Lexington Weekly Intelligencer.

VOL. 12. LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1882. No. 29.

ATTORNEYS.

T. C. WOOD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Office opposite City Hotel. apr29y1

MONEY TO LOAN.
apr29tf T. C. WOOD.

GEO. S. RATHBUN, SR. GEO. S. RATHBUN, JR.

RATHBUN & SON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Lexington, Mo. Will practice in all the courts of the Sixth Judic at Circuit, and United States courts. Prompt attention given to collections. Office in "Intelligencer Building," front room.

R. A. HICKLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will practice his profession in the courts of Lafayette and surrounding counties. Prompt attention given to business entrusted to his care. Office over Keller's store, front room. [febz3y1]

JOHN E. RYLAND. TEMPHON 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. jan15

THOS. J. DULING.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Lexington, Mo., office with Alex. Graves, Esq., over Hoyle & 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. (janloy1f)

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 courthouse. 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.

MEDICAL.

DR. G. W. YOUNG,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON; office and residence on Main, Mullinel and Scott streets, Lexington, Missouri. 1y0ct

DR. P. M. CHAMBERS,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, office opposite Keller's store, over M. E. Keller's store. Residence: Southeast corner Main and College streets. jan19-1y.

DENTIST.

DR. J. RUSSELL, D. D. S.—OFFICE OVER Meyer's Hardware Emporium, Lexington, Missouri. july19

DR. J. W. MENG,

SURGEON DENTIST, office opposite the courthouse, 2 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.
S. G. WENTWORTH, Pres't.
ROBT. RAUBRAN, Vice Pres't.
WM. MORRISON, Cashier.

GEO. FILSON, President. JO. A. WILSON, Cashier.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY BANK

Name changed Jan. 15, 1880, from The Anti Savings Bank.)

Does a General Banking Business. Drafts for sale on all foreign countries. feb21m3

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. F. CORS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has just received his stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHS

CASSIMERES,

DOESKINS, &c., &c.

IT is the largest and best selected Stock ever brought to this city, and guarantees his work and fit equal to any Tailor in St. Louis or Kansas City. He has also a stock of

GENTS' NECKWEAR,

SHIRTS, BUCK GLOVES,

GENUINE ALEXANDER KID GLOVES,

And all kinds of first class

FURNISHING GOODS,

which he offers low for CASH. Give him a call One door west of P. C. Patterson, Lexington, Missouri. sep1tf

WENTWORTH

MALE ACADEMY

Lexington, - - - - MO.

THE Third Annual Session begins TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1882. Large, well constructed and well ventilated School building. Ample provisions for board. School under christian influence, but non-sectarian. Special attention given to each pupil. Course thorough. Discipline mild but firm. For information or catalogue. Address SANFORD SELLERS, Principal, Or S. G. WENTWORTH, President Board of Trustees. July9tf

CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE,

LEXINGTON, MO.

NEXT session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1882. Course of instruction is thorough. The building is large and commodious, and all the rooms are supplied with gas. Besides the regular literary course 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. KERCHOFF, President. July12-3m

BAPTIST FEMALE COLLEGE,

LEXINGTON, MO.

OUR Twenty-Sixth Session begins THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1882. 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.

C. G. LUDWIGS,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

Opposite City Hotel.

—:o:—

DOMESTIC, SINGER, WHITE ST. JOHN, NEW VICTOR AND ELDREDGE

SEWING MACHINES

—:o:—

NEEDLES AND SUPPLIES.

—:o:—

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, BIRD CAGES, CUTLERY, &c.

—:o:—

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

M. SEELIG,

(South of Courthouse),

FRANKLIN STREET,

Pays the Highest Market Price for

HIDES, WOOL, FURS,

FEATHERS, PELTS, TALLOW BEESWAX, RAGS,

BONES, IRON, METALS, &C.
sep16m6

NEW SHOP.

HAVING purchased the Carpenter Shop on Main Cross Street, north of the Episcopal church, I invite my old friends and patrons to give me a call when in need of any work in my line. (ly29tf) JOHN E. CHEATHAM.

CONCORDIA.

