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Weekly Intelligencer.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

A MILKY OCEAN.

The French Frigate L'Armide in a Sea of Animalcule.

Graphic Description of an Interesting Phenomenon—Surmises Thereon.

[From the London Times.]

The phenomenon of a milky sea has been known to appear in certain parts, but has not been very thoroughly scrutinized. Some have considered the luminous appearance in question an electrical effect in thunderstorms; others have attributed it to cadaveric decomposition of marine animals and plants; others to abundant spawn, with fishes moving about in it. But the truth appears to be that it results from an immense accumulation of animalcule capable of becoming phosphorescent, spontaneously or by friction. Some interesting information on the subject (of an exact character) has been lately published by Lieut. Pornain, of the French ironclad L'Armide, which in February last met with a milky sea in the passage from Point de Galle to Aden. The nights of Feb. 9, 10, 12 and 13 were characterized by the phenomenon in all its splendor, the ship during this time traversing 660 miles (1,100 kilometres) in a mean latitude of 12 degrees north, between the meridians of 61 degrees and 51 degrees east longitude. There was no moon, the atmosphere, the sky was clear, the moon now, the barometer, thermometer and hygrometer were regular, and a gentle northeast monsoon was blowing. The temperature of the surface of the water was constant at 25 degrees.

The sea was like a snow-covered field in a clear night; and all trace of undulation was lost sight of. The milky look was hardly disturbed by the motion of the ship and working of the screw (which shows that the layer had considerable thickness). By day all disappeared; but the hue of the sea was somewhat altered. Looked at attentively over the ship's side at night the water was seen to contain an enormous number of luminous particles pressed close together and more brilliant close to the side (where disturbed). Some 400 of these corpuscles (1 to 2 centimetres long) could be counted in a bucket holding ten litres of the water. Drawn out, these were seen to be of gelatinous substance, which quickly dried and disappeared, leaving a dark globule one milimeter in diameter, which, in the microscope, presented a transparent ovoid animalculæ, filled with eggs, and moving its fins and tentacles incessantly. A drop of water added to the dark globule brought back its luminosity; and when the creature was bruised in the hand it gave a bright mark, which was quickly extinguished and which had no smell.

The milky water, kept till day and looked at in the dark, shows no luminosity, even though agitated; nor does the water procured by day and brought home shine. It remains to be determined what causes the luminosity of those animalculæ, and information is also desirable as to the position of the various milky seas on the globe, the times of their appearance, whether they persist in the same place or not, etc. Several of the officers on board the L'Armide had witnessed the phenomenon before, but never so brilliant or so continuous. The L'Armide in going out had passed thirty leagues further north in February, 1878, without encountering anything of the kind.

THE PROSPECTS.

[From the Post-Dispatch.]

Whether and how Mr. Garfield is apt to be the next president is shown by the following from the Cincinnati Commercial, one of, if not the ablest republican paper in the country:

Both houses of congress are democratic, and if the power of congress over the counting of the electoral vote has limitations, it is difficult to define them. This power, we may rely upon it, the democracy will use to the utmost. It was congress that took the election of president in its hands in 1877, and such a prerogative once assumed becomes formidable as a precedent. Under the forms of law, the presidency was decided against the democrats, though they had on the face of the returns of votes actually cast a great popular majority, and they submitted. If the letter of the law is against the republicans this time, they must submit, even though they have a vast popular majority, as they no doubt will outside of New York City and in the solid south.

The republicans must gain an unequivocal victory in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana to insure success. They can do it, but they have no spare strength. Ohio will go republican with a boom, and that will help some, but Indiana will be the hottest battle-ground between the oceans.

This, whether the Commercial knew it or not, amounts to a practical admission that Mr. Garfield cannot be elected.

New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana all went democratic in 1876. Their electoral votes were cast and counted against Mr. Hayes. Mr. Hayes at that time had an infinitely cleaner and stronger record than Mr. Garfield has now. Why then should these states not vote in 1880 as they voted in 1876?

Let us look at this in detail.

