Lexington Weekly Intelligencer.

VOL. 14. LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1884. No. 44.

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Mo. P. R. R. Time Table.

	Passenger East	Passenger West	Freight East	Freight West
Sedalia	10:45 pm / 9:40 am	4:15 pm / 4:30 am	6:25pm	1:15pm
Concordia	9:19 pm / 8:14 am	5:41 pm / 5:56 am	2:25pm	4:05pm
Aullville	9:05 pm / 7:53 am	6:00 pm / 6:16 am	1:40 pm	4:44pm
Higginsville	8:53 pm / 7:40 am	6:12 pm / 6:30 am	1:10 pm	5:00pm
Page City	8:43 pm / 7:28 am	6:22 pm / 6:40 am	12:45 pm	5:30pm
Lexington	8:15 pm / 7:00 am	6:45 pm / 7:05 am	11:55 am	6:30pm
Wellington	7:55 pm / 6:40 am	7:10 pm / 7:40 am	10:20am	7:30pm
Waterloo	7:48 pm / 6:34 am	7:16 pm / 7:48 am	10:00 am	7:45pm
Napoleon	7:40 pm / 6:28 am	7:22 pm / 7:55 am	9:40 am	7:59pm
Kansas City	6:22 pm / 5 07 am	9:00 pm / 9:23 am	5:30 am	11:50p
Leavenworth	4 16 pm	11:15 am		
Atchison	3:20 pm	12:10 pm		

Morning train west makes all western connections at Kansas City. Both passenger trains make all connections to and from St. Louis.

Through Sleeper, Reclining Chair and coach to St Louis. Tickets and connection to all points, and baggage checked. Tourist and excursion tickets on sale.

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Chicago & Alton R. R.

	Passenger East	Passenger West	Local Freight East	Local Freight West
Blackburn	9:21 am / 9:55 pm / 9:25 pm	6:12 am / 5:25 am / 6:35 pm	1·05 pm	8:15am
Alma	9:12 am / *9:45 pm / 9:17 pm	*6:20 am / †5:32 am / 6:42 pm	12:40 pm	8:35am
Corder	9:00 am / *9:33 pm / †9:05 pm	*6:30 am / †5:42 am / 6:55 pm	12:20 pm	9:00am
Higg'sville	8:50 am / 9:20 pm / 8:50 pm	6:43 am / 5:55 am / 7:07 pm	12:00 m.	9:30am
Mayview	8:33 am / †9:02 pm / *8:35 pm	*6:58 am / 6:15 am / 7:22 pm	11:30 am	10:15am
Odessa	8:17 am / 8:45 pm / 8:17 pm	*7:15 am / 6:35 am / 7:40 pm	11:00 am	11:00am
Bates City	8:00 am / *8:25 pm / †8:00 pm	*7:35 am / †6:55 am / 8:00 pm	9:55 am	12:05am
Oak Grove	7:50 am / †8:15 pm / *7:50 pm	7:50 am / 7:05 am / 8:15 pm	9:20 am	11:50am

Trains marked * will not stop.
Trains marked † will stop on signal.
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R. P. PRICE, Agent, at Higginsville.
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Saucy Prue.

She gave her head a saucy toss,
Looked sternly prim and haughty.
I don't like Cupid when he's cross,
Nor Prudence when she's naughty;
And so I left without a word,
And tried my rage to stifle—
I must confess my heart was stirred
E'en by so small a trifle.

She knew, indeed, I was her slave,
Although I'd never told her;
Then why did Prudence so behave
Unless to make me bolder?
I asked to wander home with her;
She changed her whole demeanor,
And all at once looked prettier
Than I had ever seen her.

And as we walked, her arm in mine,
And chatted on together,
It seemed the stars began to shine
Too bright for autumn weather.
I drew her close, beginning: "Prue,"
She raised her snowy fichu
And said: "You sober darling, you,
Lean down and let me kiss you!"

Reveille.

BY WILLIAM WATERFIELD.

The golden gates of morn are wide;
On every blade the dews are bright;
The azure veil is drawn to hide
The awful glories of the night;
The roses each to each have told,
Another sun will soon be seen;
And shall not I my light behold?
Make day for me—come forth, my Queen.

The tale the river told all night
Has taken now a gladder strain;
The flowers, as eager for thy sight,
With odors seek thy window-pane;
The jasmine tells thee, Light is come,
And waves across the lattice-screen;
And shall thy voice be longer dumb?
Make music for my heart, my Queen.

In shade as yet, the eastern hill
Stands sharp against the yellow sky.
The purple woods are sleeping still,
And white mists in the valley lie;
But westward slopes are all awake
With change and play of softer green,
O, Love, my summer morning make,
'Tis time for day—shine forth, my Queen.

