Lexington Weekly Intelligencer.

VOL. 11. LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1881. No. 1.

ATTORNEYS.

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

WILLIAM B. WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Notary Public and Justice of the Peace, Lexington, Missouri. Office over Lavis & Allstadt's boot and shoe store. nov15-1y

LEX. GRAVES. J. D. SHEWALTER.
GRAVES & 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 the Kriehn Block. jan8

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 Charles & Co's Drug Store, front room. [feb25y1]

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 state. Office over the Banking House of Wm. Morrison & Co. jan14-1y

GEORGE S. RATHBUN,
ATTORNEY 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.

ELDRIDGE BURDEN. JNO. E. BURDEN, Notary Public.
BURDEN & SON,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Lexington, Mo. Office front room over C. H. Royle's book store in Kriehn's new building, opposite the Courthouse. Will practice in the State and Federal courts. Prompt attention given to all business. feb17-y1

JOHN E. RYLAND. XENOPHON 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

THOS. J. DULING.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Lexington, Mo., office with Alex. Graves, Esq., over Royle & New's Store. Will practice in all the courts of Lafayette and adjoining Counties, and in the State Supreme Court. Collections promptly made, Taxes paid for non-residents or others, Rents collected, &c. Patronage solicited. (jan10y1)

HENRY C. WALLACE. WM. M. 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.

U. G. PHETZING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Notary Public and Real Estate Agent. I am prepared to offer liberal terms for advertising and selling farms; being connected with the Missouri Thalbote, the only German paper published between Boonville and Kansas City, Sedalia and St. Joe. I can reach a class of buyers that no other agency can. Parties desiring to rent their farms can see a list of German tenants at my office, over Maitland's store, Lexington, Mo. dec18y1

MEDICAL.

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. febtf

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 Kriehn & Meyer's Boot and Shoe store, Lexington, Missouri. july19

DR. J. W. MENG,
SURGEON DENTIST, office opposite the courthouse, up stairs, Lexington, Missouri.

BANKS.

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.
B. G. WENTWORTH, Prest.
ROBT. TAUBMAN, Vice Prest.
WM. MORRISON, Cashier.

GEO. WILSON, President. JO. A. WILSON, Cashier.
LAFAYETTE COUNTY BANK
Name changed Jan. 15, 1880, from The Aull Savings Bank.)
Does a General Banking Business. Drafts for sale on all foreign countries. febdlm3

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. 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 ollowing Companies:
LANCASHIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,
MERCHANTS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY,
CONNECTICUT
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.,
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.
ap2y1 TAYLOR & LESUEUR.

BAPTIST FEMALE COLLEGE,
LEXINGTON, MO.
OUR Twenty-Sixth Session begins WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1880. No College is more favored in health. Our doctor's bill, for over fifty boarders, for the last school year, was only Seven and a half Dollars. The One Hundred and Thirty-three Pupils of last session will testify to our parental care, good discipline, ample equipment and thorough work in all departments.
Our teachers are noted for faithfulness, skill and ability. Most of them have been in the faculty from four to six years.
Building attractive, beautifully located and in first-class condition. Rooms well furnished, carpeted and lit with gas. Charges moderate. For catalogue address
aug7 JNO. F. LANNEAU, President.

CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE,
LEXINGTON, MO.
NEXT session opens WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1880. Course of instruction is thorough. The building is large and commodious, and all the rooms are supplied with gas. Besides the regular Literary courses the college offers superior advantages in Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Painting and Drawing. Experienced teachers in every department. Terms reasonable.
For catalogue, containing full particulars, address W. F. KERDOLFF,
July17-3m President.

FOR SALE, A SPLENDID STOCK AND GRAIN FARM.
I OFFER FOR SALE MY FINE FARM, as I desire to go into other business, and desire to state that it is one of the best farms in the county. It consists of 360 acres, susceptible of division into two farms if desired. It is all under fence, except 40 acres of timber, and now in a high state of cultivation; fine orchard, choice small fruits, good buildings, ice house, carriage house, barns and all necessary buildings and improvements to make it one of the most complete farms in Lafayette county. The dwelling house contains seven rooms, and is a very substantial structure. Lithographs of this property can be had on application to the undersigned, and may be seen on the man of Lafayette county. Also a brick hotel in Higginsville, doing a good business. The above described farm is situated three miles southwest of Higginsville, the junction of the C. & A. and Lexington & Sedalia railroads, and four miles northwest of Aullville.
July31f H. J. HIGGINS, Higginsville, Mo.