New York was lost by the democrats last fall solely by a division of the party. Nearly 80,000 regular democrats—yes, the most uncompromising, thorough-going, thick and thin democrats at that—voted against the regular ticket. They are anxious to return to the regular party fold, and will gladly and enthusiastically support any candidate, whosoever he be, put up at Cincinnati—except one. Would it not be monstrous, criminal folly not to nominate a man who will restore harmony and union in New York? But the simple union of the two factions in New York ensures the vote of that state beyond a shadow of doubt. New York is a democratic state and voted for Seymour in 1868 as against Grant. Union means New York.

Connecticut is a close state. Though Tilden carried it in 1876 and Seymour would be sure to carry it in 1880, we will concede it to Garfield to be on the safe side.

New Jersey is democratic. It went democratic even in 1860, 1864 and 1868. It gave Tilden, in 1876, 13,000 majority. It gave the same majority to the present democratic governor. It gave the same majority to his predecessor, Gov. Beddie. Both its senators are democrats. A majority of 13,000 in New Jersey—considering the smaller aggregate—is equal to a majority of 65,000 in New York. New Jersey is as sure to go democratic in presidential elections as Missouri.

Indiana. Hendricks carried the state even in 1872 against the Greeley deluge. In every election since the state has gone democratic by increasing majorities. It went for Tilden in 1876 in the most tremendous political contest ever made in any state, when Morton led the republicans. In every election since the democratic majority has increased. The governorship of Indiana has now been in democratic hands for eight years. Both branches of the legislature are democratic. Both United States senators are democrats. There are not many sensible republicans who do not know that Indiana is far more safely democratic in 1880 than it was in 1876. It is as surely democratic as Kentucky. The only difference is as to the size of the majority.

It, in the language of the Commercial, "an unequivocal victory in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana" is necessary to insure success, republican success is impossible.

Democratic prospects are as excellect as the democratic situation is simple. With 138 votes conceded from the solid south, and 185 necessary to elect, the question is really only about 47 votes. But New York, New Jersey and Indiana have 59, or twelve more than enough. New York and New Jersey alone have 50, or three more than necessary.

The question, therefore, is not to make new conquests, but to keep what we already have and what we can safely depend upon. It would be idiocy to experiment in Ohio, Illinois or California when the simple question is:

Who can carry new York (which includes New Jersey as a matter of course) and Indiana?

And the echo answers from every part of the Union:

Seymour and Hendricks!

THE SALARY GRAB.

How Garfield Stood on This Question.

He Takes a Prominent Part as Chairman of the House Conference Committee.

[From Hand-Book of Politics for 1874; by Edward McPherson, Clerk of House of Representatives.]

IN SENATE, 1873, March 3.—Mr. Morrill, of Maine, presented the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the legislative appropriation bill (H. R. 2,991), the recommendation as to the salary provision of which was as follows:

That the senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the house to the first amendment of the senate, and agree to the said amendment, modified so as to read as follows:

That on and after the 4th day of March, A. D. 1873, the president of the United States, shall receive in full for his services during the term for which he shall have been elected the sum of $50,000 per annum, to be paid monthly; the vice-president of the United States shall receive in full for his services during the term for which he shall have been elected the sum of $10,000 per annum, to be paid monthly; and the chief-justice of the supreme court of the United States shall receive the sum of $10,500 per annum, and the justices of the supreme court of the United States shall receive the sum of $10,000 per annum each, to be paid monthly; the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy, the secretary of the interior, the attorney-general and the postmaster-general shall receive $10,000 per annum each for their services, to be paid monthly; and each assistant secretary of the treasury, state and interior departments shall receive as annual compensation, to be paid monthly, $6,000; and the speaker of the house of representatives shall, after the present congress, receive in full for all his services compensation at the rate of $10,000 per annum; and senators, representatives and delegates in congress, including senators representatives and delegates in the forty-second congress, shall receive $7,500 per annum each, and this shall be in lieu of all pay and allowances; and all those holding such office at the passing of this act, and whose claim to a seat has not been adversely decided, shall receive $7,500 per annum each, and this shall be in lieu of all pay and allowances, except the actual individual traveling expenses from their homes to the seat of government and return by the most direct route of usual travel, once for each session of the house to which such senator, member or delegate belongs, to be certified to under his hand to the disbursing officer and filed as a voucher: Provided, that in setting the pay and allowances of senators, members and delegates in the forty-second congress all mileage shall be deducted and no allowance made for expenses of travel. And there is hereby appropriated a sum sufficient to make the annual salaries of such of the clerks in the office of the clerk of the house of representatives as receive $2,500 and upward and less than $3,000, (including the petition clerk and printing clerk), $3,000 each; and of such as receive $2,000 and upward and less than $2,500 the sum of $2,500 each; and of such as receive $1,800 and upward and less than $2,000 the sum of $2,000 each; and of the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives, $5,000 each; and of the chief clerk and journal clerk of the house, while such positions are held by the present incumbents, and no longer $3,600 each; and of the doorkeeper of the house and the assistant doorkeeper of the senate, while the position is held by the present incumbents, and no longer, $3,000; and of the postmaster of the senate, $2,592; assistant postmaster, $2,000; and of two mail carriers $1,700; and of the superintendent and first assistant of the senate document room, $2,500 each; and second assistant in said document room, $1,800; and of the additional compensation to the reporters of the house and senate for the Congressional Globe, $1,500 each; and additional pay to the chief engineer of the house, $360, (so as to equalize his pay with that of the chief engineer of the senate). And it is hereby provided that the increase of compensation to the officers, clerks and others in the employ of the senate and house of representatives provided for in this act shall begin with the present congress, and the pay of all the present employes of the senate and house of representatives, including the employes in the library of congress and those under the committee on public buildings and grounds, now employed in the capitol building, and also the house reporters whose pay has not been specifically increased by this act, holding their places by appointment under the respective officers thereof, or by the authority of the committee of contingent expenses in the senate, or the committee of accounts of the house, be increased fifteen per cent. of their present compensation on the amount actually received and payable to them respectively from the beginning of the present congress, or from the date of their appointment during the present congress, and who shall be actually employed at the passage of this act. And the amounts of money necessary to carry the foregoing provisions into effect are hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

IN HOUSE, March 3:—Mr. JAMES A. GARFIELD rose to a privileged question, and presented the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the amendments to the bill, (H. R. No. 2,991,) the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. JAMES A. GARFIELD called the previous question on agreeing to this report; which was seconded yeas, 118; nays not counted. The main question was then ordered—yeas, 103; nays, 84; not voting, 55.

The main question—upon agreeing to the conference report—was then taken, and the report adopted: Yeas, 102; nays, 95; not voting, 43.

Yeas — Messrs. Adams, Averill, Banks, Bigby, Bingham, J. G. Blair, Boarman, Boles, Buckley, Burdett, B. F. Butler, R. R. Butler, R. P. Caldwell, Carroll, C. L. Cobb, Coghlan, Conner, Critcher, Crossland, Darrall, Dickee, Du Bose, Duell, Duke, Eldredge, Elliott, H. D. Foster, JAMES A. GARFIELD, Garrett, Getz, Giddings, Golladay, Griffith, Hancock, Hanks, Harmer, Harper, G. E. Harris, Hays, J. W. Hazelton, Herndon, Houghton, Kendall, King, Lamison Lamport, Lansing, Leach, Lowe, Maynard, McHenry, McJunkin, McKee, McKinney, McNeely, B. F. Meyers, Morey, Morphis, L. Myers, Negley, S. L. Niblack, Packard, I. C. Parker, Peck, Perce, Perry, Platt, Price, Prindle, Ramey, Randall, J. M. Rice, J. C. Robinson, J. Rogers, S. H. Rogers, Sargent, Shanks, Sheldon, H. Sherwood, Stoss, Snapp, Snyder, Storm, Stoughton, Stowell, St. John, Sutherland, Sypher, Taffe, C. R. Thomas, D. Townsend, Turner, Tuthill, Twitchell, Voorhees, Waddell, Wallace, Whiteley, Williams, of Indiana; J. M. Wilson, Winchester, P. M. B. Young—102.