"Yes."

BY NORA C. USHER.

A little rain, the sun again,
A shadow;
A summer day, some new-mown hay,
A meadow.

A girlish face, a matchless grace,
And beauty;
We spend the day in making hay—
Sweet duty.

Some fading flowers, some happy hours,
But fleeting.
A week of pain, and then again
A meeting.

One quick shy look, a rippling brook,
Some clover;
A sky of gold, the story old,
A lover.

A fair sweet maid, a short word said;
What is it?
I try my fate, and not too late
To miss it.

The years have gone, and still loves on
That lover;
He loves always, as days and days
Pass over.

A loving wife, a long long life
Together,
Have made him bless that shy sweet "Yes,"
For ever.

The Old Farmhouse.

BY ELLEN P. ALLERTON.

A crystal spring, a sunny hill,
A gray old house with mossy sill,
Hemmed in by orchard trees,
With massive trunks and age untold,
Whose luscious fruit, like mounds of gold
When autumn nights grow crisp and cold,
Lay heaped about their knees.

And when the trees, bare, gaunt and grim,
Tossing aloft each naked limb,
Breasted the sleety rain;
When summer sounds were heard no more,
When the birds have sought a southern shore,
When flowers lay dead about the door,
And winter reigned again.

Then met the household band beside
A clean-swept hearth, a chimney wide,
Where roared a maple fire,
When all the streams were fettered fast,
When fiercely blew the wintry blast,
And clouds of snow went whirling past,
The logs were piled the higher.

How fondly memory recalls
The cheer within those old gray walls,
Beside that shining hearth.
O, peaceful scene of calm content!
When happy faces came and went
And heart with heart was closely blent,
In sadness as in mirth!

I see them all; the aged sire
Deep in some book; the glowing fire
Gleams on his silver hair.
The mother knits; her loving eye
Smiles on the children flitting by;
Her needles, clinking as they fly,
Tell of her household care.

A group of stalwart boys I see,
Brimful of mirth—as boys will be—
When evening tasks were done;
And—least of all—a little maid,
Her small head crowned with auburn braid,
Who, when the merry games were played,
Was foremost in the fun.

How gay we were! What songs we sang,
Till the old walls with echoes rang,
While the wind roared without.
Again we sat, wide-eyed and pale,
And listened to some ancient tale—
How witches rode upon the gale,
Or while ghosts roamed about.

'Twas long ago; those days are o'er;
I hear those songs no more, no more,
Yet, listen while I weep.
Time rules us all. No joys abide.
That household band is scattered wide,
And some lie on the green hillside,
Wrapped in a dreamless sleep.

They say Mr. Blaine has gone to Washington to get even with his enemies.

Mr. Arthur's message bristled with democratic arguments. Good boy, Chester.

Mr. Arthur is nearly as much a democrat as he is a republican, as his message shows.

If 'reciprocity' is good with one country why is it not good with every country whose trade is desirable?

The hypocrisy of the republican party is proven by what President Arthur says in his message upon the subject of the tariff.

They want to knock the "ex" off of Roscoe Conkling's title. If they do he will knock the "l" out of Mr. Blaine's prospects.

Mr. Arthur speaks of the United States as 'they.' He had better amend his ways and say 'it' unless he desires to get out of line with his party.

President Arthur thinks we ought to have a navy. So do we. Why has not his party provided one? It has spent money enough upon old rotten hulks to have done it.

Mr. Arthur thinks Mormonism should be repressed. Well, that is so; but why in all these years that the republican party has been in power has it not repressed it?

Fall River, Mass., one of the greatest manufacturing towns in the country, where they know just how much protection protects, elected a democratic mayor last Tuesday.

The Rutland, Vt., Herald on Monday of last week, was printed on paper made entirely from sawdust—the first known instance of the kind. The machine was invented and the paper made at Glens Falls.

The Post makes fun of the grammar and orthography of its contemporary, the Advance- And that after supporting for vice-president of all 'these United States,' one Jack-A. Logan. Shades of Lindley Murray!

The tariff question can be summarized in a very few words: The republican party in order to favor a few, very few, cormorant manufactures has been willing in their behalf to levy toll upon every other industry. The democratic party proposes to administer the government with fairness to all, but with special privileges to none.

The United States and Russia are engaged in a vigorous protest against the proposed increase of the French duty on wheat. Johnny Crapeaud twirls his mustache and laughs while he complaisantly says: "Well, what will you have, gentlemen; we are but taking a leaf out of your own book on political economy." Truly, it was high time to show the republican party the door.

