Weekly Intelligencer.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

William Hyde has been confirmed as postmaster.

It is given out that congress may adjourn next Monday.

The democratic party of Lafayette county proposes to have peace if it has to fight for it.

Jefferson City Tribune:—"The senatorial score now stands: Cockrell, 38; opposition, 0."

The Callaway County Gazette compliments the Intelligencer very highly this week. Thanks!

In Rhode Island now they are selling eggs filled with whisky, and they are said to be very popular.

Joseph Jump was executed at Gallatin Friday for the murder of W. C. Gladson last December.

The nomination of Mr. Homer Luce to be postmaster at Higginsville has been confirmed by the Senate.

Does Mr. Wilson believe that he is *serving* the cause of democracy by denouncing the nominees of the party as bosses, ringsetrs, &c?

The delegates to the circuit judicial convention at Sweet Springs, will do well to remember that the convention takes place next Wednesday, August 4.

The time for a democrat to do his fighting within the party is before the nomination; after the nomination it is his duty to defend his party and to fight the enemy.

The ex-confederates of Lafayette county are requested to meet at Higginsville, on Tuesday, August 3, to arrange for attending the confederate reunion at Marshall, August 31.

Kansas City News:—"Hon. John. H. Taylor, candidate for congress, is making a clean canvass of the district and winning many friends. Last Saturday he spoke at Hickman, at Benton Park Tuesday, and to-day at the grand barbecue at Blue Springs."

Suppose over 700 republicans *did* vote at the democratic primary in this county, and the assertion is nonsensical and untrue, what difference would that make as to Senator Cockrell? Even with these eliminated he would have 2,000 votes to 391 for his highest competitor.

There is a very great difference between loyal and fair criticism of a party's acts by its members, in the interest of fairness and right, and hypercritical fault-finding and misrepresentation. The one is healthful, the other is detrimental; the one is honest, the other is dishonest.

Superintendent Coleman is now engaged in making the apportionment of state school moneys, which amount to a fraction over 86 cents per capita, or nearly 12 cents in excess of the apportionment for 1885 In Lexington district as we have 1,728 children the state school money coming to us will be $1,484 08. Lafayette county gets $7,879.

Gen. Cockrell won a sweeping victory among the democratic voters of Buchanan county at the primary election there, last Saturday. The vote stood: Cockrell, 3,733; Sherwood, 990; Carter, 118; Thoroughman, 200. The nominee for state senator, M. G. Moran, and the nominees for representatives, W. S. Wells, Dr. Donelan and W. H. Haynes, are all for Cockrell. This about settles the fight against the senator's re-election.

The battle in Buchanan county is over. It resulted in an overwhelming victory for Senator Cockrell, and yet Maj. Edwards, who has been fighting him *vi et armis*, puts behind him the quarrels of the campaign and cries aloud to his followers, "Fall in!" It is the old military call. It means discipline; it means organization; it means serried ranks for democracy. It means victory in November. We print his article elsewhere.

Last Monday evening the republican senators assembled in caucus in the judiciary committee room. The committee appointed at the caucus at Senator Sherman's house to outline a substitute for the Morrison surplus resolution made its report, recommending that the minimum reserve be fixed at $110,000,000 and the maximum at $130,000,000. A proviso was added authorizing the president to suspend the operation of the resolution on emergencies.

Independence Sentinel:—"Judging from the howl republican politicians are raising over the vetoes of a batch of pension bills by the president one would never suppose that those same fellows have had sixteen years of golden opportunity for pensioning not only every man, woman and child connected with the Union side of the late war, but even the barefooted small boys who stubbed their toes while hustling out to a military parade by the home guard."

Sedalia special to Kansas City Times: "Judge Theodore Brace, of Paris, was in this city to-day, calling on the democratic politicians and old friends and preparing for the democratic convention to elect delegates to the state convention to be held August 18. He has quite a following in this county in his race for the nomination for supreme judge, but the party leaders say that the Hon. Alexander Martin will secure the delegation. Judge Henry is out of the race so far as Pettis county is concerned. For railroad commissioner, McGrew appears to be in the lead and will probably secure the delegation."

We are glad once more to see the St. Joseph Gazette among the newspapers which defend the democratic party. It has been waging a bitter war against Senator Cockrell, and incidentally against everybody who supported the senator for re-election. When Major Edwards goes into a fight, even within the party, he goes in barehanded and he strikes the hardest blows he knows how. Sometimes these blows may be unfair, as in attributing intolerance to the friends of Senator Cockrell, but when the battle is over the major drops it, and goes to work for the democratic party with renewed and increased vigor, and we commend his editorial, "Fall in!" to those democrats who do not seem to know where personal desires should give way to party fealty.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The Independence Sentinel is, we think, making a mistake in basing whatever opposition it may have to Mr. James C. McGrew as a candidate for railroad commissioner upon the part he took in the congressional fight of two years ago. We disagreed with Mr. McGrew then and said so plainly, criticizing his acts and those of the convention as we felt truth and our duty to the democratic party demanded. But in that contest Mr. McGrew was neither more nor less to blame than the gentlemen with whom he was acting. It is suicidal for democrats to keep that quarrel open or to fan its animosities. Both parties to it should bury the hatchet. If the Sentinel can fraternize with Maj. Edwards with whom it was at war some years ago it can also afford to forgive other democrats from whom it has differed.