Nays — Messrs. Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Barber, Barnum, Beatty, S. N. Bell, Bird, A. Blair, Bright, Buffinton, Bunnell, Burchard, Campbell, F. Clarke, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Cox, Crebs, Crocker, J. J. Davis, Dawes, Donnan, Dox, Eames, Ely, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, C. Foster, W. D. Foster, Frye, Goodrich, E. Hale, Hambleton, Handley, J. T. Harris, Havens, J. B. Hawley, J. R. Hawley, Hay, G. W. Hazelton, Hibbard, Hill, G. F. Hoar, Holman, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketcham, Killinger, Lewis, J. Lynch, MacIntyre, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, Merriam, Merrick, Monroe, W. E. Niblack, Orr, Packer, Palmer, H. W. Parker, Pendleton, Poland, E. H. Roberts, Rusk, Sawyer, Scofield, Sessions, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, Slater, Slocum, H. B. Smith, J. A. Smith, W. C. Smith, Speer, Sprague, Starkweather, B. N. Stevens, Stevenson, Terry, W. Townsend, Upson, Walden, Waldron, Warren, Wells, Wheeler, C. W. Willard, J. T. Willson—95.

Not voting: Messrs. Acker, Ames, Barry, E. W. Beck, J. B. Beck, Biggs, Braxton, Brooks, Comingo, Creely, Dodds, Dunnell, Esty, Farwell, Forker, Haldeman, Halsey, Hereford, Hooper, Kelley, Kinsella, Manson, Mitchell, J. H. Moore, Morgan, Peters, Porter, Potter, Read, E. Y. Rice Ritchie, W. R. Roberts, Roosevelt, Seeley, Shober, Swann, Tyner, Van Trump, Vaughan, Wakeman, Whitthorne, Williams of New York, Wood—43.

Mr. JAMES A. GARFIELD moved to reconsider this vote, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which latter motion was agreed to.

THE STALWART TICKET.

The following is Henry Watterson's editorial upon the nomination of Gen. Garfield:

Whatever may be said to the discredit of the republican party, it must be allowed that, during twenty years' sailing upon dangerous seas, it has encountered extraordinary good fortune and displayed unusual skill in emergencies. The nomination of Garfield is an inspiration. In no other direction, through no other channel, could the Chicago convention—driven about by the cross-winds of interest and beaten by an ever-increasing flood of passion—have found, if not safety, at least escape from the immediate perils of the storm. Scylla and Charybdis having, in the person of Grant and Blaine, been weathered, such breakers as Sherman, Washburne and Edmunds need not be considered; a sort of harbor has been reached; and we may be sure that, in good time for the decisive engagement, this wonderfully lucky and admirably-handled political craft will show not a trace of the rough usage of the elements; that the deck will be cleared for action; that the guns will be shotted, and that every man will answer to his name when the rolls of officers, sailors and marines are called.

The nomination of Grant was certain defeat. It was worse; it was ultimate destruction in civil war, for the conspiracy of the third-termers contemplated a confusion of the returns, a revolt against the count of the vote and a resort to arms. The scheme, of which Conkling was the author, and Cameron and Logan were accomplices, must be conceded a degree of subtlety along with its audacity. But it miscalculated the temper of the times and overshot the mark set in the common sense of the people for statesmen to aim at. Mr. Conkling is, indeed, not a statesman; he is an artist in brilliant political persiflage; a ready and showy adventurer, too vain to be sincere and too self-conscious to be sustained; and Mr. Cameron and Mr. Logan differ from him merely in being less gifted. The three have made a mistake fatal to their future. They have disparaged themselves in the confidence of their party. They have lost, if they ever possessed, the popular esteem. They have tarnished the name and fame of their chief. From the ascriptions which must inevitably cling to a desperate and unsuccessful attempt to outrage a venerable tradition they will never be able to free themselves; from the reproaches alike of friend and foe they can never run away; as senators, they will be known as conspirators, and go out of place never to return.