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

W. H. BRUNS,

CONCORDIA, MO.,

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS,

WILL, after June 1st, 1882, have a limited supply of Pigs and Shoats, of his breeding, warranted of pure blood. My principal breeding stock is recorded in the Central Poland-China Record, volume 2, and others will be recorded in volume 3. Persons desiring this breed of hogs are invited to come and examine my herd. Satisfaction guaranteed. I have been breeding this stock since 1876 with success. febl1y1

ODESSA.

DR. W. F. JOHNSON, Surgeon and Dentist, office over J. T. Ford's grocery, Odessa, Mo. All work warranted as recommended. apr-1y

HIGGINSVILLE.

BANK OF HIGGINSVILLE.

CAPITAL STOCK $30,000.

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DIRECTORS:

J. CORDER, CHAS. HOEFER, C. P. BUEHNER, J. M. ARMENGAUT, H. HORTSMAN, W. W. NORTHCUT, J. C. WOODS, J. O. JONES, I. NEALE.

DO a general Banking Business in Loans, Discounts, Exchange and Deposits. ad1f

MURDERED WHILE ASLEEP!

J. E. TUCKER

DID IT, FOR WHICH HE IS now serving several years of hard labor in the

JEWELRY STORE

at Higginsville. He has murdered all the high prices on

WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY.

Call and see him, and let this

B A WARNING

to the o who have been paying big prices for cheap goods. You can get the best

STOCK TO SELECT FROM,

THE LATEST STYLES

AND LOWEST PRICES

at J. E. Tucker's Jewelry Store, Higginsville, Mo. Fine Watch repairing a specialty. Don't fail to call soon.

J. E. TUCKER,
jly8 f Higginsville, Mo.

MAYVIEW.

O. M. BULLARD,

MAYVIEW, - MO.

WISHES to inform the citizens of Mayview and vicinity that he is still in the Blacksmithing and Wagon Making business, at his old stand, and has been there since 1868, and hopes to retain Providence permitting, until 1887 and longer.

Horse Shoeing and Machine Repairing a specialty.

Good Work; Hying prices, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Give him a call. f2541

JERRY PROCTOR.

(Successor to M. A. Hayden.)

MAYVIEW, MO.,

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Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware And Sundries.

A full line of the above Goods constantly on hand and sold as

LOW AS THE LOWEST.

A full share of public patronage solicited. All kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED.

GIVE ME A CALL. ma4tf

SOMETHING NEW

INSURANCE

—AGAINST THE DAMAGE OF—

CYCLONES, TORNADOS, WIND STORMS AND LIGHTNING,

ON BUILDINGS AND THEIR CONTENTS,

ON GRAIN AND STOCK IN THE FIELDS OR IN THE BARN

—BY THE—

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF IOWA.

FOURTEEN YEARS OLD, with ample Capital and Assets. Applications by mail will meet with prompt answers.
E. WINSOR & SON, Agents.
may6m3 Lexington, Mo.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!! GROCERIES!!!

I KEEP always on hand David Nicholson's Best Goods in the Grocery line.

FRUITS! FRUITS!! FRUITS!!!

Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Nuts and all Domestic Fruits always in stock.

PROVISIONS! PROVISIONS!! PROVISIONS!!!

Produce and Provisions bought and sold for cash or trade.

FAMILY SUPPLIES!

Of all kinds, fresh and cheap.

POLITE ATTENTION

Given to all customers, and every effort made to please. Give us a call; examine our prices, and we promise you satisfaction. Respectfully,
FRANK M. THOMAS,
Franklin Street, Opposite the Brewery.

G. GRUBER,

—AGENT FOR THE—

ORIENT INSURANCE CO., Hartford, Conn. | CALIFORNIA INSURANCE CO., San Francisco, Cal.

REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENT. WILL collect rents, and give personal attention to the management of estates. Office No. 70, Franklin St. ja1y1

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Impurity of the Blood, Fever and Ague, Malaria, and all Diseases caused by Derangement of Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.

Bad Breath; Pain in the Side, sometimes the pain is felt under the Shoulder-blade, mistaken for Rheumatism; general loss of appetite; Bowels generally costive, sometimes alternating with laxness; the head is troubled with pain, is dull and heavy, with considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of leaving undone something which ought to have been done; a slight, dry cough and flushed face is sometimes an attendant, often mistaken for consumption; the patient complains of weariness and debility; nervous, easily startled; feet cold or burning, sometimes a prickly sensation of the skin exists; spirits are low and despondent, and, although satisfied that exercise would be beneficial, yet one can hardly summon up fortitude to try it—in fact, distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred when but few of them existed, yet examination after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

It should be used by all persons, old and young, whenever any of the above symptoms appear.

