Weekly Intelligencer.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

Mr. Conkling is avenged.

Black Jack *is* out of luck!

Nothing succeeds like success!

Has Mr. Blaine heard from Oneida?

And Logan, too. Boo hoo! boo hoo!

Who will mourn for Mahone now? Not one.

They die hard but they have to die all the same.

And P. Donan too! He dropped at the wrong time.

What does Mr. Blaine think of his turkey-cock speech now?

Fortune smiles upon us. Hurrah for Illinois and Carter Harrison!

The Ohio man always gets there at last. Vide, Thomas A. Henricks.

Hancock's majority over all in Missouri was, 19,997. Cleveland's is, 30,906.

The Intelligencer is happy all over just now. It does not need any sympathy.

Riddleberger's county went democratic, and Riddy himself seems to be on the fence.

All is quiet on the Potomac, even though Mr. Blaine *is* trying to start the war up again.

What a change has come over the spirit of Blaine's dreams since he wrote his letter of acceptance.

The cattle convention in St. Louis is the grandest thing of the kind that was ever held on earth.

The official count has been made in New York, and Cleveland's plurality of 1,144 remains undisturbed.

Blaine seems mad enough to fight. He did not get mad during the recent war—not fighting mad, at least.

Tax-payers of Lexington township, read the call elsewhere and attend the meeting at the courthouse next Saturday.

If we can capture Conkling and Riddleberger, with Harrison of Illinois, we will come pretty near having the senate.

Our short haired friend who figured at the courthouse on election day for a foreign mission seems to be left too. Such is life!

Cholera has reached Paris and the physicians think we must expect it in this country next year. All sanitary preparations should be made.

Old Adipose Davis says Cleveland will make a good president. He ought to have thought of that before the election. He 'drapped' on the wrong side.

Gov. Alcorn, of Mississippi, republican and ex-governor, voted an open ticket for Cleveland. We suppose Mr. Blaine thinks he was bulldozed, too.

Poor old bloody shirt press, how it squirms when anything is said that may open the eyes of the Germans, upon whom it thinks it holds a chattel mortgage!

President-elect Cleveland says, very positively and emphatically, that all the legal rights of the negro, now enjoyed by him, shall be guaranteed under his administration.

We said to a lady the other day that Gen. Grant had forgotton to register and thereby lost his vote, when she exclaimed, "Good morning, forgot!" Is that possible? And Conkling too."

The next thing the Intelligencer wants to do is to yank down that 4 cent rate on the Missouri Pacific railroad by way of Lexington. A road that starts a train at St. Louis and lands it at Atchison is no longer a branch.

From Blaine's wild yell of despair it seems that something must have disagreed with him. If it is colic the Sun cholera mixture might be administered with effect. The Sun's political mixture, however, doesn't appear to have done the distinguished gentleman any good.

Kansas City Journal:—"It is said that men who once owned bales of confederate bonds are now very much downhearted because they parted with their stuff for almost nothing. They really believe that the democrats once in full control of the national government will provide for their redemption at par." Jewhilakers, what a whopper!

Our polite contemporary was so busy this week proving its friendship and our enmity to Germans that it neglected to mention either the Dallmeyer-Pirner or the Bartels-Meinecke weddings. If it would look after news a little more, and leave out its political "drivel," it might have some standing as a newspaper, which even its political associates do not accord it now.

A press dispatch from Chicago, November 18, says:—"The Cook county canvassing board to-day discovered that the figures for state senator in the second precinct of the eighth ward had been reversed, those belonging to Brand, democrat, having been credited to Leman, republican, and vice versa. This elects Brand by 10 majority, and gives the democrats the legislature on joint ballot. The legislature is to choose a United States senator to succeed General Logan." That gives the democrats a U. S. senator. Good bye, John! Hurrah for Carter Harrison!

The New York Times, Rep., Nov. 19:—"Mr. Blaine took the occasion of the serenade last evening intended as a personal compliment by his townsmen, to deliver the most bitter and mischievous sectional speech that has been heard in the north for many a day. The anguish of defeat seems to have extinguished all generous sentiments which he professed to have when he penned his letter of acceptance, or rather to show that the sentiment was paraded in the hope of winning southern votes, and having failed in that he shows his real temper. He belittles the northern influence that contributed to his defeat and treats the result as a transfer of the control of the government to the south which he professes to believe is fraught with misfortune to the country."

REPUBLICAN BIGOTRY.

That Dr. Burchard's now famous alliterative speech was a true reflex of the dominant sentiment of the republican party no one can doubt. In its town meetings in the north and east, upon the stump, and from the pulpit in every village it has grown to be a custom to denounce the democratic party as the party of rum, Romanism and rebellion. The language was so pat to Mr. Blaine, so much in consonance with what he had heard a thousand times, that he never thought of reproving it at the time, and only disapproved of it when he saw that it was injuring his chances for election.