It is well for their country that such an end has come upon their reckless disregard of duty and honor. For, though their disaster gives their party a living chance to win in the coming struggle, which a victory to them would have denied, it insures its existence even though defeated, and relieves the minds of men from the suspense impending civil war. It takes a man out of the way who, whilst he seemed to be a possibility, was a menace to the peace of the country. And, though it magnifies and multiplies the difficulties of the situation for the democrats, it does not by any means make that situation hopeless. On the contrary, we can beat Garfield as easily as we beat Hayes, of whom, in truth, Garfield is a large likeness; a brainier, and, because a brainier, a better man; but yet a sleek embodiment of the insincerity, the intolerance and the loose fitting morality of latter-day republicanism. As amiable as Blaine, and more plausible, though less intrepid; as smiling and as smooth as Washburne; as cool, wary and pains-taking as Sherman, and almost as acute and trained as Edmunds, this new leader, which something like a destiny has raised up for the republicans, will unite the party and poll its full strength, because he is the logical expression of its nature; its shrewd and nimble intellectuality; its canting moral tone; its pushing, commercial spirit; its canny thrift and wheedling zeal in enterprises, great and small; in one word, its genius for commonplace, which it has educated into a popular idiosyncrasy and would elevate into a national characteristic. Garfield is the middle man that was wanted. He knew it himself, and, with the business-like instinct of the peddler united to the quick movement of self-seeking, he went for what was wanted and what he wanted, and he got it. Behold the result; a triumph of enterprise! Consider the fitness of things; the republican party takes the field under a leader who, within and without, is most like to itself; the principles of the mock-doctor masquerading behind the aspects of St. Paul.

And what shall the democratic party do? We answer, meet sham with realities; and confront this muscular demagogue with the figure of the fellow-citizen he did so much to wrong. It was this self-same Garfield who sat upon the electoral tribunal that cheated Samuel J. Tilden of the office to which the people elected him. The story will be complete when he has paid the debt; and justice commands that the debt be paid in person, man to man. And, in case a party to the proceeding is wanted at the end who was present in the beginning, there is a near neighbor of Mr. Garfield who also sat upon the commission, Mr. Paine, of Cleveland, who, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Hendricks, can make Ohio as sure as Indiana.

The nomination of Gen. Arthur for vice-president is even a greater surprise than the nomination of Gen. Garfield for president, and, on the whole, weakens the ticket, which will get just the republican strength; no more and no less. It is obviously a concession to Mr. Conkling, and that does not mend matters. All the democrats have to do now is to be wise, and victory will be in their grasp.

GEN. HOOD'S ORPHANS.

[From the Nashville American.]

The fund for the Hood children had, a few days ago, reached $17,864. The children were left by their grandmother to the care of J. C. Morris, who has adopted John Bell. Duncan has been adopted on Fifth avenue, New York. The two oldest daughters, Ethel and Anna, have gone to Europe with Mrs. Hennen, their step grandmother. The twins, Lillian and Marion, have been adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Thrasher Adams, who live near New York, and the other twins, Odile and Ida, have been taken in charge by Mr. and Mrs. George McGee, of Woodville, Miss. Oswold three years old, was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Harney, of New York, and Anna Gertrude by Mr. and Mrs Joseph, of Columbus Miss. They are all under the care of excellent people.

STARVATION.

Forty thousand people in Kurdistan, Armenia and Western Persia are at the point of starvation. Unless fed by public charity for the next two months they must die. In this land of abundance the distress of these unfortunates creates no pity. They are wretched, nomadic, half-civilized at best, and are bound to us by no ties of race or religion. They are too poor even to seek this grand asylum, and, as a consequence, we never see them on election day. We read the accounts of their misfortune and simply remark "That's bad." No committees are appointed to solicit aid, and no tearful speeches are made in their behalf at public meetings. Their appeals must be heeded by Christian Europe, which has about as much as it can well do in caring for its own poor; and the probabilities are that the harvest of death will be large in the famine-stricken districts before the new crops mature.

Lexington Market.

In this report the wholesale prices are given in left hand column, and retail prices in right hand column. In country produce, the figures on the left denote what the merchants are paying, and on the right the prices at which they sell.

