WEEKLY FAIR PLAY.

THURSDAY, - - DEC. 19, 1872.

Hon. Robert G. Madison.

In an article published, as editorial, in the FAIR PLAY of December 5, I copied Secs. II and XII of Article IV, of our State constitution. One of these sections relates to the eligibility of members of congress, and persons holding any lucrative office under the United States or this state, and the other to the eligibility of collectors and holders of public money, to either house of our General Assembly. In the article, I stated the question: "Did the framers of our state constitution intend that no person holding a lucrative office under our state government should be qualified to be *elected*, to either house of our General Assembly while holding such office?" And by implication, also, the question: "Will our representatives elect admit to a seat, among themselves, a collector of state and county revenue, for the current year, before the third Monday in January next, and before he has made or can make his final settlement, as such collector, with the county court, at the time fixed by law?"

Moreover, I stated in the article, that I would neither "claim the seat," nor" contest the election," although I, and "hundreds of our best citizens," knew that I "was not fairly beaten at the polls." And that I forbore to speak of the "causes and motives, not political, which induced the extraordinary and successful efforts, or the character of the efforts, or means used to defeat me in the election." This is all. I expressed no opinion, whatever, touching the questions stated in the article, or either of them, or touching the eligibility of Mr. Madison.

Eight days after the publication of my aforesaid article, which contained nothing to offend any one, as the reader can see, Robert G. Madison, not possessing the merit of knowing that "nothing is so good for an ignorant man as silence," caused to be published in the next issue of the paper a communication which, putting aside its rudeness and ungentlemanly bullying character, not suited to this age, forced the conviction on the mind of every well-informed reader that, to save the people of the county, whose representative he claims to be, from any further humiliation, by any similar public exposure of his illiteracy and ignorance, he ought to be immediately shut up in a place where he could not get pen, ink and paper. "If a man wishes to avoid being a quack he should never get upon a stage; but if once he has played his tricks upon it, he must continue them, or submit to have stones thrown at him by the populace."

He wrote: "Was he ignorant of the provisions of the state constitution to which he refers? If so, I will state to him that my friends and myself were fully apprised of the provisions of the constitution quoted by him." How is this for high? But I cannot stop to notice either the rhetoric or English of the shapeless and rude production of this ignorant and pragmatical *ex-pedagogue*, and newly hatched out demagogue. It is the substance—the *animus*—of the ungainly and vulgar thing only that I propose to notice.

He asserts that my statement that I was not fairly beaten at the polls is "a downright falsehood in spirit and in fact." He might just as well have said: "You lie, you villian, you lie!"

"Cowardice," says Montagne, "is the mother of cruelty. The murders attendant upon victories are committed by the lowest class of the army, and by those that have the care of the baggage. Courage opposes itself only to resistance; it stops when it sees the enemy defeated and at its mercy." No brave man ever offers an indignity to another, such as Bob. Madison has put upon me, when he knows that he incurs no risk of personal danger in doing so. No man has a right to put such an indignity upon his fellow-man; no gentleman ever does it. Only rude, uncultivated men, and "drunken fire-skulls" now bandy such epithets as "Bob" has applied to me. Does any one believe that "Bob," would have offered this indignity to me, if I had been about his own age, instead of fifty odd, and any thing like a match for him physically, and had established a reputation as a "good fighter," or if he had thought that it might possibly cause him to take small-pox—"Bob" abhors small-pox—or force into his presence hated "ornamental death dealers"—"Bob" hates "death-dealers"—in the shape of "Bowie" and "cork screw" knives, "brass-knuckles," and six-shooters? No one believes that he would. "Bob," had a splendid opportunity to "fight for his principles," during "our late unpleasantness," but he wouldn't do it. He retreated in good order, although incumbered with a Lieut. Colonel's commission in the Confederate service and a carpet sack, to Pike's Peak, where he figured in the role of carpet bagger for some time. I conclude that a man who talked much and loudly about his principles, but wouldn't fight for them when occasion required, wouldn't now offer an indignity to another if he thought he would incur the risk of his life or personal chastisement by doing so. Captain Bobadil Proctor says, was a man "with big words and a little heart," who passed himself off with simple people, for a valliant soldier

"Bob" says, in italics, that I received "the united vote of the colored population." It may be so, but I think he is mistaken. One of the registering officers told me before the election that a colored voter had said while registering: "I intend to vote for cousin Bob." I don't think this colored gentleman "went back on himself," or "Cousin Bob."