HOUSE FOR SALE.
I WILL SELL MY HOUSE AND LOT, on Main Street, in this city, at a Bargain. Good Well, Cistern, Stable and other Outhouses. Or will exchange for a house nearer the courthouse.
aft W. G. MUSGROVE.

M. CHAPMAN.

The partnership heretofore existing between M. W. Conkling and myself having expired by limitation, and having purchased the interest of M. W. Conkling, I now offer to the public one of the largest and best assortments of Goods ever brought to Lexington.

With a view of closing out as soon as possible, I will sell all Winter Goods regardless of Cost, and many articles from 25 to 50 per cent. less than Cost, with Sweeping Reductions on all Staple Goods, Carpets, &c., &c.

Old friends, customers and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All Goods Warranted as Represented!

TERMS STRICTLY CASH!

Joun C. Fall, Esq., has charge of the store, and is assisted by Emilson Chanslor and William Bolton, who will use their best endeavors to please everyone.

M. CHAPMAN
105.

HARRY
GILMORE,
—WITH—
LIVE OAK
DISTILLERY,
CINCINNATI.

TO THE FARMERS
—OF—
LAFAYETTE AND ADJOINING COUNTIES:
I will pay the highest market price, in cash,
HIDES, FURS,
WOOL, TALLOW,
OLD IRON, RAGS,
METALS, &c.
Business place, Franklin St., south of Courthouse.
SEELIG & BRO.

C. G. LUDWIGS,
LEXINGTON, MO.,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
KEEPS on hand a good assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Picture Frames, Wall Paper and Window Shades, Baskets and Notions.
Agent for the DOMESTIC, ST. JOHN, WHITE, NEW HOME and SINGER SEWING MACHINES; also agent for LAZARUS & MORRIS' PERFECTED SPECTACLES.
George A. Prince & Co.'s ORGANS, the best and cheapest in the market.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully Repaired and Warranted. NEEDLES for all Sewing Machines always on hand (apr14-tf) C. G. LUDWIGS.

Best Goods! Terms Cash!
R. T. JESSE,
—DEALER IN—
STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES,
No. 123 and 125 Main Street,
LEXINGTON, : : : : MISSOURI.

CHILDREN
Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. They like it because it is sweet; Mothers like Castoria because it gives health to the child; and Physicians, because it contains no morphine or mineral.
Castoria
Is nature's remedy for assimilating the food. It cures Wind Colic, the raising of Sour Curd and Diarrhœa, allays Feverishness and Kills Worms. Thus the Child has health and the Mother obtains rest. Pleasant, Cheap, and Reliable.

CENTAUR
LINIMENTS
The most effective Pain-relieving agents for
MAN and BEAST
the world has ever known.
Over 1,000,000 Bottles sold last year!
The reasons for this unprecedented popularity, are evident: the Centaur Liniments are made to deserve confidence; they are absorbed into the structure; they always cure and never disappoint. No person need longer suffer with
PAIN in the BACK,
Rheumatism or Stiff Joints, for the
CENTAUR
Liniments will surely exterminate the pain. There is no Strain, Sprain, Cut, Scald, Burn, Bruise, Sting, Gall or Lameness to which Mankind or Dumb Brutes are subject, that does not respond to this Soothing balm. The Centaur
LINIMENTS
not only relieve pain, but they incite healthy action, subdue inflammation, and cure, whether the symptoms proceed from wounds of the flesh, or Neuralgia of the Nerves; from contracted Cords or a scalded hand; from a sprained ankle or a gashed foot; whether from disgusting
PIMPLES on a LADY'S FACE
or a strained joint on a Horse's Leg.
The agony produced by a Burn or Scald; mortification from Frost-bites; Swellings from Strains; the tortures of Rheumatism; Cripp. i for life, by some neglected accident: a valuable horse or a Doctor's Bill may all be saved from
One Bottle of Centaur Liniment.
No Housekeeper, Farmer, Planter, Teamster, or Liveryman, can afford to be without these wonderful Liniments. They can be procured in any part of the globe for 50 cts. and $1.00 a bottle. Trial bottles 25 cts.
feb5-7t