FLOUR—Fancy flour per sack	$ 3 00	
do City XXXX per sack	2 90	
do Family XXXX	2 60	
do XXX	2 25	
Bran per 100 pounds	60	
Corn meal per bushel in store	50	
Wheat No. 2 per bushel	95	
Wheat No. 3 per bu	90	
Wheat No. 4 per bu	85	
Oats in ear	25	30
Corn shelled	30	
New Potatoes	50	1 25
Green Apples per bushel		1 00
Onions		1 00
Clear sides per pound	6	8
Hams per pound	9	11
Shoulders per pound	5	6
City S.C. hams per pound	10	12½
Lard per pound	8	10
Choice butter	15	20
Fair to good butter	15	20
Eggs per doz	8	10
Honey, per pound	10	12½
Tallow per pound	5¾	8
Saltpeter barrel		1 60
Linseed per barrel		1 10
Dry Hides per pound	12	
Green Hides per pound	4¾	
Sheepskins	20@50	
Coon skins	10@50	
Hemp, choice, per ton	$140	
Hemp, common, per ton	100	
Hemp seed	2 50	
Wool, combing, per pound	31	
Wool, fleece per pound	25	28
Feathers, prime, per pound	40	
Beeswax, per pound	18	25
N. O. Sugar, choice, per pound		10
N. O. Sugar, fair, per pound	8¾	9
Rio Coffee, choice, per pound		20
Rio Coffee, prime, per pound		18
LUMBER.		
Clear, 1 to 2 inch	$60 00	
Second clear do	50 00	
Common, 1 and 1 inch	35 00	
Clear siding	25 00	
No. 2 siding	22 50	
Common siding	20 00	
Clear flooring	40 00	
2nd rate flooring	35 00	
3rd do	30 25	
Stock board A	50 00	
do B	45 00	
do D	25 00	
Ceiling, clear	25 00	
Joist and scantling	22 50	
Laths	4 00	
Shingles, A, best	3 75	
Shingles No. 1	2 25	
Dressed Pickets	32 50	
Rough Pickets	25 00	

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CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our Vibrator Machinery has driven other machines to the walls; brazen various makers are now attempting to build and paint our "Vibrator" and imitate the specialties of our famous goods.
BE NOT DECEIVED by such experiments and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "ORIGINAL" and the "GENUINE" from us.
☞ For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us for illustrated circulars, which we mail free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

Our Grand CHARTER OAK STOVE
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel. Unsurpassed in Construction. Unparalleled in Durability.
Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the VERY BEST OPERATING, AND MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE EVER OFFERED FOR THE PRICE.
The BEST of All
MADE ONLY BY
EXCELSIOR MANUF'G CO.
612, 614, 616 & 618 N. MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.
☞For sale by GEORGE KING, Franklin Street.☜ july12 1y

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
☞Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
☞For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
☞For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a beneficent tonic.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headaches and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Nervine is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhœa, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly. No other Pills require such small doses, or follow it with such pleasant results. Price 25 cts. a box.
Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
☞Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

MT. RUCKER POULTRY YARDS,
WAVERLY, MISSOURI
W. H. PETERSON, PROPRIETOR. Breeder and Shipper of High-class Poultry: Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Imperial Pekin Ducks.
PRICE—Hen's Eggs, $2 00 for 15; Duck Eggs, $2 50 for 13. Stock for sale cheap and promptly answered. 20tf

NOTICE!
AS I shall be absent during the coming summer, Dr. J. Rucker Jones, of St. L. McDonough will take orders in my stead for all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Small Fruits, Roses, Evergreens, Shrubs, &c.
Our Nursery turnishes the best of stock—guaranteed true to name. Our stock is grown by the people because it is a state institution, not a private concern. The trees and plants will be selected, packed and shipped by me, and customers can depend on getting the best. To guard against impostors, our agents are provided with written certificates, showing the land price. Office at the Western House, in room No. 1. Postoffice box No. 102, Lexington, Mo. One of five acres of peach trees planted for Mr. James B. Kuttles not one died.
(may8-2m-w) CHARLES GEURNER, Gen. Ag't. Mo. Ag'l. College Nurseries.