Persons Traveling or Living in Unhealthy Localities, by taking a dose occasionally to keep the Liver in healthy action, will avoid all Malarial Bilious attacks, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Depression of Spirits, etc. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage.

If You have eaten anything hard of digestion, or feel heavy after meals, or sleepless at night, take a dose and you will be relieved.

Time and Doctors' Bills will be saved by always keeping the Regulator in the House!

For, whatever the ailment may be, a thoroughly safe purgative, alterative and tonic can never be out of place. The remedy is harmless and does not interfere with business or pleasure.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE,

And has all the power and efficacy of Calomel or Quinine, without any of the injurious after effects.

A Governor's Testimony.

Simmons Liver Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am satisfied it is a valuable addition to the medical science.
J. GILL SHORTER, Governor of Ala.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga., says: Have derived some benefit from the use of Simmons Liver Regulator, and wish to give it a further trial.

"The only Thing that never fails to Relieve."—I have used many remedies for Dyspepsia, Liver Affection and Debility, but never have found anything to benefit me to the extent Simmons Liver Regulator has. I sent from Minnesota to Georgia for it, and would send further for such a medicine, and would advise all who are similarly affected to give it a trial as it seems the only thing that never fails to relieve.
P. M. JAMISON, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. T. W. Mason says: From actual experience in the use of Simmons Liver Regulator in my practice I have been and am satisfied to use and prescribe it as a purgative medicine.

☞ Take only the Genuine, which always has on the Wrapper the red Z Trade-Mark and Signature of J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples and Face Grubs, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Dizziness, Want of Appetite, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and Constipation. Directions in eleven languages. ☞ Burdock Blood Bitters will satisfy the most skeptical that the Blood, Nerves, Flesh and Bones can be built up by a single bottle. PRICE, $1.00. TRIAL SIZE, 10 Cents.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold by C. W. LOOMIS. July9-eow-tf

TUTT'S PILLS

A DISORDERED LIVER IS THE BANE

of the present generation. It is for the Cure of this disease and its attendants, SICK-HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, PILES, etc., that TUTT'S PILLS have gained a world-wide reputation. No Remedy has ever been discovered that acts so gently on the digestive organs, giving them vigor to assimilate food. As a natural result, the Nervous System is Braced, the Muscles are Developed, and the Body Robust.

Chills and Fever.

S. RIVAL, a Planter at Bayou Sara, La., says: My plantation is in a malarial district. For several years I could not make half a crop on account of bilious diseases and chills. I was nearly discouraged when I began the use of TUTT'S PILLS. The result was marvelous; my laborers soon became hearty and robust, and I have had no further trouble.

They relieve the enpeopled river, cleanse the blood from poisonous humors, and cause the bowels to act regularly, with healthy action, and the system is well.

By this remedy falsely, and you will gain a natural appetite, Vigorous Digestion, Fine Spirits, Healthy Nerves, and a Sound Liver. PRICE, 25 Cents. Office, 39 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, and acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of One Dollar.
Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.
(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.) mar27-1

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Cooking & Heating STOVES,

AND Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.

Guttering, Roofing and Repairing a specialty.

ALL WORK WARRANTED

Prices at Bed Rock, and all Goods as represented, or no sale.

Call and examine Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Don't Forget the Place! ☜

FRANKLIN STREET,

NEAR MAIN-CROSS,

LEXINGTON, MO.

July29-tf

DO YOU PLAY? WHY NOT?

BY using Scper's Instantaneous Guide to the Keys of the Piano and Organ, any person, man, woman or child who can read or count figures, can learn to play in ONE HOUR without a teacher. This is no humbug; money will be refunded if not as represented. The Guide, with 20 pieces of music, will be sent to any address on receipt of $1. Send stamp for circulars. Address TUMANS & CO., 586 Broadway, N.Y. marchdly

Weekly Intelligencer.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per Year, in Advance.

ALEX. A. LESUEUR, - - - - EDITOR

ETHAN ALLEN, - - BUSINESS MANAGER.

W. G. MUSGROVE, - - - PUBLISHER.

PACIFIC RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

LEAVE LEXINGTON.

