Weekly Intelligencer.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

Illinois is suffering from chinch bugs.

Yellow fever is still bad at Key West.

Ex-Senator McDonald says Cleveland is the man.

Coercion is bad in Ireland. It is bad everywhere.

The Scotch yacht, Thistle, sailed, Monday, for America.

The carpenters of Chicago are contemplating another strike.

The president has accepted the invitation to visit Kansas City.

It is reported that Bulgaria intends to declare herself independent.

Lafayette exhibit at Kansas City. Meeting next Monday afternoon.

A new volcano has broken out on an island in the Mediterranean sea.

The state confederate re union will take place at Mexico, Mo., Sept. 14.

Two-and-a-half millions of passengers crossed the Brooklyn bridge in June.

The Coercion bill for Ireland having received the royal sanction, has become a law.

Many honors were paid to the memory of the late Gerard B. Allen, in St. Louis.

There is to be an ex-confederate reunion at Dallas, Texas, August 17, 18 and 19.

Boodler W. J. McGarigle, of Chicago, out on bail after conviction, has escaped.

Kansas City exhibit meeting, courthouse, Monday afternoon next at 4 o'clock.

Canadian Knights of Labor desire separation of jurisdiction from the United States.

The report of the death of Henry M. Stanley is not credited in the best informed quarters.

An Armour beef house at Chicago burned, Wednesday; loss $300,000; insurance $195,000.

Thirty-eight liberal peers have protested against the enforcement of coercion in Ireland.

The fool killer is still after the fellows who use too much ice water or whisky this warm weather.

A new line of steamships is to be run from San Francisco to Panama in opposition to the Pacific Mail.

Internal revenue collections for the fiscal year ending June 30, $118,885,757; cost to collect, $4,075,000.

Polygamy's high priest, John Taylor, president of the Mormon church, died at Salt Lake, last Monday night.

The Suez canal cost $100,000,000. The Panama company has already incurred obligations for $275,000,000.

The attorney-general of Missouri does not agree with the three judges whose opinion we print in this issue.

In the absence in Europe of Governor Marmaduke, Lieut. Gov. Morehouse is chief executive of the state.

The republicans by the quarrel between Sherman and Blaine will probably give Ohio to the democrats this fall.

A mob broke into the Nebraska City jail, took Lee Shellenberger, a condemned murdered, and lynched him.

Dr. Standiford, of Kentucky, whose death is elsewhere mentioned, was a candidate for the senate against Mr. Beck.

La France reiterates that certain royalists asked General Boulanger to head a *coup d'etat* in favor of the monarchy.

Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman says that Mr. Cleveland is the strongest man that the democratic party can nominate next year.

F. H. Binder, of Jefferson City, has been awarded the contract for building the state reform school for boys at Boonville.

It is estimated that the coke strike, which ended last week, cost the men and operators $2,000,000. A bad way to settle a difference.

Everybody wants the president to come to see them, and pretty much everybody will want him to stay in the White House four years longer.

We love John G. Carlisle. Partly for the enemies he has made, but we love him, too, because he has convictions and the courage to express them.

Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., says that the first effect of the Irish land bill will be to destroy the landlords, and the next to destroy the conservative party.

If England finds that Ireland continues to be restless and unhappy it has only itself to blame. If it is so hard to govern the Irish why not let them govern themselves?

In response to the invitation of the St. Louis delegation that waited upon him, last Monday, President Cleveland promised to visit that city some time during fair week this fall.

We are charged with having garbled the local option act by having omitted section 10. We trust the persons who have made the assertion are ignorant of its gravity. There is no section 10.

A dynamite magazide at Streator, Ill., was struck by lightning and exploded with terrific force. One man was killed and one hundred injured. Forty or more houses were wrecked.

Oscar Harvey was not content with robbing the treasury department. It has been discovered that he was just about to consummate a fraud on the pension office when he was arrested.

Detective Frank Tutt swore out a warrant, Saturday, at Kansas City, against Geo. H. Whitney, charging him with attempted train wrecking at Wyandotte, on the Missouri Pacific railroad, April, 18, 1886.

THE EXHIBIT AT KANSAS CITY.

The meeting to be held at the courthouse, last Tuesday afternoon, as per a call which was circulated by Judge Robt. Hale, and largely signed, was first postponed until the next day because of the prohibition meeting called for the same time, and afterward failed, probably because of the postponement.

Whatever was the cause of the failure it is to be hoped that the movement will not be permitted to die out. If Lafayette county is to make an exhibit at all no time should be lost.

We think the very general public sentiment is, that it should be done, and we are requested to renew the call for the meeting, fixing it for the courthouse, at 4 o'clock, p. m., next Monday.

