Weekly Intelligencer.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

Continued from the First Page.

tary one of those measures of the republican party, and without wearying you, permit me to say that on the resumption act every solitary democrat in both houses of congress voted against it, and on the act to put silver back in the constitution where our fathers had put it, and where it remained until the republican party demoned it, not one hundred and eighteen democrats voted in favor of that measure, and passed it over the veto of Mr. Hayes. [Loud applause.] How long would it take Mr. Britton A. Hill, with his absolute money and his bank paper, to get 118 votes in the national house of representatives? How long will it take him, when going home he has not got a single township and not a constable, as far as heard from, and is the democratic party to go over to him or the republican party? One party or the other is to give way to Mr. Hill, and he proposes to give to the country the panacea of cure for all the financial evils that are afflicting it. Lord Chatham said in the British parliament, discussing the old colonial question, that confidence was a plant of slow growth and he asked the sum of a man who has survived the day of his youth. When a party or a man proposes to do away with old institutions

POSITIVE PATENT MEDICINE

for all the evils that are in the country, any man of intelligent experience demands that that party shall show clearly, unquivocally the remedies he proposes before believes the family of its youth, the political household of its first adoption. The man, if an intelligent man, must know beyond any doubt of a proposition that it is to take upon himself the responsibility of taking away the ship of wisdom and truth. What remedy does Mr. Hill propose to the democrats of Missouri? What remedy

THE REMEDY THAT HE PROPOSES

to give to some part of the platform of our party and the teachings of our leaders? Mr. Hill is today at the head of a party called the labor-greenback party, party of the nation. They take up the last catch word, the last reform. These catchwords are always caught up by new parties and new leaders. We had them in 1874, for what was called the people's party in Missouri. "No politicians need apply." Oh, no; the people's party of the state. My honest friend, Major Wm. Gentry, was the automaton chess-player that was put on the front part of the cabinet, but the palmed soon discovered underneath Bill Grosvenor and Carl Schurz, with the wires wound under his legs. [Laughter and applause.] and it was not three days, and all every old politician and every beat, prostitute and street-walker in the state was hot under the petticoats skirts of my friend Major William Gentry and bawling for the reform "reform." [Laughter and applause.] And today we find for the same things in Missouri, and the cry is now upon the labor-greenback-reform party of the state. Who gave these gentlemen the

MONOPOLY OF THE LABOR

of the country that God given blessing to earn their bread by the sweat of your brow? Who are the leaders of this par-excellence labor party in the United States and in the state of Missouri? Ben Butler of Massachusetts and the last labor he knows he have performed was when he got a bill through the house of representatives to pay Farragut and his fleet for the capture of New Orleans, and in it got a clause inserted for the benefit of two lawyers called proctors, and this was one of those who was engaged in service but two or three days, for which they got $140,000. This silver-horny-handed laborer with his brow of sweat and toil makes speeches in putting offices and on dry goods boxes, filled with blank papers, and for say, I am here my friends in the interest of the poor laboring men of the country, the honest laborers. [Laughter.] I assert to right that in the platform of the Labor greenback party adopted at Sedalia which Mr. Hill cites the second declaration of independence, the word greenback appears but once and that is in the second section, and then he calls it

ABSOLUTE MONEY IN GREENBACKS.

I have never believed in spiritualism. I have always thought that the bridges after a certain fashion were burned to take us this world and the next, and that there was no communication, and when I heard Mr. Hill say at Columbia that this was the second declaration of independence and that he was the author of it, I have received no more or information from Thomas Jefferson since as to what he thought about it. I am afraid we cannot hear from the other world at all. [Laughter.]

The second declaration of independence! Why, my fellow-citizens, talk about a platform.

THE MISERABLE ABORTION

got up by Mr. Hill and a lot of politicians-doctors at Sedalia—talk about comparing that with the great bill of human rights made with the immortal pen of the founder and creator of the democratic party, which will go sounding through the ages until time shall be no more! A second declaration of independence! I assert that whilst they call it a greenback platform, the word greenbacks appears in it but one single solitary time, and that is in the second clause, where it says, "absolute money in greenbacks."

Now, Mr. Hill knows what a greenback means. Any gentleman present fortunate enough to have one can look at it, and see that it is a promise to pay by the government of the United States. The United States will pay $5 or $10. I asked Mr. Hill at our discussion at Columbia what he meant by absolute money. He said he meant by it a piece of money branded "United States," marked $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, or $1,000—no promise to pay by anybody, to anybody, in anything or at any time. In other words, it was a sort of financial perpetual motion that runs itself up and runs forever. [Great laughter.] Whoever before since the foundation of the world has heard of anything having a value unless

IT PROMISED TO PAY

something at sometime to somebody. Whoever before Mr. Hill invented any such thing? He says that they had it in China. Well, it ought to have stayed there. It suits China because Chinese is cut off commercially from all the balance of the world.

