

# Lexington Intelligencer.

LEXINGTON, LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1901.

No. 26

## PUT DOWN REBELLION.

### Gen. Chaffee Is Hastening Troops to Southern Luzon, Where Insurgents Are Active.

## REVERSION TO MILITARY CONTROL.

### Philippine Government Temporarily Suspended to Give Troops a Chance to Kill Off a Few Natives in Batangas Province and on the Islands of Bohol and Samar—Aguinaldo Still Held as a Prisoner.

Manila, July 25.—Gen. Chaffee intends to institute an aggressive campaign in Batangas province and on the islands of Bohol and Samar, where the Philippine government has been temporarily suspended, when he is able to re-enforce the troops there to his satisfaction. The Twentieth infantry will be distributed through Batangas, the Ninth infantry will be stationed at Samar and the Seventeenth in Bohol. The scattered troops of the Sixth cavalry will be withdrawn from Bohol and concentrated in southern Luzon.

The hospital ship Relief, which has been costing the government \$400 a day, with all her officers, nurses, etc., was transferred to Gen. Chaffee for use as an inter-island transport, thus insuring the rapid movement of troops to disturbed districts and the quick transmission of the mails.

Six hundred and thirty members of the Fifth infantry and 750 Macabebes will sail for Mindoro within a week. They will occupy Calapan, the capital of the island, at first, and will afterward go overland and establish garrisons in the five chief towns of the island. It is expected the troops will encounter some opposition from Arthur Howard, a supposed deserter from a California regiment, who has some 200 riflemen under his command. Howard has been acting as governor of Mindoro.

Civil government was organized in good faith in these disturbed districts at the recommendation of Gov. Gen. MacArthur. The pettiness of the insurgents later on compelled a reversion to military control. Gen. Chaffee remains silent in regard to what disposition is to be made of Aguinaldo. The former rebel leader is still guarded and will probably be held until peace is fully established.

Harry A. Smith, of the Fifteenth infantry, has been appointed military governor of Laguna province. The establishment of provincial government in this province has been deferred until next February.

## MISSOURI LABOR FIGURES.

### Number of People Employed in the State, the Salaries Paid and Other Interesting Statistics.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 25.—The state labor bureau has received reports from the various manufacturing enterprises of the state. The 1,061 most prominent manufacturers produced the past year an aggregate of \$176,852,632, an increase of \$20,866,771 over the previous year. The total average number of males, skilled and unskilled (also including clerical help) employed by the aforesaid firms during each month of 1900 was 54,324, and females, 15,952. Skilled males received \$2.35 a day on an average, while \$1.40 was paid skilled females. Unskilled males received \$1.23 and 82 cents was paid unskilled females.

## Bond for Lulu Prince Kennedy.

Kansas City, Mo., July 25.—It is probable that Lulu Prince Kennedy will be released from the county jail within a few days. Her attorneys are confident that they have practically arranged for the \$10,000 bond fixed by Judge Wofford. The bondsman is said to be a wealthy hardware merchant in the west bottoms, whose residence is in Kansas City, Kan.

## Mayor of Rosedale, Kan., Arrested.

Rosedale, Kan., July 25.—Newell E. Smith, mayor of Rosedale, and Edward Price, an employe in the claim department of the Union Pacific railway, were arrested on warrants sworn out by Philip Erhardt, city attorney. They are charged with attempted robbery in making an effort to secure possession of the water-works books and accounts.

Burglars entered the post office at Roff, I. T., and secured between \$400 and \$500. Marshals are investigating the case.

