# Lexington Weekly Intelligencer.

VOL. 15. LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1885. No. 44.



ATTORNEYS.

JOHN S. BLACKWELL. ALBERT R STROTHER.

**BLACKWELL & STROTHER,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Will practice in all the courts of the state. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to their care Office in Masonic building over Trigg & Shelton's store jan10y1

**XENOPHON RYLAND.**

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care Will practice in all the courts, except the Probate Court of Lafayette county dec2y1

**RICHARD FIELD.**

LEXINGTON MO.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will practice in all the courts of the Sixth Judicial Circuit the Supreme Court of Mo., and the Federal Courts. sep20y1

ALEXANDER GRAVES. WILLIAM AULL.

**GRAVES & AULL.**

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Lexington, Mo., will practice in the courts of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, and United States courts. Prompt attention given to collections. Office over the Commercial Bank. jan6

HENRY C. WALLACE. WM. H. CHILES.

**WALLACE & CHILES,**

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

**T. S. CHANDLER,**

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Lexington, Mo., will practice in the circuit and other courts of Lafayette and adjoining counties. Being thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the executive departments at Washington, D. C., will give special attention to all matters before the Patent office, General Land office, War, Interior, and other departments. Office over Grimes & Venable's. my

MEDICAL.

**DR. T. L. BOLTON,**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, has removed from his old stand to rooms back of Wallace & Chiles, over Lexington Savings Bank. Hemorrhoids a specialty. 1-b7m13

**C. T. GOSEWISCH, M. D.,**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat a specialty. Office over Kriehn & Meyer's Shoe Store, Main street. oct18

**DR. P. H. CHAMBERS,**

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, office opposite courthouse, over Graham & Morrison's store. Residence: At the Benj. Chinn house, on Ash street. jan16-1y.

**DR. R. R. VAUGHAN, D. D. S.**

SUCCESSOR TO DR. J. F. HASSELL. Office over Commercial Bank, Main St., Lexington, Missouri. m10tf

**DR. J. W. MENG,**

SURGEON DENTIST, office opposite the courthouse, up stairs, Lexington, Missouri.

BANKS.

**FARMERS' BANK OF ODESSA**

Capital Stock.....$30,000

ODESSA, MISSOURI.

I. W. AVITT, President. W. T. GLOVER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

THEO. BATES, S. W. CREASY, ALVIN KENSLER, R. T. RUSSELL, T. L. MCCHESNEY, J. W. RENICK, BENJ. ELLIOTT, J. W. WILKERSON, G. A. CAMPBELL, J. A. EMISON, T. J. POWELL, I. W. AVITT, GEORGE W. OSBORN.

DOES a general Banking Business. Liberal accommodations to regular customers. [Jan31m6]

**COMMERCIAL BANK,**

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Business on a liberal and popular basis.

ROBT. TAUBMAN, President. WM. H. CHILES, Vice-Prest. B. R. IRELAND, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

LOCK TERHUNE, JAMES T. CATRON, JACOB D. CONNER, ROBT. TAUBMAN, ROBT. J. SMITH, WM. H. CHILES, B. R. IRELAND. nov29tf

**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.

R. G. WENTWORTH, Prest. H. C. BOYLER, Vice Prest. WM. MORRISON, Cashier.

**BANK OF HIGGINSVILLE.**

CAPITAL STOCK, $30,000.

W. G. NEALE, President. CHAS. HOEFER, Cashier

DIRECTORS:

W. G. NEALE, C. F. BUEHNER, H. HORTSMAN, J. C. WOODS, CHAS. HOEFER, J. M. ARMENTROUT, W. W. NORTHCUT, J. O. JONES, I. NEALE.

DO a general Banking Business in Loans, Discounts, Exchange and Deposits. a5tf

**CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE,**

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NEXT session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1885. 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 at every department. Terms reasonable. For catalogue, containing full particulars, address W. F. KERDOLFF, President. july17-3m

**WENTWORTH**

**MALE ACADEMY.**

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SCHOOL for Boys and Young Men. Military discipline. Building large and well constructed and well ventilated. Boarding pupils under the immediate supervision of teachers, both in school and in boarding department. Course of study suitable both for those desiring to lay a good foundation for a collegiate education, and for those who want a practical business education.