There is no desire here to enter into a fifteenth century crusade against railroads *per se*. Their utility and benefit is recognized by all, and there is much regret that there should be any conflict of interests between the people and the railroads. But that does not alter the fact that there is such a conflict.

Nowhere has this been made more manifest than in the county of Lafayette, where grievous discriminations against our coal mines have prevented the employment of large numbers of men who might otherwise have been engaged at remunerative wages. Other unfair discriminations are patent to the merchants, millers and farmers of Missouri, to such an extent that these interests are at last awakened to the necessity for unanimity of action to secure from the general assembly suitable legislation. Of the present railroad commissioners there is complaint, which seems to us just, that they have not been sufficiently alert in protecting the interests of the people.

If Mr. McGrew were seeking a nomination for congress, or aspiring to preside over a deliberative body, the Sentinel's objections might be urged with some force, as these are matters outside of the gentleman's study and experience. But the democratic convention of Lafayette county did not name him for these duties. It did nominate him to the state of Missouri for a position within the line of his study and experience.

There are few men in western Missouri who have during the past fifteen years been larger shippers on their own account than has Mr. McGrew. He is largely interested in coal in Ray and Lafayette counties; he is also extensively interested in milling and the shipment of grain. He is known to be an energetic, persistent fighter for whatever cause he espouses. It is also known that he was not afraid, individually and at his own expense, to fight the battle of every private mine operator in Missouri, against the Missouri Pacific railway company's violation of the constitution of Missouri.

The democrats of this county believe that he will as vigorously fight the battle of the farmers and merchants if he is elected railroad commissioner, hence their instruction for him. They know that his name on the democratic state ticket will in itself be a platform on the question of the fair, square, honest regulation of freight rates.

We fully understand the limited powers of the commission, and that they should be enlarged or the board abolished. The consideration of the questions involved in these facts calls for the election of a railroad commissioner whose views upon them are in accord with the immense interests of the great state of Missouri, urban and suburban. What other man named for the place has taken so decided a stand in favor of these interests as has Mr. James C. McGrew?

It will scarcely be claimed by any sensible person that for this position, which has to do with the welfare of the business interests of Missouri, a successful business man is less qualified than a mere politician.

The Herald has failed, up to this time, to adduce any evidence of its allegations of fraud in the primary; it has taken no steps to satisfy the committee that its complaints are anything more than the result of disappointment of its individual desires, and the committee therefore has nothing to act upon. We are satisfied that the gentlemen of the committee look upon the primary as having been as fair and honest as it is possible to make an election of that kind. Consequently the primary will stand as the action of the party. It is far enough along in the campaign, we should say, to ask the Herald to define its position. Does it propose to support the democratic ticket or to fight it? We ask this question politely and in no factious spirit. It is now nearly two months since the primary election, and the Herald has not yet hoisted the ticket. It is only fair that its contemporaries should know whether it is one of these or one of those. It cannot expect to be treated like a friend if it continues to act the part of a Cossack sulking in his tent.

The head and front of the war upon Senator Cockrell has been the St. Joseph Gazette, edited by Major Edwards. That paper has been on the ground and has been unsparing in its warfare; Senator Cockrell has been in Washington City attending faithfully to the duties for which he was elected; he has said neither yes nor nay to the attacks upon him; and yet when the democrats vote upon the question in Buchanan county Senator Cockrell receives 3,733 votes to 990 for the next highest man. This, naturally, to a sensible man like Major Edwards, ends the war, and the Gazette loyally comes out now in support of the Cockrell nominees to the legislature. It says: "Therefore, above everything else should the democrats of this county quit their quarreling; heal their breaches if there are any to heal; unite upon principle *by subordinating the grievances of defeated or disappointed aspirants*, and elect every man on the ticket nominated for the legislature." Now, that sounds like a democrat who loves his party, and we commend the sentiment to other gentlemen who have tried to down Senator Cockrell and have failed.

Rich Hill Review:—"Senator Cockrell is fairly scooping his former record. We have yet to learn of a single democratic nominee to the legislature who is against Cockrell."

PARTY DISCIPLINE SHOULD BE PRESERVED.

[From the Odessa Democrat.]

