermarriage of white and colored persons. The law is not a dead letter, and arrests have been made under it within a few years past. Some difficulty is found, however, in enforcing the law, as the burden rests on the prosecution of proving the accused parties respectively white and colored, which it is hard to establish.