President Arthur wants to see our merchant marine revived. Good again. But what has depressed it? In old democratic days our merchant marine was only second to that of England, if indeed it was even second to hers. The democratic party will bring it out if it only has a fair chance, but to do it, it must remove all the nonsensical hampering legislation that republicans have unwisely thrown around it.

Our republican friends are pluming themselves upon their quiet submission to the results of the election, and boasting that the fact that we are not in revolution is a proof of the strength of our institutions. Pity they didn't think of submitting in 1876, when Samuel J. Tilden was elected by the people and R. B. Hayes was counted in by ten white men and two negroes, whose memory should be forever infamous?

President Arthur says:—"It affords me pleasure to say that our intercourse with Great Britain continues to be of a most friendly character." The idiots who allege that everybody in this country who advocates freer trade is an ally of Great Britain had better jump on Mr. Arthur's stomach with both feet, and properly punish him for the above traitorous expression. What right has Mr. Arthur to be pleased at being upon friendly terms with the beastly English.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette calls northern democrats "white niggers." Why, that is mild. Around here they call us bushwhackers, robbers, ignoramuses who do not desire education for our children, and when we send gentlemen to speak in a thoroughly republican town they are refused the use of a hall and compelled to speak out in the cold under a shed. The Commercial-Gazette is some on abuse, but it will still have to yield the palm to its republican contemporaries in Missouri.

Now just read this as an antidote to Mr. Blaine's venomous inferences in regard to the negro vote in the south. Here is what a negro says about the negro vote. Mr. Blaine should put it in his pipe and smoke it: Henry C. C. Atwood, United States consul to San Domingo, who has been a prominent colored leader in Louisiana, referring to Blaine's speech says: "It's all bosh. The statement that the colored people in the south were not allowed to vote, is not true. There is some intimidation in the country districts in the south, but very little in the cities. Certainly Blaine has no cause to complain. In the third Louisiana district he got 5,000 majority, while Kellogg was defeated for congress. The colored people vote as they please. Look at Bisbee's district in Florida for instance. Bisbee is a republican, but he was defeated by colored votes. No, the south was not made solid by the democrats this time. Blaine lost every southern state because the colored people are stalwarts and friends of Conkling, Grant and Arthur. The slaughter of Folger hurt Blaine as much in the south as it did in the north."

Mr. Cleveland will be an important man in the eyes of the army. According to the Washington Capital he will have the appointment of two major generals and six brigadier generals. Brigadier-General Augur, who now commands the department of the Missouri, retires next July, and it will depend wholly on the personal wish of the president, after being advised by the secretary of war and the lieutenant general, what colonel shall succeed him. A year later will occur the retirement of General Pope, and then the question will be whether General Terry or General Howard shall be the next major-general. Whoever is promoted there will be a vacant brigadier-generalcy. Major-General Hancock will retire in February, 1888, opening the way to the promotion of still another brigadier general.

Of the 110,000 persons in the civil employ of the government 14,000 are protected from removal by the civil service laws. These are included in three classes, to-wit: 5652 department employes, receiving from $900 to $1,800 per annum, and 5099 postal employes, receiving from $800 to $1,800 per annum, and 2573 customs employes, receiving from $900 to $1,800 per annum. Of the remaining 96,000 more than half are postmasters; 4,000 are in the railway mail service, and 4,000 more are in the internal revenue service. The remaining thirty-six thousand are made up of heads of departments and bureaus, officers of customs, chief clerks, deputy collectors and superintendents or chiefs of divisions of bureaus, "laborers," messengers, persons employed in the secret service of the government, or as translators, interpreters or stenographers, etc. The clerks at Washington, are of course, an anxious set nowadays. Their fears of removal have, however, been quieted to some extent, by assurances, purporting to be sanctioned by president-elect Cleveland, that most of them will be allowed to keep their place. Few of the $1,200, $1,400, $1,500 and $1,800 clerks, it is said, will be molested. But the heads of departments will have to go and the political "strikers." The postmasters throughout the country are generally getting ready for decapitation. Custom house collectors and postmasters, however, will not, except for cause, be likely to be removed until their commissions expire. The probability is that there will not be half as unseemly a rush for offices as would have ensued had Mr. Blaine been elected, as Mr. Cleveland's views regarding the matter are well known. Those who are the most "previous," so to speak, are apt to "get left."