It is plainly evident that some very plain talk will have to be indulged in between this and November, if the democratic party of this county is represented in its proper light before the people.

When the executive committee retains in its councils a man who, to gratify a private spite against one or more of the nominees of the party, writes letters both over his own signature and fictitious ones, pretending to regret, and at the same time magnifying, the dissensions of the party in this county, and scattering his effusions broadcast over the state, thereby encouraging the republican party in this county and throughout the state, it is high time that the committee or its secretary should abdicate.

The people elected the committee, and they elected them to manage the details of the campaign in the interests of the democratic party. Can they do this with a secretary hostile to the success of the ticket nominated by the people, whose letters to the public are being quoted by the republican press as an indication of the weakness of the party he is in honor bound to defend or get out of the way for some one who will?

This seems to be a plain statement of a fact which has seemed patent to us for some time, and which we should have spoken of ere now but for the opinion of the chairman of the county committee that the gentleman was seeking notoriety, and persecution in order to pose as a martyr; that his effusions had no influence in Lafayette county, and that it was best to let him write himself out, when he would probably quit. But he does not seem to be any nearer the end of his warfare upon the democratic party now than he was some weeks ago.

The only position Mr. Geo. Wilson has ever occupied in the party of this county is the rather accidental one which he now holds of clerk or secretary of the democratic county executive committee. He is not a member of the committee, and has, we believe, served it but once, and that was at the called meeting at Higginsville when he was made secretary. Still, his position gives his utterances a semi-official character and whatever of weight they possess.

No political party can live without organization. A party organizes itself for its own life and benefit, presumably from among its friends. Good faith demands that if any of its officers, high or low, become opposed to its welfare that they shall step out of the way and permit their place to be filled by men who are loyal and true.

Mr. Wilson has, ever since the primaries, attacked the integrity of the committee of which he is the secretary, accusing it, instead of being actuated for the welfare of the party, of having set the time of the primary in the interest of Senator Cockrell. This is notoriously untrue, because, as we have pointed out before, the gentleman who moved the time which was adopted was a pronounced anti-Cockrell man; and because the most zealous friends of Senator Cockrell in the county were in favor of a late primary.

Mr. Wilson accuses the party of being boss and ring-ridden, when as a matter-of fact there has never in its history been such a flagrant attempt to dictate to the party, and to bullyrag it when the dictation failed, as has been evinced in Mr. Wilson's articles before and since the primary election. If the democratic party of this county made its nominations by Tammany or similar factions, which were but a portion of the party, there might be justice in Mr. Wilson's strictures as to bosses and rings. No doubt there are would-be rings and would-be bosses in this party as in all parties, men who wish to rule or ruin, but the party does not permit itself to be controlled by any faction within it. On the contrary it provides for the nomination of its candidates by a vote of *all* of its members. Every man seeking nomination canvasses before them on an equal footing, and the assertion that they submit to be bossed is gratuitous and untrue.

Mr. Wilson gives currency to an assertion that 800 republicans voted in the primary. Not a vestige of proof has been adduced to support this allegation, which was first advanced by the Herald, a newspaper that bolted the action of the party as to the vote upon senator, and that while refusing to hoist the democratic ticket tails to produce a scintilla of evidence to justify its apostasy toward the party.

Mr. Wilson, we are told, we did not see the article, has made an attack upon the nominee for the legislature because he is not a farmer, when no one knows better than he, that Mr. Hicklin is the son of one of the pioneer farmers of this county, is himself a farmer as well as lawyer, and was nominated by farmers.

With Mr. Wilson's rights as a citizen we have nothing to do here. We have not, either, entered into the motives governing his actions, as we are in this article only considering him in an official capacity; but we do not hesitate to say, that he owes it to himself, as well as to the democratic party, either to resign his position or to support the nominees of his party.

If Mr. Wilson does not choose to do this it is evidently the duty of the committee to meet and purge itself of an officer who is in open treason to the party, and doing all in his power to disintegrate it and bring it into disrepute. The chairman, we understand, is ready to call the committee together upon the request of any one member, in order to take action upon the matter, but Mr. Wilson would simplify matters by resigning, or by publicly giving in his adhesion to the party's action at the polls.

Post:—"A democrat, a defeated candidate at the recent primary, went to a republican at Lexington last week and announced that he was anxious to become an independent candidate for the office which he had failed to secure. He received no encouragement. If we gave his name it would create a sensation. For the present it is withheld." Why not name him? Maybe it would not create much of a sensation after all.

Senator Cockrell, while attending to his duties at Washington City, received a majority for re-election, in Lafayette county, of 2,336, and for this he is called a boss. Because 2,727 democrats in this county wanted him for senator, and only 391 wanted the next highest man he is a big boss, and all of his friends are little bosses. Truly, this is the very insanity of prejudice.