Accommodation for St. Louis and the East ..... 5:45 A. M.
Express and Mail for St. Louis, East, 8:15 P. M.

ARRIVE.

Express and Mail from St. Louis, East and South ..... 7:30 A. M.
Accommodation from St. Louis, East and South ..... 9:40 P. M.

JOHN RUSSELL, Agent.

MO. P. R. R.—K. C. & E. DIVISION—NARROW GAUGE.

LEAVE LEXINGTON FOR KANSAS CITY.

Passenger ..... 5:50 A. M.
Freight and accommodation ..... 1:00 P. M.

ARRIVE AT LEXINGTON.

Passenger ..... 8:10 P. M.
Freight and accommodation ..... 11:00 A. M.

J. KNN. RUSSELL, Agent.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC.

LEAVE LEXINGTON

Trains for St. Louis, K. C and St. Joe 6:35 A M
Trains for St. Louis and East ..... 8:35 P M

ARRIVE AT LEXINGTON

From St. Louis and all points East ..... 6:35 A M
From Kansas City and all points West. 8:55 A M
From St. Louis K. C. and St. Jo. ..... 8:35 P M

N. G BISHOP, Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.—AT HIGGINSVILLE.

GOING EAST.

No. 48, Kansas City Mail ..... 8:50 A. M.
No. 40, Night Express ..... 9:06 P. M.
No. 5, Beaver Express ..... 9:29 P. M.
No. 101, Local Freight ..... 12:05 P. M.

GOING WEST.

No. 6, Denver Express ..... 6:35 A. M.
No. 50, Kansas City Night Express. 7:03 A. M.
No. 48, Kansas City mail ..... 7:33 P. M.
No. 102, Local Freight ..... 10:35 A. M.

CHICAGO TIME.

Nos 47, 48, 40 and 50 daily. Nos 101 and 102 daily except Sundays. No. 5 daily except Saturdays and Sundays. No. 6 daily except Sundays and Mondays.

We keep a full line of through tickets to all principal points in United States and Canada at bottom prices.

B. F. PRIOR, Agent.

Hope.

The wretch condem'd with life to part,
Still, still, on hope relies;
And every pang that rends the heart
Bids expectation rise.

Hope, like the glimmering taper's light,
Adorns and cheers the way,
And still as darker grows the night,
Emits a brighter ray.

Don't Slop Over.

"Don't slop over," said the old man said,
As he placed his hand on the young man's head,
"Go it by all means. Go it fast;
Go it while leather and horseshoes last;
Go it while hide and hair on horse
Will hold together. Oh, go it, of course—
Go it as fast as ever you can—
But don't slop over, my dear young man."

"Don't slop over. You'll find, some day,
That keeping an eye to wh'ars will pay.
A horse may run a little too long;
A preacher may preach a fraction too strong;
A poet who uses the world with rhymes
May write, an regret it in after times.
Keep the end of the effort ever in view,
And don't slop over, whatever you do."

"Don't slop over. The wisest of men
Are bound to slop over now and then,
And the wisest, at work or at feast,
Are the very ones that blunder the least;
Those that for spilt milk never wail
Are the ones that carry the greatest pail.
Wherever you go, go in for the fat,
But don't slop over—and freeze to that."

"Don't slop over. Distrust yourself,
Nor always reach to the highest shelf;
The nags to the highest will generally do,
And answer the needs of such as you.
Climb, of course, but always stop
Long enough to examine the prospect of the top;
And you will reach it in wind, and strong,
Without slopping over. This ends my song."

When the Frost is on the Pumpkin.

When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock,
And you hear the kyouck and gobble of the strutt'n' turkey cock,
And the clackin' of the guineas and the cluckin' of the hens,
And the rooster's hallyloyer as he tip-toes on the fence;
O, it's then the time a feller is a feelin' at his best,
With the risin' sun to greet him from a night of glorious rest
As he leaves the house barefooted and goes out to feed the stock,
When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock.

There's somethin' kind o' hearty-like about the atmosphere,
When the heat of Summer's over and the coolin' Fall is here—
Of course we miss the flowers and the blossoms on the trees,
And the number of the hummin' birds and buzzin' of the bees;
But the air's so appetizin' and the landscape through the haze,
In a kind o' sunny mornin' of the early Autumn days,
Is a picture that no painter has the colorin' to do justice to;
When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock.