To-day the people of the United States have $200,000,000 of foreign trade as a balance in their favor in coin. If Mr. Hill's proposition is carried out, he demands gold, he demands silver, he demands greenbacks and he gets it is absolute money that nobody on the face of the earth ever would take except himself; he builds a commercial Chinese wall around the United States and cuts us out of the family of nations. One-half nearly of the public debt of the United States is owned abroad. Suppose you wanted to pay your coupons in the bank of England or the bank of France, I would like to see the American banker or merchant that would go there with absolute money to pay it. What does Mr. Hill propose to do with the mines of the United States? What does he propose to do with these bonanzas of unfathomable wealth that rear their glittering sides against the western skies and have made the people of the United States the largest coin-producing country on the face of the earth? Does he propose to shut up those lodes? Does he propose to say, no more gold, no more silver, nothing but absolute money? He is the financial Santa Claus of the nation. [Laughter.] Everybody is to be rich without work. I asked an old gentleman in Vernon county the other day, "How are you going to get this absolute money?" "Why," said he, "the government will distribute it by express. [Laughter.] It don't come C. O. D. It comes all charges paid. [Great laughter.] Children get up in the morning and find their stockings full of absolute money. An old lady takes down her sunbonnet to go to the spring and out runs a chunk of absolute money. An old man undertakes to put on his boots and he finds them both full of absolute money. Why, they are waiting down there in some portions of this state for Mr. Hill to arrive with a new cargo of absolute money. [Laughter.]

My fellow-citizens, if Mr. Hill's proposition, as declared in that platform, be carried out, the money that he issues will be thicker than the leaves of Vallambrosa, and not worth half as much.

Now I don't know whether the people of St. Louis have read this platform or not, but I am going for a very few moments, without wearying you at all, to see what Mr. Hill proposes to do. This is headed, "Adopted by the National Greenback-Labor Party at Sedalia."

"We demand the issue of absolute money in greenbacks." How is he going to get absolute money in greenbacks? That is for Mr. Hill to explain. Greenbacks are a promise to pay by the government; absolute money is no promise to pay—full legal tender for all purposes whatsoever.

"What, demand that all bonds subject to redemption hereafter, shall be redeemed immediately." How? In bankruptcy? What says this platform of the greenback party? Redeemed now? In absolute money.

"We demand that all bonds now due and payable shall be purchased by the treasurer as rapidly as possible at market rates and canceled. We recommend that provision be made by law for the issue of 2 per cent. per annum, on certain voluntary security to be used to pay their bonded indebtedness and relieve the people of the oppressive burden of taxation.

Now Mr. Hill is a constitutional lawyer and I would like to know where he finds the power in the constitution of the United States to put the government down as a broker, to loan its money to states, counties and cities at 2 per cent.; but even waiving constitutional right, I would like to know, where

THE SECURITY WOULD COME FROM.

Take a little town, I suppose it would give the town pump. I suppose the county would give the county jail and court house, and whenever the government got tired of waiting for its pay and foreclosed the mortgage, there would be no place to administer justice and no place to put a fellow in, if he was convicted of crime.

Now, Mr. Hill got this clause up for the single and sole purpose of meeting the demand of seventy odd debtor-oppressed and bond-ridden counties in the state of Missouri. He knows to-day that St. Clair county is almost in a state of revolution, and that Jeff. Younger is going through the county with this platform of the greenback-labor-reform party in one hand and a six shooter in the other. [Laughter.] They have destroyed the tax-books and forced the county court to resign and threaten the assessor with death and everlasting destruction if he undertakes to assess anybody, and all in the name of the greenback-labor-reform-absolute-money party of the country. But Mr Hill, not satisfied with that, and here is the trick in it that catches everybody, proposes to transfer to the bondholder that "absolute money"—paper money to pay the national debt; and if the bondholder refuses to receive the same in payment then congress is to provide by law to loan such money to the people at the rate of 2 per cent, interest, and thus of course the laboring man is relieved. [Laughter.]

My fellow citizens, during the late war there was some suspicion that the quartermasters and commissaries were not as pure as they might have been, and there has since been some intimation that the Internal Revenue department was slightly mixed; but the question of the personal integrity of every one of these institutions is as pure as the virgin snow that falls from heaven to earth spotless and stainless, compared with the system that would be inaugurated in this country if that last clause in the platform would be carried out.