We are glad to see that our article "A Campaign of Dirt" has taken a deep hold upon the mind of our contemporary, the Post. It is voluminous in its replies. Its principal article, taken by itself, is plausible—it would be ridiculous in us to ask the Post to refrain from taking advantage of the dissensions of democrats in the interest of its party. The Intelligencer recognizes the justice of what the editor of the Post says this far; only, this paper never believed in the nastinesses about Blaine any more than in those in regard to Cleveland, and said as little about them as its republican contemporaries would permit. It did use Blaine's public record against him, as our contemporary is welcome to do with any democratic official, without arraignment from us, if it sticks to the truth. The issue is not there. It is here. The Post and its editor had a war in Higginsville in which both finally lost. There were hard words, harsh charges in that war. Grant that they were unjust, untrue, yet the democratic papers outside of Higginsville might have made much of them. They did not, but treated the Post with the greatest fairness and courtesy. When this campaign came on the Post defended Mr. Steele against attacks made upon him because of third-termism, and its editor is known to think well of both Messrs. Steele and Conner. Then, if they are gentlemen, if they are faithful officers, it is wrong for the Post to charge them with being ringsters and bosses, at the instigation of whomsoever. The Post is particularly estopped from doing this, because it gave its editorial protest, not once, not twice, but frequently, against the cause of these libelous jibes. No one says the Post originated the campaign of dirt, but dirt is just as dirty at second as at first hands, and it *is* dirty to cry, "Boss, boss; ring, ring!" at honest gentlemen, who attend conscientiously to their business and uniformly treat other people with respect; and we believe the Post thinks so too. It is meant to and is calculated to create the impression that they are engaged in some disreputable or corrupt business, when it is not true. It is not necessary to mention their names. It is well known that the expressions are used against two men in particular, because they are candidates for longer tenure of office than was desired by their critic. So far as our criticisms of democratic utterances of this kind go, they are not because gentlemen oppose the Intelligencer, but because they oppose their party organization. We have had something to say upon this subject frequently before, and no doubt will again, but that has nothing to do with our little controversy with the Post.

"We think that the Intelligencer makes a mountain of a mole hill in its labored argument in regard to electing delegates to the congressional convention at the late county convention." So says the Odessa Democrat of yesterday. We are not making a mountain of a molehill, simply pointing out the danger, that in case of a disagreeable nomination many democrats may justify apathy or worse by alleging irregularity. That our argument was not labored, but flowed naturally from the facts, is attested by the Democrat's own article, in which it says:—"Nobody disputes the reasoning of the Intelligencer, that the people were not consulted in regard to imposing upon the delegates to the convention the additional duty of electing congressional delegates, or that it was according to precedent." Now, there is the whole thing in a nutshell. The people were not consulted, and the action was unprecedented. For both reasons, in a district as close as this one, it was unwise. We shall support the nominee of the democratic convention at Kansas City, be he whom he may, against any republican, for reasons which we shall set forth when the time comes; but say 5 per cent. of the democrats of Lafayette county are offended by the irregularity complained of and decline to vote, may not this result in the defeat of the democratic nominee? The Democrat objects to the slur against the convention by our correspondent, in which we did not co-incide, yet it casts a slur upon the democrats who are not of its way of thinking, by intimating that they are politicians, rather than of the people. In this country every citizen is a politician, even our neighbor being amenable to the charge. We have heard democrats in all walks of life speak of the matter, numbers of them, and all in the same way; not that they feel inclined to make any noise about it, but because they do not approve. It is a question of party law, and we have been spoken to by numbers of democratic lawyers, all of whom think as we do; among them, Henry C. Wallace, William Young, Richard Field, J. D. Shewalter, Wm. H. Chiles, A. F. Alexander, Xenophon Ryland, Wm. B. Wilson, John S. Blackwell and Albert Strother. These gentlemen are no better than other democrats, but as the question is one of party law their opinion is valuable. As the Democrat says, there is still ample time to remedy the matter, and in the interest of the party, and so far as we are concerned the party alone, we trust that it will be done.

Post:—"Did somebody say that Hon. Francis M. Cockrell would emulate Judge Sherwood's example and write a letter on submission?" Why should he? What has the United States senate to do with the prohibition question in Missouri? Beside, his enemies declare that he is a prohibitionist.

Col James N. Burnes was, last Tuesday, in Tootles opera house, St. Joseph, renominated for congress for a third term, by acclamation. This is a deserved compliment to a faithful and able legislator, who has made for his district a brilliant and useful representative.

The St. Joseph Gazette has this week added a column to the page, and donned a new dress. It is much improved in appearance, and we are glad to see that all its departments speak of its advancing prosperity. More power to your elbow, Major.

The democratic party is getting ready to fight the enemy, and it cannot be blamed if, as a preliminary step, it tries to find out who constitutes the enemy.