Governor Cleveland was asked by an associated press reporter if he was aware of the delusion among the colored people of the south, that the change in the administration would unfavorably affect their condition. Governor Cleveland replied: "Yes, I have been astonished at the statement that there was an apprehension existing among the colored people that in some way their rights, now secured to them under the laws and consitution of the United States, were in danger from the election of a democratic president. I am even told that some of them are led to suppose the result of the recent election, means that they may be again made slaves. All this has appeared to me to be so absurd, and I have been so sure that the slightest intelligent reflection would dislodge such toolish fears, that I can hardly deem any notice of them necessary, but there is not the slightest objection to calling the attention of all who are in the least uneasy, or uncertain upon this subject, to the fact that the title of colored people to freedom and all the rights of citizenship, cannot be disturbed, except by a change in the constitution, which it would be absolutely impossible to effcet, Besides the present condition of the colored people has been so fully accepted by the entire country, that no one should have the slightest idea that any attempt will be made to change it, if there was any possibility of accomplishing such a thing. So far as the new administration is related to this subject, the whole country can be sure that the power and jurisdiction of the executive will be so exercised, that the rights of all citizens, white or black, under the constitution and law will be preserved and protected, and all the advantages to which they are entitled by reason of their citizenship will be secured to them. There need be no fear that either the democratic party or its newly elected administration proposes to oppress or enslave any part of our population, nor to destroy the business interests of the country. We hope, on the other hand, to do something to benefit the people. It seems to me that our efforts in that direction would be aided, if mischievous croaking and dark implication should give place to an earnest endeavor to inspire confidence, to make universal a cheerful hope for the future."

Mr. Arthur says in his message to congress:—"Much anxiety has lately been displayed by various European governments, and especially by the government of Italy, for the abolition of our import duties on works of art. It is well to consider whether the present discrimination in favor of the productions of American artists abroad is not likely to result, as they themselves seem very generally to believe it may, in the practical exclusion of our painters and sculptors from the rich fields for occupation, study and labor which they have hitherto enjoyed." Certainly; anybody with half an eye can see all this, and American artists abroad, whether republicans or democrats, have united in denouncing the barbaric attempt to 'protect' them, but republican stupidity at home has so far been too much for them. Those persons who persist in alleging that European governments will not retaliate upon us for our discriminations against them may do well to study Mr. Arthur's words. He says in regard to our course as to artists' works, that it is 'likely to result in the practical exclusion of our painters and sculptors from rich foreign fields.' So it is as to the more important productions, wheat, corn, cattle, pork and cotton. If we adhere to high protection every foreign country that now trades with us in them will do all in her power to become independent of us regarding them. And why not? Is it not natural? England is doing it now in making abnormal efforts to promote the growth of wheat in her colonies, and in hampering all she can our export to her markets of our slaughtered or live meats. Germany and France discriminate against our meats, too, particularly against our pork, which their people want but can no longer buy. In fact our ante diluvian ideas of restricting trade by a high tariff are badly crippling many of our industries, and notably that of agriculture. As Ex.-Gov. Seymour says, the claim that it is the duty of our government to fence out importation of toreign products which conflict with our own is a reproach to European governments because they do not impose duties upon our agricultural products. How very little of these duties it will take to make such a difference in the price of our exports as will beat them down to an unprofitable figure. The 'home market' theory will very quickly be dispelled whenever that day comes. As if a Yankee would pay five cents a bushel more for wheat, just to protect his pet theory of protection, than it would bring in New York for shipment to Liverpool! We have had years of selfishness and demagogical appeal to prejudice in this country, but at last there seems to be a chance for broader and more enlightened views, when reasoning upon economic questions can no longer be answered by frantic wavings of the bloody shirt, and Mr. Arthur deserves the thanks of the country for treading so heavily upon the pet corns of his party's leaders.

BATES CITY.

The Baptist Sunday School Convention and Association met at this place Friday, Saturday and Sunday. There were a great many from a distance. It made our little town seem as if it was of some importance. We hope it will meet here again.

Rev. J. J. Hill had all of his meat stolen a few nights ago.

Miss Bessie Ewing has returned home from a visit in the country.

Miss Nannie Gordon spent Thanksgiving at home.

Rev. F. S. King, of Odessa, was in town a few days ago.

Mr. Q. C. Kinkade was at our literary last Friday night.

Mr. Sallins shipped eight car loads of cattle to Chicago Monday night.

Rev. J. J. Hill's baby is quite sick.

We would like to know what has become of the "Foster College" debaters. Are they dead? or are they afraid to debate against us?

Mrs. Effie Foster is visiting her mother, Mrs. Murphy, of Blue Springs.

Mr. Bowman, who is teaching our school, is giving entire satisfaction.

Mrs. Chas. Ward is ill.

Mrs. Sullivan and family are absent visiting in Chicago.

Mr. Hiram Kelly was in town last Wednesday; hope he will be back soon and stay longer, for we are always ready to welcome an old friend.

Mr. Chas. Campbell, of this place, spent Saturday and Sunday at his father's.

Messrs. B. and W. Hund and their sister, Miss Lottie, are the guests of Miss Kate Salmon.

