

POLITICAL.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce the HON. C. W. HAMLIN, of Greene county, as a candidate for Congress in the seventh Missouri district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the HON. JAMES COONEY, of Saline county, as a candidate for Congress in the seventh Missouri district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Conventions and primaries are being held quite early in many of the counties of Missouri this year.

Charles M. Schwab, the steel trust magnate, has returned from Europe. He has not yet talked of his experience at Monte Carlo.

The United States senate has ratified the treaty providing for the purchase of the Danish West Indies at a cost of \$5,000,000.

The lower house of congress has passed a bill abolishing the war tax revenue measure. The democrats in the house voted unanimously for the abolition of this troublesome and iniquitous unamerican law.

A dispatch from New York says that Lewis Nixon, the new Tammany chief, "rules that organization with a 'phone.'" It has generally been understood that Tammany was ruled with an iron rod, so to speak.

Cincinnati, Ohio, and the nearby towns are threatened with a beer famine which is causing more alarm in that section than the scarcity of water in Missouri. It depends, you know, a great deal on how a fellow is raised.

American newspapers are growing tireless in making and remaking the statement that Germany wants to be friendly with this country. If Germany wants to be friendly with America, why, just let her be so. Nobody has any objection to urge. It is up to Germany.

Walter Williams' letters, written back to this country from different points abroad, are gems of literary effort and filled to overflowing with interest to the reading public. It would be difficult to find a more versatile writer than the Columbia editor.

Champ Clark has withdrawn from the senatorial race, which action is said to be due to some objection in his district to a man seeking two offices at the same time. Mr. Clark assigns as his reason the fact that he has not the time to make an effective canvass of the state.

Much is being said in Missouri in commendation of the "Sesbee type" of democracy. Mr. Sesbee has broken the monotony of commercialized politics by resigning a position paying \$3,000 per annum to accept another which pays only \$500—and all for the good of the party. Missouri can stand more of this "Sesbee type" of democracy.

Editor Dameron has bought the Balthis interest in the Huntsville Herald. New material has been purchased and Mr. Dameron says that he will soon again have one of the best equipped offices in the state. We wish him the fullest measure of success and predict that he will again soon reach the highest standard of country journalism in Missouri.

The governor of Iowa, while on a recent visit to Kansas City, gave out an interview in favor of lowering tariff schedules. Though a republican Iowa's chief executive sees the iniquitous workings of this system of legalized robbery and has the courage of his convictions to say so. It is a great pity, if the country must be governed by the republican party, that there are not more of them like the governor of the Hawkeye state.

While Judge W. W. Graves was declaring the whisky tax law unconstitutional in his circuit court at Butler the supreme court at Jefferson City was busy reversing a former decision of Judge Graves on the Washburn election commissioner case at Kansas City. The state's court of last resort has restored Washburn to the office of election commissioner in the Kaw valley, a place from which he was removed some time ago through a decision of the Bates county judge.

Texas a Boomerang.

The Marshall Democrat-News of Tuesday engages in a column of boomerage in what its editor has lead himself to believe is an answer to the criticisms of that paper's political department which was given publication in last week's issue of the INTELLIGENCER. The entire column of printed matter teems with sophomoric expression characteristic of the undergraduate and points more plainly to the embryotic pedagogue than to the trained newspaper writer as its author. It contains nothing really worthy of answer from a standpoint of argument and would not be noticed at length here but for the fact that its author, driven to the wall, admits that his failure to mention the candidacy of Judge Graves for the supreme bench in his labored effusion of last week was occasioned by what he terms "a grave lapse of memory." Along with this the Marshall man throws some perfumed bouquets at the Lafayette county jurist and even goes far enough to admit that Judge Graves is entitled to the same consideration in Lafayette as is Judge Davis in Saline. He expatiates on the point that Lafayette and Saline should be friends, which nobody denies, basing his premise, of course, on the theory that Saline must be the beneficiary.

Such talk, couched in language of rhetorical construction of the circus poster variety sounds well on paper, but its reasoning, if reason there be in it, is suggestive of the felicitous speech made by the spider to the fly.

Lafayette county had borne her ills with heroic fortitude and murmured not until this Marshall newspaper piled on the last straw by directly slapping this county in the face in ignoring its candidate for supreme judge; and when the INTELLIGENCER rises to defend the rights of the democracy of Lafayette county and suggests a halt in the wild and glutinous career of its neighbor, the Democrat-News man runs to his dictionary in search of big words to fling at us and even goes far enough to lead us to infer that were we in Marshall we would be coerced into quietude and denied the right of free speech. His language even whispers of "the code." From a writer of so-called "editorial" comment he becomes transformed into the spadassin courtier, crying out for war to the knife and the knife to the hilt.