The circuit and county courts will be in session then, and many people from the country will be here, so that is an auspicious time.

It is an old saying, we believe, that 'a bad beginning makes a good ending.' Let us endeavor that it shall be so in this instance.

Remember the time and place—at the courthouse, at 4 o'clock, next Monday afternoon.

One of the speakers at the prohibition convention at the courthouse, last Tuesday evening, troubled himself unnecessarily about raising a fund to have printed a certain article from the Atlanta Constitution upon the alleged efficacy of prohibition at Atlanta. We have not the honor of the gentleman's personal acquaintance, but a request from him would have secured its insertion in the Intelligencer without cost, where it will reach more readers in Lafayette county than through any other medium. This newspaper does not believe in prohibition—never did—but it has no purposes to subserve by a suppression of the opinions of others who may differ from it. So far as [illegible] so conveniently it will in [illegible] as it has always done, giv[illegible] chance to be heard. We ab[illegible] Atlants Constitution article, [illegible] by request of a prohibition [illegible] Wellington. It will be just as [illegible] us not to suspect each other [illegible] rowness right at the outset. This [illegible] great big question, full of science, [illegible] tics and law, as well as morals, and [illegible] serves very calm and unprejudiced discussion.

The value of mineral products in this country last year was $465,000,000, a gain of over $37,000,000 over 1885. This is accounted for by the increase in the production of pig iron from 40,525,000 tons in 1885 to 56,633,290 in 1886. This increase, together with an advance in price, makes up a total of $30,000,000 out of the $37,000,000 gained. There was an increase of about 10 per cent. in the production of gold, the value of which for the year was $25,000,000, while in silver there was a slight decrease, the present annual output being worth $51,000,000. Our yield of copper shows a decrase in value of nearly $2,000,000. In lead we marketed 136,629 tons, valued at $12,600,000. In the minor metals there was no notable change in the value of the quantities mined.

The various democratic factions in Ohio have united to elect the state ticket preliminary to the national campaign of 1888. Thomas E. Powell, the candidate for governor, is an ex-federal soldier with a good record, against whom a bloody shirt campaign can't win. Mr. Thurman says of him that he is a worthy gentleman and a good democrat. Though not his first choice for the place the ex-senator proposes to stump the state for him. Mr. Sherman will be very careful in his assertions when Old Bandana is after him. The Ohio platform, too, is a good one. It indorses the president and declares against free whisky, and in favor of a reduction of the tariff.

The receipts of the postoffice department for the third quarter of the last fiscal year were $13,012,487; expenditures, $13,272,508; deficiency, $260,021; but the latter will perhaps be reduced to about $10,000, by the receipt from international money orders. A comparative statement of the business of this department for the first three quarters of the years 1885-86-87, show that the receipts have constantly and largely increased and that there has been a corresponding decrease in the deficiency, so that it is very probable the postoffice department will be on a self-sustaining basis in a year or two.

Since they reduced fares to 5 cents, the Philadelphia street railroads have been able to declare increase dividends. They are just now finding out how much they lost by keeping fares at six cents. The elevated roads in New York are having a like experience, and the talk of abolishing 5-cent fares is declared to be without foundation. The trunk line railroads would have a similar experience if they were to reduce fares to two cents per mile.

Mr. Geo. M. Pullman proposes to introduce into this country the system now in vogue on one or two of the English railroad lines, of storing electricity for the lighting of the cars from the friction of the car wheels. He has brought an expert over who will soon set to work on a series of experiments at the car shops at Pullman, Ill.

David Hoffman was hanged at Nebraska City, last Friday, for wrecking a Missouri Pacific train. The charge was murder. The crime was committed for pillage, but Hoffman did not have the courage to rob after wrecking the train. Mr. F. K. Tutt was instrumental in his detection and arrest.

The interstate commerce commission has decided that drummers are not a privileged class, and that it is not lawful for railroads to sell them mileage tickets cheaper than to other persons.

St. Louis Republican:—"Official rascality does not flourish under a democratic administration. For further information address Oscar J. Harvey, Albany penitentiary."

The County of Antrim, Ireland, which was at first exempt under the "proclaiming" of the operation of the crimes act, has been included, making coercion universal throughout Ireland.

Virginia Hudson, a 7-year-old negro child, was arrested at Gainesville, S. C., for the murder of a one-year-old babe.

THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

We print, elsewhere, a communication from our much esteemed friends, Judges Xenophon Ryland, William Young and A. F. Alexander, which is a legal opinion in criticism of the editorial article contained in our last issue. The communication came to us so late in the week that we had neither the time nor space to attempt to answer it. We regret to have to differ from gentlemen of such undoubted sincerity of purpose and legal acumen, but we do not agree with their view of the law, and as for ingenuousness we believe we can very easily demonstrate that our statements were as open and candid as is the position assumed by the gentlemen. We shall say no more now, as we cannot extend this into a reply. Anyhow, there is plenty of time for a calm and dispassionate discussion of the subject.