Non-sectarian but under Christian influence. First Term of sixth annual session begins Tuesday, September 1, 1885.

For further information address, SANDFORD SELLERS, Principal. jul, 4m3

ROBERT TAYLOR. JOSEPH O. LESUEUR.

**TAYLOR & LESUEUR.**

Real Estate and Insurance Agents and Notaries Public.

We have a full and complete set of

ABSTRACT BOOKS,

and are prepared to furnish complete abstracts of title to all lands in Lafayette county, Mo., on short notice.

**WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN**

on Real Estate security in sums to suit. We collect rents, pay taxes, etc. We have for sale a large number of Fine Farms and City Lots and Residences at moderate prices.

We also represent the following Fire Insurance Companies, each of which is known to be first class and strictly reliable:

The London, Liverpool, Globe, North British and Mercantile of London and Edinburg.
Fire Association of Philadelphia.
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Northwestern National, of Milwaukee, Wis.
American Fire, of Philadelphia.
Connecticut, of Hartford.
Queen, of Liverpool and London.
Girard, of Philadelphia.
And also represent the Old Reliable Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

**TAYLOR & LESUEUR,**

(une20y1 OFFICE AT COURTHOUSE.

**PORTRAIT PAINTING.**

J. P. Thornton, Artist.

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to this notice.

1st. Beauty is a rare opportunity presents itself

2d. Because no risk is incurred in the operation.

Genuine Old-Fashioned Portraits painted on canvass from the person or from Photographs or any class of pictures, to any size, of remarkably Low Prices. Will make any change that is desirable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Studio over Lexington Savings Bank. octf1y1 J. P. THORNTON, Artist.

**THE SOUTHERN CHURCHMAN.**

Richmond, Va.,

PUBLISHED for over 50 years; is an Evangelical paper, and one of the best family journals. Price reduced to $2.00 a year. Try it one year. feb28tf

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ON FIVE YEARS TIME; at

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST,

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GOOD FARMING LAND SECURITY.

Inquire of suit, with small commission.

TAYLOR & LESUEUR,

Lexington, Mo., July 11, 1885. July11tf

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HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMP'Y,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

NIAGARA INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

Fire, Tornado, Cyclone and Windstorm Insurance.

Office at Lafayette County Bank.

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IN SUMS TO SUIT.

ON FIVE YEARS TIME,

AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST.

Privilege to Pay at Any Time.

$500.
$1,000.
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$10,000.
$15,000.
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$25,000,
$30,000.

**LAND SECURITY**

**NO DELAY!**

APPLY TO E. WINSOR, LEXINGTON, MO., OR H. W. WINSOR, HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.

IF YOU WANT MONEY GET IT WHILE YOU CAN.

sep15 E. WINSOR & SON, Insurance, Real Estate and Loan Agents.

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**GRAHAM & MORRISON.**

—:DEALERS IN:—

STOVES,
TIN,
SHEET-IRON AND COPPERWARE.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED BUCK'S "BRILLIANT" AND BRIDGE'S "SUPERIOR" STOVES

All work done and stoves sold guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

Prices at Bed Rock, and low as the lowest.

Main Street, Opposite Courthouse, Lexington : : Missouri.

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J. W. RINEHART. JOS. A. EDMONDS

**RINEHART & EDMONDS,**

LEXINGTON, : : MISSOURI,

**HARDWARE**

—AND—

**CUTLERY HOUSE**

SEE BIG RED AXE.

Morrison Building, next door to Postoffice, opposite Laclede Hotel. march29

**NORTHERN PACIFIC**

**R. R. LANDS**

In Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

From Lake Superior to Puget Sound.

At prices ranging chiefly from $2 to $8 per acre, on 5 to 10 years' time. This is the Best Country for securing Good Homes now open for settlement.

FREE 320 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead and Timber Culture Laws. NOTE

10,818,433 Acres OR MORE THAN HALF of all the Public Lands disposed of in 1882, were in the Northern Pacific country. Books and Maps sent FREE, describing the Northern Pacific Country, the Railroad Lands for Sale and the FREE Government Lands. Address, CHAS. B. ALBREN, Land Com'r, N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

**"CANDEE" Rubber BOOTS WITH DOUBLE THICK BALL.**

Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are *double thick* on the ball, and give DOUBLE WEAR. *Most economical* Rubber Boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot and the PRICE NO HIGHER.

