WEEKLY FAIR PLAY.

THURSDAY, - - AUG. 1 1872.

The Campaign Opened.

With the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Baltimore Convention, the political campaign of 1872 may be said to have fairly opened. The presidential struggle is to be a contest between a civilian and a military chieftain, in which each will be sustained by the tact, power and wealth of the nation. The withdrawal from the contest of all opposition leaves an unobstructed field for the two candidates to manœuvre in, and for their supporters or backers to refresh and recuperate their principals in. There are those who effect to ridicule the nomination of Horace Greeley, but, with the nominations of Cincinnati and Baltimore, the "Bushwhacker of Chappaqua" enters upon the race under very encouraging auspices; and, if he was certain to receive the united support of the Democracy, as well as that of all the Liberals, his chances for a four years' sojourn at the White House would be really enviable. But in the uncertainty attending the movements of the disaffected of both sides lies the probabilities of the defeat of the gentleman of the white hat. At present the outlook would seem to give assurances that the democrats are more earnest in their support of the philosipher than the Liberals, when such Liberals as the temporary chairman of the Cincinnati convention with his followers, say absolutely that they will not support Greely, it is, we must say, a bad omen. There is no use in trying to deny the fact that Gen. Grant carries some heavy guns. That he has the aid of an army of well-disciplined and experienced followers, with the financial sinews in good condition to meet the expenses of the campaign.

The great battle ground will probably be Pensylvania, and to carry this State in October, every man will be brought up to the front, and money without stint will be expended; for as goes the State election, so in all probability, will follow the presidential. As we have before remarked, it will be an exciting contest, as may be seen by the wagers already made on the general result, as well as upon State issues. It is nearly four months before the election will occur, in the meantime circumstances may transpire to alter the entire aspect of the situation, and our enthusiastic friends would do well not to vent[illegible] too [illegible] you keep [illegible] still. [illegible] are [illegible]

Mrs. Loomis [illegible] until the political horrizon is a little more clearly defined.

[Communicated]

State Senate.

MR. EDITOR:—As the time is fast approaching for the election of a State Senator from this District to succeed the Hon. J. H. Morse, who has rendered himself particularly odious to the Democracy of this county, I would suggest the name of Hon. A. F. Beltrami of this County. Mr. Beltrami has shown himself both capable and trustworthy, and if nominated to the position aforementioned would be elected by an overwhelming majority. I understand that the Radicals will make no nomination should Mr. Beltrami be selected by the Democracy. As Mr. Beltrami has given general satisfaction, as the representative of this county, in the Lower House, we feel convinced that he would give that same attention to the duties devolving on him as our Representative in the Senate. As Ste. Genevieve County has not had the Senator for a number of years we are justly entitled to the nominee. Let the Delegates appointed by the County Convention at Atzerts store on the 10th of August, be instructed to cast the vote of Ste. Genevieve county in the District Senatorial Convention for the Hon. A. F. Beltrami. S.

Walter, a five-year-old, was surprised at breakfast by the presence of a diminutive egg, served for his special delectation. He thus accounted for the egg's smallness: "Mamma, I think the chicken was learning to lay."

An article you can always borrow—Trouble.

Keeping Children Busy.

These restless little mortals are quiet only when they are asleep, and often not even then, for in dreams they are playing croquet, or galloping on horseback, or fondling their dolls. They need playthings just as much as they require bread and milk, and shoes, and clothes. Many parents, thinking they cannot afford time or money to provide amusement and occupation for their little ones, leave them to shift for themselves, and hunt up their own toys. So Johnnie gets into mama's bureau or closet, and enjoys the mess he makes there more than he sorrows over the punishment that follows it. As he grows older, jack knife and foot rule, hammer and saw, gimblet and draw knife, screw driver and pincers, will be in requisition to make his bows and arrows, his ships and carts. Little Mamie will take mama's needles and thread, her buttons and scissors, and leave her work-basket in sad disorder, unless all these articles are given Mamie for her own special use, with a work-box and needle-book, a pair of scissors, and occasional supervision of her mother, may gradually be initiated into all the mysteries of darning, overcasting, hemming and back-stitching.