Mr. Joe Cheatham takes a trip north occasionaly for his health; his disease seems to be of the heart.

Married, at this place, Nov. 26, by Rev. A. Dowden, Mr. Roy Hover and Miss Kate Parrot. Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple left for the World's Fair at New Orleans; on their return there will be a reception given at the gentleman's residence.

CHATTER-BOX.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN RAILROAD CLASSIFICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, OFFICE OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS, CITY OF JEFFERSON, December 2, 1884.

Special attention is hereby called to the following changes made in the classification of railroads, the classification of freight, and in rates, since the publication of our circular of August 15, 1884:

By the order of this board, made Sept. 11, 1884, carriages, buggies, sulkies and road-carts, knocked down and boxed or crated, are placed in class 1.

By order of September 11, 1884, clothing in boxes or bales is placed in class 1, and same in trunks is placed in class 1½.

By order of December 1, the Missouri Pacific Railway from Sedalia, by way of Lexington and Independence to Kansas City, is declared to be in class A, as defined in section 831 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri.

By order of December 2, 1884, the rates on cord-wood are made not to exceed the rates on soft coal and iron ores, as limited by order of August 15, 1884—viz: $8 per car-load of 20,000 pounds for 25 miles or less, and $1 50 additional 25 miles or less distance.

By order of December 2, 1884, coal oil in less than car-load quantities is placed in class 3, and when carried in car-load quantities the rates on same shall not exceed those allowed on class H of Missouri Statute classification, 55 barrels of coal oil to be rated as a car-load.

These orders to take effect January 1, 1885, except as to such as have already taken effect through notice heretofore given.

By order of the railroad commissioners. H. H. GREGG. Secretary.

AT LAST.

The capstone of the Washington Monument at the capitol was placed in position last Saturday with appropriate ceremonies. The monument was commenced years ago, under democratic auspices, and it is fitting that its completion marks the restoration of the democracy to power.

ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

Edward Duke of Kent, 4th son of George III; married to Victoria, of SaxeCoberg Saalfeld. Of this union, one child—Victoria, born 1819, married in 1840 to Albert, second son of Ernest I, Duke of Coberg and Gotha, who was born 1819, died 1861. Their children were: 1st, Victoria, 1840; 2nd, Albert Edward, 1841; 3d, Alice, (now dead) 1843—1878; 4th, Alfred, 1844; 5th, Helena, 1846; 6th, Lonisa, 1848; 7th, Arthur, 1850; 8th, Leopold, (now dead) 1853—1884; 9th, Beatrice, 1857.

1st, Victoria, married William, of Prussia. Their issue: 1st, Frederick William; 2nd, Victoria Elizabeth Charlotte; 3d, Albert William Henry; 4th, Frederica Victoria; 5th, Sophia Dorothea; 6th, Marguerite.

2nd, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, married Alexandra of Denmark. Their issue: 1st, Albert Victor; 2nd, George Frederick; 3rd, Louisa Victoria; 4th, Victoria Alexandra; 5th, Maude Charlotte.

3rd, Alice, married to Louis of Hesse. Their issue: 1st, Victoria; 2nd, Elizabeth; 3d, Irene; 4th, Ernest Louis; 5th, Alex.

4th, Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, married to Marie of Russia. Their issue: 1st, Alfred Alexander; 2nd, Marie Alexandra; 3d, Victoria Malita; 4th, Alexandrina Louise.

5th, Helena, married Prince Christian, of Schleswig Holstein. Their issue: 1st, Christian Victor; 2nd, Albert; 3d, Victoria Louise: 4th, Louisa Augusta.

6th, Louisa, married to the Marquis of Lorne. No issue.

7th, Arthur, Duke of Connaught, married Louisa, of Prussia. Their issue: 1st, Marguerite Victoria; 2nd, Arthur Frederick.

8th, Leopold, Duke of Albany, married Helena of Waldeck. Their issue: 1st Alice Marie.

9th, Beatrice, unmarried.

A CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

There is one part of President Arthur's message that possesses for us a particular interest; a poetic and romantic interest in one sense, whilst it is much more than that. We allude to his recommendation in regard to the Nicaraguan canal. He says:

"With the republic of Nicaragua a treaty has been concluded, which authorizes the construction, by the United States, of a canal, railway and telegraph lines across Nicaraguan territory. By the terms of the treaty 60 miles of the river San Juan, as well as lake Nicaragua, an inland sea 40 miles in width, are to constitute a part of the projected enterprise. This covers for actual canal construction seventeen miles on the Pacific side and thirty-six miles on the Atlantic. To the United States, whose rich territory on the Pacific is for the ordinary purposes of commerce, practically cut off from communication by water with the Atlantic ports the political and commercial advantages of such a project can scarcely be over-estimated. It is believed that when the treaty is laid before you, the justice and liberality of its provisions will command universal approval at home and abroad."