He says that, if I "invited or provoked a personal opposition" to myself in the late election. I have "no one to blame for it but myself." Here is the "thimble riggey." Lets see if we can find the "little joker."

In February, 1872, it was discovered that large amounts of money and bonds, and notes, owned by residents of this county, had escaped taxation for many years. One man alone had nearly fifteen thousand dollars, out at interest, well secured by deed of trust, while it was known that this was not near all he had. This man returned to the assessor, in 1870, only $260.00, and in 1871, only 700.00 in all of personal property. An investigation followed. Supplemental returns were made to the assessor and County board of Equalization, at the sitting of the Board in April, 1872. A supplemental tax list was got up by the assessor and board. This list showed large amounts of money, bonds and notes, that had escaped taxation for several years. The matter was discussed. The law was plain, money and bonds and notes were taxable under our State constitution and laws. People don't like to be taxed. Money shrinks from taxation. Money has power and influence. Money has both the love and respect of "Bob." He was a "sworn officer of the law." Excitement ran pretty high. "Bob" took the ground that money ought not to be taxed. I stood by the law. "Bob" gave "aid and comfort to those who had not returned their money, bonds and notes to the assessor for taxation, as the law required them to do, under heavy penalties. I, as county attorney, still stood by the law. "Gold is obtained from the mine by digging the earth, and from the miser by digging his soul." The "fourteen thousand dollar man," and one or two others of the same kidney, became bitter and aggressive enemies of mine. These brassy Mammonites and their coworkers, the political eunuchs and members of the Ste Genevieve "Mutual Admiration Society" covered up and muddled the facts concerning the money, bond and note tax question. And voters were almost forced to yield their convictions of right and duty to the will of these men and their ticket peddlers and vote against me on the day of election. I was thus defeated. I considered that I was unfairly beaten and said so.

I need say no more as to the "causes and motives, not political, which induced the extraordinary and successful efforts made to defeat me in the election," or as to the way in which I "invited and provoked" "personal opposition to myself," or concerning what I have already said about not being fairly beaten, in the election.

"Bob" says that I have not paid my state and county taxes for the years 1870, 1871 and 1872.

You have some fifteen or eighteen hundred acres of my lands in your doubled-triggered so-call consolidated delinquent list, which contains in all, it is said, two thousand six hundred and fifty-two tracts. They may remain there until certain questions touching the legality of the proceedings of some of our county officials shall have been determined. These questions I shall not discuss now. They will be discussed, however, soon and at the right time. But how about your own state and county taxes, Bob? You say that you have "made regular settlements at every regular term of our county court, and that you have "accounted for and paid all sums to the proper officers for which you were then accountable." But have you paid, or been charged with state and county taxes at any time prior to the present year? You were forced last spring, by the county board of equalization, to put in an appearance on the supplemental list for two thousand dollars, which, it was said, you did reluctantly. And my information is to the effect that nothing has been found charged against you on any of the tax books prior to the present year.

It has been said of the late William H. Seward, that, while he was a member of the United States Senate, "he resented no affronts repelled no indignities, exhibited no mortification or impatience when rudely contradicted or stigmatized with approbious epithets." And Col. Benton said of him: "I dont blame Mr. Seward for avoiding a clinch and a roll in the gutter with every man who assails him. But I think Seward overdoes the thing. There is such a thing as being too patient and humble." Just so, leaving out of view the "Scriptural injunction to receive a blow without returning it, which can only be obeyed by the humblest kind of a christian, there is such a thing as being too patient and humble." No man can patiently submit to so gross an indignity as that wilfully and publicly put upon me by Bob Madison, and maintain self respect. Neither my friends nor the public would respect me, unless indeed they should consider "Bob" to be an ignorant and vulgar fellow beneath my notice, if I did not in some way resent it.

"If a man covet the office of a bishoph," says St. Paul, "he covets a good work." But he adds this caution. "Ordain not a novice, lest being lifted up with pride, he falls into the condemnation of the devil." It is indeed making a devil of a man to lift him up to a state to which he is not suited.

J. B. ROBBINS.

Our Next Legislature.