TUTT'S
PILLS
INDORSED BY
PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.
THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.
IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases as their use effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 35 Murray St., New York.
(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)
feb5-1year

"WILL IT CURE ME?"
Said a man, whose woe-begone countenance and broken down constitution plainly showed traces of disease—a sufferer with Nervous Dyspepsia, in whose stomach the most delicate morsel lay like lead. Refreshing sleep and quiet nerves were strangers to him, and he despaired of ever being well. We advised him to take
SIMMONS'
LIVER REGULATOR,
Which he did, and in a short time was not only relieved but cured. Reader, if you are suffering with Dyspepsia or Liver Disease in any form, do not wait until the disease has taken a fast hold upon you, but use the Regulator when the symptoms show themselves. It has relieved untold suffering. Simmons' Liver Regulator is not an alcoholic stimulant, but a purely Vegetable Remedy that will cure when everything else fails. It is a faultless family medicine; does not disarrange the system. It is no violent, drastic purge, but nature's own remedy. The friend of every one, it will not disappoint you. A single trial will convince you that it is the cheapest, purest and best Family Medicine in the world. Ask the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered their health, cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator.
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR
SIMMONS'
LIVER REGULATOR.
Beware of Counterfeits. Take only the genuine, in White Wrapper, with Red Z in front. Prepared by J. H. Zeilin & Co. feb1lyr1

MULES!
MULES!!
MULES!!!
WM. H. EWING & CO.,
LEXINGTON, MO., have established at their Stables, on Laurel Street, a MULE MARKET, where they will buy or sell Mules either single or in lots of any number. Farmers or others wishing to sell or purchase will be accommodated on the best possible terms. Fair dealing and Honor Bright in every particular will be the motto of the establishment.
GIVE US A TRIAL. apr30tf

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 ..... 5:45A. M
Express and Mail for St. Louis, East. 6:00 P. M.
ARRIVE.
Express and Mail from St. Louis, East and South ..... 9:00 A. M.
Accommodation from St. Louis, East and South ..... 10:00 P. M.
C. BEN RUSSELL, Agent.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC.
LEAVE LEXINGTON
trains for St. Louis, St. Jo and K. C..6:00 A M
Trains for St. Louis East and South.....5:55 P M
Trains for Kansas City West.....6:05 P M
Trains for St. Louis and East.....1:50 P M
ARRIVE AT LEXINGTON
Trains from St. Louis and all points East and South.....6:15 A M
From St. Louis and St. Jo.....7:40 P M
From Kansas City and all points West..7:15 A M
N. G BISHOP, Agent.

MO. P. R. R.—K. C. & E. DIVISION—NARROW GAUGE.
LEAVE LEXINGTON FOR KANSAS CITY.
Passenger.....7:00 A. M.
Freight and accommodation.....1:00 P. M.
ARRIVE AT LEXINGTON.
Passenger.....8:00 P. M.
C. BEN. RUSSELL, Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.—AT HIGGINSVILLE.
GOING WEST.
Denver Express.....7:16 A. M.
K. C. Mail.....7:51 P. M.
Way Freight.....12:20 P. M.
GOING EAST.
Denver Express.....9:02 P. M.
K. C. Mail.....7:47 A. M.
Way Freight.....12:20 P. M.
Passengers allowed to ride on the 12:20 p. m. Way Freight both ways by procuring tickets before entering the cars. No other freight will carry passengers.
N. B.—Trains are run by Chicago time, it being twenty minutes faster than the Missouri Pacific time J. A. FIELD, Agent.

TWO LOVERS.
BY GEORGE ELIOT.

Two lovers by a moss-grown spring—
They leaned soft cheeks together there,
Mingled the dark and sunny hair,
And heard the wooing thrushes sing.
Oh, budding time!
Oh, love's best prime!

Two wedded from the portal stept;
The bells made happy carrolings,
The air was soft as fanning wings,
While petals on the pathway swept.
Oh, pure-eyed bride!
Oh, tender bride!