Without now going elaborately into a subject which has many charms for us, we will briefly state two or three propositions which seem to us self-evident.

First, the Monroe doctrine is correct, at least in that it is dangerous to permit any foreign country to control such an immense engine, in peace or war, as the passage for vessels across the Isthmus, from sea to sea. France is our hereditary friend; but France is European, not American. It has been bad diplomacy that has permitted her to secure the right-of way across the narrow strip of Panama. But that is done; only war could undo it; and there will be no war on that issue.

But there are great natural difficulties to overcome at Panama.

Second, Capt. Eads' Tehauntepec railway we regard as visionary. Birds fly in the air; reptiles crawl in the dust; quadrupeds walk upon the earth. Fish swim in the sea, so do vessels, and if they fly naturally at-all it is with their wings in the air but with their hulls in the water. Old tars would sail to Panama before they would cart their ships overland at Tehauntepec.

Third, America should have an American canal across the Isthmus; one in which ships can pass expeditiously from ocean to ocean, in the water. The United States alone is able either to build or protect such a water-way. Private enterprise, unaided, cannot accomplish it. The money wasted on Leatherskin rivers and Stealmoney harbors during the past few years would have accomplised this grand undertaking.

The Nicaragua route is easy; most of the way water of sufficient depth is provided by nature. It can be completed long before either of the other projects, at immensely less cost. It is a question worthy of the attention of statesmen; equal in magnitude, almost, to the grand acquisition of territory made under democratic administration, in the Louisiana purchase. While one gave to the country the immense tract of territory from the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains, the other would connect the grassy slopes of the Atlantic with the golden sands of California by a route 10,000 miles shorter than the one now used by ships. And no foreign power could then compel us at its pleasure to go around the Horn in a race, for life or death it might be, or give up the contest.

The world moves. The laggard is left in the lurch.

THE PARTY OF ILLITERACY.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

As the controversy over the democratic majorities in the illiterate states is not yet closed, we may state a proposition which may make the controversy more clearly understood. That is that if no citizen were allowed to vote unless he was able to read and write, the Republican popular vote would be cut down at least a million. Which is the illiterate party?

TOO LATE TO LENGTHEN IT.

The persimmon is there, but the Blaine pole is too short.

A SENSATIONAL ELOPEMENT.

[From the Kansas City Times, Dec. 5.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Reliable information has been received by George E. Simpson, the Broadway banker, of the runaway and marriage of Miss Mary E. Willard, of Washington, D. C., and William Paxton, patent lawyer of that city. Miss Willard was to be married to Frank Simpson, of Kansas City, a son of the banker. The wedding was to have been on a grand scale, about 1,500 invitations having been sent out for the reception. The trousseau was purchasedi n Europe, with elaborate jewelry in this city. Miss Willard's father is on his way across the ocean. George E. Simpson, when spoken to by a Mail and Express reporter, said: "I received a telegram from the young lady's mother, stating that Mary had been married yesterday morning without the knowledge of any member of the family. Miss Willard and my son were acquainted for about three years. There has been no intimation on her part that she desired to break the engagement. In fact when the financial difficulty occured with our firm in this city, during the recent panic, and an offer was made to her to cancel the engagement, she expressed the strongest devotion for my son. She had been often at my house, and an affectionate intimacy appeared to exist between my daughter and Miss Willard, who seemed to be the most exemplary young lady. My son takes the matter philosophically and considers it far better that he should have found out her want of affection for him now than at a later stage of life. At present he is at Orange, New York, but will soon return to Kansas City."

HOW IT HAPPENED.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—A Washington special to the Republican says: One of the most brilliant society events of the season here was spoiled to-day in a very sensational way by a sudden change of mind on the part of a young lady who substituted an older lover for an expectant bridegroom at the eleventh hour. The young lady in question was Miss Mary Willard daughter of Mr. Carey D. Willard, an officer in the army during the rebellion, who came to Washington after the war from the west. The Willards live in fine style in a large four story house at the corner of South A and Third street, on Capitol hill. The family had been abroad for some time. Miss Willard and her mother only recently returned, after ordering the wedding trousseau in Paris. Mr. Willard did not come with his family, but was expected to arrive in time for the wedding. He had forwarded many costly gifts to his daughter. Miss Mary is a brunette with a large dark brown eye and a plump figure. She is twenty years of age.

TWO LOVERS.