C. C. Washburne post, G. A. R., of Madison, Wis., is in an interesting condition. It adjourned in commotion at the last meeting. It is the post to which Commander-in-Chief Fairchild belongs. Hugh Lewis withdrew because the order allowed Col. Gray's insult to Comrade Gen. Bragg to pass unrebuked. At the last meeting a communication was received from Mr. George Raymor, editor of the Madison Democrat, in which Mr. Raymor asked honorable discharge from the order which tolerates dishonorable treatment of brethren in good standing. A comrade suggested that in lieu of a discharge, Mr. Raymor be expelled as a spy. Raymor is a democrat and an upholder of the president of the United States, and carries many scars received while acting as a Union soldier. The comrade acting as officer of [illegible] day did not approve [illegible] veteran as a [illegible] changes. Bran, [illegible] flour on hand. Exchange [illegible] master, [illegible] office at the old stand near [illegible] got

Remember the beautiful ladies' band [illegible] fair.

The Dacotah passed down about noon [illegible] Tuesday.

The pump at the Fourth ward [illegible] been fixed.

Circuit court docket on first page [illegible] day, August 1.

The town clock failed to strike [illegible] twelve o'clock, last Monday.

Mrs. Max Keller was thrown [illegible] Fulton, last Saturday, and [illegible] preceding.

Home grown watermelon [illegible] decrease is largest [illegible] the crop is said [illegible] Jews, Irish and Austrians. [illegible] city.

From Germany proper the arrivals were not much more numerous than in the preceding year. The number that landed in New York is 376,005. Italians came during the year to the number of 47,524, more than double the arrivals of 1886. From Ireland the comers were 168,180, as against a little less than 50,000 in 1886. The figures that will cause the most surprise are those of the Scandinavian immigration, which amounted to 58,741, less than 10,000 below the Irish.

A statement prepared for the annual report of the fish commission shows by river basins the following distribution of shad the last season:—Penobscot river, 100,000; Kennebec river, 800,000; tributaries of Narragansett bay, 1,250,000; Hudson river and its estuaries, 1,079,000; tributaries of Chesapeake bay, 68,140,000; tributaries of Albemarle sound, 5,822,000; tributaries of south Atlantic coast, 3,560,000; tributaries of Gulf of Mexico, 7,048,000; inland waters, 1,014,050; total, 92,421,000. This number is greatly in excess of the output of any previous year, and the production has been attended by no increase of expenditure.

The Toronto Globe discovers the fallacy of the protective plea, and says: "The attempt made to exclude British and American manufactures by the imposition of high duties has done no good to the wage-earners. It has not made their wages, compared to those paid in Great Britain and the United States, higher than they were before. It has greatly reduced the purchasing power of such wages as they get."

The New York Times, speaking of the Grand Army of the Republic, says:—"There is no risk of the true soldiers losing one whit of the gratitude, affection and respect of the American people of all parties, but this class of soldiers owe it to themselves to protect the organization that so conspicuously claimed to represent them from prostitution by men whom the people do not and cannot respect."

"There is another candidate for sheriff at last. At least we believe so. We believe he is grooming, and that the Intelligencer's correspondent, 'Democrat,' is holding him in check." You are entirely mistaken, and there is no warrant in "Democrat's" letter for any such supposition.

M. Laur, of Paris, who gave out Boulanger's letter, says that if Cassagnac's bullet doesn't hit him in the coming duel, he will publish the names of the eighty-four generals who urged Boulanger to a coup d'etat. Mr. Laur seems to be something of a squealer.

St. Louis Republican:—"Harvey, the forger, was a republican, but as he served under a democratic administration, it was responsible for him. It has sent him to the penitentiary accordingly."

The more we study it the looser it appears, and the less we think reasonable men, who respect the rights of others, can afford to vote for the proposed county prohibition law.

Twenty-five buildings were destroyed by fire in the Chinese quarter at Los Angeles, Cal., Monday, resulting in a loss of from $100,000 to $175,000.

The manufacturers of Pueblo and the public streets will use natural gas, which is to be piped from the wells in the neighborhood to the city.

A singular reason for a man killing his wife, that all his children had twelve fingers and toes, like her, comes from St. Louis.

The Canadian government has issued an order prohibiting the importation of neat cattle from the United States.

Geo. Gould denies that his father has been swindled out of a million dollars by tie contractors.