Two faces o'er a cradle bent!
Two hands above the head were locked;
These pressed each other while they rocked;
These watched a life that love had sent.
Oh, solemn hour!
Oh, hidden power!

Two parents by the evening fire;
The red light fell about their knees,
On heads that rose by slow degrees
Like buds upon the lily spire.
Oh, patient life!
Oh, tender strife!

The two sat together there;
The red light shone about their knees,
But all the heads by slow degrees
Had gone and left the lonely pair.
Oh, voyage fast!
Oh, vanished past!

The red light shone about the floor
And made the space between them wide;
They drew their chairs up side by side,
Their pale cheeks joined, and said "Once more!"
Oh, memories!
Oh, past that is!

DOVER.

[Left over from last week.]

Roads in a fearful condition.

Too much water. O! for a drouth on the roads.

Apples have kept much better than was expected.

Our farmers report the wheat crop in a favorable condition. Some are inclined to believe the late sowing slightly injured.

The health of our community, at present, is good, but few cases of any character being reported by our physicians.

A very large number of cattle and hogs are being fed in this vicinity, both of which are said to be doing well. Messrs. J. E. and J. H. Campbell probably have the largest lot.

Senate bill, No. 93, seeking to impose additional and inequitable restrictions upon the M. D. profession should be treated with absolute contempt. It is a delusion and a snare.

A railroad through our town and coal fields is a matter now agitating the mind of this people. Such talk is current among all classes, but we are not advised of the grounds upon which they build their faith.

Ervine Zeysing, Esq., now supplies the long needed meat market in Dover. He informs us that he is permanently engaged, and during the entire summer will supply all demands for fresh or salt meats and lard. A great convenience, indeed.

Our granger friends are especially importunate as regards legislation changing the time for assessment of property from August to June. Such a change no doubt would be equivalent to thousands of dollars in their pockets annually. So mote it be.

The effusions of W. H. C. in the Intelligencer are of much interest to his constituency. He enjoys the utmost confidence of his people, and being, in reality, a gentleman disposed to exercise his capacity for the greatest good to the greatest number, he is the right man in the right place.

Owing to the fact that almost every family in this township was represented in the Confederate service during the late war, the coming Jefferson Davis' "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government" is a matter of much interest here. It will no doubt be read as was never before any work relative to the "lost cause."

Messrs. J. E. and J. H. Campbell, who advertise a sale for March 5th, think of going to southwestern Kansas. As farmers they have operated extensively, and their supply of stock and implements is immense. We regret very much the probability of losing their business and social influence in the community.

Coal mining has attained to important proportions during the winter. We have now, within two miles of Dover, some six mines in successful operation, affording remunerative employment for a number of men and teams. A vein of good quality, thickness and easy of access underlies this entire section of country. We, therefore, have the inducements and will, ultimately boast the capital and facilities for transportation. Such conditions elsewhere and their results have confirmed our prediction.

Our school will close next Monday. Rather unusual success has attended the entire term in all departments. Prof. Sandusky, as principal, seems thoroughly apprised of the duties and responsibilities of his charge, and has omitted nothing essential to the advancement of his pupils. Miss Emma Koontz, in charge of the intermediate, has done her whole duty, given perfect satisfaction, and confirmed a reputation as an efficient educator. As for Mrs. Harwood it will suffice to say, she is second to none in the state as a teacher of children.

Dover has four commodious brick churches, each representing a distinct sect, and at one or the other divine service is held every Sabbath. These meetings are conducted after a plan common throughout christendom with only one invariable, though peculiar, exception. Ministers here are just as sure to ask their singing brethren to omit from two-thirds to three-fourths of every hymn selected, as they are to assume a subject for their discourse. The reason for this is their musical nomenclature indicates but one *tune*, and that is so slow that if a full hymn was dispensed either the morning sermon or the night services would have to be omitted. Their fastest time scarcely keeps pace with "Old Hundred." Occasionally, in the event of *a new preacher*, this dear "Old Hundred" is committed to their dispensation, and I tell you it is in safe hands. Its harmony, to a small extent, may be, but never is its numerical value impaired one iota. In point of number it always comes out ahead, and might bear the title of "Old Thousand" with propriety. The Lord, being "patient and long-suffering," may bear and accept Dover worship in shape of singing, but it is "tuff" on humanity. "What thy hand findeth to do, do with thy might."
BOMBSHELL.