Wisconsin had heavy rains early in the week, which are said to be sufficient to make her crop of corn.

In answer to a correspondent who berates Judge Martin, the Journal of Agriculture says:—Instead of being in any wise committed to railroads and rings, no man who has been before the people is more free from that sort of influence than Alex. Martin. We do not know how many individuals connected with railroads and corporations may favor Judge Martin because of his acknowledged ability and fitness for the position; but it is a known fact *that corporation and party machine influences* are against him and in favor of an opponent."

State Auditor Walker is receiving dram-shop reports from all counties in the state, in compliance with his call upon county clerks. Quite a number are still ontstanding. The statement for St. Louis city alone shows that for the year ending July 4, 1886, there were licensed 1,680 dram shops, the state taxes on which amounted to $87,605, while the city collected from this source for the same time the sum of $763,769, making the total taxes received in St. Louis on dramshop taxes $851,374.

Odessa Democrat:—"It is to be presumed that it will not be charged that the Buchanan primary was fixed for last Saturday to take 'snap judgment' on the people; neither will it be charged that no canvass was made against Cockrell. Major Edwards would resent such a charge as that if any man had the mendacity to say so."

St. Joseph Gazette:—"No combination of bolters, or soreheads, or mugwumps, or fusionists in Buchanan county must be permitted for one moment to take a single democrat away from the support of the whole ticket." Ditto in Lafayette.

We'll give you plenty of quotations from the St. Jo. Gazette before the canvass is over. The major has come back.

Bob White's way of looking at it is this:—"Hell is full of the kind of democrats who will not support the ticket because they could not name it."

A SCREED FROM MR. WILSON.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

In all the ring-ruled democratic counties the little bosses are making things fair for the big boss. But the political seismograph shows a very uneasy condition of the ground. So the little bosses are calling on the big boss to come out and help to lay on the party lash. I hey have told us about "Grand Old Frank" and his exploit in getting a resolution through, or nearly through, in relation to the files for holding newspapers, and the other resolutions of like thrilling interest and profound importance. Now he is to come out and make us enthuse over the intolerable domestic barnacles who have hung on for half a life time and try to get us to elect them to fourth terms. A fine example of perpetual motion.

But the democratic party is a party founded on certain principles. Aside from these it has no *raison d'etre* Abandon these and the party disappears as in the Greeley campaign. It will not follow men alone. One of its laws is "Principles, not men;" another is "Rotation in office." We are told that Benton was five terms in the senate. We reply that we are not responsible for it and it is now impossible for us to prevent it. They point to the example of certain states that keep men in congress for long periods. But they are men whose exploits soar even above the contemplation of the mechanism of newspaper files.

The fact remains that the oldest, best, most devoted democrats—men who have never done anything but vote and pay—say openly and above board that the 5th of June primary was a fraud and doesn't bind them. And when the big boss ceases to wrestle with the mighty problem of newspaper files and comes here and swings the party knout he will only enrage them.

GEO. WILSON.

Lexington, Mo., July 23, 1886.

We submit to democrats whether or not the above is such a letter as should be written by an officer of the democratic county executive committee, elected to look after the welfare of the party. Are the decisions of the party thus to be ridiculed, contemned and held for naught? Who is to decide what is party policy? The democratic party *en masse* at the polls, or the secretary of its executive committee? Who is to be boss; the entire party or one man? This seems to be the issue. What is Senator Cockrell dictating as a boss? Nothing that we know of. Where are the little bosses that are making things fair for him? Does it not rather seem that would-be bosses are failing to make any impression against him with the people? As to the third term business the party has settled that as it saw fit in each case. Is it not the duty of its executive committee, and of its secretary, to support the nominees of the party rather than to oppose and villify them? We do not believe that there are any number of democrats who do not stand by the results of the primary election. If there are we have failed to find them, and we converse with as many democrats as do most men. But if there were, would it not be the duty of the officers of the party to reconcile differences rather than to aggravate them?

MR. WILSON'S REPLY.

Whilst we know that Mr. Geo. Wilson is unfriendly to this newspaper we would do him no injustice, and we place before our readers a letter from him to the Odessa Herald of this week, which is a reply to the Democrat's arraignment of the week before:

EDITOR HERALD:—Will you allow me space to ask your "esteemed contemporary" a question or two in a matter personal to myself, but connected with matters of general interest in this county?

Without calling me by name the editor of the Odessa Democrat charges I am actuated by "private spite against one or more of the nominees of the party" in my protests against the bosses, third and fourth termism and the ring. It is a very grave charge against any one who professes party fealty, that he wears a party mantle to cloak his intentions of gratifying private spite.

I want categorical answers from the editor of the Democrat as follows:

First—Against what "one or more nominees" have I the alleged "spite?"