Our Missouri exchanges of the Democratic faith continue to urge retrenchment and reform upon the newly elected members of the general assembly. We have already quoted from quite a number, ad yesterday's mail brought a considerable reinforcement. Thus the Warrensburg *Democrat* declares that the people will look for some of the fruits of which so much has been heard and so little realized up to this time. It says:

Clerks, pages, printers and hangers-on in general should be cut off to the least possible number to expedite business, and all else that requires money should be as far as possible retrenched, so that an honest and fair expenditure of the people's money may be made, at which there will be less to complain of on the part of either Radicals or Democrats, and taxes will be decreased in a ratio equal to the saving. This is the plain duty of the legislature. Members are pledged to reform, and should make it in requital to their promises and in justice to their constituents. The press of the state has done its duty in the matter, when they call attention to this matter. Further than that, the press is powerless, except it be in lending its influence to a defeat of parties seeking legislative honors who do not take the view of retrenchment as passed upon before the election.

The LaGrange *Democrat*, whose editor possesses familiarity with legislative proceedings, declares that as the legislatures will be Democratic in both branches, and the Democracy will be wholly liable for its acts, the people will hold that party to a strict accountability "Economy, retrenchment and reduction of taxation are what the people expect," it says, "and what they must have."

The Canton *Press*, whose editor was a member of the last general assembly, and had opportunities to see how things went on, heartily seconds the call for practical retrenchment and reform, and says the occasion is an auspicious one for introducing "such legislation as will forever exclude the repetition of past extravagances." Very sensibly and justly it remarks:

The statutes provide that each house of the general assembly shall, as early as practicable, fix the pay of all clerks, officers and employees, which shall not be increased or diminished during their term of service. There is no sufficient reason for fixing the pay of any clerk higher than that allowed each member, nor is there any necessity or excuse for employing more than the exigencies of the public service actually require. Yet at every session members who are loudest in their professions of reform find it a matter of convenience to provide places for some faithful party servitors, and thus the number of sinecures is multiplied until the people cry out in bitter condemnation of the accumulating burdens of taxation. We hope no official sinecure will be tolerated at the approaching session, and no extravagant pay or perquisites will be allowed to any favorite.

The *Press* further thinks there is no occasion for a protracted session.

Similarly talks the Maryville, Nodaway county, *Democrat*, saying:

"If reforms are ever to be inaugurated in Missouri, now is the time. Let us have only one session of the legislature in two years (and there is then more law-making machinery than the people need, of the sort we have been used to.) Then let the expenses of clerks, janitors, deck-sweeps and roustabouts be reduced, and by all means give us no more adjournments for holiday occasions, with mileage home and back for members. In addition to this, let us have such legislation as the people need, prominent among which is an amendment to the constitution repealing the registration law. All the legislation needed for the great state of Missouri can be completed in less than two months, and then another session will not be necessary before 1875."

And we close with this, from the Neosho *Times*:

"We hope to see members go honestly to work for the interests of their constituents. Aside from the election of senator, the calling of a constitutional convention, and providing to defray the expenses of the state, there is nothing to warrant over a twenty days' session. Let the work be "short, sharp and decisive."—Exchange.

[From Missouri Republican]

Col. Bogy a Candidate for the Senate.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9, 1872.

Mr. Editor: Having received letters from political friends, in different parts of the state, particularly from the southeast, urging me to allow my name to go before the next legislature as a candidate for United States senator, I have consented to comply with the request.

In looking over the list of names published as probable candidates, I see no one who has served the Democratic party with more fidelity than myself.

Indeed, for twenty five years and upwards, I have discharged all the duties imposed on me by it, giving to it my time and my money most freely; doing all in my power for its success and for my friends, and asking nothing for myself.

Yet it may be said, that I have twice run for congress and been defeated both times. This is true, but it is also true that on both of those occasions I was made a candidate against my wish, and only accepted the position as a sacrifice for my friends and party. In 1852 I was twice nominated as the standard bearer against Col. Benton. I accepted the first nomination. This district at that time, extended from here to the Arkansas state line. I canvassed every county, and started papers in different sections, and did all in my power for the defeat of the "great old senator," who we thought had taken the wrong chute. I was defeated.

In 1862 the Democratic party in this city decided it to be expedient to organize, and run a candidate for congress. A convention was held—a certain gentleman was nominated, who, it was said, desired the nomination, but, on being notified of his nomination, declined, and from that day to this has been a Repubican.

I was solicited to accept. It was thought to be of great importance to organize, and much against my will I accepted.

At that time this city was under martial law, administered by provost marshals. To run as a Democratic candidate was the next thing to going straight to Gratiot street prison. I did run, and many of my friends were arrested and sent to that dark abode

My opponents were Samuel Knox and F. P. Blair. I was, of course, defeated. I do not mention those things with the intention of opening old sores, but to sustain my assertion, that I have discharged all the duties imposed on me by the party.