This badinage, more suggestive of the ignorant bravado than of the journalist who has chosen the profession of educating the public in the way it should go—in leading public sentiment—goes directly to the ridiculous and is unworthy of further consideration.

Hence we turn to his latest effusion and quote the following paragraph, the product of the clear (?) and intelligent (?) brain work of the political editor of that newspaper, which appeared in Tuesday's edition and in which he discusses his most convoluted lack of memory and of knowledge of the political situation in this section of Missouri. Hear him:

"The question of the supreme judgeship did not enter into the main thought of our editorial, at all. We referred to Judge Davis' candidacy, merely in passing, and for the moment, actually forgot the fact of Judge Graves' candidacy. It was a grave lapse of memory for which we express our sincere regret. But how the INTELLIGENCER can construe this obvious case of oversight to veil some diabolical political design, we are unable to imagine. For Judge Graves we have the very highest respect, and would in no way intimate that he is not entitled to the same consideration from Lafayette that Judge Davis is from Saline."

Bear in mind that this paragraph of apology was born several days following the birth of the original publication, that which was so filled with self-importance and so unfair to the interests of Lafayette county that it called forth the INTELLIGENCER's public disapproval. The very astute (?) political scribbler penned his original mess of assumed logic to the effect that Lafayette could be brought to the support of Judge Davis for the supreme court if Saline would turn down Judge Cooney for congress and sent it out with the idea that as a matter of course no one in the district would dare disagree with him. When it proved a boomerang, however, and his own silly political deductions were thrown back to his very door to haunt him, he puts the object as they would say, "clarifying us in a judgment by printing the original, troublesome paragraph to faulty memory or ignorance. He then adds, as has been observed, censure of the INTELLIGENCER for taking him at his word, or in other words, believing what he said. In future when editorial pos-

SUPLIANT BECOMES DICTATOR.

Protection defined. Webster's Dictionary. "A theory, or policy, of protecting the producers in a country from foreign competition in the home market by the imposition of such discriminating duties on goods of foreign production as will restrict, or prevent their importation; opposed to free trade."

Daniel Webster: "The system of prohibitions and restrictions." Although condemned by all the political economists of note, protection has been advocated by many intelligent and patriotic men, and their arguments in defense of it deserve candid weighing. The theory rests upon two premises: 1st, that it is best for a country to have diversified industries, and to produce within her own borders most of the things in order not to be dependent upon foreign countries, especially in time of war. The premise all must admit

2nd, that by prohibiting or restricting by tariff taxes, the importation of foreign products, the domestic producers will be given a complete or partial monopoly of the home market, can get higher prices (at least for a time) and will therefore build up the various manufactures and productions the country needs. This is commonly known as the "infant industries" argument. It was the main one urged by the earlier advocates of protection, who fully expected, and claimed, that after the infant industries were once established they would sustain themselves and cease to be protected at the expense of the people at large.

It is vigorously disputed by free traders, who maintain that a country of such intelligent, energetic people, free institutions and wonderful natural resources as the United States will best develop her industries in free competition with all the world; that to burden and restrict the whole people in order to help a favored few to fortunes, works more harm than good, and that her astonishing growth and prosperity are due solely and wholly to her people and resources, aided by free trade in 98 per cent of all her commerce, and has been achieved in spite of protection on the remaining 2 per cent of it. Judged by the views and promises of our earlier statesmen, the country has completely outgrown protection. Says the Oregonian, the great Republican paper of the Pacific Coast:

"The highest Republican tradition has already stood for a 'protective tariff that leads to free trade.'

"How long must we wait? Shall it be until our iron and steel concerns organize themselves into mammoth combinations and market their product in every iron centre of the universe? Is it until we have sold woolens in Bradford, cutlery in Sheffield, watches in Geneva, bicycles in France, bridges in Germany, locomotives in Russia and Japan, and rails, locomotives and cars in every country in Europe? Is it when our so-called infant industries have become giants, and in the camp of industry where they once craved permission to lie down, crouching in a corner, they have grown strong and spread out over the whole, and demand not only the market of the world, but a monopoly of the home market, through tariff protection secured through powerful lobbies at Washington and heavy campaign contributions?"

"Apparently none of these circumstances announce the day when protection has at last led to free trade or to a tariff for revenue. Apparently the cry for tariff aid is as loud as ever, though changed from a pitiful wail to a masterful shout. The suppliant has become the dictator."

tions are taken by this writer he should send some one along with each copy of the edition containing same to explain its meaning to those who read it. However, it is bad taste to pursue a man who hides himself behind the plea of ignorance and we leave it to the editor of the Democrat-News to explain to the owners of that paper why it is that he has made that sheet the subject of ridicule by all well informed people.