Is the democratic party the party,
Of Rum;
Of Romanism, or
Of Rebellion?

Why should Rum and Rebellion be linked with Romanism, all being used as opprobrious epithets?

Only out of pure hatred and malice—the feelings that are in Blaine's heart, in Burchard's heart, and in the hearts of the people who follow them.

The democratic party is branded as the party of Rum because it opposes sumptuary legislation. In the recent canvass the republicans ran a prohibitionist for president. Even though he dodged the question the last time in his state it is idle to deny it. On the other hand the democrats said in their platform, "We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty." Gov. Cleveland said in his letter of acceptance, "In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community." These things were said, not because the democratic party is the party of Rum; not because democrats are not advocates of temperance in all things, but because they do not believe prohibition is the proper means to repress intemperance, or is consistent with the spirit of our institutions. Still, they are called the whisky party, the rum party, and all that sort of thing; and the very men who are the strongest opponents of prohibition, out of old war animosities, add even worse epithets to these. Is it any wonder that some democrats begin to feel a little indignant at the situation?

"Romanism!" In what is the democratic party any more the party of Rome than of Calvin, of Luther, of Wycliffe or of Wesley?

There is no union of church and state in this country, and when Thomas Jefferson penned his own epitaph he wrote himself down as the author of the Declaration of Independence, of THE STATUTE OF VIRGINIA FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, and Father of the University of Virginia. Jefferson was the father of democracy as well, and the party has taken him always as its exemplar.

"The party of Rebellion." This is the standard old republican falsehood. History proves its absurdity; but what of that? It serves as a campaign scarecrow just the same. The malicious state it; the ignorant accept it.

What is the truth?

The war was not one of political parties. It was a war of sections. There were democrats and whigs in the south; democrats and republicans in the north. What was in the south, of both parties, was secessionist; what was in the north, of both parties, supported the cause of the Union. There were as many democrats who wore the blue as there were republicans, if not more. There was no party in that. There were more democratic major-generals in the Union army than republican. No party there. When Lincoln was first elected he received only a little more than one-third of the popular vote. In his second election he disclaimed partisanism and received thousands of democratic votes.

In the south the old whigs were as rampant secessionists as the old democrats. Toombs was a whig. He is looked upon as the arch-traitor. If all the whites in the south, or nearly so, became democrats after the war, it was the stupidity of the republican party that caused it. Kindness and honesty to the south at the end of the war would have divided the whites as they were divided before the war. Carpet-baggism and rascality solidified them.

The demagogical assertion that the democratic party is the party of the south is given the lie in every election, by the figures. Of the four million democratic votes, three million were cast in states that remained loyal to the Union. Beside which the four great northern states of New York, Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey have declared by majorities for democracy as against republicanism.

So the arraignment of the democratic party as the party of Rum, Romanism and Rebellion falls to the ground.

If there are those who do not know what are the principles of democracy we may lay them down here. They have been thus announced in every democratic platform written since the foundation of the party. Their origin is familiar to every student of the political history of our country:

"Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political.

Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

The support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the chief anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

A jealous care of the rights of election by the people—a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority—the vital principle of republics from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.

A well-disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till the regulars may relieve them.

The supremacy of the civil over the military authority.

Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith.

Encouragement of agriculture and of commerce as its handmaid.

The diffusion of information and the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason.

Freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of the person under the protection of the habeas corpus; and trials by juries impartially selected."

Kansas City Journal:—"The ballots, once counted in New York, it seems are not preserved. This is a democratic game to prevent the discovery of frauds." O, what a humbug you are! You know that a republican legislature made the law.

THE NEGRO AND HIS FUTURE.

One of the most mischievous deceptions of the republican party has been its very successful effort, made for partisan purposes, to persuade the negroes of the country that a return to power of the democratic party meant their re-enslavement, deprivation of personal liberty, or at the least an abridgement of their rights as citizens and their privileges of education.

Even now prominent republicans publicly proclaim one or the other of these propositions as probable, when all men of intelligence know that they are simply impossible.

The mischief, the incendiarism, the damnable malice of a course which may plunge an illiterate and superstitious race into endless trouble and misfortune does not deter demagogues who have made of the republican party a Fetich to be worshipped, and to lay at whose feet no sacrifice is considered too great, even to the slaughtered babe or the tearful widow—anything, everything, peace, good name, country, all things for the republican party.