IMAGINE IT;

every township in the United States would have an agency of the government to loan money to everybody in debt at 2 per cent. on voluntary security; and here would come some fellow with a brindle cow, and another with a bob-tailed pony, and another with forty acres of rocky land that did not have enough vegetation on it for a dog to scratch itself a hiding place, but the government would have to take it as security. I would, in such a case, rather be one of the officers of the government, for money-making purposes, than to be secretary of the treasury with five syndicates thrown in. Why, they would steal everything in this country before they were done with it. They would take the gold plugs out of an honest man's tooth in broad open daylight. Just think of it, 2 per cent., and everybody to come up and borrow what he wanted. Why, Mr. Hill is, in some respects,

THE ABSALOM OF HIS PARTY,

for I believe, according to scriptural account, it is stated that he stood at the gates of the city and cried out that all who wanted relief could come to him. He wanted to overthrow his father, old King David; and for this reason he called upon the people, the debtors, of the country to come to his assistance. And to-day this platform is nothing else but an expression of the discontent of the debtors of the state of Missouri, without regard to any principles of financial and honest political economy.

But, my fellow-citizens, more than this, and I feel earnestly upon this question. I say that when the people ignore public and individual honesty, it is the first step to ultimate national destruction. There is but one way to pay honest debts that has ever been known—and I say it reverently. I do not think God himself could create any other way—and that is by honest work and close personal economy. You cannot pay a debt by any

TRICK OF FINANCIAL LEGERDEMAIN;

you cannot pay it by any hocus-pocus act of congress; you cannot pay it by any such platform of absolute money as Mr. Hill has put forth at Sedalia. There is but one way for the people to do this. A nation is just like an individual; they must stand by their obligations; they must pay their debts, [loud applause,] and they can only pay them by honest industry.

Now, if there is any thing true in finance at all, it is as I have already stated that whenever the money of the country is in excess of the demands of the business there are fictitious and fluctuating values, and the money of the country becomes depreciated, because its producing powers are taken away from it. It the money of the country is too scarce for the demands of business the producing power of the money of the country is too great and the value of the property of the country becomes too low. It the money of the country is in excess of the demands of business then that money becomes depreciated and property has fictitious, abnormal valuation.

I recollect, and no doubt many of you have had the same experience, my old grandfather told me when I clambered over his knees as a child, that he fought seven years under George Washington in the revolutionary army, and when he went back to his home in Virginia he could not buy a breakfast with his seven years' wages as a continental soldier; and if any of you had the misfortune to have taken with me the losing side in the late unpleasantness you know something about confederate money. The last purchase I made was the meanest horse I think I ever saw, for $16,980. [Laughter] and it was the cheapest horse I ever bought, and if I had paid $16,000,000 for him he would have been cheap. The money had lost its purchasing power. It had become so much in excess of the demands of business that it was no money at all. Now how much money does Mr. Hill propose to issue? He proposed to pay the national debt and to loan enough to counties, cities and states at 2 per cent. to pay off their debts, and then loan every individual citizen in the United States enough absolute money at 2 per cent. to pay his debts And what does it all come to? $12,000,000,000. Why the largest per capita distribution ever known among civilized nations was $43 per capita, yet when he brings us out of our state and other indebtedness, we find there are 44,000,000 of people in the Un ted States, and if we divide $12,000,000,000 among them, it gives 4,000 per capita to every man, woman and child. [Laughter.] Why, my friend, continental money would be worth $100 to $1, and confederate money at a large premium. Four thousand dollars per capita! Who suffers by

THE DEPRECIATION OF THE CURRENCY?

Not the rich man because he lives upon his income, and still drives his carriage, lives in his house, and has his fine soups and wines. He can stand depreciated currency, but who suffers? It is the workingmen of the country, because, while their labor does not go up in price every article of consumption, meat and vegetables all advance, and the result comes at last, as it did in the confederacy, where meat was $10 a pound.

THE WORKING MEN

of the country, with the pallid faces of their wives and starving little ones, are the people that Mr. Hill is robbing. They are the people whom he is ruining to-day by his platform, and if that platform is carried out in the state of Missouri and in the United States, then your bread riots and famine stricken workingmen will be seen, and the bayonets of the law-and-order portion of the working people will be called into requisition in order to suppress them.

Fellow-citizens, I do not propose to weary you with an analysis of any length to-night of the platform of the party to which I belong. It is enough for me to say that the democratic party of Missouri proposes ample.

COMPLETE AND ADEQUATE RELIEF.