The steamer Sir John Lawrence was lost in the Bay of Bengal, 800 lives being sacrificed.

Following is the text of the attorney general's opinion with regard to the act to restrict ownership of real estate in the territories to American citizens:—First, As mines are real estate, or inheritable interests in real estate, the act does not apply to them. Second, As stock in a corporation is personalty, an alien can lawfully have, own and hold shares of stock issued by an American corporation which is now the owner of mineral lands in territories; but if the holding by aliens exceeds twenty per cent. such corporation can neither acquire, hold, own nor hereafter acquire real estate while more than twenty per cent. of stock is held and owned by aliens. Third, Under the act the advancement of money hereafter by aliens for the purpose of developing mining property is lawful, but no interest in the real estate can be acquired by such advancement, nor would an alien have the right to purchase the real estate nor any interest therein on a loan made since the passage of the act, even if sold on his own security or lien. Fourth, Aliens may lawfully contract with American owners to work mines by personal contracts for hire or by bona fide leases for a reasonable time.

In reply to a great number of inquiries, the commissioner of pensions replies, that under the Mexican pension act, pensions can be paid from the date of the passage of the act, Jan. 26, 1887, only when pensioners were sixty-two years old previous to that date; in the exceptions to this rule, the payment will begin on the day when the pensioner is 62 years of age, unless in cases of dependence and disability.

The Pope, in a letter to Cardinal Rampolla, when he assumed the position of papal secretary of state, outlined his policy which is, as to Italy to regain temporal power; as to Spain the union of Catholics; as to Prussia the continuation of peacemaking.

Jefferson City Tribune:—"Attorney-General Boone has examined the law carefully, and he holds that in counties where local option is adopted, druggists can sell no intoxicating liquors but alcohol."

Gov. Foraker was re-nominated at Toledo convention, and a resolution was passed indorsing Mr. Sherman for president.

The aggregate of wheat and of flour reduced to wheat sent abroad in June was 16,120,370 bushels.

A QUICKLY OBTAINED DIVORCE.

[From the Post-Dispatch.]

SPRINGFIELD, MO., July 26—Last evening at 5 o'clock, in the circuit court of this county, Sarah J. O'Day instituted divorce proceedings against her husband, John O'Day. Her petition, among other things, alleged that she was married to the defendant in Wisconsin, in 1864, and continued to live with him till September, 1885, when defendant absented himself from her without legal cause. The plaintiff also alleged that the defendant is worth several hundred thousand dollars, and out of which she claimed alimony in the sum of $40,000 and the homestead, valued at $12,500.

A SPEEDY TRIAL.

The court at once took up the case, both parties being present, heard proof and granted a divorce, and further decided that the plaintiff should have and recover from the defendant the sum of $40,000 and the homestead, as prayed; and that the defendant should have custody of John, a minor, the youngest of two sons now living, and be restored to the rights and privileges of a single person. After the decree was granted, the defendant at once delivered to plaintiff a deed to the homestead, a bill of sale of their horses and carriages, furniture, etc., and a check for $40,000.

A GREAT SURPRISE.

The divorce proceedings were a surprise to the community, although it has been known for two or three years, by a few persons here, that Mr. and Mrs. O'Day were not enthusiastically devoted to each other. Mr. O'Day is 47 years old, and has resided in Springfield since 1866, having moved here from Wisconsin. He made $1,000,000 or more the past twenty years in the practice of law and railroad speculation. He is now first vice-president and manager of the St. Louis & San Francisco railway, and now makes his headquarters in St. Louis.

A WORD IN TIME.

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER:—Wouldn't it be a good idea for the city marshal to kill a few hundred of the worthless dogs in this city? Last week two children were bitten by dogs, and who knows how soon some precious life may be lost by that most dreadful of all diseases, hydrophobia? It may be interesting to some people to be informed in this connection that the eminent French *savant*, M. Pasteur, never inoculates any one with hydrophobia virus as a protection against the development of the desease who has been bitten through the clothing. The poison being contained in the saliva of the animal is wiped off on the clothing in such cases. When any one is bitten by a dog supposed to be rabid the wound should be either excised or freely scarified and a cupping glass applied to encourage free bleeding, and it should then be freely cauterized with nitrate of silver.

J. H. STRAUGHN, M. D.

Money Contributed for the Local Option Campaign.

