

The Ste. Genevieve Fair Play.
Is Published Every Thursday by
S. HENRY SMITH, Proprietor.
OFFICE ON MERCHANT STREET,
(South Side)
South Side of Public Square.
Terms of Subscription.
Invariably in advance.
This copy, one year, \$1.50
Club of ten to same Post-office, \$12.50
Club of twenty to same Post-office, \$20.00
Club rates do not apply to the city
of Ste. Genevieve.

FAIR PLAY.



Politically Independent—Open to all Parties—Controlled by None.

VOL. 1. STE. GENEVIEVE, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1873. NO. 46.

The Ste. Genevieve Fair Play.
Rates of Advertising:
One square, 10 words, one insertion, \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion, 50c
Business cards, 1 inch space, per year, \$5.00
One column, one year, \$10.00
The half column, one year, \$5.00
One quarter column, one year, \$2.50
Display advertisements charged by
the inch.
All transient advertising must be
paid for in advance.
Yearly advertisements payable quar-
terly in advance.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.
Twentieth Judicial Circuit.
Circuit Judge—Wm. Carter.
Circuit Attorney—B. B. Cahoon.
Ste. Genevieve County Officials.
Representation—R. G. Madison.
Circuit Clerk—Joe Bateman.
County Clerk—John L. Boggy.
Sheriff—Joseph Huck.
County Court Justices—William H. Pinkston, Miles A. Gilbert, and Herman L. Bie.
Prosecuting Attorney—F. J. Moreau.
Treasurer—L. Bert Valle.
Assessor—Joseph A. Ernst.
County Surveyor—B. C. Amoreau.
Public Administrator—S. A. Guignon.
Ste. Genevieve County Court meets on the third Mondays in January, April and July, and first Monday in October.
Justice of the Peace Court, third Saturday in each month.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
FIRMIN A. ROZIER.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING.
Ste. Genevieve, Mo.
CHAS. C. ROZIER.
Attorney at Law,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Conveyancer and Notary Public.
STE. GENEVIEVE, MO.
Will promptly and faithfully attend to all business entrusted to him, and will be found at the Messrs. Robinson & Clardy in all Circuit and Supreme Court cases.
Special Collections made a specialty.
F. J. MOREAU.
Attorney at Law,
STE. GENEVIEVE, MO.
J. B. ROBBINS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office opposite Janis & Cox,
STE. GENEVIEVE, MO.
J. B. ROBBINS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office opposite Janis & Cox,
STE. GENEVIEVE, MO.
ROBINSON & CLARDY,
ATTYS AT LAW,
WILL PRACTICE
In all the Courts of the 20th Judicial Circuit and in the Supreme Court.
PAUL L. LEMURE,
SURVEYOR, CONVEYANCER &
Real Estate Agent.
Ste. Genevieve, - - - Missouri.
DR. C. S. HERTICH,
Physician and Surgeon,
STE. GENEVIEVE, MO. 1-y
Chas. F. Carsow, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND
ACCOCHEUR,
Market Street, Opposite Court House.
STE. GENEVIEVE, MO. 1-y
E. F. LANNING, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN SURGEON
—AND—
ACCOCHEUR,
Bloomsdale - - - Missouri. 12y
M. F. SPAULDING, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon,
RIVERAUX VAUSE CHURCH,
Mo. - - - Missouri.
DR. J. W. BRAHAM,
Resident Dentist,
STE. GENEVIEVE, MO.,
Office and residence on Main Street,
opposite F. C. Rozier & Son's Store.
Dentures, by permission, to Dr. Hertich.
JOE FITZKAM,
Shaving and Hair-Dressing Saloon,
Also
Cupping, Bleeding and Leeching, and
Magnetic Battery for the cure
of Rheumatism.
Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale.
3-32
A. F. BELTRAMI,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
Ste. Genevieve Landing, Mo.