Second—Did you originate this charge or did you get it from some one else?

Third—If you first heard it from some one else are you willing to clear yourself and put the responsibility where it belongs by giving your authority, which I hereby request you to do. I have suspected that some one was secretly circulating this slander against me in order to counteract any influence that my protests against bossism might have. Now that the editor of the Democrat is indiscreet enough to publish it I can fasten it on some one and also prove its falsity to any fair minded man.

If you originated it yourself what proof have you of the truth of the charge? If you first heard it from some one else what proof was given you of its truth?

As to Mr. Ewing's references to my democracy they are foolish and idle. It is impossible for me to leave the democratic party, for the principles on which it is founded and by which alone it exists are matters of belief with me. "Principles, not men," is an old democratic doctrine. "Rotation in office" is another. When the men in the democratic party forsake its principles they are only democrats in name, not democrats in fact. My unselfish services to the party can not be belittled and they are matters in which I take great comfort as I reflect on them.

GEO. WILSON.

Lexington, Mo., July 27, 1886.

This is not a matter which belongs to Mr. Wilson and the Democrat only, but to the entire party. It would seem from Mr. Wilson's letters of late that he *was* violently prejudiced against Senator Vest, whom he constantly berates, having called him only this week, in the Journal of Agriculture, "a monstrous fraud;" against Senator Cockrell, whom he denounces as an incompetent and a boss, and against Mr. Steele, whom he assailed bitterly and personally before the primary election and indirectly since. As Mr. Wilson answers with questions will he permit us to ask him a polite question or two?

1. Does he not entertain personal dislike to Messrs. Vest, Cockrell and Steele?

2. Having been decided against by the votes of Lafayette county, as to Messrs. Cockrell and Steele, does he not think *service* to the democratic party demands, after the action of the party, that he shall support rather than decry and denounce the chosen leaders of the party in the county and out of it?

3. Does he intend to support or to oppose the nominees of the party in the county?

The humblest democrat has a right to ask these questions of an officer of his party.

We have alleged nothing on these points to Mr. Ewing or anybody else, and if Mr. Wilson can prove to the party in this county that he is not actuated in the attacks he has made upon the committee, upon the primary and upon Messrs. Cockrell and Steele by personal animosity to the latter, we extend to him the use of our columns for the purpose; but it seems to us that the third term feature should be eliminated from the discussion, as the democratic party itself settled that much on June 5.

FALL IN!

[From the St. Joseph Gazette.]

It will not take the Gazette long to define its position in the matter of the primary election. Every man nominated last Saturday will be supported by this newspaper with whatever of zeal it can command, and with whatever of ability it now possesses.

First, the Gazette is a democratic newspaper. Whatever else happens, nothing shall make this fact less true or less emphatic. It had no hand in making the ticket presented to the people for their votes, nor did it try to influence by any published word, line, or paragraph, the choosing of one democrat over another democrat in a municipal or county election. Solicited upon every hand to do this and do that for various candidates, it promptly denied each applicant, and declared to all and every one alike that it would not announce itself in anybody's favor until the democratic party itself had spoken.

This much is due in the way of a personal explanation. For weeks and weeks the talk has been constant about a Gazette ring, and a Burnes ring, and a bank ring, and God only knows how many more rings beside; but as far as the Gazette was concerned, it simply heard with contempt all these specious and designing lies, and went forward to the accomplishment of its set purpose never to interfere in any manner between democrats at a primary election.

No matter who says to the contrary, the Gazette had no candidate in the field. Frank to admit that it was not then, is not now, and never will be in favor of a third term in the senate for Mr. Cockrell, it will yet make just as good a fight for the various Cockrell candidates chosen to represent Buchanan county in the legislature as it would have made if they had been chosen and instructed to vote for Sherwood.

If it wanted to, the Gazette would not know how to bolt. Born and raised in a political school which put a man to death if he deserted his party's banner, it only knows how to stand by organization, vindicate discipline, and march with the colors.

The legislature is the very life's blood of democratic ascendency in Missouri. If governs. If it is always democratic, is is always safe to count upon honesty, economy, just administration and the sure protection of every interest that goes to make up the growth, the prosperity and the power of the commonwealth.

Therefore, above everything else should the democrats of this county quit their quarreling, if they feel like quarreling; heal their breaches, if there are any to heal; unite upon principle by subordinating the grievances of defeated or disappointed aspirants, and elect every man on the ticket nominated for the legislature.

It is nothing to the Gazette that all of them have been instructed for Cockrell. He is but a mere episode of the campaign. The democratic party was here before he came, and it will be here long after he is gone. Vital questions are pressing to the front for settlement, of which the senatorial question is not one, and no combination of bolters, or soreheads, or mugwumps, or fusionists in Buchanan county must be permitted for one moment to take a single democrat away from the support of the whole ticket, much less to concentrate upon and beat some democratic nominee for the legislature.