The husky, rusty rustle of the tossels of the corn,
And the raspin' of the tangled leaves, as golden as the morn;
The stubble in the furrie—kind o' lonesome like but still
A-preaching sermons to us of the barns they growed to fill;
The straw-tack in the medder, and the reaper in the shed;
The horses in their stalls below, the clover overhead—
O, it's in my heart a clickin' like the tickin' of a clock,
When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock.

Home.

BY OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

[From the Traveler]

Blest be that spot where cheerful guests retire,
To pause from toil and trim their evening fire;
Blest that abode where want and pain repair,
And every stranger finds a ready chair;
Blest be those feasts where simple plenty crown'd,
Where all the ruddy family around
Laugh at the jests or pranks that never fail,
Or sigh with pity at some mournful tale;
Or press the bashful stranger to his food
And learn the luxury of doing good.

But me, not destined such delights to share,
My prime of life in wandering spent and care,
Impelled, with steps unceasing, to pursue
Some fleeting good that mocks me with the view;
That like the circle bounding earth and skies
Allures from afar, yet, as I follow, flies;
My fortune leads to transverse realms alone
And find no spot of all the earth my own.

Ev'n now, where Alpine solitudes ascend,
I sit me down a pensive hour to spend;
And plac'd on high above the storms career
Look downward where a hundred realms appear;
Lakes, forests, cities, plains extending wide
The pomp of kings, the shepherd's humble pride,
When thus Creation's charms around combine
Amidst the store, should thankless man repine?
Say, should the philosophic mind disdain
That good which makes each humbler bosom vain?
Let school-taught pride dissemble all it can,
These little things are great to little man;
And wiser he whose sympathetic mind
Exults in all the good of all mankind.
Ye glittering towns, with wealth and splendor crowned;
Ye fields where summer spreads profusion round;
Ye lakes, where vessels catch the busy gale;
Ye bending swains that dress the flowery vale;
For me your tributary stores combine,
Creation's heir, the world, the world is mine!

As some lone miser, visiting his store
Bends to his treasure, counts, recounts them o'er,
Hoards after hoards his rising rapture fill
Yet still he sighs, for more is wanting still.
Thus to my breast alternate passions rise
Pleased with each good that Heaven to man supplies;
Yet oft a sigh prevails, and sorrows fall
To see the hoard of human bliss so small;
And oft I wish amidst the scenes to find
Some spot to real happiness consign'd,
Where my worn soul each wandering hope at rest,
May gather bliss to see my fellows blest.

But where to find that happiest spot below,
Who can direct when all pretend to know?
The shuddering tenant of the frozen zone,
Boldly proclaims that happiest spot his own;
Extols the treasures of his stormy seas,
And his long nights of revelry and ease.
The naked negro, panting at the line,
Boasts of his golden sands and palmy wine,
Basks in the glare, or stems the tepid wave,
And thanks his gods for all the good they gave.

Such is the patriots boast, where'er we roam;
His first, best country, ever is at home:
And yet, perhaps, if countries we compare,
And estimate the blessings which they share,
Though patriots flatter, still shall wisdom find
An equal portion dealt to all mankind.
As different good by art or nature given,
To different nations makes their blessings even.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

—:o:—

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
THOMAS A. SHERWOOD.

For Railroad Commissioner,
JAMES HARDING.

For Superintendent of Public Schools,
WILLIAM E. COLEMAN.

For Congress—Fifth District,
ALEXANDER GRAVES, of Lafayette County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

—:o:—

For Representative,
WILLIAM H. CARTER.

For Presiding Justice County Court, Western District,
ROBERT A. BARNETT.

For Associate Judge County Court, Western District,
JOHN A. LOCKHART.

For Associate Judge County Court, Eastern District,
JAMES W. HARRISON.

For Sheriff,
BENJAMIN ELLIOTT.

For County Collector,
GEORGE M. MOUNTJOY.

For Treasurer,
BENJAMIN R. IRELAND.

For County Clerk,
WILLIAM B. STEELE.

For Circuit Clerk,
FRANK TRIGG.

For Recorder,
JACOB D. CONNER.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
JOHN S. BLACKWELL.

For Assessor,
WILLIAM A. THORNTON.

For Probate Judge,
JAMES B. HORD.

For Public Administrator,
JOSEPH A. WILSON.