Selected Miscellany.
MY CHOICE.
BY JENNIE HARRISON.
Yes, I know there are stains on my carpet—
The traces of small, muddy boots;
And I see your fair tresses, glowing
All spotted, with blossoms and fruit:
And I know that my walls are discolored
With prints of small figures and hands;
And I see that your own household wiferies
All fresh in its purity stands:
Yes, I know my "black walnut" is battered,
And dented by many small boys;
While your own polished stairway, all per-
fect,
Its smooth, shining surface reveals!
And I know that my parlor is littered
With many old tin and iron;
While your own is in daintiest order,
Unharmed by the presence of boys!
And I know that my room is invaded
Quite boldly, all hours of the day;
While you sit in your own unmo-
lested,
And dream the soft quiet away!
Yes, I know I have jackets that wear out,
And buttons that never will stay;
While you can embroider at leisure,
And learn pretty arts of "reticet."
And I know there are lessons of spelling,
Which I must be patient to hear;
While you may sit quiet to your novel,
Or turn the last magazine page!
Yes, I know there are four little bedides
Where I must stand watchful, each night,
While you may go out in your carriage,
And flash in your dresses so bright!
Now, I think I'm a neat little woman—
I like my home, orderly too;
And I'm fond of my dainty belongings—
Yet I would not change places with you!

THE NORMAL SCHOOL LAW.
An Act to Establish the South-east Missouri Normal School.
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:
Sec. 1. There is hereby established in the counties south of the Missouri river, except St. Louis county, and east of a line beginning at the northeast corner of Gasconade county and running south with the western boundary of Gasconade, Crawford, Dent, Shannon and Oregon to the state line, a school to be known and designated as the South-east Missouri Normal School.
Sec. 2. The county within the limits above specified which may offer the greatest inducements by way of buildings and grounds and other inducements shall secure the location of such school, which, however, shall not be less than twenty five thousand dollars in value; and any county or city may donate or subscribe to said Normal School such sum of money as two thirds of the qualified voters thereof shall, at any regular or special election, to be held therein, determine upon; and to pay such subscription may issue bonds running for not less than twenty years and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per cent. per annum, and to convert the same into cash at such rates as may be deemed proper by the county court of such county, or the mayor and council of such city, and may also levy and collect such tax as may be required to pay the interest on said bonds, and the principal as the same becomes due.
Sec. 3. A Board of Regents for said Normal School is hereby established, to consist of the State Board of Education as now provided by law, and four additional persons residing in different parts of the Normal School district herein designated, to be appointed by the Governor. Two regents shall be appointed for two years, and two for four years from said Normal district, and all appointments thereafter, except appointments to fill vacancies for any unexpired term, shall be for four years. Said Board of Regents may receive offers, and shall pass upon all offers made, and select from among them the one in their judgment the most favorable for the purposes intended; shall inspect all land and building, if any are offered, and assess the value thereof; shall suggest the plans for new buildings or improvements to be made on such as are offered, and when completed to their satisfaction in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted by them, shall accept the same, and when so accepted, the property shall be conveyed to the Board of Regents in trust for the purposes aforesaid. The first meeting of said Board of Regents shall take place at the City of Jefferson, in pursuance to a notice to be issued by the State Board of Education.
Sec. 4. Said Board of Regents shall have the general control and management of said Normal School, and have authority to appoint and dismiss all officers and teachers; to direct the course of instruction, designate the text-books to be used, direct what reports shall be made to them, appoint a

