

The Intelligencer.

TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Entered at the Lexington postoffice a second class mail matter.

I. G. NEALE,
Editor and Proprietor.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1901

Insular Decisions.

The supreme court of the United States seems to be patterned after the nigger's con trap—"set to catch 'em 'gwine an' comin'." That august body has just decided:

First—That goods imported from the Philippines into the United States cannot be taxed, because the Philippines are American territory.

Second—That goods exported from the United States to Porto Rico can be taxed, because Porto Rico is American territory.

The apparent startling contradiction of the ruling in the Philippine case and that in the Porto Rico case is explained away by the Foraker act, says the Kansas City World. When the supreme court says the Foraker act makes a difference, it goes without contradiction.

The layman will find it hard to understand how if Porto Rico is domestic territory duty can be levied on imports, even if for the benefit of the temporary government of the island, any more than one state could levy a tax on goods shipped in from another state.

Some laymen, too, will fail to see clearly just why either Porto Rico or the Philippines should be considered part of the United States, when the Porto Ricans and the Filipinos are not recognized as American citizens.

These things are questions too deep for the minds of the laymen, however. The layman only applies common sense to such problems, whereas a knowledge of the intricacies of the law and of politics is required.

Learned men of the legal profession are busy interpreting the supreme court decision for the benefit of the simple minded people. Up to date the consensus of opinion is:

That the United States has the authority to consider the insular "possessions" foreign or domestic territory, just as it sees fit, and in consequence that it has the power to enforce any or all of the tariff regulations against either, both, or neither, at its own sweet will.

In view of this lucid explanation it will be seen that the supreme court of the United States is eminently correct in its most recent decisions, and the unfortunate layman who is so thick-headed as to inquire for further particulars should go way back.

Revenue From Missouri.

"Missouri's importance in the union is again attested by the fact that this state, according to the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, stands as one of the seven foremost revenue-producing commonwealths and is surpassed by but one in the amount of internal revenue contributed in proportion to population, says the Republic.

The showing thus made is also indicative of the increasing prosperity of Missouri. Coming at a time when the state has just attracted national attention by a record-breaking winning of medals for the best state exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition, and when St. Louis, the Missouri metropolis, surpassed all American cities in an official showing of business gains, the rank taken by Missouri as a revenue-producer for the nation is in keeping with the story of the state's material advancement in all lines.

These repeated evidences of the growing wealth and development of Missouri and of St. Louis will attract a wider attention now than ever before. Because of the World's Fair, this state is receiving an international scrutiny of exceptional keenness. There is a natural desire to accurately learn the conditions existing in the World's Fair state and city. Missourians have cause to be proud of the showing made. The more closely their state is studied the more certain is the benefit for the state and its people.

Mrs. Bradley Martin, an American woman, ordered a crown of jewels from a Paris caterer in costly gems, to cost \$1,250,000, to wear at the coronation of King Edward. This was before she knew that all foreigners were to be barred from attendance upon this great function. She has now countermanded the order and the jeweler threatens to bring suit. He should recover every penny of the money, for such snobbery needs punishment.

Mr. Roosevelt's Message.

The much discussed message of President Roosevelt, the first of his administration, has been submitted to congress and through the medium of the press has been given to the country. The paper is particularly noted for its volubility and certainly could have been shortened with advantage both to the writer and to those who were unfortunate enough to be forced to peruse it.

To those people who expected the recommendation of innovations in republican management disappointment came. The message throughout breathes of a disposition to break away from the republican idea of legalized loot in administering the affairs of the government, but overriding and controlling that disposition the effect of the application of the party lash manifests itself so plainly that Mr. Roosevelt's declarations of patriotism savor of humor.

Take, for instance, the matter of the trusts. According to public utterance made by this man before he became president of the United States the country had just reason to expect of him, at least, a recommendation regarding these unholy combinations of wealth that paralyze trade, shut out competition and stifle American manhood, that would mean something—a recommendation to the point and declaring that so far as it was in his power he was determined to give the people relief from the clutches of this devouring beast of prey. Instead, Mr. Roosevelt goes into a long drawn out discussion in which he takes both sides of the question. He recommends trust control by the legislatures of the states and the congress, but at the same time he urges caution lest the business affairs of the country be injured. In the discussion of this particular question of vast public moment Mr. Roosevelt employs hundreds of words to no effect leaving the reader to guess as to how the chief executive of the nation stands on the trust issue.

