Weekly Intelligencer.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow died near Helena, Ark., October 8th.

The St. Louis fair and carnival, this week, have been grand successes.

The funded debt of Philadelphia is over sixty-one million dollars.

Postmaster-General Key will be back at his post about the 20th inst.

Mrs. Jenks still lingers about Washington, hoping for her reward.

Senator Thurman will deliver an address at the Georgia state fair, Oct. 18.

The deaths from yellow fever up to this time number something like ten thousand.

Brick Pomeroy calls Kearney a loafer and a brute. What does Kearney think of Pomeroy?

The Virginia supreme court has decided that it is unlawful for whites and blacks to intermarry.

Capt. J. B. Eads received, last Monday, his installment of pay for work on the jetties for June and July.

A greenback candidate has again been put in the field in the eighth district, in the person of Mr. L. G. Jeffers.

Mr. Robert Taubman announces himself as an independent candidate for collector—another willing sacrifice.

Hon. Nathan Cole has been re-nominated for congress in the second Missouri district. Mr. Woods will easily defeat him.

James E. McHenry, Esq., father of Hon. James I. McHenry, state register of lands, died at Jefferson City, last Monday.

The congressional in number in the eighth district has been called to meet on the 16th inst., for the transaction of important business.

Yellow fever is abating slightly in the cities of the south, but is spreading to smaller towns and villages, and causing great consternation in the country generally.

"Popularity"—Prather nominated by 1,500 democratic voters throughout the county. Thomas nominated by 25 greenbackers in the engine house in Old Town.

"It is hard work for a hard money democrat to ride or get upon a greenback horse and ride his act, but he'll do it, I'm afraid." Yes, we have a case in this county, Mr. Joseph L. Thomas.

Dr. Augustus Heinrich Peterman, the business geographer of the age, committed suicide by hanging, at his home in Berlin, on the 27th ult. Bad health and the annoyance caused him by a divorced wife, were the causes.

To use the vernacular of the time, during the pendency of the silver bill in congress, Mr. Joseph L. Thomas was a "good bug." A very large bug, it is true, but still a "good bug." He was opposed to the remonetization of silver.

Mr. Joseph L. Thomas spoke of the people of this county as repudiationists, but a short time ago now he wants these repudiationists to elect him county judge. They will make the name good in one direction—they will repudiate *him*.

Mr. Thomas figures up Judge Prather's unpopularity quite neatly. Has he eighered out his own? If not, he can easily do so after the fifth proximo by multiplying the opposition to Prather by two, which will about represent the opposition to himself.

Hon. Jno. A. Flood, state senator from the district composed of Audrain, Boone and Callaway counties, having resigned, a call, signed by many of the leading citizens of the district, has been made upon Hon. Jno. A. Hockaday to become a candidate to fill the vacancy.

The republican state convention met at St. Louis last Wednesday. The nominations for state officers are as follows: For judge of the supreme court, Alex. T. Bennet; for superintendent of public schools, Roderick Baldwin; for register of lands, Wm. N. Sorrel; for railroad commissioner, Jno. B. Tracy.

If Mr. Thomas violated the usury law of this state, in charging Jesse Earl fifteen or eighteen per cent. interest on a note, as he admits in his card, in order to get even with other usurers, who were imposing upon him, how delicate his perception would be of the law which forbids a judge to sit in a cause where he is interested.

We are told by some of Mr. Thomas' friends that when the silver bill was pending in congress, he was bitterly opposed to it. He was a good "gold bug" then, now he is a greenbacker, standing on a platform which contemplates the issuance of eight or ten million dollars in absolute money. O, consistency—yes, but the democrats wouldn't nominate him for county judge.

A general Indian war seems imminent. The Cheyennes are raiding the Kansas border, stealing and murdering and violating women as they go. In the north the Sioux are rising, and it is thought that Red Cloud, who has been peacefully disposed for a long time, will take the war path. It is said at Omaha that the Indians have been goaded to desperation by being swindled by the government.

The failure of the City of Glagow Bank, in Scotland, last week, caused a sensation throughout the monetary world. Its deposits and current accounts were immense, footing up ordinarily something like fifty million dollars. The involvement of the bank when it closed was some twenty million dollars. It is thought that the assets will pay one half of the loss, the stockholders being liable for the other half.

Mr. W. D. Mahan, of Cooper county, respectfully declines to be the greenback candidate for probate judge. He says in his card of declination: "I remember that the present financial troubles were not brought on us by democratic administration. They have not been in power for eighteen years, and as I think that democracy has preserved the life of the republic for the last century, and now although congress is weak and overpowered by the president and senate, yet as the democratic party gains strength, it uses it for the good of the people."