treasurer for such school, and determine the amount of his bond, in time, have the whole management of the school, including the qualifications for admission—but the course of instruction shall be confined to such branches of science only as are taught in Normal schools.
Sec. 5. All offers for buildings and grounds for the school contemplated by this act, shall be forwarded to the State Superintendent of Public Schools for the consideration of the Board of Regents provided for in the third section of this act, and when any bid or bids shall have been made, which the said superintendent shall deem in compliance with the provisions of this act, and worthy the consideration of the Board of Regents, then the said superintendent shall call a meeting of the Board of Regents, who shall then meet and take into consideration all such aforesaid bids and shall proceed to secure such buildings and ground by proper deed and establish therein such school for said district; provided, no meeting of the Board of Regents shall be called and no school shall be established for six months after the passage of this act.
Sec. 6. As soon as the Southeast Missouri Normal School is established as provided in the foregoing sections of this act, and upon the admission of students, the president of the Board of Regents, under order of the Board, shall have the right at the end of every six months to present to the Auditor of the state a claim in favor of such school, in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, and the Auditor shall pass upon the same and draw his warrant on the state Treasurer in favor of the treasurer of such school; and the state Treasurer shall pay the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the money so received shall be expended for teachers' salaries, in such manner as the Board of Regents shall prescribe.
Sec. 7. The members of the Board of Regents shall each receive for his services six cents per mile for each and every mile traveled on the usual traveled route, in going and returning from the meeting of said Board of Regents, and the sum of \$5 per day for each day said Board may be in session; provided that no session shall continue longer than six days.
Sec. 8. Such Board shall also establish a model school or schools for practice in connection with such Normal School, and shall make all the regulations necessary to govern and support the same.
Sec. 9. The Board of Regents shall make such rules and regulations for the admission of students as they may deem proper. Every applicant for admission shall undergo an examination in such manner as may be prescribed by the Board, and they may require the applicant to sign and file with the Secretary of the Board a declaration of intention to follow the business of teaching public school in this State.
Sec. 10. The President of the Board of Regents shall make to the State Superintendent of Public Schools an annual report, on or before the last day of August in each year, which shall contain a full account of the acts of said Board, of all receipts and disbursements, and the condition of said Normal School, and such report shall be transmitted to the legislature by said Superintendent, as part of his annual report.
Sec. 11. Lectures on chemistry, anatomy, physiology, astronomy, the mechanical arts, agriculture, or any other science or branch of literature may be delivered to those attending said school, on such terms as the Board of Regents may direct.
Sec. 12. The school hereby established is declared a State Normal School and the Board of Regents shall have power to grant diplomas in testimony of scholarship and ability to teach to any person having passed an examination in the course of study prescribed by said Board.
Approved March 25, 1873

The village of Monia, Iowa, was recently the scene of a most heinous murder. One Bagburn, a keeper of a saloon, enticed Luman Ingalls, a young man of quiet and unassuming manners, into a saloon, and after getting him drunk, kicked him out of doors. Ingalls attempted to enter, and finding the door locked began pounding and kicking for admission, which proved of no avail. He went round to the back door, when Bagburn, now enraged at having his rest broken, rose and seizing a shot gun, muttered "I'll soon stop your noise." Going up to Ingalls he fired, the charge entering his heart and coming out at the neck, killing him instantly. Great excitement prevailed, and threats of lynching were made, but the authorities succeeded in getting him away to Elkador, where he was lodged in jail. Ingalls was buried, an immense crowd following the remains to the grave.

A Dog's Memory of Friends.
The Ravenna, Ohio, Democrat says: "Several years ago a large shepherd's dog came to the residence of a family in one of the townships in Portage county. He had been wounded, apparently by having the whole blade of an axe buried in his body, back of the shoulder blade. He came to the family mansion thus wounded, dragging himself painfully along, and moaning piteously. He was a strange dog, so such animal being known in the vicinity. The family had compassion on him, closed and dressed his severe wound as best they could be, during the dressing, expressing to the good Samaritans his gratitude by his looks, moaning all the while. He recovered and remained with the family a long time, no owner being known. He proved to be a very intelligent and valuable animal. The family became very much attached to him, as he led to them, but having no need for such a dog they subsequently sold him to a passing drover of sheep and cattle. Two years after the sale, the same drover passed that way with a drove of sheep, this shepherd dog aiding in the labor of driving. When the drove had reached a point about a quarter of a mile distant from the residence of his benefactor he suddenly left his post of duty and ran by the drove, passing between the flocks and the drove of sheep, and when he reached the house of his old friends he bounded into the yard, ran to the house, and with such expressions of joy and gladness as dogs can give, he pressed from member to member of the family, there being six or seven in number, old and young, leaping up and placing his fore feet on the breast and licking the face of each. This done he turned and left as suddenly as he had come, leaping the fence, resumed his place in the drove, and the family never saw him any more. Is it surprising that after this act of grateful recognition he left his benefactors in tears? This is an indisputable authenticated fact.

An American adventuress, giving her name as Maria Grandlonge, has been arrested in Paris on the following charge of impudent and ingenious swindling: She appeared well dressed, and with a very handsome lady in her arms, at the house of wealthy Parisians, asking to see the proprietor. As soon as she was admitted to his presence, she would rush at him, exclaiming, "Traitor! wretch! villain! have I found you at last?" At the same time, the handsome lady having been trained for that purpose, would extend its little arms toward the astonished gentleman, and cry, "Papa, dear papa!" It may be imagined that "papa" preferred to give the swindler some money in order to make her leave the house. When she was arrested at her residence in the Rue Duvalier, no fewer than seven trained ladies were found in the house, also one or ten thousand francs in money. Mlle Grandlonge, upon being closely pressed by the examining magistrate, confessed that her real name was Oaks; that she was a native of New York; and that she had been before at the Saint Lazare prison. The Paris Assizes found her guilty, and she was sent for seven years to New Caledonia.