To place the seal of absolute insincerity on the president's inferred desire to regulate trusts we must follow him in a discussion of the tariff question. He declares outright for a continuation of protection for protection's sake and says that the tariff must not be "tinkered with" by congress. He discusses reciprocity with a vagueness most amusing, evidently intending through this offer of meaningless sop to soothe the anger of the American people—anger created by continuous raids on the contents of their pockets by the tariff barons of the east who have been made rich through class legislation—so rich, in fact, that they are now potent factors in controlling the commerce of the world. There is not a ten year old boy in Lafayette county who, after having been truthfully instructed on this question, would not tell you that the tariff daddies the trust.

The manly thing for the republican party to do is to throw off all disguise and come out squarely for the classes as against the masses, admitting that they do so in order to repay these multi-millionaires the money tendered by them and used in the election of national republican tickets. President Roosevelt, through the use of faultless English and the employment of a medley of words of the "soft soap" variety, in a discussion of the trust question in the abstract, cannot hoodwink the American people into believing that the tariff is not the father of the trust and that the trust is not an offspring, or an outgrowth of legalized robbery.

In discussing this phase of the president's message Mr. Cowherd, in conversation with a newspaper correspondent at Washington truthfully said:

"In the discussion of the tariff it seems to me the message is more artful than frank. It advocates high tariff for the protectionist and reciprocity for the free-trader, leaving each individual case to stand on its own bottom. This is in line with republican policy. That party never framed a tariff bill on any other principle than a division of the spoils among the largest contributors.

"From his speeches, both during the campaign and after, we had a right to expect a more vigorous handling of the trust question. The argument is about equally balanced between necessity for action and the dangers that may follow it. As a gentleman suggested, the president's discussion of the trusts did not seem to be marked by that lucidity of statement he showed in the Oklahoma incident."

On the matter of the ship subsidy steal the president talks as though fortifying himself with a logical excuse no matter which way he may fall later on. In favoring the upbuilding of the merchant marine Mr. Roosevelt does not commit himself to Mr. Hanna's scheme; at the same time he does not say it is a steal.

As a matter of course there are

recommendations in the message that are patriotic and will have the support of all, but they are questions of minor importance when compared to those that reach to our every day life and extort money from us with which to further replenish the purses of those who have already grown so wealthy that they are enabled to control national administrations of the world's greatest government.

Consistency, Oh, Consistency.
"Forest preservation should be undertaken at once and systematically. The greed of a few should not be allowed to interfere with the good of the many."

What splendid, patriotic reasoning is found in the above declaration, to be found in Mr. Roosevelt's message to congress. "The greed of the few should not be allowed to interfere with the good of the many." Americanism, pure and simple.

But is it not strange that Mr. Roosevelt should only seek to apply this rule to the matter of our forests while at the same time he declares for a protective system that enriches the classes and impoverishes the masses? We fall to see the force of the president's tender solicitude for the welfare of the public regarding forestry, while at the same time he upholds legalized robbery along other lines.

Mr. Roosevelt should attend a school of consistency.

Major Park a Candidate.

Major Tom Park, of Platte county, one of Missouri's best known and most highly respected citizens, certainly believes in the old adage that "the early bird gets the worm." An exchange says:

Major T. W. Park, of Platte county, has announced his candidacy for the democratic nomination for railroad and warehouse commissioner. There will be two vacancies in the board of railroad commissioners to be filled at the election in November. The term of T. J. Hennessey will end in January, 1902, and the appointment of Joseph Rice to take the place made vacant by the death of Joseph Herrington was to be only until a successor could be elected. Major Park is a candidate for the long term of six years to succeed Mr. Hennessey. In the convention of 1900 Major Park was very nearly successful in receiving the nomination that went to Joseph Herrington, and until the final ballot was the leading candidate before the convention.

Mr. Roosevelt in his message to congress advises the regulation of trusts, but says that protection is a good thing and should not be "tinkered" with by congress. That the president has given ear to the demands of corporate wealth is now apparent. Those who had hoped for better things at the hands of Mr. Roosevelt will have to seek relief through the democratic party. The president must think the American people extraordinarily gullible.

The Westminster Gazette, published at London, in commenting on President Roosevelt's message says that his reference to trusts "spells a good deal of uncertainty for the American market" and adds: "The high tariff of the United States has created an artificial position under which the trusts have prospered. Therefore their business must be regulated artificially."