Just at this time a quarter of a million majority of the American voters have relegated the republican party to the rear. The chances are that it will never be called into power again. It may; but the chances are largely against it; it is therefore of importance to the negro to know what the democratic party wants to do for him, and also what it cannot do against him.

First, it does not want to re-enslave him; would not do it if it could. Only about one-third of the democrats of the country live in the south, the other two-thirds live in the northern states, where there was no slavery even before the war. The southern democrats would not re-enslave the negro if it was left to them; and the northern democrats certainly would not do so, as they never did.

The democratic party would not have enfranchised the whole mass of illiterate negroes at once, but now that they have the franchise, and are better able to use it intelligently than they were when they received it, democrats would not deprive them of it, but by continuing to educate them, as they have done ever since they came into power in Missouri, they seek to make them better and more intelligent citizens.

Now is it possible to do any of these detrimental things to the negro? No. Let us examine why.

The constitution of the United States, Article XIII, Section 1, says. "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereot the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States."

This law cannot be set aside by a state, and can only be amended by a concurrence of three-fourths of all the states. So the negro is safe there.

But this same provision is also to be found in the constitution of the state of Missouri, placed there upon motion of Hon. Henry C. Wallace, of this city, who was a member of the last constitutional convention, which was a democratic body overwhelmingly. The language of the Missouri constitution, Article II, Section 31, of the Bill of Rights, is in these words:—"That there cannot be in this State either slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." Thus it will be seen that the fundamental Missouri law, adopted by democrats, protects the negro, as well as does the fundamental federal law adopted by all the states. And this same provision, or its equivalent, can be found in the constitution of every southern state. Gen. Hampton said the other day that "he would leave the democratic party if it should attempt to take from the colored people one political right." So say all democrats whose voice is at all potential in the councils of the party.

Now as to citizenship. Artical XV, Section 1, of the constitution of the United States, says, "The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any state, on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude." That is definite, positive, and only to be altered by consent of three-fourths of all the states. So the negro has nothing to fear upon that score.

As to education all that the negro gets in this way he gets from the state, not from the general government. Missouri has been under democratic rule since 1872, and yet the negro has been granted the very same educational privileges accorded to whites, and this in spite of the fact that he always votes against the democratic party. He has received the same apportionment of state, county and township funds, and of local taxes. He has his normal school and college in the Lincoln Institute, and his local schools are as good as circumstances will admit. In Lexington there can be nothing to complain of. These privileges he enjoys now under democratic rule, and they will be continued to him in the future.

Though the negro has been hostile to the democratic party, and, for no good cause, there never has been any feeling of animosity toward him because of it, for the reason that everybody understands how he has been misled and deceived by unscrupulous damagogues. The first step toward bringing them out of their second bondage, the servile bondage they have been under to the republican party, is to undeceive them as to the intentions toward them of the democratic party. This will be speedily done by democrats, from President Cleveland down, and then will begin a new era for the colored man, when he will think for himself in politics, and when the race will be divided upon economic and political questions, as white men are divided, by reason of his intelligence and his free use thereof.

The notes given by the people of Lexington and Lafayette county to B. J. Waters to secure the building of the road south from this place, expired by limitation November 1, 1884. Being clear of this encumbrance we are now in position to welcome with open arms the advent of the C. B. & Q., when it comes this way next spring.

Democrats are spoken of as "Bourbons" by their liberal and enlightened political opponents. If there is any democrat of standing so much a Bourbon that he has not yet learned that the war is over we do not know him. If there is any ex-confederate democrat, for there are twice as many northern as southern democrats, who objects to voting for a man because he wore the blue we do not know him. Four union democrats have run for governor since the war and received every ex-southerner's vote. Judging from "Poco's" communication to the Higginsville Post vengeance is not satiated, and pains and penalties should still attach to citizens of Missouri because they wore the gray. He says in his letter last week: "We also suppose that Marmaduke is elected Governor of Missouri. If so, we fail to see any glory in it. If Marmaduke had been a Russian citizen, and if he had fought against that government like he did against the United States, he would have been an exile today among the snowy hills of Siberia; or had he been a citizen of England, he would have filled a traitor's grave or been an outcast in the wilds of Australia; but here in Missouri (poor old Missouri) he is good enough for governor. How the Union democrats could swallow such a pill is beyond our comprehension. The Union democrats who fought for the preservation of the Union, and who were instrumental in putting down just such men as General Marmaduke, yes, the very men who helped to capture this very man in 1864, may now lift their hats to his excellency the governor of Missouri, and if they don't like it, they can grin and bear it, but for the sake of the democratic party they must vote the democratic ticket, it matters not who the candidates are. If the democratic party in electing General Marmaduke wished to stop the eastern and northern immigration to the state they have, no doubt, been very successful in accomplishing their design." The above breathes of the spirit of proscription which prevailed here at the end of the war, and did much to wreck the republican party, driving from it its liberal and progressive element. It is a spirit that would disfranchise the men who fought in the southern army, for the franchise carries with it the privilege of holding office. There is much to say on the proscriptiveness of the republican party, as evidenced in such screeds as the one we have quoted, and it is its intolerance and bigotry, as above displayed, which does much to impel democrats to retaliatory measures. If republican leaders endeavor to cement their party together with sentiments of hatred, how can they expect to sow in the breasts of their opponents seeds of love? And, then, the hypocrisy of it, in a party which hugs Mahone to its breast, which promotes Mosby the guerrilla, Longstreet the rebel, and in this very election ran an ex-confederate for governor of Tennessee. The election of Cleveland, thank fortune, disposes of the bloody shirt, and though a few "Bourbon republicans" may take a year or two to learn the lesson, live men will very soon catch step with the music of progress, and leave the sluggards in the rear. And, finally, no man who has the true interests of the state at heart will conjure up and publish to the world nonsensical reasons for keeping away immigration and capital. Let us have done with demagogism! What sense can there be in supposing that a southern man in office will labor less zealously for the material welfare of the state than would a northern man?