FOR RENT.
MEEDE STORE HOUSE, NEXT TO CITY HOTEL. Apply to
apr16tf WENTWORTH & MORRISON

VALUABLE COAL LANDS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
HAVING become too old and infirm to continue my business, I have determined to sell my valuable Coal Lands, adjoining the city of Lexington, on the highest bidder, enabling me to pay all my debts and retire to private life during my remaining years. These lands consist of 105 acres, all underlaid with the very best quality of Coal, and so situated that every pound can be taken out at a minimum cost of mining, and dumped from the mines upon the cars. The lands may be examined at any time by persons wishing to purchase, and plats of the lands, as divided into lots will be ready in a few days. Also on the ground on day of sale. For further particulars inquire of
J. H. GRAHAM,
march6tf Lexington, Mo.

PROPOSALS.
—FOR THE—
PUBLIC PRINTING
—FOR THE—
STATE OF MISSOURI.
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC PRINTING, JEFFERSON CITY, May 20, 1880.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Printing at the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Missouri, until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, June 21st, 1880, for executing the State Printing for the term of two years, from and after the first day of July next, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 141 of the Revised Statutes of 1879.
The printing for the State is divided into three classes, to be let in separate contracts, as follows:
FIRST CONTRACT—FIRST CLASS.
1. Proposals must specify the price per thousand ems for the composition of all bills for the two Houses of the General Assembly, the printing of all reports, and all communications and other documents ordered by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, other than such as shall be printed in pamphlet form.
2. The price per token for press-work for the same.
SECOND CONTRACT—SECOND CLASS.
1. The price per thousand ems for the composition of the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, and of such reports, communications and other documents as enter into and make a part of the journals, or the appendixes thereto; all reports and all communications and other documents ordered by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, to go to the Executive Departments, to be printed in pamphlet form, together with the volumes of public documents, the printing of the general laws and joint resolutions.
2. The price per token for press-work for the same.
THIRD CONTRACT—THIRD CLASS.
1. The price per thousand ems for the composition of all blanks, circulars and other work necessary for the use of the Executive Departments, other than such as shall be printed in pamphlet form.
2. The price per quire for press-work for the same.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond, executed by the bidder, with at least two good and sufficient securities, satisfactory to the Commissioners of Public Printing, in the penal sum of $10,000, conditioned for the faithful performance, pursuant to said chapter, of such class or classes of the State printing as may be adjudged to him.
MICH. McGRATH, Secretary of State.
THOS. HOLLADAY, State Auditor.
JAS. E. McHENRY, Register of Lands.
may29td Commissioners of Public Printing.

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 40 ACRES EACH,
FOUR OF 30 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.

1880. 1880.
EDWARD WINSOR. HORACE W. WINSOR.
Lexington. Higginsville.
E. WINSOR & SON,
INSURANCE
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
LEXINGTON, MO.
REPRESENTING ONLY
FIRST - CLASS COMPANIES
With Aggregate Capital and Assets of
$140,000,000!!
OLD, RELIABLE AND TRUSTY COMPANIES, several of which have fought the fire fiend for Fifty, Sixty and one for Seventy-Seven Years.
We have Twenty-Five Years' Experience in the business, and have had but one case of litigation during that time, and have paid losses to the amount of
$400,000
Under policies issued by us at this Agency.
Our Patrons have, therefore, made just that amount of money in clean cash by having their property and lives insured with us.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
[Chartered in 1821.]
All business transacted on principles of honor—fair, just, liberal.
E. WINSOR & SON, Agents.

Hartford Fire INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Chartered in 1810.
Offers reliable indemnity on all kinds of property at fair rates.
E. WINSOR & SON, Agents.

Fireman's Fund INSURANCE COMPANY
OF CALIFORNIA.
Young, vigorous, popular, progressive and healthy—ready and willing to write at standard rates on all desirable property. The only gold company in the United States.
E. WINSOR & SON, Agents.

La Craise Generale Fire INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PARIS, FRANCE.
Insures liberally on all descriptions of risks—and is prompt and reliable.
E. WINSOR & SON, Agents.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
Chartered in 1855.
This company paid nearly one million dollars losses in the great fires of Chicago and Boston