Noah's Real Name.—It is said that the Chinese declare that Noah's real name was Ah Bo, and that he resided in Pekin. Unfortunately Noah's family Bible was lost in the flood, and we cannot ascertain what his name was. His doctrine also seems to be missing, and he had a very careless way of neglecting to mark his shirts; so we are baffled in that direction. We have required at the library for a copy of the Pekin directory of that date to see if Noah really figured in its pages; the only copy any of them had was out. For our part we do not believe that his name was Ah Bo, or that he resided in Pekin. These Chinamen really claim everything that is going, from gunpowder up to newspapers. If we give them any ground on the Noah business, the first thing we know they will be out with the assertion that the Ark was insured in the Pekin Mutual Company, and that Noah intended to give the Pekin newspapers free tickets to go in and see the animals perform. The interests of Christianity required that we should believe the Bible.—*Belleisle Advocate.*

The other Sunday morning a stranger entered Christ Church, Indianapolis, and there being no usher just at hand, was permitted to occupy a standing position for a moment or two. At length he was approached by one of the brethren, when he inquired: "What church is this?" "Christ church, sir." "Is he in?" The stranger was led to conclude that he was in, from the fact that he was immediately shown to a seat.

Cheap Poultry-Yard.
Set posts firmly in the ground, six feet high, eight feet apart. Take No. 2 wire, and stretch from post to post outside, tautening with staples made of wire driven into posts. Place three wires one inch apart, one foot from the ground; another three at three feet ten inches from the ground; another three at top of posts. Take common laths and weave in, leaving three inches space between sides of each. This makes the fence four feet high. Then take other laths, picket one end, and chamber the other like a chisel blade, and interweave among the top wires; then shove the chambered edge down beside the top of the bottom lath, tapping under wires two inches. This makes a cheap, durable, pretty fence, that is seven feet and ten inches high, and low light. Wires should be left somewhat slack, as intervening the laths will take it up.—*J. H. Long in the Poultry World.*

Ab, the widow! A Springfield (Mass.) newspaper mentions that a gay fascinator of this description recently sent a notice of her own death to the local journals. It ought not to be hard for the intelligent reader to guess her object in doing so, but to prevent botheration of brains and loss of time, we may as well state at once that what the widow wanted to find out was, whether a certain young man would come to Springfield to attend her funeral. We regret to say that the experiment was a failure. The young man, with a marble heart of depravity which causes us to blush for our sex, refused to come at all, and the widow still lives to watch and wait.

The demoralizing effects of the Dodge scandal are already beginning to be felt at St. Paul, for in that city, on last Wednesday night, a gentleman, with a lady upon each arm, one of whom was his wife, was returning home from the "Haymakers," and when near the Shiloh House a man stepped up and deliberately putting his arm around the neck of the married lady, kissed her before she could defend herself. The husband was so mad, that in his excitement he knocked first his wife down then the other lady, and was about to thrash a telegraph pole when he was persuaded not to by a police man.

Some one says that lumps are going out of fashion. We don't believe it, because Washington ladies are expected to know what is fashionable, and you could rest a sack of flour on the hump you witness on the unfortunate here. They seemed very funny when they first appeared, and there was an involuntary titter among those who saw them. Now no lady can do without one, and they add so much to the comeliness of the human form the gentlemen would hardly know what was the matter if a lady appeared without her lump.—*Washington Chronicle.*

A gentleman of this city told us the other evening about an extraordinary pumpkin vine which he had last summer. It was a mile long by actual survey when frost came and during its palmist days increased so rapidly that one could see it grow. It spread itself all over the garden, and then "cheered it" for the barn, where it grew so fast that it chased the chickens all out of the hen, roost, would tree ears, entry of the horses, milk the cows and chase the neighbors cows away.—*[Berlin Journal.]*

The young man with presence of mind resides in Detroit. Just as he was lifting his hat to a couple of young ladies on Woodward avenue, a boy ran a sled against his legs, and the fashionable young man turned half a dozen pigeon-wings, and came down on all fours. Picking up his hat without so much as a frown, he remarked to the ladies: "I am always subject to these dizzy spells in winter."