## The Pan-American Exposition.

This exposition is built in a portion of Buffalo's largest park, with adjoining lands added, making a tract about a mile in length and a half of a mile in width; the buildings, however, are mostly on the north half of the grounds, and represent an expenditure of about \$10,000,000, it is claimed. The general style of the architecture is the Spanish Renaissance, which is more nearly American in style than any other, and the exposition buildings proper are thus in harmonious unity. The buildings are also colored, a risky experiment, and one that will not probably be repeated by any future exposition. The harmony and unity of the construction of the buildings are likewise preserved in their size, the Manufactures and Machinery each 350x500 feet, the Electricity and Agriculture each 150x500 feet, and Music and Ethnology each square, domed buildings confronting each other on the main court, followed by the Horticultural and U. S. Government buildings which with two wings each similar in size, face each other. In the middle north stands the electric tower 400 feet in height, the central object of attraction, flanked further north by two large restaurant buildings, which likewise serve the purpose of entrances to the Midway and Stadium. The Propylaea, an arched colonnade on the south supply its terminals to the limit of vision on these sides. Fountains, groups of beautiful statuary, ornamental band stands, and illuminating pillars adorn and beautify the open spaces enclosed by these structures. Outside of this main court or rather courts, are twenty or thirty other smaller buildings, some devoted to the other objects of the fair, such as Fine Arts, Forestry, Service, Women, Dairy, Ordnance, &c., and the individual buildings of the states and foreign American governments.

The grounds are further beautifully and attractively ornamented by the uses of plants, trees and flowers in infinite variety and beauty, by the profuse use of statuary, singly and in groups, and the use of fountains and lakes, lagoons and canals, on the latter of which locomotion is afforded by gondolas, electric launches and other water craft.

It is at night, however, that the exposition shines resplendent in its greatest glory and novelty with the thousands of electric lights that mark the lines, contour and architecture of the various buildings, and literally cover the electric tower from the statue of Light on its summit to the waters in which its base is bathed. These lights, numbering about 300,000, are all turned on with a single switch, first with the faintest glow, which increasing slowly by degrees until the magnificent climax of splendor is reached which delights yet startles the beholder with its sublime grandeur.

Chili, bringing its exhibit intact from the Paris exposition, has the finest and most attractive exhibit of the individual states. New York occupies a large area everywhere with a splendid showing. The United States building has, however, the most interesting exhibit made, covering as it does every branch of production, industry and achievement in art and science. Here are all of the latest, most novel and most interesting of the late discoveries in science and invention. Telegraphs which send the hand-writing, the portrait, drawings and sketches, the telegraph working without wire, the lineotype, the monotype, the strobograph, electrograph, the biograph, and a dozen of other interesting working inventions. Our state has good exhibit all around, excelling, however, in horticulture, mines and agriculture. Stearns shows the third largest cut diamond in the world, weighing 207 3/4 carats, while Tiffany has one larger than the Koh-i-noor, 125 carats. A \$3,000 fishing pole set with gems

and mounted in pure gold will interest our dentists, all of whom are fishermen. A New York firm shows a \$25,000 sable cloak, an ermine and sable muff and collar worth \$7,500, an opera cloak in green velvet embroidered in gold, the prettiest thing (that is with a lady inside) I nearly ever saw, which will interest the ladies and alarm the men, while the statue of Maud Adams life sized, in gold, which is claimed to be worth \$250,000 and makes the silver statue of Ada Rehan at the Chicago exposition seem like poor folks, will interest everybody.

Music abounds everywhere. Band concerts in two of the band stands are going on almost constantly, while at 4 p. m. every day some noted organist plays upon the big \$30,000 organ in Music Hall. As "After the Ball" was the song of the Chicago Exposition, and "Star Spangled Banner" the song at Omaha, that being during the Spanish war, strange to say "The Holy City" is the one you constantly hear at Buffalo. All the bands play it, all the singers sing it, you hear it at "Jerusalem the Golden" and in "Darkness and Dawn" on the Midway, as you are shown a glimpse of heaven with its angels of light, a most impressive scene; the big merry-go-round has it ground out on its organ, and I heard a black faced vaudeville singer, sing the adventures of a young man who went to a ball in a hired dress suit of which the pantaloons were much too large and the coat was much too small, and where his suspenders unfortunately gave away and the refrain was "He's losing 'em", He's losing 'em", which shows the manner in which this beautiful song is used and abused.