Call and examine the goods.

"CANDEE" RUBBER BOOTS GIVE DOUBLE WEAR ON THE BOTTOM. GREATEST IMPROVEMENT EVER MADE IN RUBBER BOOTS. TWO YEARS TEST. A COMMON SENSE IDEA. DOUBLE THICK BALL.

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**Weekly Intelligencer.**

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per Year, in Advance.

ALEX. A. LESUEUR, - - - - EDITOR
ETHAN ALLEN, - - BUSINESS MANAGER.
W. G. MUSGROVE, - - - - PUBLISHER.


**Wabash Railroad Time Table.**

Omnibus will leave the hotels in this city for R. & L. Junction, making connection with trains going east, west and north, at ..... 6:00 a. m.
Returning, will arrive at ..... 9:00 a. m.
Omnibus will leave for R. & L. Junction, making connection with trains going east and west, and north as far as Richmond, at ..... 3:00 p. m.
Returning, will arrive at ..... 5:30 p. m.

JOHN C. YOUNG, Superintendent.

**Mo. P. R. R. Time Table.**

| | Passenger East | Passenger West | Freight East | Freight West |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sedalia..... | 10.55 pm / 9.40 am | 4:15 pm / 4:30 am | 6:00 pm | 1:15am |
| Concordia.. | 9.32 pm / 8.15 am | 5:40 pm / 5:57 am | 2:28pm | 2:28pm |
| Aullville... | 9.12 pm / 7.56 am | 5:59 pm / 6:17 am | 1:42pm | 3:04pm |
| Higginsville | 8.50 pm / 7.43 am | 6:12 pm / 6.32 am | 1:12 pm | 3:28pm |
| Page City.. | 8.48 pm / 7.32 am | 6:23 pm / 6:44 am | 12:45 pm | 3.50pm |
| Lexington.. | 8.21 pm / 7.05 am | 6:45 pm / 7:30 am | 11:55 am | 4:40pm |
| Wellington. | 7.58 pm / 6.45 am | 7:12 pm / 7:38 am | 0:17 am | 5:33pm |
| Waterloo... | 7.52 pm / 6.38 am | 7:20 pm / 7:47 am | 9:58 am | 5:50pm |
| Napoleon... | 7.46 pm / 6.34 am | 7:26 pm / 7.52 am | 9:43 am | 6:03pm |
| Kansas City | 6.22 pm / 5 07 am | 9.00 pm / 9:23 am | 5:30 am | 10:50pm |
| Leavenworth | 4 16 pm | 11:15 am | | |
| Atchison.... | 3 20 pm | 12:10 pm | | |

**Chicago & Alton R. R.**

| | Passenger East | Passenger West | Local Freight East | Local Freight West |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blackburn. | 9:21 am / 9:20 pm / 9:55 pm | 5.40 am / 6:10 pm / 6:26 pm | 1:35 pm | 8:15am |
| Alma..... | 9:12 am / 9:12 pm / 9:47 pm | *5.47 am / 6:18 am / 6:35 pm | 1:20 pm | 8:35am |
| Corder..... | 9.00 am / *9:00 pm / 9:35 pm | *6.00 am / 6:28 am / 6:45 pm | 12:55 pm | 9:00am |
| Higg'sville | 8.45 am / 8:45 pm / 9.20 pm | 6:20 am / 6:42 am / 6:55 pm | 12:30 pm | 9:30am |
| Mayview.. | 8:30 am / *8:30 pm / 19:02 pm | *6:37 am / 7:00 am / 7:10pm | 11:50 am | 10:15am |
| Odessa .... | 8:15 am / 8:15 pm / 8:45 pm | *6.55 am / 7:19 am / 7:26 pm | 11:00 am | 11:00am |
| Bates City. | 8:00 am / 18:00 pm / *8:30 pm | *7.12 am / 7:35 am / 7.37 pm | 9:55 am | 11:35am |
| Oak Grove. | 7:50 am / *7:50 pm / 18:20 pm | *7:23 am / 7:59 am / 7:50 pm | 8:45 am | 11:55am |

Trains marked * will not stop.
Trains marked † will stop on signal.
Local freights run daily except Sunday. Other trains daily.