MR. JOSEPH L. THOMAS.

The gentleman whose name heads this article occupies nearly a column of our space, this week, in replying to a few editorial squibs regarding him, contained in our last issue. He asks an opportunity to correct charges made by us, but converts his means of defense into an attack upon the county court. So be it. He thinks us ungenerous in alluding to the fact that we have had one member of his family upon the county bench, and in intimating that he was not a satisfactory servant of the people. We are fully as liberal in this as Mr Thomas was in abusing the people of this county for making an effort to adjust their public debt in such a manner as to save themselves from utter bankruptcy and ruin. According to him they were, then, no better than repudiationists; now they are "down-trodden taxpayers." Mr. Thomas should have found that phrase earlier. The gentleman thinks that no comfort should be taken by democrats from any odium which may attach to Judge Thomas' administration, as he was elected through democratic votes. Democrats are not much given to stopping to ask who elected an officer before visiting upon him just censure; and, beside, as Judge Thomas received but 636 votes in the entire county, he was not representative of the democratic party to any great degree.

Mr. Thomas denies being under any obligations to bondholders, and says that he was not solicit d by them to become a candidate. This may be true, but it is no answer to our charge that every bondholder in the county who has determined to oppose the course mapped out by the people, in their convention, will support him for office. Why? Because they feel that no matter what he may say now to gain votes, his years spent at the bank counter, and as a holder of Lafayette county bonds, opposing the reduction of the bonded debt of the county, promises them something.

It is scarcely necessary to say that Judge Prather does not speak of the present court as the "Prather court," except in as pronounced quotation marks as Mr. Thomas uses in his card. Judge Prather is a gentleman of too much delicacy to be guilty of such a breach of decorum. Would it be out of place to say that Mr. Thomas is "ungenerous" in thus "maligning" his opponent in an exceedingly small way?

We thought Mr. Thomas was a bondholder from what he had stated to us with his own lips—in effect that he had purchased, for near relatives, so near as to render him personally interested, *larger sums of Lafayette county bonds than he mentions in his card.* We do not wish to allude to his private business, except as it relates to public interests, or to any one but himself in connection with this matter, but it he has only sold the bonds which he speaks of in his card, he must still be interested in county or township bonds. Though we are disposed to take his word that he is not, still it seems to us that his card is not a candid one.

No member of the present court ever used the language regarding "rotting in jail," attributed to them by Mr. Thomas, by innuendo. Nor, it Mr. Thomas knew anything about the steps taken to protect the county from mandamuses, would he say that the burden had been shirked by them, and thrown upon the shoulders of the county collector. The latter has but to go on and comply with the law, which protects him, and the tax-payers will be protected in the future as they have been in the past. What bondholder has ever received a dollar from this court by reason of a mandamus, unless he has compromised his judgment? It is conceded that Lafayette county has managed her debt more judiciously than any other county in the state, yet the management does not suit Mr. Thomas. Why did he not aid the citizens when they needed aid, some three or four years ago, and assist in shaping a better policy? He may rest assured if the present judges had not seen the way clear in making levies, that they would not have made them. Mr. Thomas delicately intimates that one or two of the county judges have "a savor," as if they might have rotted. It is true that they may not be such sweet-scented geraniums as Mr. T., being only plain farmers, and very frequently soiled with labor and honest sweat; but is it "generous" in his tragrant lordship to intimate that they smell badly? When he says that they did, at any time, "all that the most grasping bondholder could ask," he airs his ignorance of facts, or intentionally misrepresents. They have not paid a single bondholder, except as provided by the compromise voted by the people—not even Mr Thomas, when he tried to be specially favored, by having bonds which he controlled paid at a greater rate.

The change of policy regarding making levies was taken after due consideration and consultation with the people, and after being debated in and advised by the county grange, the largest representative body of tax-payers in the county. On this question there is unanimity of feeling and action between all the county officers, and Dr. Fulkerson and the county court have each done their duty to the people.

Mr. Thomas' account of his connection with the funding bonds does not differ from what we had supposed. He says that he was not the agent of the Ambrose court in the matter—only the agent of the agent—which amounts to pretty much the same thing, and, as he says, accounts for his fine Italian hand transcribing so many Lafayette county bonds. It he cannot now see the force of our advice to "stand from under," the scales will fall from his eyes so that he can in November.