We all know that children are very anxious to do just what they cannot do, but this inclination, which is frequently quite annoying, may be turned to excellent account. Instead of driving them away, let them be taught the difficulties of what they wish to undertake, and the best way of overcoming them is to let them lend a helping hand in doing the coveted thing till they can be entrusted to undertake it alone.

Every boy should learn the use of tools, and be able to drive a nail properly, to push the saw and shove the plane, to make a button for a door, and exercise his ingenuity in the manufacture of hanging baskets, brackets, rustic benches, sleds and bows. Though what he does may be a failure, it will lead to ultimate success. If one is disposed to count up the comparative cost of letting children hunt up their own sources of amusement and of providing them with means of occupation, it will be found that the latter is the more economical in a moneyed point of view, to say nothing of other points in its favor. The waste and destruction, the mischief and havoc that children, left to themselves, will make, would, judiciously forestalled, furnish ample means for their pleasant and profitable recreation, and the forming of habits invaluable to them [illegible] and a little [illegible] pay our [illegible] life.

[illegible] hog to [illegible] price here [illegible] shipping [illegible]

[Communicated.]

Sheriff and Collector.

MR. EDITOR:—Will the people give both offices to one man, or will they divide them and bestow the office of sheriff on one man and the office of collector on another? They can and will do as they please about this, and therefore the question is referred to and left with them for decision. But how about the claims of the various townships of the county, as to furnishing the man or men to fill the offices? "Beauvais" has furnished us with our present worthy, large hearted and jovial clerk; and likewise with a sheriff and collector for four years last past, by whom, however, the offices have doubtless "done the right thing." Besides, "Beauvais" has furnished itself with two costly bridges across the "Saline" and the county with a worthy and experienced representative since the close of the war. This is pretty well for "Beauvais." "Beauvais" has done its part! It would be unreasonable to ask Beauvais to do more, wouldn't it? It would be unjust, wouldn't it? Beauvais we know, has great resources, but it would, nevertheless, be indecent in Union, Jackson, Saline and Ste. Genevieve, to draw on "Beauvais" again just now, wouldn't it? Let us spare "Beauvais," then, for a time. Give time for some of her young men to grow up. She might "protest," if we draw again just now. The "madness" of the draining upon "Beauvais," in so short a space of time, might disgust "Beauvais." Let us be reasonable and decent about the matter. Let us spare "Beauvais" then for a time, and thereby win her gratitude and respect. JACKSON.

☞ A man who don't know anything will tell it the first time he gets a chance.

Greeley and the South.

An incident in Mr. Greeley's history, so creditable to his head and heart that it ought long ago to have been made public, has just been narrated to your correspondent, and he hastens to place it before the readers of the *Courier-Journal*, not less as an act of justice to Mr. Greeley than a matter of general interest to the country. The wonder is that this incident should have been kept secret, dating back as it does seven years ago.

Soon after Johnson was installed as president he sent a gentleman named Camp to New York to solicit an interview with Horace Greeley. Unable to leave the capital, Greely must come to him at once at the White House. Greeley promptly complied with the request. After the first formal civilities were over, Camp rose to leave, but President Johnson requested him to remain, and he did so during the whole interview.

Johnson opened the conversation by saying that he found himself in a trying position. The nation was convulsed with passion in consequence of Mr. Lincoln's assassination; the situation was new and embarrassing to him; he felt inadquate to the task to which he had been so unexpectedly called, and he felt the need, as he had never before felt it, of the counsel of some cool sagacious man. He had, therefore, sent for Mr. Greeley. What course to pursue, how to stem the torrent of Northern frenzy, how to manage the reins of government in a crisis so awful, was a problem too deep for him to solve. Placing himself in Mr. Greeley's hands, he asked, what must I do. Thanking him for the confidence he thus reposed in him. Mr. Greeley replied that his best course was to call to his assistance a few of the wisest and best men in the country. They should be representative men from the two great sections. On the part of the North, he would suggest Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, Gerrit Smith of New York, and Judge Spalding of Ohio. A like number of Southern gentlemen should be called; they should be invited to the White House as guests of the president, there to remain and deliberate as long as they saw fit: and, having agreed upon some policy, they should submit it to the president for his approval and if approved by him, as Mr. Greeley doubted not it would be, it should faithfully and rigidly be pursued, despite the popular clamor which might [illegible] a time ensue. [illegible] trial, [illegible] guilty, sentenced [illegible] two [illegible]

Mr. Johnson thought well of the suggestion. "But what Southern men should I invite, Mr. Greeley, to meet the gentlemen you have named from the North?"