The legislature of Nebraska, which closed its session on Sunday morning, fixed the price of liquor licenses at $500 to $1,000 yer year, and provided that saloon-keepers must give bond in $5,000, to be responsible for civil damages. A bill was also passed making it a misdemeanor to treat a man to alcoholic drinks.

The New York Nation says: "Nothing which occurred at the Dorsey dinner excited more surprise and disgust than the following passage in Mr. Arthur's speech, giving account of the kind of service Dorsey rendered in Indiana:" "Indiana was really, I suppose, a democratic state. It had been put down on the books always as a state that might be carried by close and perfect organization and a great deal of—[laughter]. I see the reporters are present, therefore I will simply say that everybody showed a great deal of interest in the occasion and distributed tracts and political documents all through the state." No wonder decent republicans are "surprised and disgusted."

The following bill in relation to benevolent institutions has passed the house at Jefferson City. It corrects all objections to the bill heretofore passed: Section 1. No benevolent or charitable association or society now incorporated or that may hereafter be incorporated under the laws of this state, or of any other state or territory of the United States, which shall issue any certificate to or make any promise or agreement with its members, whereby any sum of money or benefit is to become due or payable to its sick or disabled members, or on the decease of a member, solely from the proceeds of assessments or dues collected from the members thereof, shall be deemed an insurance company subject to the general insurance laws of this state.

Dr. D. R. M'Anally in the last issue of the Christian Advocate has a few words to say again on the tariff. They are as follows:—"Twenty or more democratic members-elect to the next congress, have formed a club for the purpose of advocating free trade, or a tariff for revenue only, and making that the objective point in their labors during the next congress and their battle-cry in the presidential campaign of 1884. Here again the voice of the people is likely to be heard. The monopolies which have been created and grown rich under the operations of a protective tariff have oppressed consumers, and particularly the agricultural interests of the country about long enough, and the considerate portion of the community are now inclined to rise in their majesty and say 'It ought to be, it must be, and it shall be stopped. We who grow the grain and produce all or nearly all the necessaries of life ought to have, and will have fair play.' In this they are right; for, think as you will, say what you please, the safety of this country, politically and religiously, rests largely on the shoulders of the agricultural portion of the people. For this statement, many reasons might be given. Among which is the following: They retain their personality more fully and are more independent than those of any other class. Large manufacturers employ men by hundreds, and sometimes by thousands. These men are dependent on their employers for daily bread. It is their interest to please them, human nature is human nature, and there is a great deal of that sort of nature in man, and unless in exceptional cases these men will not vote contrary to the wishes of their employers; nor yet is it to be supposed these employers will fail to use persuasive means to secure votes in accordance with their wishes. So one can easily see how it goes. There is but little of true, real independence there. It is not thus with farmers, nor with producers of any kind."

LETTER FROM KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 8, '81.

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER:—I came here from Richmond, where I had gone to see the Rosbelle troupe, some days ago, and seat myself to write you a few lines.

When I left Lexington I was in charge of that genial, jovial gentleman, Conductor Marsh, until I got to Higginsville, where Mr. W. H. Robinett took me into his care, and quickly transferred me to the depot of the Chicago & Alton. Here I was entertained, until train time, by Mr. J. A. Field, the Alton's agent, and "Teny, the Kid." Conductor Conklin, a fine looking and a very agreeable gentleman, had the train in charge, and the ride from Higginsville to this place was a pleasant one.

I left home before supper time, and was, consequently, hungry when I got here, so the first thing I did was to look for something to eat. I didn't have to look long or far, for, at the union depot, tempting viands were displayed, and soon I was seated at the table, and then the slaughter of good things began. I am now convinced that I ate too much, because I had a dream. I'll tell you about it, and then you will know whether it was too much or too little supper I had eaten. I don't dream often, but when I do, I dream some remarkably queer things. That night I retired shortly, after my supper, and was soon lost in slumber. I began to dream, imagining myself an old maid, spit curls and all. I thought leap year was just at hand, and that now was my chance to secure a partner for my joys and a sharer for my sorrows, even if I were compelled to "pop the question" myself. So vividly was this chance placed before me that I could see myself standing before a blackboard, upon which I had placed the following "sum," in "short division":—

4)1880.
470.