In alluding to the case in which he *did* charge a workingman usurious interest, Mr. Thomas fails to answer the *two* points presented to him, and does not admit that he stands upon that plank of the greenback platform which favors loaning the people money at two per cent. interest per annum.

He asserts that he will be "second to no one in the county in fighting unjust and illegal debts." With his peculiar views in the past, it might be a question of some interest to know which of the county's debts he considers "unjust and illegal?" No one accuses him of being a banker, but he goes out of his way to deny that he is one—why, we cannot tell, unless he thinks his party friends are opposed to bankers for office.

So much for Mr. Thomas' card, in which, while we do him but justice in permitting him to deny what he thinks to be misrepresentations, he rather imposes on our good nature by taking so much of our space to attack the nominees of the democratic party, whom we are supporting. What is the cause of Mr. Thomas' opposition to the present court? The judges are, Jno. A. Prather, James B. Hord and R. A. Barnett. They were all selected in troublous times, because they were true to the people. They have been faithful and efficient officers. Two of them are renominated in primary election by large votes—Judge Prather without opposition, and the third, Judge Hord, would have been returned had he not positively declined. One of the evils which they have had to combat was the habit of some men of means to evade the payment of taxes on money, notes and bonds, and other personal property. The land-owners, the farmers, could not escape taxation—their property could be seen by the assessor—and it always found its way to the tax-books. What the court and its associate officers have done in this way is best illustrated by the following figures: In 1874, there was assessed on money, notes and bonds, $511,000; in 1875, $849,213; in 1876, $653,110; in 1877, $877,905; in 1878, $1,113,108, and this in spite of the fact that the private indebtedness in the county has been decreasing. Of course this does not please the gentlemen who are forced to pay taxes, but it helps the poorer classes, who, otherwise, must pay a greater sum. A year or more ago Mr. Thomas talked of moving to Denver or New Mexico, we do not remember distinctly which, because the county court was taxing him too heavily. Who believes that they were taxing him one cent more than the law contemplated or justice demanded? In what we are going to say we are not trusting to memory; nor can there be any conversion of bonds to prepare for a political race, as a running horse might be rubbed down before starting — we speak by the record. For the taxes of 1876 Mr. Thomas gave in, to the assessor, as the total amount of his personal property, the sum of $835. The board of equalization raised this valuation of Mr. Thomas' property to $5,485. No wonder he kicked; but his kicking did him no good, the sum was made to stick as the just sum upon which he should pay taxes. The people out in the country call this effort to avoid taxation "tax-dodging;" we have no name for it, particularly, but merely give the facts.

Another offense of this county court: For the taxes of 1876 Mr. Thomas gave in to the assessor, as the value of the Lexington ferry and its franchises, $3,000. When the board of equalization came to examine into the matter, they found that the property was worth a great deal more than this amount, probably some ten or twelve thousand dollars. They accordingly raised the valuation to $6,000. This excited Mr. Thomas' ire to such an extent that he threatened to cause the boat to lie at the opposite bank at night, so that Lafayette county could collect no taxes on it, but the threat amounted to nothing. For the taxes of 1877 Mr. Thomas had learned that he had to give in this property at something like its value, and he returned it to the assessor at $5,000, and the board of equalization again raised it to $6,000. Here is the cause of their offending. If they had treated him nicely and friendly, something like the Ambrose court might have done, for instance, and let him give in his property as he pleased, they would have been very clever fellows, and, instead of running against him for county judge, Mr Thomas would now be loud arming Judge Prather around, and even "generous" enough to divide time with him in shooting pigs on the street with his "Jo. Thomas sling."

For the taxes of 1878, on August 1, 1877, Mr. Thomas gave in, under oath, as president of the Lexington Ferry Company, the property of that company, at $5,678—$678 in money, and $5,000 in all other property. What made it more valuable then than in 1876?

It the people of the county know their own interests, and we think they do, they will vote for no man who is not fully identified with them in their efforts at reducing the county debt; for no man who is not in favor of making all stand alike regarding taxation; for no man who has been opposed to them in the past, or a skulker in the rear, too selfish or too careless to do or say aught in their behalf. Instead, they will sink any little personal pques, if such there be, and vote for a man who has been honestly, fearlessly and zealously their friend, and, for the position under discussion, that man is John A. Prather.