We keep a full line of through tickets to all principal points in the United States and Canada at lowest rates. Also through checks.

E. P. PRICE, Agent, at Higginsville.
B A JOHNSON, Agent at Odessa

**Bound to "Catch on."**

Fast we eat,
Fast we sleep,
Fast we live and die.
If half the world were fast as us
They'd have no chance to cry.

Wait we don't,
Wait, we won't,
Wait! we push instead,
If we'd wait, and take our time,
We'd never move ahead.

On we rush,
On we crush,
On, we move the throng.
If we don't rush, and pitch right in,
We never would "catch on."

Quick it is,
Quick with "biz."
Quick we are, you know.
If we were quick as other lands,
Wouldn't we be slow?

**The Fisherwife.**

Oh, silently stands the fisherwife,
By the lighthouse on the quay,
And shades her eyes from the driving spray,
As she looked to the open sea;
For the breakers white are bowling in
With a roar and a mighty swell,
And the bell-buoy swings on the distant bar
With a weird and fitful knell.

Oh, anxiously stands the fisherwife,
As thro' the morning gray
She sees the glint of a distant sail
That's beating in for the bay;
For the little craft is none too big,
And the harbor none too wide,
And a tumbling surge and a swelling sea
Roll in with the flowing tide.

Oh, gleefully laughs the fisherwife,
As the harbor mouth is passed,
And the red patched sail that gleamed afar
Is lowered from the mast.
The bell may sob on the harbor bar,
But her heart is now at rest,
For a well loved form has leaped ashore
And clasps her to his breast.

**The Eggs That Never Hatch.**

There's a young man on the corner,
Filled with life and strength and hope,
Looking far beyond the present,
With the whole world in his scope.
He is grasping at to-morrow,
That phantom none can catch;
To-day is lost. He's waiting
For the eggs that never hatch.

There's an old man over yonder,
With a worn and weary face,
With searching anxious features,
And weak, uncertain pace.
He is living in the future,
With no desire to catch
The golden Now. He's waiting
For the eggs that never hatch.

There's a world of men and women,
With their life's work yet undone,
Who are sitting, standing, moving
Beneath the same great sun;
Ever eager for the future,
But not content to snatch
The Present. They are waiting
For the eggs that never hatch.

**TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.**

[Furnished weekly to the Intelligencer by Captain J. D. Conner, recorder of deeds of Lafayette county, Mo.]

Abstract of the deeds filed in the office of Recorder of Deeds from Saturday, Nov. 27, to Saturday, Dec. 5, A. D., 1885. Only such as contain covenants of warranty contained in list.

J. F. Hassel Sr., to Joel H. Ewing jr., se nw and w side sw ne, 22, 50, 27, 50 acres ..... $1,500 00
L. Brackman to Henry Wolpus, hf w hf sw, 22, 49, 24. 10 acres ..... 250 00
Henry Twente to Henry Rodenburg, s hf e hf ne, 27, 50, 29 40 acres 2,350 00
Rufus Young to Arthur P. Young, nw ne, 30, 40 acres also part ne ne, 30, 1 acres ..... 1 00
T. B. Gillispie to A. J. Axline s side nw sw, n side sw sw, 15, 49, 29, 20 acres ..... 900 00
G. Mayne to T. Drewell, lot adjoining Wellington in sw, 15, 50, 28 ..... 250 00
T. Williamson to T. Drewell undivided hf in strip 20 feet wide off w side nw nw, 8, 49, 28 ..... 12 00
Robt M. Cobb to Ida M. Day, ne sw and w hf nw se, all in 36, 48, 29, 60 acres ..... 1,500 00
McBurney heirs to Fisher M. Prewitt, w hf sw, 31, 49, 27 and n hf nw nw, 6, 48, 27 and part e side se se, sec 36, 49, 28, 98½ acres ..... 5,895 00
A. E. Asbury to John H. Peacock, lots 1 and 2 blk F, McCord's add to Higginsville, also 32 feet off n side lot 6 blk F Higginsville ..... 1,500 00

**Inducements.**

| | worth. | for. |
|---|---|---|
| Two beautiful brown Silk Matelasse cloaks ..... | $32 50 | $20 00 |
| Two beautiful brown Silk Matelasse cloaks ..... | 37 50 | 25 00 |
| Four beautiful black Berlin twill cloaks ..... | 25 00 | 20 00 |
| Six beautiful black Berlin twill cloaks ..... | 22 50 | 17 50 |
| Three beautiful black Berlin twill cloaks ..... | 20 00 | 16 50 |

Nineteen Misses' Newmarkets at very great reductions.