"First and foremost," said Mr. Greeley, "Robert E. Lee of Virginia."

"Great heavens!" exclaimed Johnson; he is the very head and front of the rebellion."

"I know that" said Mr. Greeley, "and for that very reason you should invite him. He knows if any man does, the wants of the Southern people; he of all men possesses the confidence of the entire South; he is upright and pure; he would not recommend a single action on your part which would not meet the approval of your advisers from the North, and the result of the deliberations in which Robert E. Lee, Judge Campbell of Alabama, and a third man like them, from the South, took part, would not only insure the approbation of the disaffected States, but in the course of a few months, would, I am finaly persuaded, bring to your support every right-minded and right-hearted man of the North. The pacification of the estranged section, your main difficulty, would thus be solved, and your path made clear towards the solution of minor difficulties. How are you to discover the true sentiments of the South and the wants of its people if you do not consult her representative men? And what sort of restoration will that be in the plan of which the South has no part whatever? It must of necessity be one-sided, partial and unjust. Be persuaded, Mr. President, and called to your aid men of the standing, position and temper I have suggested and by all means call them from both sections.

In this strain Mr. Greeley continued until he had fairly won the President over to his way of thinking. The interview ended with the assurance from the president that he would adopt the views of Mr. Greeley and followed them exactly. He would, however, make a single modification—he would substitute Horace Greely in place of Gerrit Smith.

"Very well," said Mr. G., "if you call me, I will come gladly and aid you to the best of my ability.

They parted and ten days afterward Johnson threw Greeleys suggestions to the winds, adopted "my policy" and pursued it: with what result the country is but to sadly aware.

Thus it will be seen that the roll of pacificator is no new thing with Mr. Greeley, but is only a part which he has systematiely pursued ever since the close of the war. So also, his confidence in the integrity and good sense of the Southern leaders, and his willingness to trust the Southern people is no new thing. What he is to-day he was years ago; and what better guaranty do we want for the future? At a time when the North was wild with rage against the South, when the execution of every one of political and military chiefs and the confiscation of the entire property of her people would hardly have atoned in Northern eyes for Lincoln's assassination, then Greeley with the wisdom of the statesman and the sympathy of a great heart, stood up for the South alone in his party, recommending a line of policy which would have brough peace and happiness to the country and exhibiting traits of character which do credit to and commend humanity. That occurrence so important should never before have been divulged is, I repeat, simply marvellous. That it should without delay go to the country and to the world should be not so much a duty as a pleasure. For

"One good deed dying tongueless
Slaughters a thousand waiting on that."

And the press, which ever loves a pleasant duty, will see that it does go. —[*Courier Journal.*

Communicated

Editor of Fair Play.

SIR: Allow me to make a few remarks on an article communicated by "Independent" in your last issue. "Independent" seems to labor under the delusion, that this country is all alive to the subject of political redemption. How far his supposition is correct, can readily be seen by the proceedings of the national conventions this summer, where political jockeyism and trickery ruled supreme. But to speak about [illegible] tions. "Independent" says: "if a con[illegible] vention of jockeys nominate one of their vile gang for office, be independent and cast him aside as you would a rotten egg." Honestly and manly spoken, but is the way indicated a wise way. An old adage has it, that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." If the people would send honest men into conventions, men who have the integrity and courge to take care of the true interest of the public, there would be no need of lamenting after the mischief is done. As conventions derive their power from the people, it is clearly the duty of the people to see that they represent the public will. If political tricksters and jockeys are permitted to rule conventions for the purpose of furthering their own sordid interests, it proves that the people are not alive to the subject of political redemption, that they lack the necessary energy to throw off the spell by which professional politicians have bound them. Let us therefore try to rouse ourselves from this fatal stupor which is fraught with imminent danger to the welfare of the republic. Let us organize and elect such delegates whose ability and integrity of heart is acknowledged, and send them to conduct our cause in the convention. This is the best and only way to evade the arts and manipulations of the political profession. VOX POPULI.

New Offenburg, July 26th 1872.