The Midway, is very extensive; has some very meritorious attractions and a number of "fakes." The "Trip to the Moon" is a novelty of the best class and should be seen by everybody who has the chance, as it seems to be a real journey to our neighbor, and a sight of its strange inhabitants. The Johnstown Flood represents that tragic disaster with precision and a realism that astounds. Down in the city, Kiraly who produced the great spectacles, "Around the World in 80 Days" at the Centennial, and "America" at Chicago, comes to the front again with "Constantinople," which greatly surpasses both the others, and is one of the most magnificent of all stage productions, and interspersed with enough fun to break the steady tide of Ah's and Oh's, to which the spectator is addicted.

And—but you only told me to give a general sketch, which I am afraid this is not, for it can hardly be done.

W. H. C.

## Condensed News.

Centralia, Mo., is to have a new city hall to cost \$7,500.

The Constitution won the second time last Wednesday in a race with the old cup defender Columbia. In light winds the constitution seems to be a winner.

It is said that Breckenridge, Mo., is growing so rapidly that houses can not be built fast enough to accommodate the people and many are living in tents.

The striking ice men of Columbus, O., who are striking for better wages will not permit consumers to send to the storage houses to secure supplies, so the people are going without ice in Columbus.

On May 7, 1877, David Storm caught a turtle and cut his name and date on the animal's shell, turning it loose. Ten years after the turtle was caught by some parties and brought to Mr. Storm who again turned it loose. Just a few days ago it was caught again and brought to Mr. Storm. Thus it is positively known that the turtle is at least 24 years old.—Winsor Gazette.

This story is very strong proof that a storm is largely composed of wind.

## Epworth League.

St. Louis Republic, Sunday, July 21.

This year's convention of the Epworth League in San Francisco marks an epoch in the history of that organization. Though only twelve years old officially, an attendance of 30,000 delegates is certainly large enough to arouse all the enthusiasm that young followers of the doctrines of John Wesley could reasonably hope to contain.

Just as the Christian Endeavor society is the chief medium through which the work of the young people in the Presbyterian, Christian, Congregational and other denominations is done, so the Epworth League stands in the same relation to the Methodist church. As a matter of fact, the Epworth League has robbed the Christian Endeavor movement of about a million and a half members.

Many societies were gathered into the Epworth League. Perhaps the chief of these was that part of the Christian Endeavor society which held a mass of young Methodists. The Church Lyceum, founded in 1872, and recognized by the general conference four years later, was succeeded by the Oxford League. The League was founded by Bishop Vincent and at the birth of the Epworth League contributed 500 chapters.

Another of the component societies afterwards absorbed was the Young People's Methodist Episcopal Alliance, which was formed at the Desplaines, Ill., camp meeting in 1883. This organization had for its chief tenet the Wesleyan doctrine of entire sanctification. At the time of its absorption, 410 societies were enrolled. The Young People's Christian League was organized by the late Reverend Doctor J. H. Twombly in 1887 in an effort to concentrate the work of the Methodist young people. It quickly united all the Methodist young people's societies of the New England states.

The Methodist Young People's Union was organized in 1888 at the Detroit conference, with the Reverend W. W. Washburn as the first president and the Reverend Doctor C. P. Spencer, of Kansas City, as the editor of the official organ, "Our Young People." The Epworth League afterward adopted most of the principles announced in the constitution of the Union. The North Ohio conference Methodist Episcopal Alliance was organized a year before its absorption.

May 15, 1889, is the birthday of the Epworth League, the Central Church of Cleveland, Ohio, having the honor and good fortune of being the birthplace. The name of Epworth League was taken in commemoration of the village of that name, where the Wesleys lived. Urged by the bishops and leaders of the church, representatives of all the young people's societies mentioned were present. The constitution of the Oxford League was taken for temporary use. "Our Young People" was transformed into the "Epworth Herald."

One year later the board of control elected Bishop James N. Fitzgerald president and Doctor W. H. W. Rees secretary. Two thousand chapters and 100,000 members were enrolled. The board of control met in St. Louis May 21, 1891, and prepared a memorial to the general conference, which accepted the League as a part of the church machinery.