These are all the most beautiful and the most desirable cloaks we have ever kept.

dec5tf W. G. MCCAUSLAND.


FOR THE BLOOD BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.

DR. N. S. RUGGLES, of Marion, Mass., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valuable tonic for enriching the blood, and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."

DR. R. M. DRIZELL, Reynolds, Ind., says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in cases of anæmia and blood diseases, also when a tonic was needed, and it has proved thoroughly satisfactory."

MR. WM BYRNE, 38 St. Mary St., New Orleans, La., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me in a case of blood poisoning, and I heartily commend it to those needing a purifier."

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

LADIES' HAND BOOK—useful and attractive, containing list of prizes for recipes, information about coins, etc., given away by all dealers in medicine, or mailed to any address on receipt of 2c. stamp.

OLDEN TIMES

*The formula by which Mishler's Herb Bitters is compounded is over two hundred years old, and of German origin. The entire range of proprietary medicines cannot produce a preparation that enjoys so high a reputation in the community where it is made as*

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

*It is the best remedy for Kidney and Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Cramp in the Stomach, Indigestion, Malaria, Periodical Complaints, etc. As a Blood Purifier, it has no equal. It tones the system, strengthening, invigorating and giving new life.*

The late Judge Hayes, of Lancaster Co., Pa., an able jurist and an honored citizen, once wrote: "Mishler's Herb Bitters is very widely known, and has acquired a great reputation for medicinal and curative properties. I have used myself and in my family several bottles, and I am satisfied that the reputation is not unmerited."

MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO., 525 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Never Fails

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, 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, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose 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 25c. 44 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, 44 Murray St., New York.

WELLINGTON.

J. E. RAGLAND,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT,

WELLINGTON, MO.

I WILL do a general Collection business. Collect rents and pay taxes for non-residents. Being located at the place to which a greater part of the incoming immigrants are coming I have a better opportunity of making sales than any other land agent in the county. GIVE ME A TRIAL. july2m6

HIGGINSVILLE.

J. B. REDMON,

VETERINARY SURGEON.

HIGGINSVILLE, MO. Practice Veterinary Medicine and treats all branches of disease. Ridgling horses successfully castrated. Hospital accommodations reasonable. Office at my stable on Russell street sept26y1

CORDER.

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CASH STORE OF

Blair & Vivion,

CORDER, MO.

(SUCCESSORS TO R. D. BLAIR.)

We have recently opened up a new stock of the best and most seasonable goods, embracing all the standard lines of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Notions and Clothing. Also a full stock of staple Groceries and Queensware. Our stock is large select and of the best quality, and we are constantly making additions to it. We sell only for cash or produce; our prices are low and we invite you to inspect our goods as we can save you money and otherwise make it to your interest to deal with us. octl0 tf BLAIR & VIVION.

CONCORDIA.

ALTHOFF & WALKENHORST,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENCY,

CONCORDIA, - MO.

PARTIES wishing to sell Farms, or to borrow Money at very reasonable rates, are respectfully requested to give us a call. jy1tf

F. C. COOK,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT,

CONCORDIA : : MO.

(July1m9)

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

W. H. BRUNS,

CONCORDIA, MO.,

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS,

WILL, after June 1st, 1883, have on hand and for sale at all times 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 3; and others will be recorded in volume 4. Persons desiring this breed of hogs are invited to come and examine my herd. Satisfaction guaranteed. I have been breeding this stock since 1874 with success. feb11y1

C. H. BARRON

DEALER IN

DRUGS & GROCERIES,

A FULL line of Drugs always on hand. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. I have a choice line of groceries which I offer cheap for cash and country produce. Goods delivered in the city. d8y1


## PROSPECTS FOR THE PEN.

The Higginsville Advance publishes the following. Our coal operators and others interested in the prosperity of the county and city will please read the interview carefully.