Hon. Alfred M. Lay finished, last Thursday evening at Concordia, an effective canvass of this county. He spoke, on Saturday last, at Mt. Hope; Monday, at Wellington; Tuesday, in this city; Wednesday, at Waverly; Thursday, at Aullville in the afternoon, and Concordia in the evening. He was everywhere greeted with good audiences, and his calm and argumentative speeches not only advanced his own cause but with it the cause of democracy. His exposition of the absolute money idea was especially happy, and several men who had identified themselves with the greenback party conceded that his position was correct. Mr. Lay is an affable gentleman, a man of clear ideas of political economy, an honest, upright citizen, and made a host of friends while in this county, winning even the plaudits of his political enemies. Lafayette county will give him a greater majority than she has ever before given a candidate for congress, in spite of the fact that his opponent, Mr. Boyd, lives within its borders.

A special telegram to the St. Louis Republican, dated Leavenworth, October 7th, says: "Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, returned from the west yesterday, where he has been in pursuit of the Indians with his regiment, the twenty-third. The Indians will be followed into the department of the Platte. It is claimed that the pursuit of the savages has been a grand mistake from beginning to end. The fugitives should have been captured before they crossed the Kansas Pacific road."

The republican greenbackers in Ohio voted shoulder to shoulder with their old party, giving the greenbackers who had been democrats the mortification of seeing the hard money republicans elected to the state government by their votes.

The associated press dispatches, which we give elsewhere, will indicate pretty clearly how the elections have gone in the various states which voted last Tuesday. The real fight was for congress, and though there may be something to regret in the fact that the nationals drew away enough democratic votes in Ohio to hand the state government back to the radicals, if there had to be a loss in one direction or the other, it is much better that it should have fallen as it did, than to have given us the state by the loss of even one congressman. In the present congress we have eight out of twenty; this election reverses the figures, and gives us twelve, leaving to the radicals eight. From Indiana there are now but four democrats in congress out of thirteen; this election gives us two more, and cuts down the republican eight to six. In Iowa, a hitherto impregnable republican stronghold, a democratic greenbacker, Gillet, is thought to be elected by a small majority. The three democratic candidates are undoubtedly returned from West Virginia. It was also utely necessary for the republicans to make large gains in these states in order to give them any hope of gaining a majority in the lower house, the senate being already assured to the democrats. The November elections will all be favorable to increased democratic supremacy in the house, as the republicans must necessarily lose a number of congressmen in the south, while they can hope to gain none elsewhere. On the whole, though we might have done better, we might very easily have done worse, and if the greenbackers will quit their foolish attempt to build up a third party, in which effort they are but acting as reinforcements to the hard money republicans, all will work well in 1880.

Mr. Thomas does not expect to get votes on his own merits, but on account of the opposition to Judge Prather. He says so in his card in this paper, and figures up Judge Prather's unpopularity in his organ. Judge Prather, as every other firm and honest man will do upon the county bench, has made some enemies notably among those holders of money, notes and bonds who have sought to evade the payment of taxes, and among a class of claimants who have asked for more than the court thought them entitled to, but if Mr. Thomas thinks that any considerable number of democrats will vote for a deserter from their party, whose desertion is manifestly made for the purpose of gaining office, he is most egregiously mistaken.

State Treasurer Gates and ex-State Treasurer Mercer were both indicted by a grand jury in Jackson county, Thursday, for matters in relation to deposits of money in the Mastin and National Commercial banks. The hearing of the cases is fixed for to-day, at Independence, before Judge White. It is unfortunate that these proceedings come in the heat of a political canvass, when passion and prejudice may be brought to bear in them, but justice should be done, and if criminal acts have been committed they should be exposed and punished, and if either of the accused are wrongfully charged they have a right to be vindicted before the law.

Wade Hampton says that he hopes the democratic party of the south will concede the nomination of both president and vice-president to the north. He disclaims any desire to have the last mentioned honor extended to him.

A collision on the Old Colony railroad near Boston, last Monday, caused the death of ten persons and the wounding of over one hundred.

The democrats are now safe beyond a peradventure to have control of both houses in the next congress.

The greenbackers have played quite finely into the hands of the radicals

Voorhees will be the next senator from Indiana.