Arthur Grissom, a writer of considerable merit who went from Kansas City to New York and inaugurated the publication of a magazine called "The Smart Set," died in the latter city, of pneumonia, on Tuesday. It was Mr. Grissom who married the daughter of Dr. Woods, the noted Kansas City banker, and whose name was used so much in print in divorce proceedings later on.

Mr. Richardson of Tennessee has been made leader of the minority on the floor of the house of the present congress. Mr. DeArmond's name was not presented to the caucus as he had not returned from the Philippines and his friends did not know what his pleasure might be in the premises.

The INTELLIGENCER is under obligations to Editor Nipper of the Dover Tribune for favors granted and courtesies extended. We beg to make acknowledgment and assure our contemporary that should the opportunity present itself in the future we will prove to him our appreciation.

The expected has happened. Frank Walsh has subpoenaed Lon Stephens to depose in the Cardwell case. The work of attempting to discredit the Missouri democracy goes merrily on up in Jackson county.

The president upholds the Monroe doctrine in word while his administration continues to tear it down in act.

Congress will accomplish very little until after the holidays.

It is Fading Away.

"We hold these truths to be self evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Such is the language that was penned by the immortal Jefferson as a part of the Declaration of Independence of these United States in which we live—an instrument signed by patriots who in signing not only invited confiscation of property but death under the charge of treason to the British crown.

What inspiring motives moved these lovers of their country. Privation, war and death were preferable to unjust government. A love of country as deep as the fathomless ocean and as immovable as the Rock of Gibraltar alone could have actuated them. Their's were words written to urge men on to a higher civilization and grander systems of government during the centuries to come—words so plethoric of patriotic devotion to the principles that all men are born free and equal that perforce their mission, logically carried out, was to develop the grandest republic the world has ever known. The bloodshed that followed, the tear of the wife dropped on the departure of country-loving husband for the scenes of conflict and the snows of Valley Forge, the cry of the child from hunger and the wasted feature of the infant that nursed at the breast of half starved yet patriotic mother, were mere incidents of war. The hero was the colonist who took up his flint and steel and went forth to meet the hosts of Britain and contest their right to foothold on the ground he called home. Death faced him but he dared to do, because what he did was the right. The great men of the colonies had signed their names to the instrument declaring for independence. All could not sign, but they could fight. And, thank God, through their patriotic struggle, the roar of the British lion was driven from our land and our independence recognized by the powers of the world.

But now comes the story from Washington that the lettering on this grand and glorious instrument that spoke out so boldly for freedom from oppression of as noble a people as ever sought to govern themselves, is fading away. Though written on parchment and carefully preserved—as much so as possible—the inspiring words penned by Mr. Jefferson have so far dimmed that only a small part of the paper as a whole can now be read.

Is the hand of God in this work? Can it be that since we have failed to live up to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence Providence has willed to wipe it away from the face of the parchment upon which it was originally written rather than have it live and the memory of the men who signed it insulted each successive day by governmental encroachments upon the sacred rights declared for therein, by a political party that has tossed patriotism to the winds and turned its attention to oppression, loot? It were better for the signers of this much loved document that they died in the enjoyment of the fulfillment of their greatest hope—with the consoling knowledge that their plea that "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" had been put into practicable, tangible form and become so firmly planted that the people of all nations must stand by and see it develop into the full fruition of the greatest government 'neath the sun. Could these men have lived until today they would have looked heavenward and cried out, "My country, Oh! my country." If it be that they know of conditions that now exist under the government they established, then must there be unrest in heaven as they look down and view the encroachments of organized wealth through channels of class legislation that serve to impoverize the masses of those men whom they declared to have been born free and equal. So radical have been the changes, with such determined persistence has the republican party drifted from patriotic statesmanship to legalized commercial robbery, that we should not wonder if the hand of Providence had busied itself in wiping away from the public gaze the names of the patriots who were actuated by love of country alone in signing this priceless declaration of our freedom in order to protect them from the future gaze of vulgar political jobbers and tricksters, by some men called statesmen, and who seem to have gotten hold of this government.

A Tale Of Low Prices.

A little over two weeks until Christmas and have lots of merchandise to be converted into cash. Our trip to market last week was productive of good results. In addition to buying holiday goods we picked up lots of staple goods at less than market prices. The holiday goods are now open in the big basement. Let the children come in and enjoy the show.

Millinery Offering This week we commence our large clearing sale of trimmed hats. Cost has not been considered in marking them down as they go before Christmas. So if you have been putting off getting a hat do not delay any longer as the best ones go out rapidly.