Law to Protect Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

CHARLES A. MUELLER,

DEALER IN

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

AGENT FOR

Buck's Brilliant Cooking Stoves,

—AND—

HEERMANS HOT-AIR COFFEE ROASTER.

Keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Coal Oil Lamps, Lamp Shades, &c.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all work in his line neatly and promptly executed, at reasonable rates.

We state, without fear of misrepresenting the fact, that the Fair Play has attained a Larger Circulation than any other paper in this section of country, in the same length of time, and is the best Advertising Medium in Southeast Missouri.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Farmington to Ste. Genevieve.

We are now running a Daily Hack between Farmington and Ste. Genevieve. Our hacks are all new, having been built expressly for the business; passengers can depend on being transported comfortably and quickly, with good protection against rain and sun. Our horses will always be first-class.

KASHER & BABB.

De Lassus and Farmington.

I will also continue to run my hack between De Lassus and Farmington making close connection with all passenger trains. Fare as low and time as quick as by any other route. By close attention to business I hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage. JOS. E. KASHER.

June 3, 1872. tfx

Bond & Cissell,

STE. MARYS, MO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS,

Shoes,

Hats & Caps,

Queens-ware, Hardware,

Saddlery, and all Kinds of Farming Implements, and also,

AGENTS FOR

The Celebrated Dayton Grain Drills.

Produce taken in exchange at the highest market price [illegible]

JULES F. JANIS. WM. F. COX.

JANIS & COX,

(At the old stand of Janis & Valle,)

AGENTS FOR

BUCYRUS REAPER & MOWER,

—AND—

The Buckeye Cider Mill.

AND DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware &c, which they offer to sell low for CASH. 1-y

For the Summer of 1872.

HAMM & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

(Opposite Court House)

STE. GENEVIEVE, MO.,

Have now on hand, a full and care fully selected lock of Ready Made-Clothing of all Qualities, Styles and Prices, also Furnishing Goods, consisting of White Shirts, Overshirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Collars, Neckties, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Socks, Suspenders Braces, Traveling Bags, Valices and Trunks.

In Piece Goods for Men's and Youths' wear, we have an unusual large Assortment. It comprises Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Cashmerettes, Jeans, Cottonades, Linens, etc., etc., from which Gentlemen desiring to have their garments Made to Order, can be well suited both in Style and Price.

Our Stock of Hats and Caps embraces all the latest Fashionable and Popular Styles, ranging in prices from 75 Cents to 5.

Being thankful for past patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same, promising all that we will devote our entire attention and experience as heretofore to our line of business alone.

Being therefore able to sell a better class of goods either by the yard or manufacture than any house in or out of St. Louis, Mo.

Respectfully, HAMM & Co.,
Merchant-Tailors.

N. B. We pay at All Times the Highest Cash Price for Wool.

FRANCIS C. ROZIER & SON,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS and SHOES,

QUEENS-WARE, HARD-WARE,

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The attention of all cash and close buyers is respectfully called to the above.

Quick Sales and Small Profits is our Motto. 1-y

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company.

St. Louis, Memphis, Helena, Greenville, and Vicksburg.

Pass Ste. Genevieve, down stream:
Monday, City of Chester, 10, p. m.
Tuesday, Adam Jacobs and Vicksburg packet, 10, p. m.
Wednesday, Grand Tower, 10, p. m.
Thursday, Adam Jacobs and Vicksburg packet, 10, p. m.
Friday, Belle Memphis, 10, p. m.
Saturday, Adam Jacobs and Vicksburg packet, 10, p. m.

Pass Ste. Genevieve, up stream:
Monday, Grand Tower, 5, p. m.
Tuesday, Vicksburg packet.
Wednesday, Adam Jacobs and Belle Memphis, 5, p. m.
Thursday, Vicksburg packet, 5, p. m.
Friday, Adam Jacobs, 5, p. m.
Saturday, City of Chester, 5, p. m.
Sunday, Adam Jacobs and Vicksburg packet, 5, p. m.

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NEW STORE!

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Has just received a new and complete stock of Fancy Groceries, Liquors, Wines, Cigars, etc., etc., which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices, and for small profits. The public are respectfully invited to give me a call and inspect my goods and prices.

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For Family Use; Also

HATS AND CAPS,

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Of the best qualities,

And at Lowest Rates,

FOR CASH ONLY.

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