Gold in New York, Thursday, 100 7-8.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, Ohio, October the 9th:—The majority for the republican state ticket will not tall much short of 10,000. The national vote is a disappointment to all of the parties. Its strength was estimated in advance by republicans as high as 125,000. It is too early yet to make a definite calculation, but it is doubtful if it amounts to 25,000. In Cincinnati, where the nationals a year ago in combination with the socialists polled over 9,000 votes, the movement has dwindled down to almost nothing. All of the greenback, labor and socialist votes cast yesterday tall short of 800. The result of the congressional election gives the democrats a majority of the delegation. They have carried eleven and perhaps twelve of the twenty districts, with the thirteenth district in doubt.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Oct. 10.—The following are the official majorities in the ninth congressional district: For Orth, republican, Warren county 685, Benton 16, Tippecanoe 711. For McCabe, democrat, Boone county 15, Fountain 251, Clinton 785, Montgomery 261—Orth's majority in the district, 97. The congressional delegation in the state stands democrats, 6; republicans, 6; nationals, 1. Corrected and official returns for the legislature give the following result; senate—democrats, 24; republicans, 25; nationals, 1; house—democrats, 54; republicans, 41; nationals, 5. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 6. The state goes democratic by a largely increased majority.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 9.—Returns as far as received up to this hour, indicate that Hubbard, republican, for congress, carries this county by about 400 majority. This will leave Wilson's, democrat, majority very small in the district. Three out of the four legislators elected are republicans. This county has heretofore been solidly democrat.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Oct. 10.—The State Register has special dispatches giving pretty nearly complete returns from 51 counties, and in these counties the net republican majority is 8,854, a republican gain of 1,000 over the vote for governor. The Register estimates that the same proportionate vote over the state, as compared with last year, will make the majority in the state about 15,000. In the seventh congressional district, Gillett, greenback-democratic candidate, has 836 majority, with one county to hear from, which will reduce his majority to 600. Returns from 54 counties, which cast over half the vote of the state, give a republican majority on the state ticket of 12 200, against 2,380 on the gubernatorial contest of last year. If this ratio of increase continues, it will give a republican majority of fully 15,000. The republican congressmen elected are: McCabe, in the 1st district; Price, in the 2d; Updegraff, in the 3d; Deering, in the 4th; Clark, in the 5th; Sapp, in the 8th; Carpenter, in the 9th. The greenbackers elected Weaver, in the 6th, by about 1,000 majority, and Gillett, in the 7th, by about 500.

A CARD.

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER—SIR. Since you have in your issue of last week arraigned, tried and condemned me on evidence purely of your own manufacture, and without a hearing from me, I ask a place in your columns to reply to your charges, and correct any impressions which may have been made on your readers through them.

Your first is ungenerous to say the least, though it may be in strict conformity to your political tactics.

"Thomas! Thomas! It strikes us we had a county judge once before of that name."

Judge Wm. S. Thomas is an older brother of mine, of full age, and responsible for his own acts. He was elected or obtained his seat as county judge through democratic votes or intrigue, was finally ousted by the courts, and Judge Lilland, a republican, declared and legally installed judge. You are welcome to all the comfort you can derive from bringing these facets to notice, and any odium which may attach to his administration must be shouldered by the democratic party.

"Are not the holders of township bonds in favor of Mr. Joseph L. Thomas for judge? Look round and see," and

"The greenbackers of this county seems to be badly bond-ridden. They may not have been sold out, but they have been egregiously 'suckered in.'"

I have not been asked by any bondholder or banker to become a candidate, nor have I had any assurance of support or words of encouragement from any person who holds bonds or has any interest in any bank, but hope to receive not only their votes, but those of all the good citizens of the county who are opposed to the "Prather Court," as our present presiding judge styled it.

Now to fully dispose of this bond bugbear which you hold up to your readers as something hideous, I will say: I do not own a county or township bond, nor have I any interest directly or remotely in them. I did at one time invest $2,200 belonging to a near relation of mine, for whom I was trustee, in Lafayette county funding bonds, at the then market price of 80 cents on the dollar. After our county court refused to levy a tax to pay the interest on these bonds, and took steps to compel a compromise, I accepted the terms, funded them, sold the new bonds at the best price I could get, netting about $1,500 out of about $3,500, principal and interest due. This deficit I have paid, so about $2,000 of my money has contributed to lighten the burden of the down-trodden taxpayers of this county. As to fighting the township bonds "to the bitter end," I recall a speech made by a democratic county judge, whose principal recommendation to that position was that nothing could be recovered from him by law, in which he declared he would "rot in jail" before he would obey a mandamus. He has not rotted up to this time.

By referring to Wagner's statutes, chap. 41, art. IV, sect. 15, you will find

"If the majority of the justices of the county court shall be interested in any cause or proceeding pending before them, or related to either party, the same shall be certified with the original papers to the circuit court of the county, which shall proceed thereon to final judgment and determination in the like manner, as the county court should have done."

Now no matter how many county or township bonds for any relations might hold, I would be powerless to act in any manner concerning them if clothed with the authority which you indicate.