The doom of bronze, as a material for rifled guns, has, says the London Daily News, been sealed. The manufacture of 7-pounders in that metal for mountain and boat service has been now given up, and orders have been issued for the construction of steel 7-pounders instead. The failure of bronze has been a great disappointment to its advocates, who only a few years ago were full of confidence in the perfection of their favorite material.

The tobacco growers of the Connecticut valley are using great quantities of damaged grain for fertilizing purposes. One dealer at Hartford sold eighteen cargoes of 200 tons each. Some of it goes as far north as Brattleboro, Vermont.

NOAH'S ARK.
A babe is a mother's anchor.
The highest art is artlessness.
A maiden speech—"Ask papa."
The Controller-General—Cupid.
A woman's ailment—The suite.
An unlearned astronomer is mad.
Duties are ours, events are God's.
Beauty, the fading rainbow's pride.
Reasons should direct, appetite obey.
The first news carrier—Noah's dove.
The red yellow fever—Greed for gold.
The crow that has no voice—The scare crow.
Nothing is so hard but search will find it out.
Society makes kings or beggars, but nature makes men.
The look of job—Oakes Ames' memorandum book.
What grows bigger the more you contract it? Debt.
Latest markets—Cod liver oil is in good consumptive demand.
The kind of animals admitted at entertainments—White kids.
What length ought a lady's petticoat to be—A little above two feet.
"Love is an eternal transport." The same might be said of canal boats.
Why is an old coat like an iron kettle? Because it represents hard ware.
A friend confesses himself non-plussed because he has got no dividends.
"Great is bankruptcy," says Carlyle, "it brings an end to all shames under the sun."
Byron improved—"Hell hath no fury like a woman" whose false hair did not match.
He who reads no newspapers of any kind is only spared of heaven that he may sit on a jury.
Prentice said that Daniel was the only man ever lionized without growing vain about it.
Can a civil engineer inform us how it is that the mouths of rivers are larger than their heads?
The most susceptible fellows in the world are the foundry men. They are generally in a melting mood.
You need not tell all the truth, unless to those who have a right to know it all. But let all you tell be true.
A popular parlor magazine—A big kerosene lamp. They furnish reading matter for the million.
If you don't look carefully after the bits of your horse, you may one day be looking after the bits of your wagon.
Insults are like counterfeit notes: we cannot prevent their being offered, but we can refuse to take them.
The tale bearer and the tale-hearer should be both hanged up, back to back, one by the tongue and the other by the ear.
A woman's preaching is like a dog standing on his hind legs. It is not done well, but you wonder to see it done at all.
Dubuque beggars wear placards on their breasts, inscribed: "Large bills cheerfully changed for all donations over ten cents."

California wives describe soda as "that 'ere stuff which you put in biscuits to make 'em get up and Grecian bend themselves."
A contemporary speaks of a fashionable tailor as being "one of the old war-horses of the trade." A heavy charger, we suppose.
An editor triumphantly exclaims, "Man shall not live by bread alone," and then acknowledges the receipt of a jug of "old Bourbon."
A gay Lothario, who is a competent judge, says the girl who last year sang "Meet me by moonlight alone," now sings "Rock-a-bye-baby."
Upon the marriage of Miss Wheat, of Virginia, an editor hopes that her path may be flowery, and that she may never be thrashed by her husband.
An old sailor, who had great aversion to life on land, said he was like a lobster, as he never came ashore without the risk of getting in hot water.
A gushing poet asks in the first line of a recent effusion, "How many weary pilgrims lie?" We give it up; but experience has taught us that there are a good many.

An old farmer said to his sons: "Boys, don't you ever wait for summer to turn up. You might just as well go and sit down on a stone in the middle of a mow, with a pair atwixt your legs, an' wait for a cow to back up to you to be milked."

Why is an old coat like an iron kettle? Because it represents hard ware.

Can a civil engineer inform us how it is that the mouths of rivers are larger than their heads?

The most susceptible fellows in the world are the foundry men. They are generally in a melting mood.

You need not tell all the truth, unless to those who have a right to know it all. But let all you tell be true.

A popular parlor magazine—A big kerosene lamp. They furnish reading matter for the million.