Governor Marmaduke changed cars here Monday night from the Alton to the Missouri Pacific road, *en route* to Jefferson City. During his stay of about one hour, we obtained an interview with him, particularly on the subject of the branch penitentiary. The governor expressed his opinion very freely in regard to the branch penitentiary matter. In reply to a question as to whether or not it was probable the penitentiary would be located at Lexington, he said it was not, but stated that it was possible the commissioners, who were that day (Monday,) in session, would decide on some point from five to twenty miles west of Lexington. The governor's statements in regard to the location were very unreserved, well defined and reasonable. He said: The question is, do the people of Missouri want the convicts to work and pay for their keeping, or do they want the expenses of the prison and prisoners kept up by taxation? Evidently any reasonable person would say, let the convicts work. This point settled, then what can they do that they may pay for their keeping and be the least antagonistic to the laboring classes. They can manufacture boots, shoes, etc., but in this they are coming directly in competition with skilled labor, and as there are three laborers in the manufacture of such articles as are used by the people to a great extent, to one common laborer, the competition will be less, and honest skilled workmen will be protected in a greater measure by placing the convicts in the mines, in the quarries, and at such rough hard work as requires brawn and muscle instead of brains and skill. By working the convicts in the mines they are under the ground, out of the way, and easily guarded.

In speaking of the action taken by our citizens recently to secure the location at Higginsville, we explained that it was the idea of our meeting that the convicts would only mine coal enough to run the factories operated by the penitentiary, and the governor said that the proposition might as well be put *plainly and truthfully: that it was proposed to mine coal to place on the markets, the same as other operators,* but while this was the desire and intention, the competition would be honest, and no reduction would be offered as an inducement to purchasers. As a result of much study, the governor gave the above as his opinions, and stated that as he favored the protection of outside labor as much as possible, by this method he believed it could be best protected.

It is evident that the governor's objection to the selections of former sites *have been based upon the fact that coal, stone, wood,* etc., were lacking, and a selection at or near Lexington, or of any site along the river to Weston, would be satisfactory, and the views of the governor appear feasible.

## TILDEN TO CARLISLE.

### An Argument in Favor of Sea Coast Defenses.

**Application of the Surplus Revenue to Works of Fortification Suggested.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Mr. Samuel J Tilden has sent the following letter to Hon. John G. Carlisle:

GREYSTONE, Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 1.

DEAR MR. CARLISLE: — As public opinion points to you as the speaker of the next house of representatives, I desire to submit a suggestion as to one of the public objects for which an appropriation ought to be prompt and liberal. In considering the state and management of the public revenues, the subject involves the questions whether we shall extinguish the surplus by reducing the revenue, or whether we shall apply the surplus to payments on the public debt, or whether we shall seize the occasion to provide for our sea-coast defenses, which have been long neglected. I am of the opinion that the latter is a paramount necessity which ought to precede the reduction of the revenue, and ought also to precede an excessive rapidity in the payment of the public debt. The property exposed to destruction in the twelve seaports—Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston and San Francisco, cannot be less in value than $5,000,000,000. To this must be added a vast amount of property dependent for its use on these seaports. Nor does this statement afford a true measure of the damage which might be caused to the property and business of the country by a failure to protect these seaports from hostile naval attacks. They are the centers, not only of foreign commerce, but of most of the internal trade and exchanges of domestic productions. To this state of things the machinery of transportation of the whole country has become adapted. The interruption of the currents of traffic by the occupation of one or more of our principal seaports by

A FOREIGN ENEMY,

or the destruction of them by bombardment, or the holding over them the menace of destruction for the purpose of exacting contribution or ransom, would inflict upon the property and business of the country an injury which cannot here be foreseen or measured. The elaborate and costly fortifications which were constructed with the greatest engineering skill are now practically useless. They are not capable of resisting the attacks of modern artillery.

A still greater defect exists in our coast defenses. The range of the best modern artillery has become so extended that our present fortifications designed to protect the harbor of New York, where two thirds of the import trade and more than one-half of the export trade of the whole United States is carried on, are too near to the great populations of New York City, Jersey City and Brooklyn to be of any value as a protection.

To provide effectual defenses would be the work of years. It would take much time to construct permanent fortifications. A small provision of the best modern guns would take several years. Neither of these works can be extemporized in presence of emergent danger. A million of soldiers, with the best equipments, on the heights surrounding the harbor of New York, in our present state of preparation, or rather, in our total want of preparation, would be powerless to resist a small squadron of war vessels.