But once more to this "bitter end" business. What has this present court done in that line? Some time ago a mandamus was served upon this wonderful body, this trusse terror to the bondholder. Did they rot? While one or two of them may have had a flavor savoring that way, they did not, to any great extent. Did they die in the last ditch? Two of them are now before the people asking a continuance in office. They did not resist. They took no risk, but did all the most grasping bondholder could desire. They made the levy, the clerk, Mr. Steele, made out the tax-books and this brave quartette constituted a bulwark between our people and running—incurring no share of the responsibility, threw the whole of it upon the collector, Dr. P. S. Fulkerson. What presiding judge, owning ten thousand bonds could do more for the bondholder?

You assert that I "was a friend of the Ambrose court and an enemy of its successor. Moral, stand from under Mr. Thomas." The point of this moral is so delicate, I fail to discover it with the most powerful lenses of my microscope. If I had been a friend of the Ambrose court, I ought to have obtained the business I asked for. After the war the county incurred debts for the building of bridges, a jail and other public necessities which were evidenced by bonds of various dates of no regular denominations, without coupons. These the county court determined to fund, and I, being then a member of the firm of Wm. Morrison & Co., asked the court to make me the funding agent. Notwithstanding my friendship for this court, of which you profess to have such a lively recollection, and the fact that my brother, Wm. Cam. Thomas, was then one of the county judges, I failed to obtain this agency. Messrs. A. H. Shindler & Co., bankers of Waverly, were appointed funding agents, and they employed me to do the clerical work for them in Lexington, which consisted of computing the amounts due on the old bonds, giving new bonds in their stead, and paying the bondholders the old change. These new bonds I filled up with the names of the owners, or payees, which accounts for my "the Italian hand inscribed in so many Lafayette county bonds."

In the matter of loaning my money "to the poor workingman about town." I have had no money to loan of my own since 1873. On the contrary, I have been a money-borrower at the rumous rates of from 12 to 18 and even 20 per cent per annum interest, nearly the whole time from then to the present. In 1872, or before, Mr Morrison, Mr. Wentworth and myself jointly owned a note given by Mr. Jesse Earl in payment for some lots where his brick-yard now is. Mr. Earl paid to Messrs. Morrison and Wentworth their shares in this note, and it was furnished over to me by them to collect the balance due me. Not being under any obligations to Mr. Earl to carry his note (if having long been due), I gave him the alternative of paying the note or paying me the same rate of interest I was paying on my indebtedness. He chose to pay the interest for a time, and finally paid the principal. So much for loaning money to the poor workingman.

In this connection I will say, I do not own any stock or interest in any bank or banking institution; nor do I own the Lexington ferry, but am trustee for others in the interest. I am not the champion of any bondholder, or bank, and will be second to no one in the county in fighting unjust and illegal debts. I am in favor of opening to competition all public work, such as bridges, jail, printing, poor house expenditures, county physician, and every work, or thing, for which the county has to pay. I have no axe to grind, no clique or ring to consult, serve or obey; but, as I stated in my letter of acceptance, I shall endeavor, if elected, to promote the interests of the whole people of the county so far as the ability in me lies, without prejudice or partiality.

On Judge Prather I shall not speak other than to say, that his record is before the people, and by it he must stand or fall. He is too well known to our people for me to make any headway by attacking or maligning him.

Very truly, yours,

JOSEPH L. THOMAS.

MR. WITHERS' REPLY TO "F."

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER:—Allow me to answer the article concerning me in the last issue of the Sentinel, over the signature of F., as follows: Some poet once wrote lines thus—

"Like a house without a wife,
Like a ship without a sail;
The last thing on earth is a shirt
Without a tail."

And now infinitely worse than this poetically described garment is the man F. who would denominate me as a political tramp. My opinion is he has neither head nor tail or any heritage under Darwin's theory.

GEORGE WITHERS.

A CARD.

CONCORDIA, MO. Oct., 7, 1878.

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER:—I was nominated for the office of prosecuting attorney by the national greenback-labor party of Lafayette county, Mo., in convention at Lexington, Mo., September 25, 1878. This places me in a false position, and I cannot accept the nomination. My political affiliations are with the republican party; yet I will say that I expect to support John S. Blackwell, the democratic candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney of Lafayette county. I am for John S. Blackwell first and last.

Very truly yours,

JNO. WELBORN.

For Sale.

A male hog, 5½ years old, and *well bred.* He was bred by Mr. Gentry; has a good pedigree. Having no further use for him in my *herd*, I will sell him at a bargain, if applied for in the next ten days. For further information write or call on

J. W. RINEHART,
n31-2t* Lexington, Mo.

A St. Louis Republican dispatch says Crittenden met and completely vanquished Boyd and Martin Williams, at Buffalo, last Monday.