I am a candidate, and will abide the decision of our friends in the legislature.

I would request the papers in the state to puplish this letter, and make such comments as they please, whether favorable or otherwise.

LEWIS V. BOGY.

We beg now to suggest, with great meekness, to the "reads," "liars," "slanders," "thieves," "lunatics," "rowdies," "idiots," and "cretins," who, according to their own account conduct the metropolitan press, whether, its three founders being dead, it would not be well for the new generation to take this occasion of putting off the old Adam, and to try hereafter to refrain from mutual abuse, to confine themselves to the discussion of public questions and to supply of news, and to exclude rigidly from their columns such barbarous outbreaks of commercial rivalry and hatred as that in which the New York *Times* pointed out with ill-concealed glee, the day after Mr. Greeley's death, the damaging effect his loss would have on the *Tribune* property. The Christian public which reads such things as this, and as the *Tribune's* warnings to Gen. Dix that he was too old to work and that the grave was yawning for him, begins to look on editors as savages, whom civilized men have to endure, but who are as treacherous and unscrupulous and unsavory as Roman Nose or Hol in the Day.—*Nation.*

Fall and Winter of 1872 and 1873.

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MERCHANT TAILORS

STE. GENEVIEVE, MO.,

Have now in store a Full Assortment of *READY MADE CLOTHING*, of Their Own Make, and offer the same at prices not exceeding Eastern Trade

A Full Line of White Shirts,
Over-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers,
Collars, Neck-Ties, Linen and Silk
Handkerchiefs, Trunks, Valises,
Traveling Bags, &c., &c.

A FULL LINE OF HATS AT ALL PRICES,

Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings,
St. Charles Cloths,
Beavers Tweeds,
Flannels, Cashmerths,
Jeans, (all grades Missouri Mills,)

Persons desirous of having CLOTHING made to order can be suited both in style and PRICES.

A great variety of WOOLENS for MEN and YOUTH'S WEAR, too numerous to mention, all of which we offer by the Yard at the LOWEST PRICES.

Keeping only One Line of Goods, viz: For MEN'S WEAR, we are able to Sell as Low as any Retail House in St. Louis.

Being thankful for past patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same.

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☞(N. B.) We Pay at all times the Highest Cash Price for Wool.☜

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Fancy Candies,
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Ste. Genevieve Savings Association.

STE. GENEVIEVE, MO., Dec. 1st, 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders that an Election for Five Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, in the city of Ste. Genevieve, on Monday January 6th, 1873.

By order of the Board

O. D. HARRIS,
Cashier

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 Jacabs 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.

JOHN A. SCUDDER, Prest.
W. D. LOVE, Sec'y

FRANCIS C. ROZIER & SON,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS and SHOES,

QUEENS-WARE, HARD-WARE,

FURNITURE, &C.

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

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

JULIUS F. JANIS. WM. F. COX.

JANIS & COX,

(At the old stand of Janis & Valle,)

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BUCYRUS REAPER & MOWER,

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The Buckeye Cider Mill,

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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

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The Well-known, choice brands of Family Flour "Cone" and "Eloy," and other grades kept constantly on hand for sale, and at the lowest possible figures.

Lots of 100 lbs and upwards delivered FREE OF CHARGE.

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Ste. Genevieve Mo. June 7-1y.

St. Louis Market.

Corrected weekly from the latest St. Louis papers.

Flour	$ 3 90 a $ 9 00	pr bbl
Corn Meal	2 10 a 2 50	"
Wheat	1 20 a 1 25	pr bu
Corn	40 a 50	"
Oats	29 a 35	"
Rye	60 a	
Barley		
Highwines	86 a 88	pr gal
Hay	18 00 a	pr ton
Cotton	18 a	pr lb
Lead	07 a	"
Tobacco	6 00 a 27 00	pr cwt
Pork	12 25 a 12 25	"
Bacon, sides	8 a 11	pr lb
shoulders	04 a 5	"
hams	17 a 18	"
Lard	10 a	"
Tallow	08 a	"
Dried Beef	13 a 14	"
Hides, dry flint	10 a 21	"
dry salt	15 a	"
green, salt	10 a	"
Wool	15 a 60	"
Chickens	2 50 a 3 00	pr doz
Butter	13 a 30	pr lb
Potatoes	50 a 60	pr bu
Beeswax	33 a 35	pr lb
Feathers	60 a 63	"
Coffee	23 a 30	"
Sugar	09 a 12	"
Lime	1 10 a 1 15	"

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New Job Press in our office