"Intelligent and vital" piety is given as the chief object of the League. How much has been accomplished in this direction only those familiar with the work of the Methodist Church can fully know.

## Political Press Comments.

From the Wheeling Register.

Whatever may be the desires of the shipping and shipbuilding syndicate backing the ship subsidy scheme, the needs of American shipbuilding in that connection are not apparent. This industry is increasing so rapidly even under our present antiquated shipping

laws that the force of the ship subsidy argument is much diminished.

From the Pittsburg Post.

The gigantic steel trust has a tariff subsidy of 40 per cent on its products. This enables it to sell American-made goods abroad cheaper than at home. The extortion is openly defended and boasted of as protection to American labor, but in reality it taxes American labor to create dividends on watered stock.

From the Boston Post.

Looking at the number of new pensions granted last year it seems that 7,086 were given for disabilities incurred in the Spanish war. For every man killed in that war we have so far put more than twenty men on the pension list. Out of all the men who enlisted for that war almost twenty per cent have applied for pensions. The pension attorneys have only started to get in their work. If the American people are to keep on with the policy of expansion through war they will have to discontinue the pension system.

## A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Died at his home near Wellington, Sunday afternoon, July 14, 1901, James A. Thorp, aged 48 years and 3 months.

It seems impossible that Jim Thorp can be dead. He was the picture of health only a few short weeks ago. How sad that death should claim him as his victim. Although the fell disease, diabetes, had laid its withering grasp upon him years ago, he suffered in silence, and his friends hardly knew he was thus affected until two weeks before his death, a carbuncle appeared upon his neck. This caused him intense suffering, more than we realized, and convinced his physicians that the end was near, but his relatives and friends never dreamed of the result until two days before his death, which was as peaceful as a deep sleep to the living. The shock was great to his friends and neighbors and hard indeed for the two sisters to bear, who were faithful in their ministrations to their only remaining brother.

Jim was born and reared to the home in which he died. His mother dying when he was a few months old, he became the idol of his father, who so tenderly cared for him till he grew to manhood, when he in return gave his first love and gratitude to his father, until he too died leaving him indeed an orphan and alone in the old home. His energy did not fail him, and though living so alone, his was one of the neatest and most hospitable homes in the community.

His many friends will long hold in memory pleasant days spent in his home. The nephews and nieces will miss their frequent visits to "Uncles" and how they and his "Aunt Ann" will miss his visits to them.

He was a kind hearted, generous man, a good citizen, quiet and unassuming and was respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was very fond of children and even the little boys and girls will miss his kindly face.

God's ways are past our finding out, yet we know He doeth all things well and though we may not see the good in this sad event, yet it may be to draw us nearer to Him. To the bereaved sisters we can but offer our sincere sympathy and the vacancy in your hearts can not be filled any time, the great healer, leave you as much unscarred as possible and God's sustaining arm be your support.

"Let us be patient! These severe afflictions

Not from the ground arise, But oftimes celestial benedictions Assume this dark disguise."

His remains were interred in Machpelah on Tuesday, July 16, 1901, by the I. O. O. F., of which he was a member, assisted by Rev. Manly, conducting the services. Rest in peace, dear Jim.

## BETIE.

### Lieut. Cobb's Remains.

Rev. Thos. M. Cobb received a telegram here Thursday from San Francisco announcing that the remains of his son, Lieut. Thos. M. Cobb, Jr., were shipped from there to this place Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock by the Wells Fargo Express company. The remains will reach here Sunday. Services will be held at the cemetery Monday afternoon at two o'clock, at which time addresses will be delivered by Rev. W. C. Coleman, formerly chaplain of the Fifth Missouri Volunteers, now chaplain of the Third Missouri National Guards, and Mr. Horace F. Blackwell, of our city.

Michael Kelley, a madman in Leavenworth, Wednesday killed John R. Garrett, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of that city, and wounded Dr. Charles McGee; Sergeant of Police William Doige; Detective Michael McDonald and officer Joe Fieldhager,