The democratic party of the state proposes to do away with the national banking system, and to pay all its bonds in legal tender notes. They propose to repeal the resumption act and in addition to issue enough greenbacks to meet all the demands of the business of the country. What more can any man ask? What more can be demanded? If I am asked how many greenbacks are to be issued, I have simply to say that the man does not live who can answer that question. My honest and earnest opinion is, that, in order to relieve this country from the financial congestion that has now seized it and that has coagulated the financial blood of the country until its extremities are cold, and incipient paralysis and death has siezed upon its vitals—my honest opinion is, if you repeal the resumption act, and make the greenback currency of the country receivable for import duties, and interest on the public debt and put the greenback into circulation as the bonds become due, and call on the bondholders to bring them in under an act of congress and pay them off in greenbacks, if the greenback circulation of the country is increased so as to do away with this congestion, I have no sort of doubt but this terrible paralysis will be relieved. What to-day we are suffering from is

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

on the part of the people of the country in the administration of the financial affairs of the United states. Mr. Sherman declares to the people that he proposes to go on in this system of congestion and of contraction. He is like those old-fashioned physicians who, when I was a boy, were called in, and no matter what was the trouble with the patient, they looked at his tongue and then felt of his pulse and sent down for an old-fashioned instrument an inch and a quarter long and immediately took half a gallon of blood from him, and the next day they would come back and take another half gallon, and so on till the patient was reduced to his bones, and then went to the boneyard, and the next thing our respectable family physician did, when he heard the thud of the last clod upon his victim's coffin was to start off to his carriage saying: "Well, I didn't take quite enough blood." [Laughter.]

NOT QUITE ENOUGH.

Dr. Sherman says in his Toledo speech, when he proposed to take a little more blood. This country to-day is like the Scotchman's mare when he undertook to see if she could live on nothing, but unfortunately for the cause of science when he got her to a straw a day she died. To-day the people of the United states are reeling under this artificial contraction. There is no people on the face of the earth, with our resources, who have ever been called upon to pass through such agonies, such horrible financial sufferings, as ourselves during the last ten years. Why is it to-day that your business men are standing and demanding from each other what is the matter with the business of the country Fellow citizens, they say they have paid off a portion of the national debt. What difference does it make to us whether they have paid off one or fifty millions when the business of the country has been struck down like a bullock in the shambles, and the life of the people is pouring out in the streets of all the cities in the land?

Permit me to say that there never was any dem nd, any cause or occasion for the sacrifice to which the people of the United States have been called upon to submit. Every honest republican within the sound of my voice knows this thing was not necessary. We hear it said continually and in default of any argument, the republican politicians and republican press have always one dermer resort, and that is

THE BLOODY SHIRT.

The war, the war, was the cause. I deny it. I deny that the legitimate results of the war brought about what we now see in this country in its financial condition. I charge it upon the republican party of the United States, that they have plunged the people into this causeless disaster when there was no demand or reason for it.

Permit me to say to the democratic party, if ever there was a time in which democrats should stand by their party organization and flag it is now. I am not here for the purpose of racking the party lash; it is not my mission nor my business. I do not pretend that the democratic party or its individual members are pure, and that each of its officials have incipient wings coming out of their shoulders, but I say the democratic party as a political organization, in my judgment, comes nearer to

THE DEMANDS OF THE HOUR,

and the necessities of the nation, than any other political organization now in existence. More than that, my friends, if there ever was a party that stood by its flag and its organization, it is the democratic party of the United States to-day. We have been more outraged and insulted than any set of freemen that ever existed in any free republican country. The president of the United States, to-day *de facto*, is no more the president of the United States than I am. [Cheers and applause.]

HE NEVER WAS ELECTED

president of these United States, and every honest republican knows it. Last winter, when in the city of New Orleans, I walked by the customhouse and saw the criminal faces of the men who had committed perjury to make Hayes president of these United States; when I saw every corridor of that customhouse filled with the villains, who had been put there by the president of the United States, and who had earned their positions by committing perjury before the visiting committees of the republican party, who made Hayes president of the United States, I thought that any democrat that would submit to that outrage and villainy ought to be disfranchised for life. [Applause.]