For Coroner,
Dr. JAMES G. RUSSELL.

Township Officers.

Lexington Township—Justices of the Peace,
HARRISON SMITH.
WILLIAM T. TUTT.
ROBERT A. HICKLIN.

For Constable,
FRANK M. THOMAS.

Clay Township—Justice of the Peace,
SAMUEL LOCKHART.
GEORGE W. FERRELL.

For Constable,
JESSE JEFFERSON.

Davis Township—Justices of the Peace,
JOSEPH CARTER.
JOHN LIVENGOOD.

For Constable
AZARIAH HIGGINS.

Middleton Township—Justices of the Peace,
JOHN E. CORDER.
J. T. GOODWIN.

For Constable,
JOHN CHRISMAN.

Sni-a-Bar Township—Justices of the Peace.
WILLIAM HARRIS.
R. T. RUSSELL.

For Constable,
LARKIN FERGUSON.

Washington township—Justices of the Peace,
ROBERT MATHEWS.
JOHN WHEATLEY.

For Constable,
A. H. KELLY.

STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Following is the platform adopted by the democratic state convention, at Jefferson City, Wednesday, July 26:

Resolved, That we reaffirm the great principles held by the democratic party which are the foundation of a free government, among which are equal rights to all, special privileges to none, protection of the weak against the encroachments of the strong, equal taxation, free speech, free press, free schools and a free and incorruptible ballot.

That we demand reform of the civil service, and adequate national legislation to prohibit the assessment of persons holding office under the national administration for political purposes.

That we condemn the extravagance of the republican party in expenditure of the people's money which has characterized the legislation and conduct of that party.

That we are opposed to the present iniquitous protective tariff, and demand a reduction of all duties to a basis only necessary to secure public revenue; and denounce the evasive and dilatory policy of the republican party in preventing this needed reform.

In accordance with the history and traditions of the democratic party we are opposed to any legislation regulating matters of mere individual conscience and we are in favor of the largest personal liberty consistent with the public welfare.

That stability in the value of money is a primary requirement of individual and commercial prosperity. This can only be secured by making both gold and silver the money of the country as provided by the constitution and subjecting the issue and regulation of paper money to established principles which prevent fluctuations in the value of currency.

We demand protection to all citizens of this country at home or abroad, and ask such strict enforcement of the laws in this respect as shall secure the same, and condemn the present national administration for negligence of this important duty.

We condemn the centralizing tendencies of the republican party, whereby corporate power, majestly granted and fostered by the general government, is enabled to crystalize into monopolies which are oppressive to labor and the general interests of the country.

EVILS OF PROTECTION.

American Merchants Unable to Import Dry Goods and American Workmen Suffering from the High Cost of Living.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. World.]

MILWAUKEE, WIS., S ptember 11.—If the honest and industrious people who since the war have given all their thought to the material upbuilding of the country, and have been allured by the politicians to think—when they thought of politics at all—of imaginary dangers and vain doctrines, really knew the evils of the protective tariff which they have so long and so patiently suffered, the politicians who vote to maintain it would, in the west, at least, be in danger of personal violence. Not even the economic students who have spared no pains to show what an enormity it is know all its practical evils. It a thorough investigation of the protected industries and of the evasions of our tariff laws were made, the popular indignation would put to shame the popular indignation in England that caused the repeal of the Corn Laws. This tariff commission, as everybody now knows, and as one of its most industrious members has confessed, is making no investigation whatever; but during its pleasure-trip across the country with its ears stopped it has heard enough of the evils that it is packed to maintain to astonish the closest student and the bitterest enemy of protection. At Long Branch it was made plain that the duties are so systematically and successfully evaded that there are practically no American importers of dry goods. The foreign manufacturers have resident agents in America to whom goods are consigned, and from whom they can be bought for much less than they can be bought at prices current abroad and shipped by the American purchaser. This fact was first pointed out clearly by no less an authority than Mr. Constable, one of the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co., of New York. When the commission sat in Boston, a plain, but honest Vermont farmer explained how the duties are evaded along the Canadian border. The honest trader who buys a horse in Canada has to wait often a tiresome time for the blue tape to be done, and the dishonest trader can go into the office of most of the customs officers and fill out blanks as he pleases that lie in stacks already officially signed. This explanation provoked laughter from the commission then, but since then similar explanations have been made. Especially at Detroit was the commission's attention called to the smuggling done along the border there. Again, at Chicago, Mr. Marshall Field, whose house imports more costly foreign dry goods than any other house in America except one, made an argument in favor of a general reduction of duties for the reason that no dry goods are really imported by American importers. His firm has buying officers in England, in France and in Germany; but his agents there always order goods from the manufacturers to be invoiced to the manufacturers' agents in America. They are paid for in Europe by a bill that is made out in American money by the American agents of the European manufacturers. These agents here become rich and return to Europe to enjoy and to spend their fortunes. Mr. Field cannot, in his own name or in the name of any of his agents, have his importations landed in America as cheaply as these agents of the manufacturers do it for him.