Therefore, we plead for party unity in our midst. When we say that the democratic party in Missouri is now being beset as it has never been before since the dark days of the civil war, we but tell to our readers the plain and simple truth. Nor is it for any purpose of alarm that we tell them this. Rather by far would we speak of a placid future, and dwell upon a blue political sky which had nowhere in it even the shadow or the suggestion of a storm cloud; but would that be policy it no such outlook existed?

No, nor will the Gazette ever subscribe to the palliative treatment of a disease which requires heroic remedies. Democratic success is absolutely required. Not a single democratic county must be permitted to fall out of line, nor a single democratic legislator sacrificed because state and national questions have been violently dragged into our local politics.

The issue is a square one between the democracy and an opposition which neither has the public spirited capacity to govern Missouri, nor a feeling of responsibility strong enough to guarantee an honest administration.

Farmers and Mechanics.

Save money and doctor bills. Relieve your mothers, wives and sisters by a timely purchase of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, best known remedy for coughs, colds, croup and bronchial affections. Relieves children of croup in one night, may save you hundreds of dollars. Price 50 cents and $1. Sample free. Sold by C. W. Loomis. jul0ts

LETTER LIST.

THE following letters remained uncalled for at the postoffice at Lexington, Lafayette county, Missouri, July 28, 1886.

Beaty, James H	Clark, Jessie Miss
Dowell, Natte	Dyer, Kendall
Fowler, Geo & Son	French, J. B
Hixon, S D.	Miller, J. H
Muzingo, Charles	Norton, James.
Perry, Mollie	Reed, Alfred S.
Rigge, Jane Miss	Smith, Martha Mrs.
Smith, Frank	Thomas, T. L. Mrs—3
Troorlinger, Charles	Whiteworth, George

CARDS.

Cain, Eliza Mrs.	Daniel, S O.
Greenbaum, S	Hill, W. J.
Sittlington, J. M	Thomas, Finis

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

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT, A THREE ROOM COTTAGE. Apply to RICHARD FIELD. june1?d

MONEY TO LOAN

IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT BORROWERS, and on long time. No commission. Apply at the law office of RICHARD FIELD. feb27d Opposite Courthouse.

WHEAT IN THE STACK OR IN THE BARN

INSURED against CYCLONE, LIGHTNING, HURRICANE, WINDSTORM and FIRE FROM ANY CAUSE. E. WINSOR & SON. jy10ud Insurance Agents, Lexington, Mo.

STRAYED.

FROM the undersigned, living on South street, near Third Ward schoolhouse, Lexington, Thursday, July 22nd, three yearlings: One a Red Heifer, white on tip of tail; one a Yellow Heifer, with white spots, and a White Steer with red neck, one ear split. No other marks recollected. A liberal reward will be given for their return or for information as to their whereabouts. jl31d* AURELIA MILLER.

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by J. Y. Gaid and posted before John J. Hall, a justice of the peace in Middleton township of Lafayette county, on the 20th day of July, 1886, the following described property: One Black Horse Mule about four years old, and about fourteen hands high, branded with letter C on left shoulder; a few white hairs in each ear, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised at $50. july31t

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, Amos Anson and Emily E. Anson, his wife, by their certain deed of trust, dated the 30th day of June, 1885, and recorded in the recorder's office of Lafayette county, Missouri, in book No 68 at page 349, conveyed to the undersigned trustee, the following described real estate, situated and lying in said county of Lafayette, state of Missouri, to-wit: The east half of the southeast quarter of section eleven [11], and seven acres taken off of the east side of the south west quarter of the southeast quarter of said section eleven [11], being all that part of the said southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of said section eleven [11] lying east of the center of Black Jack creek; also the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section eleven [11], and the west half of the northeast quarter of section eleven [11], and the west half of the southwest quarter of section twelve [12], all said land being in township forty-eight [48], of range twenty-six [26] containing 217 acres more or less in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note therein described, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note and the interest thereon; now, therefore, at the request of the holder of said note, and by virtue of the power in me vested by the said deed of trust, I hereby give notice that I will on

MONDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1886,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day in front of the courthouse door, in the city of Lexington, in the county of Lafayette, state of Missouri, proceed and sell said real estate at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash for the purpose of satisfying the debt secured in said deed of trust, together with the costs and expenses of said trust and sale.