In another column will be found a call, numerously signed, for a meeting to take into consideration some sort of a settlement of the bonds issued on behalf of Lexington township to the Lexington & St. Joseph railroad, otherwise, and very properly known as the bob-tail. Suits have again been brought upon these bonds, and as the United States supreme court has reversed Judge Krekel's decision in our favor the township may expect to have trouble regarding them. It is, therefore, a matter of grave importance that some definite line of policy should be adopted by the people of the township. These bonds it will be remembered were not authorized to be compromised by the last meetings held on the subject. If they are to be compromised, or if payment is to be resisted altogether, the people should determine it. Hence every tax-payer who feels an interest in the welfare of the township should be present at the courthouse next Saturday, November 29, at 1½ o'clock, p. m.

We are not the enemy of the Germans, but their friend. If they will only read the history of parties in Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa and Kansas they will realize that our warning to them was a timely one. The man who speaks of it as a threat upon our part need not be noticed. This is a free country and no one is distranchised now in Missouri, nor ever will be.

Cursing Conkling will not mend matters, Messieurs Republicans.

An Omaha trade pamphlet of some 264 pages contains the following notice of a former Lexingtonian, whose prosperity will be gratifying to his many friends:—Jeff. W. Redford—When Mr. Bedford came to Omaha and established his extensive coal yard, he made a revolution in the manner in which the business had been generally conducted before that time, both in the variety of coal sold and the prices. Notwithstanding the fact that he handles all kinds of anthracite and bituminous fuel, he makes a specialty of the favorite article mined at Rich Hill, Mo., for which he has the sole agency for Omaha and Nebraska. This coal has never been introduced into Omaha before, and it soon became a desirable article. He receives by the car load, and his yard on Ninth street, foot of Davenport, is at all times supplied with large quantities of first-class coal of all the different grades, hard or soft. Being directly on the Union Pacific tracks, he has direct communications with all the other railroads leading into the city. His wholesale business, especially by the car load, is very extensive, and rapidly increasing, particularly with the stations on the Missouri Pacific railroad, reaching southward through the most thickly settled portion of Nebraska. Mr. Bedford sells by the car load to local patrons, and no man in a similar business is more active than he, nor more popular in commercial circles. His delivery in small quantities is also important, eighteen teams being generally engaged in this work, while the yard force usually ranges ten to twenty-five. Mr. Bedford is largely interested in real estate in Omaha and vicinity, and in fact is one of the progressive men of the city. It is true that he is not a pioneer resident of Omaha, but nevertheless for the time he has lived here, he has always been considered one of the most popular business men.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Nov. 20: "The Kansas State Temperance Union in Topeka, yesterday, resolved that the republican party is the prohibition party, and is entitled to the support of all temperance men. They declared themselves unalterably opposed to St. John's attempt to organize a prohibition party outside of the republican party, and when he arose to vindicate his course they greeted him with hisses and interrupted him with frequent cries of 'Bosh!' 'Get out!' and other uncomplimentary expressions." Here it is again. Poor old g. o. p!

The New York World says of Mr. Blaine's intemperate speech at Augusta last Tuesday:—"Blaine's revenge in the hour of his defeat and humiliation is to excite the distrust of the people of the south and fan anew the slumbering embers of sectionalism. His speech at Augusta last night was an attempt to alarm the people of the north. He said nothing that republican stumpers and demagogues of the bloody shirt school have not been saying for years. It will devolve upon the democratic administration of Mr. Cleveland to give the lie to Mr. Blaine and all his fellow slanderers and this will be done."