There is every evidence that the dishonesty provoked by the high duties at our chief seaports and all along the Canadian border is as extensive and as demoralizing as the dishonesty that the old protective duties of England fostered. The American thief is more scientific and can be more quiet because he runs less risk than the old English smuggler. But there is no reason to believe that the general demoralization is less; indeed, it must be greater. It hardly need be said, however, that the commission during its journey along the Canadian border has failed even to make an effort to investigate this evil. But it is a strong argument and an argument often made in these cities against high duties. An investigation of the importing trade in New York, if it were possible to make it, would put to shame the peccadilloes of the southern "moonshiners," whom a standing army of revenue officers is maintained to suppress.

While, too, the masses of the people, busy these fifteen years and buoyant with the prosperity that a new continent whose development really began after the war made possible, have borne the burdens of protection with less complaint than a people under any other circumstances could have borne them, the workingmen from their own experience even in the present prosperous times are becoming aware of the injustice they suffer. In spite of the tariff commission's indifference to them, they have plainly and repeatedly made their complaints known. The potters of Trenton, indeed, forgot to call attention to the fact that their laborers had petioned congress for a reduction of duties on the necessities of life. The duty on earthenware, they argued, enriches the owners of potteries, but we receive no increase of wages, and because of the tariff, our wage money will not buy as much as it ought. Likewise the glass manufacturers of Indiana forget to call the attention of the commission to the fact that they once sent to Belgium and hired glass-blowers to come to their works for nominally the same wages that they received in Belgium. The American glass-blowers were discharged and the Belgian workmen soon found out that they were really less well paid than at home. But these manufacturers of glass took great pride in asking the commission to examine the mirrors they had made for a hotel in Chicago, and in asking for a higher duty on smaller sizes of plate glass, in order that they might pay their laborers higher wages. In Chicago a mechanic came before the commission and said that he was once a protectionist, but that his experience has shown him the fallacy of protection. Years ago, when the duty on many of the necessities of life was lower, he received $2 50 a day and lived comfortably. He receives only $2 50 a day now, and his house rent, his groceries and the other necessary expenses of living are so much greater than they formerly were that his life is a struggle against poverty. The commissioners attempted to entangle him in wearisome questions about the theories of free trade and protection, but he declared manfully (and his manner and appearance made it impossible to doubt what he said) that he lived economically and worked steadily, but that he had not for three years been five miles from Chicago; that he wished to go to one of the states farther west and buy a small farm to leave his children, but that he did not save enough money to go away.

And we have reached under a protective tariff that shameful condition of trade which has caused protected manufacturers themselves to denounce protection and to ask for relief from it. The largest manufacturers of hardware in the union, several manufacturers of jewelry and two extensive tanners have shown the commission how they are hindered by the tariff from exporting goods. All these protests, and they are all peculiarly strong, have been made unasked for, indeed, against opposition. The men who have made them either confessed openly or showed by their manner that they expect no relief from the commission, but they took advantage of the opportunity to speak less to the commission than the country. The political party that shall have the courage to fight this battle for them will win their support and bring a new era of prosperity alike to manufacturers and laborers, and elevate the character and build up the thought of the people that the tariff degrades. The time is coming, and the western people are working to bring it near, when protection will seem an uglier relic of barbarism and a more degrading hindrance to material prosperity and to moral growth than slavery was. That will be a bad time for the commission and its favorites, the potters, the iron manufacturers and the lumbermen.

GEN. SHELBY SPEAKS.

And Declares Himself Unequivocally for Alexander Graves, the Regular Democratic Nominee.