jul31td ROBT. A. WILSON, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, Louis Nawatny by his certain deed of trust, dated the 24th day of July 1885, and recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds for Lafayette county, Missouri, in book 68, at page 366, conveyed to the undersigned trustee, the following described real estate, situated, lying and being in the county of Lafayette, and state of Missouri, to-wit: All of one lot or tract adjoining the town of Wellington, and bounded as follows: commencing at a stake in the eastern boundary line of said town of Wellington sixteen [16] feet east of the southeast corner of lot number eighty-three [83] in said town; said commencing corner being also in the line of Third street in said town, running thence north sixteen [16] degrees west along the eastern boundary line of said town to the Missouri river; next commencing again at said beginning corner and running thence north seventy-four [74] degrees east with a continuation of the northern line of said Third street in said town two hundred [200] feet to a stake, thence north sixteen degrees west to the Missouri river, thence with said Missouri river to the northwest corner of said tract being the second corner above referred to and described, the same being a portion of the southeast fractional quarter of section number fifteen [15], in township number fifty [50], of range number twenty-eight [28], being the same land deeded by Thomas W. Jacobs and wife to William A. Chandler on the 2nd day of June, 1883, and recorded in deed book "U," page 380; also the following: commencing on the bank of the Missouri river at the northeast corner of tract formerly owned by William A. Chandler adjoining the town of Wellington, running thence south fifteen and three-fourths [15¾] degrees, east seven hundred and eighty-two [782] links to land owned by Thomas Harter and the north line thereof; thence north seventy-four and one-fourth [74¼] degrees east to the bank of the slough; thence up said slough and river to the beginning, being a part of the aforesaid fractional quarter of section fifteen [15] in said township and range, and being same land deeded by Thomas Hinkle and wife to William A. Chandler on the 28th day of June, 1879, and recorded in deed book "P" number one, at pages 431 and 432. This conveyance being made for a part of the purchase money, to secure the payment of five promissory notes therein described, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the said notes therein described and the interest thereon whereby the whole debt has become due and payable and remains unpaid; Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, I, the said trustee, hereby give notice that I will on

MONDAY, AUGUST 23RD, 1886,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, in front of the courthouse door, in the city of Lexington, in the county of Lafayette, and state of Missouri, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, proceed to sell the above described property to satisfy said notes and the costs of said sale and trust.

july23td JOHN S. BLACKWELL, Trustee.

M. EHRET Jr. & Co.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

FOR FLAT AND STEEP ROOFS. GUARANTEED CHEAPEST & BEST IN USE. ABSOLUTELY WATER, FIRE & WIND PROOF. PUT ON BY ANYBODY. USE NO OTHER ROOF. COSTS LESS THAN ANY OTHER ROOFING.

The following firms in Lexington have used or sold our roofing:—

KRIEHN & MEYER,
W. G. SCHULTZ,
GUS. PIRNER

Send for prices, testimonials, etc., to

W. E. CAMPE, Agt.,
jul4 1md St. Louis, Mo.

FOR RENT,

—THE—

VANDERBILT HOUSE.

THIS ELEGANT PROPERTY, SITUATED on Ninth street (Lamed), directly opposite the Opera House, and one of the best business locations in the city, is now offered for rent very low. I am compelled to quit business, on account of my wife's health, and a bargain can be had. The house is three stories high and is specially adapted to hotel or boarding house use, the rooms being pleasant, well ventilated and completely finished. The street floor, upon which the bar and billiard room are located, is large and well stocked, and the bar fixtures as fine as any in the city. The two pool tables and billiard table are of the very best. I will rent all or any portion of the house desired—the bar and billiard rooms separately, with or without the fixtures and furniture; the hotel rooms with or without the furniture, or all together, as may be desired, and for any time wanted—long or short lease. I mean business; first come first to get the bargain offered. Now is your time to strike. A full stock of liquors, wines and cigars will be sold to the tenant if he desires. Reasonable arrangements can be made for the interests for sale purchased if desired. As I leave for Excelsior Springs on or about July 6th, if the property is not rented previous to that time, application can be made to C. G. Ludwigs, at the store on Main street. This is the one chance of a life time, and if you want it, all you have to do is to say so quickly.

july25 LOUIS BEAUERLE.

C. G. LUDWIGS,

FINE JEWELRY.

I CARRY THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
AND DIAMONDS.

In Lafayette county, and guarantee my prices from 15 to 25 per cent lower. Call and you shall be convinced. aug22tf

WANTED!

I will pay cash for Second-Hand Books.

The Books must have all the lessons in, and be the kind now in use in this vicinity.

CHAS. W. LOOMIS,

Druggist and Bookseller,
FRANKLIN AVENUE.

THE

AHRENS

DRY GOODS BAZAAR!!

WILL INTEREST THE PEOPLE
In Genuine Reductions, in Clean and Seasonable

DRY GOODS,

Commencing Monday, June, 28, 1886.

We have had a good trade, much better than we expected, all owing to the fact that WE are the Lowest Price House in the City.

We now want to get in shape for the fall trade, and, to do this, we will not wait for the close of the season, as is unsually done, but right now, while every