St. Louis Republican:—"Kneist township, Carroll county, Iowa, is the banner democratic township in the state—156 votes were cast for Cleveland and Hendricks, and not one for Blaine, Butler or St. John. It is a German township." Just as we have said. Here is a case where the Germans stuck to the republican party until it went back on all of its professions and promises and gave them prohibition; then they come in a body to the democratic party for relief. How much better it would have been if they had come over in time to save themselves from prohibition.

The republican party is terribly anti-prohibition; but, somehow, it is only in republican states that prohibition carries. The Germans in those states vote with the republican party until prohibition comes; then they turn, when it is too late, to the democratic party for relief. Who can deny this statement? Look at Kansas and Iowa, both right at our doors! The trouble is, that when they act in this way they drive democrats away from them in their day of need. They may make the mistake in Missouri of clinging to the skirts of Dr. Burchard and the other fanatics a little too long. If they do, it will not be our fault. We have given them fair warning.

The N. Y. Herald, of Nov. 19, says, pretty emphatically:—"We believe that no patriotic citizen, republican, democrat, people's party man or prohibitionist, will read the speech Blaine made at Augusta, last night, without thanking God most fervently for the deliverance of the people of the United States from the danger and disgrace of having such a demagogue and incendiary for their president. It is the first instance in which a presidential candidate, maddened by defeat, has tried to inoculate his country with sectional passions in revenge for its choice of another man. Unless we underestimate the patriotism of people north and south, they will greet it with such scornful anger, everywhere, that it will be the last instance, as well as the first, and no future disappointed miscreant will dare defy the warning."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat and Kansas City Journal are constantly prating about a democratic administration meaning the payment of the rebel debt. Both papers know the impossibility of what they pretend to believe, but that makes no difference to them, they are of the stripe that will allege anything for political effect. The constitution of the United Sates, section 4, Article XIV, says, "Neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims, shall be held illegal and void." Now this is in the constitution of the United States, placed there by the aid of the southern states. No state can make a law that will stand in the courts in violation of these provisions. To amend or alter them congress must agree to and submit the intended proposition to the states, and three-fourths of the states must assent thereto. Not one state in the Union would so assent, and all men know that if such propositions were submitted it would be absolutely impossible to secure the assent of three fourths of the states. But there is no danger of an attempt to change this part of the fundamental law of the land even if every democrat in and out of congress desired to do so, as the republican senate stands in the way. Without its consent an amendment could not even be submitted, as no one supposes for a moment that the other mode of amendment, by convention, called by two-thirds of the states, will ever upon these questions be adopted. More than that, to submit an amendment at all by congress would require a vote of two thirds of both houses, and the democrats have not two-thirds even in one house. So it is easy to see that it is impossible for the democrats, either to pay the rebel debt, or any obligation whatever growing out of it; or to pay any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave. All persons may rest assured that the democratic party does not desire to do any such thing, and the assertions to the contrary are false, malicious and mischievous.

Hurrah for Senator Harrison of Illinois.

Special to the Buyers of Christmas and Bridal Gifts.

We ask your inspection of the beautiful collection of Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry, also a large line of Solid Silver and Silver Plated ware, French Clocks, Card Receivers, Vases and other novelties that we have this season. Selected from the best factories in the east, we are prepared to prove our prices are lower than elsewhere. We ask a call from you, guaranteeing satisfaction in every instance.

GRIMES & VENABLE,
Jewelers.
nov22tf

Try it Yourself.

The proof of the pudding is not in chewing the string, but in having an opportunity to try the article yourself. Loomis, the druggist, has a free trial bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup for each and every one who is afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, consumption or any lung affection. Only low

THE ALTAR.

—In this city, at the residence of the bride's father, C. M. Pirner, Esq., Wednesday, November 19, by Rev. H. Tallbird, D. D., Mr. FERDINAND P. DALLMEYER, of Jefferson City, and Miss ADALINE Pirner. The newly married couple left that evening for Jefferson City, their future home.

Mr. Dallmeyer is a successful merchant being a member of the Dallmeyer Dry Goods Company. Miss Pirner is a young lady of many graces of character. The young people therefore start in their wedded life with all reasonable prospects of happiness, and among others have the best wishes of the Intelligencer.

BARTELS—MEINECKE.

"Parson Adams" writes from Concordia under date of Nov. 19:—"Miss Bertha Meinecke, of this city, and Mr. Julius Bartels, of Lexington, were married at the residence of the bride's parents this afternoon at three o'clock, Rev Kautz officiating. Quite a delegation of the relatives and friends of the family from Lexington were in attendance, among whom we noticed the Misses Emde and Bartels. Only the relatives and very intimate friends of the family were invited. The happy couple left on the evening train for Lexington. Concordia offers congratulations and kindly wishes for life's choicest blessings."