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER:—The following is a list of the contributors to the Local Option fund of Lafayette county with the amounts contributed opposite their names, without the credits:—

Odessa	$ 25 00
Dover	20 00
Wellington	20 00
Robt. Taylor	15 00
Mayview	15 00
Rev. W. A. Crouch	10 00
Elder G. W. Terrell	10 00
Dr. C. W. Seeber	10 00
C. C. Catron	10 00
Elder E. J. Stanley	10 00
J. H. DeBolt	10 00
M. C. Catron	10 00
Judge X. Ryland	10 00
J. J. Fleming	10 00
Rev. T. M. Cobb	10 00
Rev. W. T. McClure	10 00
Thos. S. Woodard	10 00
Aullville	10 00
Jas. R. Barnett	5 00
Rev. M. W. Beckley	5 00
Rev. W. B. Brooks	5 00
F. Morath	5 00
W. B. Wilson	5 00
Rev. J. N. McFarlane	5 00
W. J. Bailey	2 50
J. W. King	2 50
Eli Kennedy	2 50
W. F. Walkenhorst	2 00
Rufus Young	2 00
Rev. T. F. Cobb	1 00
Dr. Bohart	1 00
C. L. McCausland	50
Total	$269 00

W. T. EASTWOOD, Sec'y.

Must be Sold Out, Regardless of Cost.

In order to make room for my fall and winter purchases, which will be very extensive, I am determined to close out the remainder of my spring and summer clothing regardless of cost. Special bargains are offered in boys' suits for boys from 8 to 14 and from 15 to 18 years. Call and examine these goods. I mean business.

HENRY SINAUER.

Fancy shirts, open fronts and open backs, at cost, at the clearance sale of

July 16tf HENRY SINAUER.

THE INTELLIGENCER CRITICIZED.

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER:—We have examined the criticisms contained in your last issue, made upon the statute of the state of Missouri, providing local option with regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and feel constrained to differ with you widely in opinion as to its legal interpretation. Your statement that the strict "letter of the law" would render it unlawful to give away such liquors in any manner whatever, and superinduce the many calamities enumerated in your editorial, is entirely disingenuous, as you are doubtless aware of the rules for the construction of statutes from your experience in the legislature and that one of those rules best known and universally applied, is that statutes must be interpreted according to the intent and meaning and not according to the letter: "a thing within the *intention* is within the statute though not within the letter, and a thing within the *letter* is not within the statute unless within the *intention*." Of the numberless cases in illustration of this rule it is only necessary to mention two:—

A certain law of Bologne, mentioned by Puffendorf (l 5, c 13), provided that "whoever drew blood in the streets should be punished with the utmost severity." It was held not to apply to a surgeon who opened the vein of a person who fell down in the street with a fit.

An act of congress made it a crime "to import or bring in any manner into the United States or territories thereof, from any foreign kingdom, place or country, any negro, mulatto, or person of color, with intent to sold, sell or dispose of such negro, mulatto or person of color as a slave or to be held to service or labor." And this act was adjudged in the time of slavery not to be violated by conveying slaves from the United States to Europe and thence back to be held again in bondage, though the law of the continental kingdom made them free upon their arrival in Europe, because the object of the act was to put an end to the slave trade, so that though the case was within the letter it was not within the intention or mischief to be suppressed. U. S. vs. Garronne, 11 Pet., 73. The doctrine is well settled and may be stated concisely in these terms: That acts to be punishable must come not only within the words of a statute but also within its *reason and spirit and the mischief it was intended to remedy.*

The subject of the enactment under consideration is stated in the caption in these words:—"Dramshops—Manufacture and sale of intoxicants." The title of the act is, "An act to provide for the preventing of the evils of intemperance by local option in any county in this state and in cities of twenty-five hundred inhabitants or more by submitting the question of *prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors*, to the qualified voters of such county or city—to provide penalties for its violation and for other purposes." The constitution of the state of Missouri (Art. IV, secs. 25-28) provides that "no law shall be passed except by bill," and that "no bill shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title." This provision of the constitution renders the title of any act of the legislature a part of the act itself, and of the utmost importance in its interpretation or construction. For, if any matter which is foreign or incognate to the subject be introduced in an act the act is unconstitutional to the extent of such foreign or incognate matter. (In re Goode, 3 Mo., app 226). Hence, as it is a rule of construction that *res magis valeat quam pereat*, or, in other words that the whole law shall stand rather than any part fail, no words or phrases will be construed to be disconnected with the subject of the law if they will admit of any other interpretation. The subject of this law, as expressed in the title, is to provide for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors at the option of certain localities. As a sale in its legal sense is a transaction in which the purchase price is money *only*, and as numerous evasions of the law have been attempted, such as permitting the customer to help himself and drop a piece on money in a hole in the table, selling a cracker for ten cents and giving a glass of liquor, giving away intoxicating drinks and selling cigars at a price which will compensate for the liquor, etc., it was necessary that the legislature should adopt some auxiliary phrase, such as "give away or barter," to cover these cases. In this sense the words are cognate to the subject expressed in the title, but in any other the words "give away" are entirely foreign to that subject and cannot be construed to be within the invention of the legislature. This construction is adopted in the courts of Mississippi, Maryland, Illinois, and Indiana, in which the general term "giving away" has been limited in its signification in this manner. Dahmer vs. State, 56 Miss., 767. Parkinson vs. State, 14 Md., 184. Albrecht vs. People, 78 Ill., 510. Bloomington vs. Strehle, 48 Ind., 306. A correct application of the rules of construction to every statute is ever a matter of importance. To arrive at the meaning of a law, we are to weigh its terms and examine its title in order to judge of its provisions by its object and the whole context, and not to extend its interpretation to what would appear different from its intention. The law delights in the life, liberty and happiness of the citizen. Enactments which take away common rights or create hardships, it construes strictly. Laws which restrain natural liberty, as those which prohibit that which in itself is not illicit, or which derogate from those common liberties which, in a state of nature, would be universally enjoyed by mankind ought not to be interpreted so as to extend their provisions to cases which they do not embrace. To give away intoxicating liquors in contemplation of the civil law has ever been a common right. To sell it, as a beverage, has been decided by our supreme court to have been, at all times, innocent. State of Mo. vs. Hudson, 78 Mo., R. 302, and cases cited.