My fellow-citizens, we have a christian president of the United States, it is true. Take up any republican newspaper any Monday morning, and from Washington City the first thing you see is "Our Christian President attended divine service on yesterday; he walked to church"—republican simplicity—with a hymn-book in his hand and the pockets of his coat-tails filled with fraudulent votes. [Loud laughter.] Mr. Hayes wrote from Columbus, Ohio, when he knew that Samuel J. Tilden had defeated him for president of the United States, before the trick of the electoral commission had been invented by Stanley Matthews and John Sherman, "As to the presidency, personally, I care nothing about it." Oh, no; "but my heart feels for the poor colored man in the south, now handed over to the tender mercies of his old master, flushed with conquest and unrestrained by the conservative influence of a national republican administration." Just after that, when Henry Watterson and other southern members of congress, went to Stanley Matthews and said, "Here, take your clutches from the throats of the southern people and your bayonets from South Carolina and Louisiana, or we will put dynamite and giant powder under your electoral commission, and Hayes shall still remain at Columbus, Ohio; take away your carpet-bag soldiery, or this thing shall be done," Hayes then

FORGOT ALL ABOUT

the poor colored man of the south handed over to the tender mercies of his old master, flushed with conquest and unrestrained by the conservative influence of the national republican administration. [Great laughter.] It Mr. Hayes believes that the poor colored man of the south was being Kukluxed every night; it he believed that Wade Hampton was running through the country in the black deep in Ethiopian blood; if he believed those pictorial illustrations in Harper's Weekly, and other loyal sheets, that represented Hampton with a head eight feet high and a sword twenty feet long, and spurs that weighed 300 pounds—it he believed it—and then handed the poor colored man over to the tender mercies of his old master—then Hayes is

A COWARD AND A HYPOCRITE.

It he did not believe it, he ought to have come out and said so, and taken away his soldiers without any urging. Hayes is like many another receiver of stolen goods. He doesn't know the thieves in public, but he meets them in the back door, under cover of night, and gives them old clothes and cold victuals as reward for their pilfering. We know there are certain democrats who say, "Oh, don't question his motives." Oh, no, don't question his motives; do like Sancho Panza; praise God and ne'er look a gift horse in the mouth. It is that very thing which is now destroying the honesty and political integrity of this country. It is that feeling that justifies all the means used to obtain it—that miserable subserviency to crime; and there is one thing I have to say to-night, and I propose to say it as long as I have the power to state it to the American people—I declare that Mr. Hayes and his party, by striking out the representative principle of the American government, have struck a greater blow at the perpetuity and vitality of republican institutions in this country by the fraud which placed him in the presidential chair, than any other public act since Benedict Arnold sold West Point to the British army. [Great applause.]

Fellow-citizens, I have spoken to you longer than I expected. [Cries of go on.] I am exceedingly obliged to you. I am very much complimented, and I have simply to say in conclusion, as I said before, every democrat should stand now, if ever, by his party organization and his party flag, and if you need additional reasons, I propose, as I am a lawyer, and fortunately for me, to call to the stand now an interested witness, in regard to

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS,

and the reasons why democrats should stay in it I do not know that I can better employ a few moments than in calling your attention to the evidence of the Hon. Britton A. Hill, in October, 1876, as to the national ty of the party. He says "the democratic party," in a pamphlet, called the "Money question and the present money panic —its influence upon the presidential contest," that the democratic party is the only existing national party, and bound by the fate repeal of the specie resumption act to preserve to paper greenbacks, the national credit and the trade, manufacturing and labor interests of the people against the bankruptcy and ruin that will follow the election of

THE BONDHOLDERS' CANDIDATES,

Hayes and Wheeler as successors of president Grant and the official corruptionists. I would like to read this to my republican friends. In Missouri, where the democrats in some counties have a large majority, there are generally about five republicans who are acting as wet nurses to every greenbacker in the country. Just across the Iowa line, where I have lately been engaged in the canvass, the struggle seems to be between the greenbackers and the radicals, but the minute you cross into Missouri, where the democrats have a large majority, you find every solitary greenbacker nursed by four or five true-blue, unadulterated republicans. They say to them: My dear friends, we don't want any office. Oh, no; all we want now is to see honest men in office—provided they are not democrats. I look to the declarations of Mr. Hill, the leader of the greenback party of the state, and a republican in October, 1876, and I read the conclusion so eloquent, so earnest, and so true that I never tire of reading it to my republican friends:

"It is time, my countrymen, that the rule of this sectional party should cease. Let us overthrow it on the 7th of November next, and re-establish the rule of the old, long-tried national party—the democratic party. It has survived all the parties opposed to it that have arisen since the days of Jefferson and Madison. Let it also survive the new sectional centralizing republican party that has failed to do its duty, and thus restore our national government, our state government and our municipal governments to their original purity, and subject them all to the governing will and power of the people as in the glorious days of the olden time. Let the present system of centralization in federal power be limited to the constitutional powers of the federal and state government, so as to preserve all their original powers for the security of our common liberties and the restoration of the rights and franchises of the people. Let reform be organized by new laws, as proposed by the national democratic platform of this centennial year—the red letter year of the republic. Let all honor be given to the democratic house of representatives for its bills to restore the national money and the national credit, by the repeal of the specie resumption act and the passage of acts to reform the present expensive, corrupt and extravagant administration of President Grant. The people must stand firmly by the democratic house of representatives, which passed the repeal of the specie resumption act This is a construction by our democratic representatives of the democratic platform on the money question after the democratic convention, and it means that the democratic members of congress propose to preserve the national currency, the national credit, and the labor and industries of the people against all the assaults of the bondholders, the coin worshipers, the corruptionists and the centralizationists of the republican party. In view of all the acts and declarations of the two great parties now before the people, it is the interest and duty of every trader, manufacturer, laborer, and producer to vote for the democratic, representatives in congress and Tilden and Hendricks, the standard-bearers of the democratic party. We have no hope from the other side; the triumph of Hayes and Wheeler will set the bondholders, the office-holders, the coin-worshipers, the corruptionists and the centralizationists in power four years more, and the people cannot endure this misrule any longer. It is a question of self-preservation, and I shall cast my vote for the people and their industries, the nation and its liberties, giving my ballot for Tilden and Hendricks and the democratic congressmen in favor of reform of our national money, the repeal of the specie resumption act and the avoidance of national bankruptcy."

This is signed "Britton A. Hill, St. Louis, October 20, 1876."

WHAT A CHANGE

has come over Mr. Hill's dream—a change as sudden and miraculous as that which fell upon Saul of Tarsus when he journeyed from Jerusalem to Damascus, breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the early christians. But that change I believe came from heaven, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?" I am afraid Mr. Hill receives his message from no such direction. To-day he is denouncing the democratic party of the state, to-day he says no man shall be received into this new party under the second declaration of independence, unless he abjures all allegiance to both political parties now in existence in the country.

My fellow-citizens, the charge is made that the democratic party is inconsistent with its present position on the greenback question, because we nominated Greeley on a hard money platform, and Mr. Tilden was nominated in this city also on a hard money platform. I was in

THE GREELEY CONVENTION.

Mr. Hyde, of the Missouri Republican, was a member of the committee on resolutions that made that platform. I voted for it; I voted for Mr. Greeley. I heard no shouts of his admiring friends from New York. The only thing, so help me heaven, that I saw, were the tears and the agony of the sufferings of the women and children of the devoted south, and the only thing I heard was their beseeching appeal to the democrats of the north and of Missouri and to our political brothers, "who will deliver us from the body of this death." But I am told to-day that I swallowed this platform, that had an article with one clause in it

THANKING THE UNION SOLDIERS

for suppressing the late unholy and wicked rebellion. I voted aye. I went there to vote for anything to give relief to the people of the south. We had just been relieved in Missouri, we had just had the shackles struck from our torn and lacerated limbs. I went there to swallow any dose—lobelia, ipcac, jimson weed or buckeye—anything. [Laughter.]

I VOTED FOR MR. TILDEN,

and the hard money platform was dictated to the democratic party of Missouri here in this city in 1876. The democratic party of Missouri had adopted unanimously the greenbacks platform in which they declared the great crime of the republican party of the United States was in making one money for the people and another for the government.

The only question that was looked at when Greeley was nominated was to give relief to the people of the south. That was the great absorbing, overmastering question with the democratic party. With eleven states stricken down and manacled hand and foot by the tyranny of the republican party, what difference did it make about the money of the country, while blood was oozing from the hearts of the gallant but defeated people? The question was then to take off those menacles, to strike the chains from their torn and lacerated limbs, and as Mr. Hill says, it was the question of self-preservation.

THE SOUTH HAS BEEN RELIEVED,

thanks to God, [cheers] and she stands to-day, although fever-stricken, a though her cities are reeling under that terrible yellow scourge, worse than battle, and worse than all the other ills that have come upon her, still to-day, fever-stricken and emaciated, she is free—free as the torrents that leap her mountain sides and plow her valleys without asking leave. [Cheers]

The only question for us now is to determine whether justice shall be done to the people of the south and west on this financial question; whether we shall still continue to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for our masters of the east.