It came out "even," and that was all that was necessary. This dream was occasioned, I am sure, by an illustration I had seen in the New York Graphic, entitled "A Ray of Hope," which represented an old maid standing where I imagined myself to be, and the smile of complacency and joy which beamed over her countenance as she gazed upon the result of her calculation, was something wonderful to contemplate. It is hardly necessary to say that I did not find myself an old maid when I awoke, which was somewhat of a disappointment, as the dream seemed terribly real. It reminded me of the fellow who told a lady he had dreamed of finding some silver money. She told him it was a "sign" of disappointment to dream of finding money, and he replied that his dream had then come true, for he waked to discover that he hadn't found any. A boy who gave his lady-love a piece of mince pie thought he was treating her royally. Seeing her hesitate about eating it, however, after she took the first mouthful, he remarked, "Shut your eyes and go it blind." Well, I ate too much mince-pie that evening, but not blindly, and I am glad I didn't shut my eyes to it, or my dream might have been more frightful.

Out of the innate goodness of my heart—I had become quite softened when I found my prospects for securing a husband so good—I sympathized with and

"Pitied the bachelor, grumpy and gray,
Who lives for self only, and bad traits to display,
Who, fussy and crusty, should pray to atone
By asking some fair lady to share in his home."

Well, I went to Richmond, and I saw Rosbelle, in "Ingomar, the Barbarian," the German baron, Frederick VanPalm's play. She is good, and is well supported. The leading gentleman, Mr. Mitchell, is fine; there is room for improvement, though, in other members of the troupe. The play is a very fine one, and shows woman's influence over man—shows, too, that when under her influence, be it for good or evil, he cannot be swerved from the path she has made for him. The troupe performed in the new opera house, which has just been completed, and is a very pretty building. Beside the opera house Richmond has a hall—Olympic—at which Mr. Mosby is the proprietor. This is a very neat place, and will, no doubt, secure a fair proportion of the troupes which visit the place.

In going down our train ran a race for several miles with a Hannibal & St. Jo train. First it was ahead of us, but we began to gain and for a while we ran neck-and-neck, if the expression be allowable, and finally we left them behind.

The weather was clear though cold, and being in company, both going and coming, with friends I had not met for some time, of course I enjoyed the trip, as well as my sojurn in the "free state of Ray."

The river is free from ice here; such was not the case at Lexington, when I left as I had to come here, via Higginsville, to get to Richmond. Oh, that Lexington had a bridge. I'll write you more at another time. Yours, SAM.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL.

At the usual stage in the inangural ceremony, Gen. Garfield having taken the oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Waite, said:—

Fellow-Citizens: We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks a hundred years of national life—a century crowded with perils, but crowned with triumphs of liberty and of love. Before continuing the onward march, let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled. It is now three days more than a hundred years since the adoption of the first written constitution of the United States, the articles of confederation, and perpetual union. The new republic was then beset with danger on every hand. It had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The colonies were struggling not only against the armies of Great Brittain, but against the settled opinions of mankind, for the world did not believe that the supreme authority of the government could be safely entrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves. We can not overestimate the fervent love, intelligent courage and common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government. When they found, after a short time, that the confederacy of the states was too weak to meet the necessities of a glorious and expanding republic, they boldly set it aside and in its stead re-established the national union, founded directly upon the will of the people, endowed with further powers of self-preservation and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great objects. Under this constitution the boundaries of freedom were enlarged, the foundations of order and peace have been strengthened, and the growth in all the better elements of national life has vindicated the wisdom of the founders, and given new hope to their descendants. Under this constitution our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without, and secured for their mariners and flag equality of rights on all the seas. Under this constitution twenty-five states have been added to the union, with constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens to secure the manifold blessings of local self-government.

THE LESSON OF THE WAR.