As intemperance is the evil specified in the title of the law, and as the sale of intoxicating liquors by druggists and pharmacists for the purposes of medicine and arts is not within the mischief which the law seeks to remedy, it will scarcely be contended by anyone who is familiar with the rules of construing that the existing laws regulating such sales by physicians and druggists are affected by this statute. A statute cannot be repealed by an express provision in a subsequent law or by necessary implication. A repeal by implication is not favored; the leaning of the courts is against the doctrine. To repeal a statute by implication there must be such a positive repugnancy between the provisions of the new law and the old that they cannot stand together or be consistently reconciled. Cool vs. Smith, 1 Black, 459. Wood vs. U. S., 16 Pet., 342. The more natural if not necessary inference in all such cases is that the legislature intended the new law to be auxiliary to and in aid of the old law. There should be, therefore, a manifest and total repugnancy in the provisions of the new law to lead to the conclusion that the latter law abrogated or was designed to abrogate the former. Davis vs. Fairborn, 3 How., 636. It will be observed that there is no repealing clause in this law, as is almost universal when it is the intention of the legislature to change existing laws.

XENOPHON RYLAND,
WILLIAM YOUNG,
A. F. ALEXANDER.

C. W. Fish, traveling auditor of the [illegible] ri Pacific railroad, was in the city [illegible] y.

[illegible] Perkins, who has been visiting her [illegible] er, Mrs. Sturges, returned home this [illegible] g.

[illegible] s Maggie and Mattie Green returned [illegible] ay, from a three weeks' visit to friends [illegible] ville.

[illegible] Jno. C. Young and her daughter, Miss [illegible] returned home Saturday night from [illegible] lo Springs.

Carrie Ryland, who has been visiting [illegible] ss for some time, returned home [illegible] morning.

[illegible] Powell, and his daughter, Miss [illegible] Walker, were in [illegible] city.

[illegible] lanthropist [illegible] ow-tangled [illegible] th a cushion to [illegible] the female [illegible] the bustle.

[illegible] R. Field, "Catharine Cole," and [illegible] y daughter, Florence, are spending [illegible] mer in Europe.

[illegible] liard F. Graham, of West Las Animas, [illegible] holding that the adoption of the local option law will effect the revocation of licenses now issued."

A NOTE FROM OUR FASHION CORRESPONDENT.

PROSPECT HOUSE,
SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—Allow me through your columns to ask the sympathy of my friends, your lady readers, in view of recent severe illness. I am now at Shelter Island Heights, than which a more lovely and healthful resort cannot be imagined. Beautiful walks and drives perpetually vary the landscape, while boating, bathing, yachting and fishing afford continual amusement. These and other delightful influences are fast restoring me, and I hope to be well in time for my August letter.

LUCY CARTER.

P. S. Shelter Island is in Suffolk, New York, in Long Island Sound, opposite New London, Conn.

The Taxable Wealth of Lexington.

We are under obligations to Mr. L. M. Shields, the efficient city assessor, for the following statement of the taxable wealth of the city of Lexington, as per assessment based on values, June 1, 1887:

PERSONAL, 1887.