—Thursday evening, Oct. 23d, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Waverly, by Rev. J. A. Quarles, D. D., Mr. RUSSELL BAYLY, M. D., of Las Vegas, N. M., and Miss JANIE KEILL, only child of Mr. G. R. Keill.

On this happy occasion there gathered the elite of Waverly and vicinity, and relatives of the bride from Howard county. Miss Sue Finley, of Lexington, was also present. The bride is one of the most superior young women in that favored portion of the county. Intelligent and accomplished, a gifted singer and performer upon the piano, she is equally skilled in all the domestic arts. Her virtues shine alike in the kitchen and the parlor. She had no attendants, but was preceded to the nuptial altar by two of her favorite pupils, Misses Rowena Goodwin and ——. Dr. Bayly was raised in Lexington, where his father is remembered by the old citizens as having run the stage to Warrensburg and as the host of the Virginia Hotel. The Dr. has lived for some years in the west, where he has prospered, and is now honored as the city physician of the thriving town of Las Vegas. The Dr. and his fair bride were the recipients of many handsome and elegant presents, and are followed to their far off home by the heart's best wishes of a large circle of friends.

THE TOMB.

Died—In Bates county, Mo., Nov. 10, ALFONSO, son of A. F. and M. L. Weedin, aged 2 years and 7 months.

—At Kearney, Clay county, Mo., recently, at the residence of his daughter, Judge NINIAN W. LEITON, aged 72 years.

—At the residence of her parents, one and a half miles west of Aullville, Nov 16, STELLA, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McLean, in the twelfth year of her age.

—At his home in Saline county, Mo., Nov. 9, of cancer of the face, Dr. G. W. HEREFORD, aged 73 years. He was a staunch member of the M. E. Church, South, and brother of the late Dr. A. B. Hereford, of Hopewell.

Bad Behavior in Church.

Who are they? And how were they raised? Or were they raised up in a Christian community? And by Christian parents? Or were they allowed to run at large and disregard the laws of society?

We ask these questions about the young men who follow upon the track of our school girls of the different female colleges in our city, and who surround the entrances and vestibules of the different churches on Sabbath evenings, and whose general behavior must be condemned by every lover of good order and good behavior. We hope a word of advice to these young men and youths who have been engaged in this ungentlemanly conduct will be sufficient, and that we will have no more such conduct as was witnessed by several gentlemen on last Sabbath evening at the Methodist church, as the Baptist and Methodist schools entered the church. Would these young men suffer some rude person to thus act toward a sister? If not, what right have you to thus act toward some one elses sister? Young men, remember the eyes of all good men and women are upon you, and such conduct will bring its just reward upon the offenders.

Our churches are to us sacred places. Houses built at much cost, and often at great sacrifice; they are free to every orderly and well behaved person. But we cannot forget that these houses have been solemnly dedicated to the worship of our divine Lord and Master, and His commands are to do all things with decency and in order. Please remember this.

FRIEND.

THE VIEWS OF A GERMAN.

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER:—It reflects no honor upon all those individuals, among them some German would-be editors, who during the late canvass have been trying to draw the name of Carl Schurz in the mire in consequence of the course he took in favor of Grover Cleveland's election for president of the United States. The same individuals, by the way, were not afraid to expose their honesty and gratitude, if they ever had any, or ever knew anything about the moral value of such virtues, by classing our present noble governor-elect with the lowest outgrowth of the late war. When in the former case we might make the allowance for difference in political opinion in the second case there should be a very strict law to send such low-minded characters to the penitentiary for knowingly and willfully, and publicly divulging malicious lies. Let the difference in political opinion stand; we will not quarrel on it, but let us always have an honest, open, square, hand to hand fight, and not lower and degrade ourself to the most shameless cur, by ignominiously slandering the hostile party. Only too far have they gone by this time in this kind of political business, and not only by publicly denouncing it should be bidden a stop to it, but, by voting against such infamous ways should the perpetrators of such slanders be made to suffer for their crime. The self-conceited idiots do not see that they only expose themselves, lose all their honor that is left them and character. Our free institutions give each individual freedom of speech and action as long as we behave under the law. Independence of expression is founded upon education of mind, and character is founded upon the most pure moral standing where there is no room for dispute between right and wrong. Now those men, because their seat of brain was too empty, they would not find anything fitting to gentle humanity, have been trying to put blame upon blame upon Carl Schurz, and have been trying to ridicule him upon his political career. To what effect? Carl Schurz is Carl Schurz; and those libertines have exposed their own fame and character in so acting. Shame to these infidels! The time for them to claim adherence will come, but they will be reclaimed, because, even a wild heart sometimes will show mercy. Those mercenary beings even refused to stick to honest truth and better intelligence. We do not owe Mr. Schurz anything, but we owe him the holy duty, as to every other gentleman, not to permit any obscure rascal to malign his character political or otherwise. Too many, uncalled for, permit themselves to render judgment and they do not see that their own verdict arraigns their own besotted foolishness before the public tribunal. We are positive our noble, talented countryman, Carl Schurz, has seen already bigger hordes of unprincipled human dogs baying at him, and he has stood his ground, and he will stand it respected by the intelligent class of people of either party, and on this and the other side of the ocean. If he was a Hessian by nativity, that even would not dishonor him, it would honor this blessed little German country where we left many a noble hearted, intelligent friend who to-day would disown nationality with a coward and a feeble idiot that is not able to take care even of decent language. If he, Carl Schurz, had the strength of character to withstand the temptation of a $100,000 present, how gravely has he been censured for this by the so-called educated or enlighted multitude—but Carl Schurz would not have been Carl Schurz if he had accepted; he honored the old, upright German name and character in not accepting, because he did not want to declare his bygone career null and void. There is some excuse for these dirt-throwing parties, being of irresponsible mind they do not know what they do and do not see the import of their acting. May they learn it.