The gentleman to whom she was engaged to be married, one week from to-morrow, was Mr. Frank Simpson, son of Mr. George Simpson of Donnell, Lawson & Simpson, bankers, in New York. Mr. Simpson met Miss Willard in London a year and a half ago, and was struck with her beauty and accomplishments. He soon became a suitor for her hand and an engagement followed with the entire approval of Miss Willard's parents. Miss Willard, it now appears, had not forgotten an earlier lover, Mr. Wm. Paxton, a prominent young patent lawyer of this city, who had been a very frequent visitor at the Willard mansion for years. It is not known whether she corresponded with Mr. Paxton during her stay abroad, but on her return his visits were renewed and the sequel shows that the elopement was long and carefully planned.

FOREWARNED.

About a fortnight ago, on the occasion of one of Mr. Simpson's visits, Miss Willard, so one of her friends says, told him she did not love him enough to marry him, but the difficulty was arranged someway and 2,000 invitations were sent out for the wedding on the 11th inst. Preparations for the event went busily on at the Willard mansion and presents valued at thousands of dollars were received from friends in New York, Washington and elsewhere. Meantime, Miss Willard and Mr. Paxton were busily planning for an entirely different wedding. Mr. Paxton took his brother and two friends into his confidence, and their cooler heads laid the plans.

MARRIED AND GONE.

This morning at 9:30 o'clock Miss Willard attired in a plum-colored walking dress, theater hat and sealskin sacque, left the house ostensibly on a shopping tour. She met Mr. Paxton and his friends by appointment on Pennsylvania avenue, and the party went to the city hall, where a license was obtained from Clerk Meige. Thence they went to the residence of Rector Addison, of the Trinity Episcopal church, two blocks distant, and were married. The bride and groom, to avoid suspicion parted company at the rectory, Mrs. Paxton departing under the escort of one of her husband's friends, and the groom proceeding directly to the Baltimore and Potomac depot, where he engaged a compartment in a parlor car in the 11 a. m. train. A few minutes later he was joined by the bride and the pair bid adieu to their impromptu groomsmen and the train rolled away. Their destination was not known until to night, when a friend said they would pass the honeymoon with an uncle of the groom in a suburb of New York, and then return here. There are many evidences that the affair was not a sudden freak. Mr. Paxton had even been so thoughtful as to consult a lawyer to learn if the presents intended for Mrs. Simpson could be claimed by Mrs. Paxton.

HOW HE TAKES IT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Mr. Geo. Simpson was amazed on seeing the story of the elopement of his intended bride in an evening paper, which he hurriedly bought on his way to catch a train for Orange. When he got to his handsome Queen Anne house on Main street, he found his son, Frank, singing in the parlor with his sister, who sat at a piano. Young Simpson, who is an agreeable fellow of 25 years, with dark hair and a budding moustache and side-whiskers, was even more surprised than his father had been when the latter showed him the newspaper. It was the first intimation of the affair he had received. He is a resident of Kansas City, Mo., where he does business as a real estate and insurance broker, and came on to Washington a few weeks ago to visit Mrs. Willard. He arrived in Orange last Monday, after spending a couple of days with his affianced. "Why, father," he cried as he ran his eye over the paper, "this is nonsense; Mary and I parted most affectionately when I left her. She never said a word about any desire to be released from her engagement to me. She never told me she could not love me."

The young couple were to have been married last month, but the ceremony was postponed until the 11th inst., to please young Simpson, who wanted Miss Willard's father to be present at the ceremony. Mr. Willard, Sr., was very much attached to his prospective son-in-law and started a week ago from London to attend the wedding and give the bride away.

Banker Simpson was incredulous, but sent dispatches instantly to various friends in Washington, asking what gave rise to the story. Up to 10 o'clock to-night the only reply he received to these dispatches was a message saying that his friends would investigate the matter and let him know. "I think it is a hoax," he said, "but if it is really true the only thing we can do is to make the best of it. I know that it will be a terrible blow to Mr. Willard for he was sincerely attached to my son and looked forward to the marriage anxiously, as something that would secure the happiness of both."

The frustrated wedding was to have taken place at the Metropolitan Presbyterian church in Washington. Young Simpson sent out about 160 invitations to his personal friends before he left the city to visit his father in Orange. About 400 others had been sent out by Mrs. Willard, the design being to have the cermony, so far as the church service was concerned, a quiet affair.

Miss Willard was a student at a fashionable private school in this city two years ago, at which Simpson's sister was being educated. The Simpsons say the two girls were the very best of friends, and that her relations with the rest of the family were also of the most cordial kind.