Vehicles	$ 3,770
Horses and mules	9,620
Cattle	3,230
Hogs	890
Watches and clocks	5,030
Pianos and organs	7,935
Money, notes, &c	87,355
All other personal	221,560
Total 1887	$338,770
Total 1886	373,480
Decrease in personal	$34,710
Number of polls	584
Total assessed land 1886	580,940
Total assessed land 1887	572,045
Decrease in land	$ 8,895
Personal 1887	338,770
Land 1887	572,045
Total land and personal 1887	$910,815
Decrease in personal	34,710
Decrease in land	8,895
Total decrease	$43,605

While there appears to be a decrease there is really an increase, as the assessment in 1886 was based on the cash value of property, and this year it was based upon 65 per cent. of its value. In personal property there is a great falling away from what it should have been because of the large sums of money which have been invested from here in Kansas City real estate.

Farmers and Stockmen.

We will deliver at any railroad depot Lump Rock Salt. Send us your name and we will send you something to your benefit.

LEHMAN & CO.,
jly23tf Higginsville, Mo.

A Word to the Wise.

Ladies of Lexington, and our friends generally, who anticipate purchasing only the very latest styles, and the very best goods at *cheapest prices*, should see the Ahrens Dry Goods Bazaar display of Spring Goods, when they will find the most attractive selection of spring novelties ever shown in the city. Ladies who buy elsewhere will pay more and be disappointed in getting the newest goods. apr9tf

Have Not Been Beaten.

Waddell's Patent and Red R. have not been beaten. Like Banquo's ghost, they will not down, except when eaten. Having again been "put up," they still wear the crown as the whitest, purest and most superior flours These, with the other grades of flour, can be had at all grocery stores. Exchanges maef at the office of Jno. W. Waddell & Co. d11dt

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

INSURANCE!

C. BEN. 1837, 1871, 1887. C. BEN.

The Citizen's Insurance Co., of St. Louis, Mo., commenced business in 1837 and has paid losses since then amounting to $2,783,988, and dividends to stock holders amounting to $695,798.

The Hibernia Insurance Co., of New Orleans, La., organized in 1871, has since then paid losses to the amount of 1,021,294 13 and received premiums amounting to $2,488,728 and paid cash dividends to stockholders amounting to $365,170. C. BEN.

j9tf Agent for Insurance at Water rates.

P. C. PATTERSON

IS SELLING

Roller Flour, per sack	$2 50
" City Flour, per sack	2 25
" XXX Flour, per sack	2 00
Choice Coffee, 10 lbs	1 00
White, A sugar 14 lbs	1 00
White, extra C sugar 13 lbs	1 00
Choice New Orleans sugar, 14 and 15 lbs	1 00
Molasses, good, per gallon	50
Coal Oil, per gallon	20
Salt per barrel	1 75
Bran, per hundred	75
Louisville Cement	2 25
Alton Lime	1 25
Anchor oil, per gallon	25
Meal, per bushel	70

Boots and shoes at cost.

LETTER LIST.

THE following letters remained uncalled for at the postoffice at Lexington, Lafayette county, Missouri, July 23, 1887:

Barnes, Michael	Brittendall, W. F.
Elliott, B.	Farmington, J.
Fartig, Joseph	Gill, F. M.
Ites, James	Johnson, Aaron
Porter, P. M.	Rowe, Katie Miss
Sublette, K. C.	Scott, Lewis H.
Schank, C. L.	Watson & Stanfield.

CARDS.

Atha, J. W. & Co.	Beeba, C. J.
Collins, L. C	Frazier, Lucian
Fletcher, A. Miss	Galbraith, F. K.
Lellman, Mr.	Martin, John C.
Palmer, Geo. M.	Williams, T. M. Mrs

When calling for these please say that they were advertised. P. S FULKERSON, P M

THE UNIVERSITY

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI.

ALL THE DEPARTMENTS OF this institution, located at Columbia, Boone county, will open SEPTEMBER 12, 1887.

The attention of the youth of the state, of both sexes, and of parents and guardians is especially invited to this announcement. The additional advantages here offered rank among the very best in the land, and it is not known where else such advantages can be had at such moderate cost. The expense ranges from $150 to $200 a year here, against $500 to $1,000 in the east, not including traveling and clothes. S. S. LAWS,

jn30tl President.

Semi-Annual Statement

OF THE

LEXINGTON

BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION,

JULY 15, 1887.

Amount of entrance fees paid in	$ 418 00
Amount of capital stock paid in	3,077 00
Amount of interest	36 00
Amount of premiums	486 00
Total	$4,017 00
Expense to date	$ 305 68
Loans on real estate security	3 400 00
Cash on hand	311 32
Total	$4,017 00

Net gain on capital stock, 17 per cent.
Net gain per share, 68 cents.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
COUNTY OF LAFAYETTE } ss.