Fellow-citizens, standing here to-night upon the banks of this great inland sea that laves the sovereign soil of nineteen imperial states, I declare that the hand of God has placed

THE EMPIRE OF THIS CONTINENT

in the valley of the Mississippi river. Here and now I declare that when my voice shall be stilled forever, and this audience shall have passed away, and our children's children shall have come after us, the language of that great statesman, the greatest Missouri has ever produced, Thomas H. Benton, will be written in

LETTERS OF LIVING LIGHT

and beauty from St. Paul to New Orleans, when he said that the empire floated in the waters of the Mississippi river. There, he said is the east—there is India; and standing on the vertebrae of the continent, with Gray's Peak towering before him, its summit covered with eternal snow like some feudal monarch surrounded by his grim nobility, Benton prophesied the empire of the western states and it will come; it will come as surely as you and I will pass away, as the waters of this great river will flow on in endless imperial majesty to the tepid waters of the gulf. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, it is the mission of the democratic party to preserve this inheritance for our children and our children's children forever. The republican party is

A SECTIONAL PARTY;

it was born in sectional hate—nursed into vitality by the flames of civil war. It never had an existence south of Mason and Dixon's line, except under the miserable power of federal bayonets, and in the mercenary greed of carpet-baggers and their pliant tools. The democratic party of the United states has existed for one hundred years. It has existed in peace and in war, on hill, mountain and valley, and in every state, county and township in this broad union. There never has been a time when democrats did not exist everywhere where the American flag waved its crimson folds; and let others do as they may, come weal or woe, for one, until conclusive and absolute reasons are given to me to do otherwise I shall remain with that party, to whose service I have given the best years of my life, and in whose ranks, God willing, I expect to die. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

FOR SALE.

110 ACRES choice land, well watered, good Apple orchard, Cherries, Plums, &c. Good Dwelling—8 or 9 rooms. One-third cash, the balance may be divided into one, two or three annual payments, with interest, as may be agreed upon. Those wishing to buy, can examine the place, four miles southeast of Lexington, on the Salt Pond road. JOHN C. YOUNG, Senior.
sep28m1

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

The following are the nominations made for congress in this state up to date:

First district—M. L. Clardy, democrat; Henry Eshbaugh, greenbacker; Henry Ziegenhein, republican.

Second district—Erastus Wells, democrat.

Third district—R. G. Frost, democrat; L. S. Metcalfe, republican; J. J. O'Neil, independent.

Fourth district—L. H. Davis, democrat; Sol. Kitchen, greenbacker; Charles F. Moss, republican.

Fifth district—R. P. Bland, democrat.

Sixth district—J. R. Waddill, democrat; M. H. Ritchy, greenbacker; C. G. Burton, republican.

Seventh district—A. M. Lay democrat; Jas. A. Boyd, greenbacker.

Eighth district—John T. Crisp, democrat; Samuel L. Sawyer, independent.

Ninth district—David Rea, democrat; Nicholas Ford, greenbacker.

Tenth district— G. F. Rothwell, democrat; E. J. Broaddus, greenbacker; H. M. Pollard, republican.

Eleventh district—J. B. Clark, democrat.

Twelfth district—J. M. Glover and W. H. Hatch, democrats; John M. London, greenbacker.

Thirteenth district—A. H. Buckner, democrat; J. T. C. Fagg, greenbacker.

HON. A. M. LAY.

Jefferson City Tribune: Hon. A. M. Lay addressed a large concourse of people at Linn Creek, Camden county, on the 19th inst. He met with a very kind reception, and made hosts of new friends. He will doubtless carry the coun y, and the prospects are very good for the entire democratic county ticket. Lay's majority in the district will not fall far short of 5,000

A special to the republican from Iberia, Miller county, says: "Hon. Alferd M. Lay, the nominee for congress in the seventh district, spoke to a large meeting at this place to-day. He was listened to with good attention and interest. Maj. Lay is well known and personally very popular, and will receive nearly the entire vote of the county. The democrats are well organized and very sanguine of carrying the county by a good majority.

At Tuscumbia, 17th Sept., one o'clock Prof. Lumpkins, called the meeting to order and introduced Hon. A. M. Lay to a large audience in the court house. Mr. Lay proceeded with his speech, traversing much of the questions, as he did the day previous, occupying nearly two hours in his discourse; notwithstanding the court house was literally jam full of people, the best of order was observed. —Tuscumbia Vidette.

Last Saturday, the 14th instant, our worthy nominee for congress, Maj. Alfred M. Lay, addressed a large assembly of our citizens at the court house. Although wearied by an extensive tour over the district, and hoarseness from speaking, the address was able and interesting. All the living political issues of the day were discussed in a manner so clear that no one present could fail to understand them. The stability, political independence and uniform purity of the democratic party were contrasted with the corruption and fraud-fostering course of the republican party, and the insurrection and anarchy inevitable if the greenback organization secured anything like a foothold. The questions of finance, free trade and the improvement of western water courses was commented upon in an able and interesting manner. If Mr. Lay pursues the course in congress which he asserts he will, and we have reason to believe that he will, the seventh district will be represented in perfect accordance with the will of a majority of the people. Although the speaker was quite lengthy in his remarks, we have never attended a public gathering where there was more uniform attention and seemingly more appreciation than was manifested at the meeting last Saturday—Versailles Gazette.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

—OR—

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

ffan20-ly

Blacksmithing and Repairing.