A GERMAN.

What Shall I Buy for a Christmas Present.

If you wish to decide that question, just "step in and see" Grimes & Venable, the jewelers, and you will see the finest stock ever brought to Lexington and you will there soon decide, for they have the goods and the lowest prices: Diamonds, Watches and Chains, Solid Silver ware, Plated ware, Clocks and Bronzes, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Oil Paintings, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Plush Boxes, Albums, Bisque Figures, Violins, Accordions, Toys, &c, &c, &c.
nov22td

LEXINGTON TOWNSHIP BONDS.

Citizens, Read.

We, the undersigned citizens of Lexington township, in Lafayette county, Missouri, deeming it of great importance to have a settlement of the bonds of the township subscribed to the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad Company upon terms that may be deemed just and proper, call a meeting of the citizens of the township Saturday, November 29, 1884, at 1½ o'clock, p. m., to consider and agree upon terms of compromise of the bonds of Lexington township to the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad Company.

Joseph F. Smith,	A. A. Lesueur,
Evan Young,	H. W. Winkler,
Ware Hickin,	W. F. Kendolf, Jr.
John McFadin,	Jno Welborn,
William Aull,	Wm. H. Chiles,
William Morrison,	J. Wentworth,
J. C. McGrew,	T. J. Bandon,
G. C. Graham,	Xenophon Cyland,
Minos Adams,	Philip Keller,
Thomas Shelby,	Wm S. Clager,
W. G. McCausland,	H. C. Francisco,
T. E. Austin,	R. F. Waddell,
Geo. Hutchison,	Paul Pieper,
A. Graves,	S. G. Wentworth,
Al. Lesueur,	R. Tabbner,
M. F. Royle	D. W. B. Lewis,
R. R. Ireland,	W. F. Kendolf,
M. Chapman	M. J. Chinn,
B. T. John,	F. Winkler,
J. R. Eckles,	U. G. Pherigo,
E. Winsor,	Frank Thornton,
A. J. Slusher,	W. T. Patterson,
James Peak,	Jackson Bradley,
R. T. Jesse,	J. G. Russell,
P. H. Chambers,	Jas Fleming,
W. K. Trigg,	Jno. Reid,
Jno. E. Ryland,	Thos. M. Dicken,
Samuel Lillaston,	F. S. Fullerton,
J. P. Hausam,	W. A. Gordon,
Geo. Wilson,	Jo. A. Wilson,
A. V. Robinson,	D. Russell,
Jno. E. Burden,	Wm. Walker.

OUR CITY AFFAIRS.

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER:—Would it not be well for the citizens of this place to drop national politics for the time being, and look after the interests of our beautiful city, so as to place its affairs in good order—which is not the case at present, as I will show.

Last June our city warrants were selling at ninety cents on the dollar, and at more ready sale than now at seventy-five cents on the dollar.

The big culvert north of Main street, that cost the city nearly five thousand dollars, is washing away and falling down, and in a short time there will be nothing to show that such a culvert ever existed.

But a great deal worse than all of this is the report of our Hon. Finance Committee at the last meeting of the city council. In attempting to make an estimate of the revenue of the city for the fiscal year, they report the special water tax, the special gas tax and the mandamus or judgment tax, which is not a part of the city revenue proper, and although the levy on these funds may be a thousand dollars more than is needed, they have no right, under the law, to use one dollar for revenue purposes. It is a specific fund for a specific purpose.