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

WAVERLY.

Charley Smith left last week for the St. Louis Medical College, where he will graduate this session.

Mrs. Barney Scott, of Pettis county, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Chas. Chrisman.

Miss Kate Owens, one of Brownsville's fair charmers, left for home a few days ago, after a week's visit to friends in this vicinity.

H. Clay Rees, of the Sentinel, was in town Saturday.

We regret to learn that Joel Meadows is quite low with typhoid fever.

E. Brozer was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Sue Holt, *nee* Percival, daughter and son, from Ray county, are visiting relatives here.

P. M. Harris is auctioning off his goods with the intention of removing to Kansas City.

Stock at Gautier & Fletcher's sale, Saturday, brought good prices.

Tucker & Son have greatly improved their drug store by papering, painting, &c.

Donations from Waverly to yellow fever sufferers: Masonic lodge, $60; subscriptions, $80. Total, $140.

WELLINGTON.

Peter Carr's new shop is about completed.

Messrs. John Hall and Milton Varner returned from Kansas last Sunday.

Dr. Mann's office is finished, and the doctor thinks it is the nicest place in town.

Rev. A. A. Moore being absent attending Presbytery we had no services here last Sunday.

Mr. J. T. Craven, the efficient clerk of the Wellington House, is quite sick with typhoid fever.

Mr. Fount Freeman, of Greenwood, Cass county, Mo., was in town this week, visiting relatives.

Born—In Clay township, Lafayette county, Mo., October the sixth, to the wife of William Reader, a boy.

Professor Ringler has organized a singing class at the Walnut Grove schoolhouse, which meets every Friday night.

Our public school opened September the thirteenth, with J. Ed. Ragland, as principal, and Miss Gussie Keller, assistant.

J. A. Lockhart & Son, are agents for all kinds of farming implements; our farmers will find it to their advantage to patronize them.

Our drugstore on the corner of Main and South streets, has opened out again, and now you will be waited upon by the proprietor himself.

The coal shaft, on Water street, is doing a good business; there are two miners at work, and it is said that they mine about twenty bushels in three days.

"I got acquainted with them on the train, coming from the Kansas City fair," were the words uttered by one of our young gentlemen when he was asked who that was that he took home from the circus. K.

AULLVILLE.

The farmers are sowing a large wheat crop. The ground is now in good order, and the season right for seeding.

There is still some wheat being shipped from this place. The price went down last week to 65 cents per bushel.

Elder Grandfield is now holding a meeting at Republican church. He is a good preacher, but he has no power to raise a dead church.

There is now a good opening in Aullville for a dry goods store, there been but one of this kind, and this is one of the best points in the county for the sale of dry goods. We hope that a good merchant will step in immediately.

Harrison & Harriman will move their grocery store to Chadwick's old stand, and Major & Co. will take the store Harrison & Harriman occupied. From the large quantity of tea that Major & Co. have received they certainly intend to monopolize the tea trade.

Mrs. Alfred Jones returned last Wednesday from Clinton, where she had made a six week's visit to her two sons, who are doing a prosperous business in that city. She was well pleased with Clinton, but thinks there is no comparison between that place and old Lafayette county.

There is no move yet made by the city council to repair the broken down side-walks and lay crossings. We have no doubt but that we will be in the mud again this winter. Why don't the city marshal have the Baptist church to lay a side-walk in front of their church? If the city can pass an ordinance for side-walks we do not think they require all to comply alike with the law. Sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander.

Died, in Aullville, last Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, of typhoid fever, little Frank Elliott, five years old son of E. A. Elliott. Little Frankie sweetly rests in the arms of the Savior, for the Savior when on earth said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Parents mourn not at the loss of your children that leave this earth and go to heaven, but prepare to go to them where separation never will take place.

Mr. H. S. Chadwick and his daughter, Miss Kate, returned last Thursday, from a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Jackson, of Louisiana, Mo. Mr. Chadwick and his family left Aullville, last Saturday, for Warrensburg, where he will open a dry goods store. The loss of Mr. Chadwick and family is deeply regretted by the whole community. Mrs. Chadwick is truly a christian lady, always in the lead in deeds of charity, in fact, she is a good Samaritan in the bible in sense or meaning, for she never was known to stand back in time of need or distress. Mr. Chadwick is a thorough business man and should receive a liberal patronage. ELIJAH.