To the Kansas City Times:

PAGE CITY, MO., Sept. 15.—I notice in the St. Louis Post Dispatch and Missouri Republican that I am charged with having abandoned Mr. Graves and having gone over to the aid of Col. Crisp in the contest for congress in this district. It will be remembered by most Missourians that Col. John T. Crisp was an officer in my command during the late war between the north and south. I take pleasure in reasserting that he was a bold, gallant and true soldier, and when my acquaintance, *at the proper time*, will be calculated to advance him, no one will be more eager to render him support than myself.

In point of ability, energy, integrity, and faithfulness to his friends, few, very few, in the state are his superiors.

We are fully aware of the harsh and unnecessary aspersions that have been cast upon each other by the different wings of the democratic party in Jackson county, and by their respective candidates. Therefore, the democrats of this section deemed it best, for the sake of quieting the disturbed condition of their party, to offer Jackson county a gentleman that has never by word or act participated in her family quarrel—a man with an unblemished record, splendid ability and absolute integrity. Such a man is A'exander Graves.

The people of Lafayette having directed their delegates to support Mr Graves with their best efforts, they did so. His nomination, however, is due to Johnson county and the four gentlemen from Jackson who knew that no democrat from Jackson county would receive the vote of the party, owing to former troubles. Being one of the Lafayette county delegates, my vote was cast for Mr. Graves.

Treachery is not a part of my nature, I hope, nor will I be found in the line of those who are daily assailing Col. Crisp, and so unjustly, too.

Having been a Graves voter from the first, my support will be with him to the end.

Respectfully,
JO. O. SHELBY.

IN NORTH CAROLINA MOUNTAINS.

MONROE, N. C., Aug. 26.—To-day the party of six girls who started about Aug. 1 to walk all over North Carolina arrived at Laurensburg, where their tramp ends. They are all well and in good spirits. They started in the neighborhood of Hendersonville nearly a month ago upon what was regarded by their friends as a very wild scheme, to walk over North Carolina and see all the principal points of interest in the state, and to pay especial attention to the mountain sections. Three of the girls were at school when the project was first agreed upon, and the other three who agreed to join them were friends. They made all their arrangements for the proposed journey as quietly as possible, for they knew attempts would be made to dissuade them from the undertaking. Their friends were taken completely by surprise when they were told, a day or two before the commencement of the walk, of the intention to tramp over the state without any escort. To the suggestions that, going alone and with no one to protect them, they would subject themselves to insult, they replied that they were willing to take the risk, and that they declared to do so. Not from first to last they had never received one rude word or rough jest from any one, their only grievance being that once or twice some persons of their own sex attempted to prevent them from continuing their walk by characterizing such an undertaking as immodest and unladylike. One old lady offered to be their chaperone if they persisted in their purpose, but the would-be chaperone wanted to go in a buggy, and when she learned that they expected to tramp over mountains where there were no road she backed out, although they mischievously gave her an invitation to join them.

On the first week of their trip the girls suffered much from exhaustion, and the youngest and weakest of the party, Miss Murdock, had to stop and rest because of severely blistered feet. It was feared that she would have to abandon the trip, but she kept up nobly, and after the eighth day began to gain strength, and is now one of the healthiest of the travelers. Her weight when she started was only 92 pounds, and she turned the scales to-day at 195 pounds. Their record shows that the young women walked 420 miles. They started out with the expectation of making between 500 and 600 miles. Each walker wore a pair of stout red leather shoes and short walking costumes. They carried strong staffs in their hands and knapsacks upon their shoulders, in which were packed their hammocks and other necessary articles. They also wore very broad brimmed hats, which, however, do not seem to have protected their complexions, for they are all burned brown. Two of the girls carried pistols to protect them from wild cats and bears. Much of the time they slept in the open air in their hammocks, under canvass coverlets, which were used to shield them from heavy dews and rains. One night, ten days ago, apprehending a severe storm, they camped in a graveyard and slept between the graves. Another night, in the mountains, they were thrown into consternation by the appearance of a bear, but the beast, being as frightened as they were, fled without offering to molest them. In the mountains they were in great terror of rattlesnakes, but did not encounter any of the reptiles. Along their route they were treated kindly, many of the hospitable farmers entertaining them, but they shunned notoriety, and avoided all the towns and villages, frequently going some distance out of their way rather than meet crowds. A novel feature