JAMES P. HALL, having returned to Lexington to stay, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. He has rented the shop lately occupied by Clowdsley & Wotawa, where he is ready to do all kinds of Blacksmithing. Reaper Repairing a specialty. jel5tf

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, }
In the Circuit court of Lafayette county, in vacation—September 18th, 1878.

Rachel Nave, }
vs. } Divorce.
Volney Nave, }

To the said Volney Nave: You are hereby notified that said plaintiff, Rachel Nave, has commenced a suit against you in said court by petition, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a divorce from you on the grounds of adultery and desertion for the space of more than one year, without reasonable cause, and further that she may have a decree for support and maintenance out of the property once owned by you, and the care and custody of her minor child.

And you are further notified that unless you appear at the next term of said court, to be begun and held at the court house, in the city of Lexington, on the 24 day of December next, and on or before the 6th day thereof, if the term shall so long continue, and if not, then before the first day of the next term and answer said petition, the same will be taken as confessed.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published in the Lexington Weekly Intelligencer, a newspaper printed in said county of Lafayette, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least four weeks before the commencement of the next term of this court.

A true copy. Attest:

FRANK TRIGG, Clerk.

By C. B. DANIEL, D. C.

Wallace & Chiles, Attorneys for plaintiff.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, }
In the Circuit court of said county, August term, 1878, 8th day—August 19th, 1878.

Carl Spengler and John Spengler, }
vs. } Attachment.
John Dob on, }

To the said John Dobson: You are hereby notified that said plaintiffs have commenced a suit against you in said court by petition and attachment, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a judgment against you upon a contract for the sum of Eleven hundred and seventy-five one hundred ($1175-100) dollars with six (6) per cent. interest from January 24, 1878.

And you are further notified that your property has been attached, and unless you appear at the next term of said court, to be holden at Lexington, on the 24 day of December next, and on or before the sixth day thereof, if the term shall so long continue, and if not, then before the first day of the next term and answer said petition, the same will be taken as confessed.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published in the Lexington Weekly Intelligencer, a newspaper published in said county of Lafayette, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least four weeks before the commencement of the next term of this court.

A true copy. Attest:

FRANK TRIGG, Clerk.

By C. B. DANIEL, D. C.

J. S. Blackwell, Attorney for plaintiff.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, }
In the Circuit court of Lafayette county, in vacation—September 18th, 1878.

Nancy W. King and Alfred King, her husband, }
vs. } Petition.
Henry A. Campbell, Aaron G. Campbell, William Y. C. Campbell, Elizabeth G. Masterson and Givens Masterson, her husband, George T. Campbell, Robert C. Campbell, Wayne Masterson, Quinton Masterson, Sarah Campbell, Aaron W. Campbell, Elizabeth Campbell, John D. Campbell, Susan L. Campbell, and George A. Campbell, her husband, Sarah W. Thaxton, William Thaxton, Mary Garvin and Theodore Garvin, her husband, Eliza A. Martin and John Martin, her husband, Iphigenia Masterson, Mary W. Masterson, Mary A. Masterson, Givens Masterson, son of Verlinda H. Masterson, deceased, Claybourne Masterson, Elizabeth Masterson and Alfred Masterson. You are hereby notified that said plaintiffs have commenced a suit against you in said court by petition, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a judgment for partition of the following described real estate, situate in Lafayette county, Missouri, whereof the late Henry Campbell died seized to-wit: The one half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-one (21), except five (5) or ten (10) acres bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of said section twenty-one (21); thence east along the north boundary line of said quarter quarter to a point fifty (50) feet east of the Cottonwood Spring; thence south far enough to pass south of the old orchard and to the west boundary line; thence north to the place of beginning; also the west half of the southeast quarter of section sixteen (16), subject to a right-of-way thirty (30) feet in width on the west side thereof, commencing at the southwest corner of said tract and running thence north to the county road; running thence with said road all said lands being in township forty-nine (49), of range twenty-eight (28), excepting from the operation of this suit a grave yard containing one half acre of land; and if said land cannot be divided without great prejudice, that the same may be sold and the proceeds thereof divided among the parties inter