EVERY BODY SHOULD READ

THE GREENBACKERS

—AND—

THEIR DOCTRINES,

By GEORGE WILSON, Jr.,

Of Lexington, Missouri.

—:o:—

CONTENTS:

PART FIRST.

Chap. 1—Their Name.
Chap. 2—Greenbackism or Absolutism not new.
Chap. 3—Money Defined.
Chap. 4—Who Creates Money?
Chap. 5—Measures of Value and Fluctuations in Value.
Chap. 6—The Scope and Function of Government.
Chap. 7—What is Congress that we should Repose this Power in it?
Chap. 8—The Danger in Men depending too much on the Government, and not enough on themselves.
Chap. 9—The Blame for Hard Times.

PART SECOND.

Chap. 10—The Funny Side of Absolutism.
Chap. 11—Perpetual Motion and other Ancient Ideas brought into Finance.
Chap. 12—Is the Supply to be Based on Want or Plenty?
Chap. 13—The Specie Basis.
Chap. 14—Greenback Hash; Its Basis.
Chap. 15—A Trace of Inconsistency.
Chap. 16—Money to be as Cheap as Air.
Chap. 17—Annual Statistics not to be Relied on.
Chap. 18—Not Purchasable by Foreigners.
Chap. 19—The Greenback Prophet Greater than the Mormon.
Chap. 20—Would it be a Promise to Pay?
Chap. 21—The Results of too much Paper.
Chap. 22—Money must be Better than the Government.

PART THIRD.

Chap. 23—Greenbackism in America and Socialism in Germany.
Chap. 24—Different Types of Greenbackers.
Chap. 25—Who is most Afraid?
Chap. 26—Ownership and Taxation of Bonds.
Chap. 27—Greenbackism not a Financial but a Religious System.
Chap. 28—Summary.

PART FOURTH.

Chap. 29—The Significance of Greenbackism; with an Allegory.
Chap. 30—The Responsibility for Greenbackism and the Duty it Imposes.
Chap. 31—Remedies.

Will be ready in a few days, and for sale at Bonnell & Lee's and Chas. H. Royle's bookstores. oct12-1t.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, }
In the Circuit court of said county, in vacation—October 11th, 1878.

Benjamin H. Wilson and Cornelius E. Ballard } vs. James W. Reid and Thomas J. Taylor and the Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago railroad company } Petition.

To the said defendants:—You are each 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 judgment for the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifteen cents ($128 15), for lumber and materials sold said Reid and Taylor, and to enforce a mechanic's lien therefor, against a box storehouse, sixteen (16) feet wide by thirty-six (36) feet long, eight (8) feet story; two (2) windows and one (1) door in north end or front; one (1) window in each side and one (1) door in rear or south end; said house covered with pine shingles and roof projecting one (1) foot; situated on the following described real estate, to-wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of lot number twenty (20), in block number five (5), in the town of Odessa, in the county of Lafayette, state of Missouri; thence south thirty (30) degrees and thirty (30) minutes east, fifty (50) feet to a stake which is the beginning; thence south one hundred and ninety-eight (198) feet to a stake; thence east two hundred and twenty (220) feet to a stake; thence north one hundred and ninety-eight (198) feet to a stake; thence west two hundred and twenty (220) feet to the beginning; containing one (1) acre.

And you are further notified that unless you appear at the next term of said court to be begun and held at the courthouse, in the city of Lexington, on the 2nd 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 end of the term, and answer said petition, the same will be taken as confessed.

And 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.
J. T. Clayton, Attorney for plaintiffs. oct12-4t

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J. T. Clayton, Attorney for plaintiffs.

Sewing Machines for Sale.

I HAVE two A No. 1 HOWE SEWING MACHINES for sale. I am selling for no company, and you can get them low. I will exchange for a good milk cow. Call and examine. Respectfully yours,

oct12-4t J. W. GRANT.

HOME MADE BOOTS.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER. Kip Boots of my own make, at from $4 50 to $5; Calf Boots of my own make, $6 to $7. Boots and Shoes repaired very cheap. 150 pairs of Boots and Shoes on hand. Call on JACOB KLEE.

In alley, back of Joe Baehr's saloon, near Pine street.

ORDER OF SALE

BY virtue of an order made by the County court of Lafayette, county and state of Missouri, and at the adjourned August term of said court, and on the first day of said term, it being the 2nd day of September, 1878, I was appointed the agent for said county, to sell the real estate hereinafter described; and by virtue of said appointment, I the undersigned, agent appointed as aforesaid, will, on

SATURDAY, THE 2ND DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D., 1878, before the courthouse door, in the city of Lexington, county and