Table Linens We have just a few holiday offerings of Table Linens. 5 pieces 72 inch Bleached Damask, regular \$1.50 goods; you buy here, per yard. A few pieces only of 72 inch Bleached Damask, regular \$1.50 value. Napkins to match, per dozen. 72 inch wide Cream Damask in a variety of patterns, per yard. 5 pieces 64 inch Bleached Cotton Damask, per yard. 10 dozen knotted fringe Damask Towels, size 22 x 48 inch, at value at. Christmas Towels we show a very large line of in fine Hemstitched Damask goods, from 45c to \$1.00.

Book Section Don't forget the books have been the main floor this year and in addition to the large line of copyright books, you will find a big line of second hand books at cut prices, also Henty's books for boys, Mrs. Mead's for girls, Baum's famous books for children, "Dot and Tot of Nodland," "Wizard of Oz," "Songs of Father Goose," as well as the popular juvenile line and all marked at dry goods prices.

Staples 20 pieces fancy wrapper flannels, picked up cheap in market last week. They are the 8c quality, day morning they go on sale at, per yard. 15 pieces Satteen finished wrapper flannels such as we have 12 1-2c, go on sale at, per yard. 1 case, 50 pieces, yard wide Percales in dark styles on sale at per yard. 25 pieces fancy prints good dark styles, reds and fancies, per yard. 25 pieces Twilled Comfort Calicoes, per yard. Regular 5c comfort calicoes, per yard.

Xmas Rugs A large assortment of patterns to select and the best quality of Moquette. Sizes 18 x 36 at. Sizes 27 x 63 at. Sizes 36 x 72 at. What could you find nicer for an Xmas gift.

Dress Goods Specials We have just received one of the big mills. Fine All Wool Black Mohair Jacquard Dress Goods, 41 inch. The regular price on these goods has been 75c; we put them on day at per yard. 10 bolts double fold cotton warp plaids and fancies for all dresses; our regular 12 1/2 and 15c cloth; they go on sale at, per yard.

Carving Sets for Xmas Last week while in line for the holidays. We are offering them at about wholesale price. 2 piece bird carving sets, 6 in. blade, stag German silver ferrules at. 2 piece bird carving sets, 6 in. blade, clear pearl handles silver ferrules. 3 piece carving sets, 9 in. blade, black hard rubber handles. 3 piece carving sets, 9 in. blade, stag handles, sterling silver rules. 3 piece carving sets, 9 in. blade, finest clear pearl handles silver ferrules and caps.

Toys and Dolls Let the children come in and holiday display in the basement. We will enjoy looking at the toys and dolls and the clerks will show them all the new toys. We would be glad to have you with them. You will be interested in the display yourself.

We still have a few 26 and 42 inch coats stock. Ladies' 27 in. box coats, \$5.00. Ladies' 42 in. automobile, \$10.00. Fur boas and collarettes from 98c up.



Fredendall & Wilson, Lexington, Mo.

City and Farm Property For Sale.
No. 1050, 6-room brick house on Main street, \$1,800.
No. 1051, 2-story frame house on Franklin avenue, \$900.
No. 1060, 1-story frame cottage on Main street, \$1,600.
No. 1081, 2-story brick house on Franklin avenue, \$2,600.
No. 1090, 2-story brick house on Main Street, \$2,000.
No. 151, 200 acre farm (improved) near Page City, \$50 per acre.
No. 152, 120 acres (improved) 9 miles east of Lexington, \$30 per acre.
No. 154, 90 acres (improved) 6 miles south of Lexington, \$55 per acre.
No. 165, 157 acres (improved) 4 miles N. W. of Carder, No. 555 per acre.
No. 183, 80 acres (improved) 2 1/2 miles south of Lexington, \$65 per acre.
F. LEE WALLACE, Lexington, Mo.

\$100 Reward.
The Good Order Club of Lexington Township will pay \$100 reward for the capture of any horse thief who shall be caught and turned over to this club for stealing a horse or mule belonging to any member of this club. 10-1901

Clarence Kinney announces to his friends in the county that in addition to the transfer business he conducts a first-class feed stable. Lowest rates and best service.

2
2
5
That is a mistake, but make any mistake with take your Watches, Jew all kinds of work. VENABLE for repair Fine work ty. Diamonds reset work made to order. to Donie Weber. Cigar Club granulated and 30 - Cents a Pot HINESLEY'S SM