It was said at the house in Orange to-night that young

SIMPSON KNEW BUT VERY LITTLE

of Paxton. He had seen him but once at Miss Willard's house, and the young lady never intimated to him that she cared a straw about him beyond her mere acquaintanceship with him as a visitor to her parents' home. Simpson had been in Kansas City for several months previous to his last visit to Washington, however, and of course was not aware of what might have transpired between the young lady and her old lover. But very few persons in Orange outside the family knew of the elopement to-night. "It is a hard thing to tell what any woman will do, any way," said an acquaintance of young Simpson, "and Frank's experience shows it in a rather uncomfortable way. He's a jolly good fellow, though, and will be likely to get over the adventure. He's not the sort of a fellow to force a match of this sort, and if he had really known that the girl loved another fellow he would have gracefully yielded to her preference."

THE UNHAPPY HERO.

Mr. Frank Simpson is well-known in this city and vicinity, having been born at Independence and having resided in Kansas City for a number of years. He has, for some time past, been engaged in the real estate business with Mr. F. S. Groves, the firm name being Simpson & Groves. A Times reporter called at his late residence on Wyandotte street last evening to learn further details of the affair, but found that the family with whom he boarded had left the city.

A VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS OF OUR TOWN.

[From the Frederick, Md., Examiner.]

LEXINGTON, MO., Nov. 25th.—For two months past I have been sojourning in a section of the country that is new to me, and finding much that is well worth arresting attention, I can readily believe others may desire such information as I have to give. One town naturally feels a livelier interest in another of similiar size and resources than in a great city, be it never so impressive and self-satisfied.

Lexington, like Frederick, is enrolled on the page of History, for here was fought, in September 1861, the battle named for the town, a hot contest of three days, ending in inevitable surrender. Since the war the town has lost its southern characteristics, believing that the golden age is rather in the future than the past.

Pressing forward in the work of education, Lexington has, besides efficient public schools, three seminaries for young ladies and a military academy, bringing about 200 boarding pupils into the town. Among illustrious pupils in days gone by was he who since immortalized our national sense of humor under the pseudonym of Mark Twain.

In the line of sight seeing, the greatest curiosity here is a water tower. This black column rearing its head 150 feet high demands investigation. In place of the commonly used reservoir, is a huge tower with a capacity for 300,000 gallons of water, which is to be pumped into it daily by an engine at the river a mile distant. It is known as the improved Perkins system, and this is said to be the most costly and elaborate experiment of its kind.

Thirteen churches, representing a goodly array of denominations, exert a salutary influence and this is very marked in the social life of the town; dancing, card playing and theatricals being universally vetoed. Social intercourse is therefore dependent upon self-culture, and the people here have not only the individuality belonging generally to town people, but a far more polished and elegant address and more highly cultivated conversational powers than are usually found in our best circles. Fine amateur concerts are frequently given, and music is a prominent feature in every social gathering.

The streets are pretty, adorned with shade trees, and most of the houses are set back from the side-walk with an attractive yard, the general appearance thus reminding one of what Philadelphia was once designed to be—"a greene countrie towne."

The business houses occupy the central portion of the town exclusively, and among these the handsomest is the new Commercial Bank, which is unanimously pronounced the finest in the state. An iron front with its immense plate glass and English Cathedral glass, the interior finished in solid mahogany, tiled floor and dado—all go to make up an object of great pride to the citizens. I shall not close this brief mention of Lexington and its attractions without a word in regard to its climate. The unrivaled beauty of this autumn season, both in temperature and appearance, will be something long to be retained in my memory, and I am assured that it is not unusual for this beautiful weather to continue until Christmas.

Among the most interesting family possessions here is a work in two volumes, belonging to the Wentworth family, carrying their genealogy back, without a break, to the time of William the Conqueror.

After all the pleasures of my visit have been recapitulated, none will remain so indelible as the hospitality so freely and unostentatiously tendered.

Long may the benediction rest
That none can utter like the stranger's heart,
Long be the gracious givers blest,
And thus receive their own—the holier part.

FLORENCE TRAIL.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GOV. CLEVELAND.

Baltimore, Nov. 20.—William L. Vessells, a prominent colored democrat, telegraphed the following message of congratulation to Gov. Cleveland:

Hon. Stephen Grover Cleveland, president of the United States. My Dear Sir: Please accept the congratulations of a colored man who used every effort in his humble way to secure your election. The civil war liberated the colored man from actual slavery. Your election has broken the bonds of his political slavery and left him free to act intelligently and without prejudice on matters touching the best interest of himself and society. He can now join freely and without fears with the best elements in every community to advance the good and repress the bad. This he never could or would have done had the Republicans succeeded and Democratic success continued to excite a superstitious fear, as if portending calamity to his race. Hoping that you will ever unite with the best and most conservative of our party in reaping a rich harvest from the seeds which have just been sown and that you may have before your time has expired the confidence and esteem not only of a few but of all our people. I am with great respect,

WILLIAM L. VESSELLS.