We, W. G. McCausland, president, and S. S. Reeder, secretary of said association, and each of us do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief. WM G. MCCAUSLAND, President.
S. S. REEDER, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1887.

Witness my hand and notarial seal hereunto affixed at my office, in Lexington, the date last aforesaid.

(Commissioned and qualified for a term expiring February 25, 1891.)
STEPHEN N. WILSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
H SINAUER, } Directors.
R. F. SMITH,
J. R MOOREHEAD

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, Benjamin F Feagans and Mollie Feagans, his wife, by their certain deed of trust dated the 21st day of May, A D 1882, and now of record in book No 72, at page 195 and following, in the recorder's office of Lafayette county, Missouri, conveyed to the undersigned trustee, the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Lafayette, state of Missouri, to-wit: The east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six (26), in township fifty-one (51), of range twenty-four (24), in trust to secure the payment of three certain coupon notes therein described, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the said notes therein described and the interest thereon, whereby the whole debt has become due and payable and remains unpaid; Now, therefore at the request of the legal holder thereof, and in pursuance of the provisions of the said deed of trust, I give notice that I will on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1887,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, of that day, in front of the courthouse door in the city of Lexington in Lafayette county, Missouri, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash in hand proceed to sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said debt and interest and the costs of said sale and trust.

B. H. INGRAM, Trustee.
WALLACE & CHILES, Attorneys for Trustee.
(July 23td)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City register until noon on

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1887,

for bids to build a valley gutter on Twelfth street, between Franklin Avenue and South street. The gutter is to be built forty (40) feet long, more or less, as deemed best by the city engineer and improvement committee. The width varies on account of its shape, which can be best and will be cheerfully explained on the ground by the engineer, and the several widths will be measured by the engineer. The gutter is to be built with good, sound white limestone rock. The rock must be taken fresh from the quarry when delivered for this work. The gutter is to be built with the rock standing on end. The gutter must be fifteen (15) inches in depth, and to face not less than five (5) inches.

Bids must state the price per running foot, and must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond, signed by two or more responsible men, freeholders. The bid must have a copy of this advertisement securely fastened thereto. The bond must be equal in amount to the work to be done. For any other needed information the engineer and improvement committee will cheerfully give and explain on the ground, where it can be more intelligently explained.

Contractors, be certain to read this advertisement carefully, and be certain and see that above mentioned gentlemen, and understand them thoroughly before making and delivering your bids. This work must be done in a good, and workmanlike manner, and must be done under the supervision of the engineer and improvement committee.

Bills will only be paid when money is in the treasury, after claims have been audited, numbered, registered and in rotation.

Blank contractor's bonds can be had at the Register's office.

This work must be commenced forthwith and finished in a reasonable time, which will be decided by the council and placed in the contract, and must be done in the required time.

Address City Council, bid for building valley gutter.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

C. C. WALSH,
jy30tl City Register

G. A. STURGES.

REMOVED!!!

G. A. STURGES'

LUMBER YARD

Has been Removed

to the

Junction of Main and 10th Sts.,

formerly occupied

by the

Transfer Company's Stables.

Don't forget the place

when you want

Bed Rock Prices!!

TO OUR

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!

Perhaps some of you have heard of BOOMS, and are curious to know what the term means. It often means the more you put in the less you get out. We are not organizing a BOOM, but we say unhesitatingly that we will give you MORE GOODS for your money than you ever got before, and they will be BETTER GOODS than ever bought before for double the money. A house doing as large a business as ours necessarily accumulates a large stock of

Remnants and Odds and Ends,

which do not pay to carry over to the next season. We have thrown out all such jobs in our stock and have bought very largely from manufacturers' agents many things of exceedingly rare value at less than half price. We propose to begin

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20,

a sale which has never been equaled. Below we give a few prices, but, to appreciate what we are offering, you must see for yourself. Come and see; it will pay you:

800 yards Standard Dress Gingham, best goods, for 5c.
100 yards Crinkled Seersuckers, for 5c
100 yards White Curtain Lace, 1 yard wide, worth 12½, 15 and 20c, for 5c.
1 gross 6 inch Rubber Dressing Combs, for 5c.
1 gross 7½ inch Horn Dressing Combs, for 5c.
3 gross Colgate's ceo Toilet Soap, worth 10c a cake, for 5c.
120 pairs Ladies' Solid Colored Hose, worth 10c for 5c.
150 Ladies' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, 2 for 5c.
150 Gentlemen Colored Border Handkerchief, for 5c.
200 Cotton Towels, for 5c.
100 dozen Dress Buttons, worth 10, 15, 20 and 25c, for 5c.

Our entire stock of Summer Satines, worth 16c, for 10c.
Our entire stock of Tufted Ginghams