This state of things is discreditable to our foresight and to our prudence. The best guarantee against aggression, the best assurance that our diplomacy will be successful and pacific and that our rights and honor will be respected by other nations is in their knowledge that we are in a situation.

TO VINDICATE OUR REPUTATION

and interests. While we may afford to be deficient in the means of offense, we cannot afford to be defenseless. The notoriety of the fact that we have neglected the ordinary precautions of defense invites want of consideration in our diplomacy, injustice and arrogance and insult at the hands of foreign nations. It is now more than sixty years since we announced to the world that we should resist any attempts from whatever quarters they might come to make any new colonizations on any part of the American continent; that while we should respect the status quo, we should protect the people of the different nations inhabiting this continent from every attempt to subject them to the dominion of any European power, or interfere with their undisturbed exercise of the rights of self-government. This announcement was formally made by President Monroe, after consultation with Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson. It was formulated by John Quincy Adams. Our government has firmly adhered to the Monroe doctrine; and even so late as 1865, it warned Napoleon III out of Mexico.

It is impossible to foresee in the recent scramble of the European powers for the acquisition of colonies how soon

AN OCCASION MAY ARISE

for our putting in practice the Monroe doctrine. It is clear that there ought to be some relation between our assertion of that doctrine and our preparation to maintain it.

It is not intended to recommend any attempt to rival the great European powers in the creation of a powerful navy. The changes which have rapidly occurred by the diminution of the relative resisting power of the defensive armor of iron-clads and by the increased efficiency of modern artillery, which on the whole has gained in the competition, suggest that we should not at present enter largely into the creation of armored vessels. In the questions that beset this subject until they shall reach a solution, we can content ourselves with adding but sparingly to our navy. But what we do add should be the very best that science and experience can indicate. This prudential view is reinforced by the consideration that the annual charge of maintaining a war vessel bears an important proportion to the original cost of construction.

In constructing permanent fortifications and in providing for an ample supply of the best modern artillery, the annual cost of maintenance is inconsiderable, nearly the whole expenditure is in the original outlay for construction.

If we do not make the expenditure necessary to provide for our sea coast defenses when we have a surplus and have

NO NEED TO LEVY NEW TAXES,

we certainly will not make these expenditures when we have no longer a surplus in the treasury.

To leave our vast interests defenseless in order to reduce the cost of whisky to its consumers would be a solecism. The present time is peculiarly favorable for providing for the great national necessity too long neglected. Not only does the surplus in the treasury supply ample means to meet this great public want without laying new burdens upon the people, but the work can now be done at a much lower cost than has ever before been possible. The defensive works would consist almost entirely of steel and iron. These materials can now be had at unprecedentedly low prices. A vast supply of machinery and of labor called into existence by a great vicissitude in the steel and iron industries offers itself to our service. We should have the satisfaction of knowing that while we are availing ourselves of the supplies which would ordinarily be unattainable we are setting in motion important industries and giving employment to labor in a period of depression. With encouragement by the guarantee of work, or perhaps by the government itself furnishing the plant, the inventive genius of the people would be applied to the creation of new means and improved machinery, and establishments would spring into existence capable of supplying all of the national wants and rendering us completely independent of all other countries in respect to the means of national defence. I endeavored to impress these ideas upon Mr. Randall the last time I had the pleasure of seeing him.

With my highest regards to Mrs. Carlisle and yourself, I remain, very truly yours, S. J. TILDEN.

To Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE.

## LOGAN DECLINES.

The republican caucas offered to John A. Logan the unanimous nomination as the republican candidate for president pro tem of the senate.

General Logan said: "Mr. Chairman, from the depth of my heart I thank the republican senators for the confidence they repose in me, as expressed by the nomination just tendered me by acclamation for the position of temporary presiding officer of the senate. I not alone thank them but the people of the whole country for the desire they seem to feel that I should have this very honorable position. However, sir, as the nominee of the republican party for the vice-presidency I was voted for at the last election and was not elected. For that nomination I thank the republican party, and through the senators present I again return to the republicans of the country my grateful acknowledgment. If I thought that I could better serve my constituents and my country by accepting this position I would most unhesitatingly do so and perform the duties to the best of my ability. I do not so think and am sure that I can by the work necessary to be performed on the committees and otherwise do more that may be useful by remaining in my present position.