The jurisdiction of this constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen states, and a population twenty times greater than that of 1780. The trial of the constitution came at last under the tremenduous pressure of civil war. We ourselves are witnesses that the union emerged from the blood and fire of that conflict purified and made stronger for all beneficent purposes of good government, and now, at the close of this first century of growth, with the inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of the nation, passsed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of political parties, and have registered their will concerning the future administration of the government. To interpret and to execute that will in accordance with the constitution is the paramount duty of the executive. Even from this brief review it is manifest that the nation is resolutely facing to the front with the resolution to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future, sacredly reserving whatever has been gained to liberty and government during the century. Our people are determined to leave behind them all these bitter controversies concerning things which have been irrevocably settled, the further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march. The supremacy of the nation and its laws should no longer be the subject of debate. That discussion which for half a century threatened the existence of the union was closed at last in the high court of war by a decree, from which there is no appeal, that the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof shall continue to be the supreme law of the land, binding alike on all the states and the people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of states nor interfere with any of their necessary rules of local self-government; but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the union. The will of the nation, speaking with the voice of battle and through the amended constitution, has fulfilled the great promise of 1776 by proclaiming liberty throughout the land "to all the inhabitants thereof." The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the constitution of 1776. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficent effect upon our people. It has freed us from perpetual danger of war and dissolution. It has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people. It has liberated the master as well as the slave from the relation which wronged and enfeebled both. It has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than 5,000,000 of people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness. It has given new inspiration to the power of self-help in both races by making labor more honorable to one and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with coming years. No doubt the great change has caused a serious disturbance to our southern community. This is to be deplored, though it was unavoidable; but those who resisted the change should remember that in our institutions there was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent distranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings as long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizenship. The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress with unquestionable devotion to the union with a patience and gentleness not born of fear. They have followed the light as God gave them to see the light." They are rapidly laying the material foundation of self support, widening the circle of intelligence, and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the homes of the industrious poor. They deserve the generous encouragment of all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the constition and laws. The free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question, and a frank statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many communities the negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible if the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true it is no palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of suffrage is more than an evil, it is a crime which if persisted in will destroy the government itself, and suicide is not a remedy. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of a king, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. It should be said with utmost emphasis that this question of suffrage will never give repose or safety to states or to the nation until each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanction of the law.

EDUCATION.

But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race. It is a danger that lurks and hides in the sources and fountain of power in every state. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in suffrage. The voters of the union, who make and unmake constitutions, and upon whose will hangs the destiny of our government, can transmit their supreme authority to no successor save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of the sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the republic will be certain and remediless. The census has a ready sounded the alarm in appalling figures, which mark how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has risen among our voters and their children. To the south the question is of supreme importance, but the responsibility for the existence of slavery does not rest upon the south alone. The nation itself is responsible for the extension of suffrage, and is under special obligations to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population. For north and south alike there is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the nation and of the states, and all volunteer forces of the people, should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education. It is the high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors and fit them by intelligence and virtue for the inheritance which awaits them. In this beneficent work sections and races should be forgotten and partisanship should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the divine oracle, which declares that "A little child shall lead them," for our little children will soon control the destinies of the republic. My country-men, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will surely bless their fathers and their father's God that the union was preserved, that slavery was overthrown, and that both races were made equal before the law. We may hasten or we may retard, but we cannot prevent final reconciliation. Is it not possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict? Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well-being invite us and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battle-fields of dead issues, move forward, and in the strength of liberty and restored union win the grandest victories of peace. The prosperity which now prevails is without parallel in our history. Fruitful seasons have done much to secure it. But they have not done all. The preservation of public credit and the resumption of specie payments, so successfully obtained by the administration of my predecessors, have enabled our people to secure the blessings which the seasons brought. By the experience of commercial nations in all ages it has been found that gold and silver afforded the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver now required by law may not disturb our monetary system by driving either metal out of circulation.

BIMETALISM.

If possible such an adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt-paying power in all markets of the world. The chief duty of the national government in connection with the currency of the country is to coin and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether congress is authorized by the constitution to make any form of paper money legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of war, but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use, and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder, and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money but promises to pay money. If the holders demand it the promises should be kept. The refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of the national bank note, and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on the financial question during long service in congress, and to say that time and experience has strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on these subjects. The finances of the government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent.

AGRICULTURE.

The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half of our people, and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the government lights our coasts for the protection of mariners and the benefit of commerce, so it should give to the tillers of the soil the lights of practical science and experience. Our manufacturers are rapidly making us industrially independent, and are opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. This steady and healthy growth should still be maintained. Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our