They also claim a dog tax of $150, and income from scales, $1,028 77, which funds are set aside by ordinance from the revenue fund, but that may be changed by a repeal of the ordinance, and we will give them the benefit of those funds. Then they have an item of $750 00 delinquent tax, which is not a part of the revenue of this year, and they should know it, because they claim the full amount of the revenue on the tax books of this year without allowing anything for the delinquent. Stripped of these items the following, according to their own figures, is the revenue fund for this fiscal year:

Tax on real estate and personal property for general revenue	$ 5,480 90
License tax	6,995 28
Dog tax (which they will never get)	150 00
Income from scales	1,028 77
Total revenue for the year	$13,654 95
Expenditures as follows:	
Warrants issued to date	$ 9,778 28
Allowances June 12th, 1884	781 85
Expenses of City Government	1,050 00
Commission for collecting revenue	1,090 00
Gas Company, street lamps for 8 months which they report $1,200, one-half from revenue fund	600 00
Warrants allowed on that night	952 72
Total	$14,252 85
Overdrawn	$ 597 90

I would now like to ask a few pertinent questions. How do they expect to board prisoners; pay police, and furnish rock at the calaboose for the next six months? How are they going to pay for the one thousand dollars' worth of work which they report is under contract? How do they expect to pay about $70 a month out of the revenue fund for the street lamps for the next six months? How do they expect to pay for the hose that has been ordered and the hose carriage purchased, although they had two carriages in the city that would have answered their purpose for the present at least? and last, but not least, how do they expect to pay themselves for meeting once or twice a week, and for committee services, and how can the honorable Mayor sign any more warrants without the probability of answering to his Honor, Judge Ryland, at the next term of the criminal court?

CITIZEN.

Stock Notes.

Mr. Frank Stewart sold, Monday, to Wm. H. Ewing & Co., 30 head of hogs, 8,590, at 4c.

Santa Claus, Christmas and the Children.

Grimes & Venable have got a large supply of beautiful Toys and Fancy goods for the holidays. Call early and make your selection before the rush.
nov22td

Thoroughbred L. S. Association.

BATES CITY, MO., Nov. 15th, 1884.

EDITOR INTELLIGENCER:—There will be a meeting of the Lafayette County T. L. S. Association, on Saturday, Nov. 29th, 1884, in Higginsville, at one o'clock, p. m., for the election of new officers for the coming year, 1884 and 1885. All the members are urged to be in attendance. Mr. Editor, in the name of Cleveland, give this notice to the county, and charge to the association.

Yours Respectfully
FRED. T. BATES, Sec.

APPLES! APPLES!!

THE undersigned wishes to buy all varieties of Apples. The Genetins must be seven inches and upward in size. For information call on me at the Commercial Hotel, Lexington, Mo.
nov22tf A. H. MILLER.

QUICKLY SETTLED.

LEXINGTON, MO., Nov. 19, 1884.

MESSRS E. WINSOR & SON—INSURANCE AGENTS—GENTLEMEN:—Just one week from the burning of my Ice House you paid me $2,433, in cash for my loss, under two policies issued by you. This promptness in payment and liberality in adjustment deserves to be commended. I take pleasure, therefore, in returning my thanks, and also in recommending your agency, to all persons seeking insurance.
nov22tf GEORGE SEITER.

A VERY GREAT BARGAIN.

SIXTY-FIVE ACRES, the south part of the west half of the southwest quarter of section twelve (12); and thirty-eight acres, of the northwest quarter of section thirteen (13), in township forty-eight (48) of range twenty nine (29).

This land is well improved, situated in an excellent neighborhood, adjoining lands of the Ferguson and McCormacks, in Sni-a-Bar township of Lafayette county. The land is well improved, but with very ordinary fencing. On a good country house contains four rooms, with a kitchen adjoining, and outhouses.

These premises, one hundred and three acres, will be conveyed by warrantee deed to purchaser for three thousand dollars, one-fourth cash, the balance in one, two and three years, with interest, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.
nov22td JNO. REID.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In Probate court of Lafayette county, November term, 1884, Nov. 13, 1884.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate court of Lafayette county, Missouri, made at the November term, A. D., 1882, of said court, I the undersigned, Madison F. Johnson, administrator of the estate of Albert G. Johnson, deceased, hereby give notice that I will, on

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1885,

at the courthouse door, in the city of Lexington, county of Lafayette, state of Missouri, and during the session of the county court of said Lafayette county, and between the hours of nine o'clock in the for