THE DECLINATION POSITIVE.

"In fact, Mr. Chairman, the position is not to may taste, and unless I thought I could perform its duties in a more satisfactory manner than other senators, which I do not, I cannot see the necessity for me to occupy the chair in preference to any of my brother senators. The senate has, at all times, been presided over in a satisfactory manner since I have had the honor to be one of its members, and doubtless will be so again by anyone that may be selected. I am ready to assist in elevating any one who may be selected, and now, my brother senators, I want you to know that I fully appreciate your kindness and the great compliment paid me. But allow me to say that after carefully considering the matter I feel that I ought to decline this nomination, and now most respectfully do so.

## THE CONGO LANGUAGE.

A Boston man, who has spent about fourteen years on the east and west coast of Africa, says that the language of the natives of the Congo country is difficult to acquire, and that he knows of only one European who has mastered it sufficiently to understand it, though he can speak very little. It appears to be composed of short words, which, in the rapid manner of speaking, seem to be run together, and each sentence to consist of a longer or shorter compound word. It is capable of strong emphasis, and is quite expressive, but the natives are not given to gesticulation even when talking excitedly, excepting always the feticharo or fetich man when dealing out damnation to transgressors. The trouble in acquiring the language seems to be the general unwillingness of the natives to teach it to white men. It is said, however, that some of the Portuguese who are born and raised there have acquired the language, and speak it as fluently as natives.

## THE SENATE AND HOUSE MEET.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The senate was called to order at noon.

Edmunds nominated Sherman president pro tem.

Voorhees moved to substitute the name of Harris.

Voorhees' nomination was lost by a strict party vote, 29 to 34, whereupon Sherman was elected without further division, and took his seat. A notification committee was appointed. Recess at 12:25.

In the evening, after securing a report from the house, the senate adopted resolutions on the death of Vice President Hendricks and adjourned

HOUSE.

The house was called to order at noon, with 320 members present.

Tucker nominated Carlisle speaker. Cannon nominated Reed, of Maine. Vote, Carlisle 177; Reed 138. Carlisle was declared elected and was sworn. The nominees of the democratic caucus for officers of the house were then elected and sworn.

On taking the chair, Mr. Carlisle returned thanks for the honor conferred, and promised the house that to the full extent of his ability the law governing the proceedings of the house shall be evenly administered, with a view to the preservation of order and decorum, the protection of the personal and representative rights of members and the prompt transaction of public business. None of these results, however, can be obtained without your active cooperation and support. In a body so large as this, representing such vast and sometimes conflicting interests, a constant observance of established rules and precedents is imperatively required, not only by the considerations vitally affecting the public welfare, but in order to maintain the honor and dignity of the house itself. In the sharp contests for priority which unavoidably occur in such a body the restraints imposed by fixed rules are sometimes severely tested, especially if there has been a large accumulation of business, but experience has shown that the necessity for order and regularity in the consideration of legislative measures is so fully appreciated by gentlemen on the floor that they can always be relied upon to sustain the presiding officer in any proper effort he may make to obtain that result. In view of this fact I feel much more confident of a reasonable degree of success in this trying position than would otherwise be justifiable. Questions of order must be decided promptly as they are raised, generally without much opportunity for deliberation, and consequently whoever may occupy the chair and however careful he may be, mistakes must frequently be committed, but fortunately this house has at all times in its own hands the power to correct them and preserve the integrity and consistency of its practice, and I am sure gentlemen, you will not hesitate to exercise that power whenever the occasion shall demand. Gentlemen, we are about to enter upon the work of an important session; more important than that has preceded it for many years. The political relations heretofore existing between the sides of the house and the executive department of the government, have been reversed, and this of itself imposes new duties and obligations on both. Under a popular form of government like ours, a political change in the executive branch necessarily to a greater or less extent involves altered methods of administration, inaugurates a new legislative policy and consequently presents new questions for the consideration of the people and their representatives. It is propable, therefore, that many subjects not heretofore prominent in our deliberations will engage a large share of your attention during the present congress. It may reasonably be anticipated also that wide difference of opin