It had been the intention of the INTELLIGENCER to pass through this congressional contest without entering into discussion of it, either the one way or the other, believing as we then did, and as we still do, that the interests of the district would not suffer in case of the election of either Mr. Cooney, Mr. Hamlin or Mr. Hall; and this conclusion would have been adhered to but for the outbreak of the Democrat-News. In last week's issue of which appeared the following paragraph—published once but a good thing to keep in mind—which we want every democrat in Lafayette county to read and carefully study. It shows the animus of the matter and was the cause of the INTELLIGENCER filing its objections to Saline county claiming the earth. Here is what he said:

"But there is another consideration that must not be neglected. Saline, the sixth county of the state, both in population and democratic vote, expects to present candidates for offices after this contest is settled. If the county now presents Judge Cooney in convention we submit that the action will seriously impair her political future. It will impair, for instance, the prospects of H. S. Sam'l Davis as a candidate for supreme judge. Lafayette is downright sore over the soap convention. What will be her attitude towards Saline when this county possibly asks her aid in support of Judge Davis' candidacy, if Saline should be able to force Judge Cooney upon the district as a congressional candidate?"

Now, we submit in all fairness, in all reason, that through such publication we were justified in rising to the defense of Lafayette county and her candidate for supreme judge and every word we uttered last week we reiterate here with double emphasis. The whole article in last week's Marshall paper was thoroughly plethoric of political big game on the part of Saline county and so unkindful to the interests of others, especially Lafayette county, that we felt impelled to strike in defense of home. However, we had to say in conclusion, that we could not do so well for the Democrat-News. Instead, our sympathy goes out to its editor who admits that he was writing on a subject with which he was not conversant. With him, poor fellow, 'tis mali principii malus finis.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN PUBLIC LIFE

By HON. GEORGE F. HOAR, United States Senator from Massachusetts.

If a young man should ask me for advice upon entering public life, I would say to him as a result of my experience and observation for the last forty years:



Hon. George F. Hoar.

BE INDEPENDENT. People like independence—if it be sensible and not capitious independence. Therefore do not lose time in courting public opinion. MAKE UP YOUR MIND THAT THE STRONGEST AND MOST ABIDING POLITICAL FORCE IS RIGHT-EOUSNESS—the uncompromising righteousness of the Bible.

JUDGE MEN IN PUBLIC AS IN PRIVATE BY THEIR MERITS, NOT THEIR DEFECTS. If you can believe the critics, eight of the greatest villains in the history of the world were presidents of the United States. Put the world has not upheld the critics.

LIVE ON A HIGH PLANE. Do not be a demagogue. Political death lies in that direction. You will not gain favor by departing from the high standard of education.

OPPOSE EVIL OF ALL KINDS ABSOLUTELY. Help to swell the great army of conservative, conscientious men, but do not go cut of your way to reform. Reformers as a class lack stability.

In addition to all this, practice the virtues of faith, hope and charity, and you ought to be a success.

HOW TO AVOID TAKING COLD

By DR. CARLETON SIMON, President of the 100 Year Club, New York.

If you know how to take care of yourself you will not take cold very often. Here are a few words of advice:

DO NOT TAKE A COLD BATH IN AN UNHEATED ROOM. That practice for the average man or woman is dangerous. The temperature of the bathroom should be normal, that is, 72 degrees. You probably haven't a thermometer in the room. You ought to have one, and you can buy them all the way from ten cents up. Even under the most favorable conditions the cold bath in winter is injurious to the great majority of people. The cold air is likely to bring on rheumatism. Have the bath hot and take it just before retiring. The hot water will open the pores of the skin and produce refreshing sleep.

BREATHE THROUGH THE NOSE. If you breathe through the mouth a current of cold air will strike directly against the lungs. That, of course, is injurious. After walking into the cold air from a warm room breathe slowly at first. Then fill your lungs with fresh air slowly to dispel the gases which have accumulated in the lungs at night.

DO NOT WEAR RUBBERS. They overheat the feet. Discard gaiters, too, for the same reason, unless with low shoes.

WEAR LOOSE CLOTHES MADE OF HEAVY CLOTH. Long overcoats are specially healthful. Keep the top button well employed. If you are at all robust don't wear a muffler.

KEEP YOUR SLEEPING ROOM WARM, BUT SEE THAT FRESH AIR IS ADMITTED. During sleep all the muscles of the body are relaxed and hence the danger of taking cold is increased.

EAT REGULARLY. Do not expose yourself to the cold air with an empty stomach. Therefore, do not follow the foolish custom of living at a distance from your restaurant.

When the century plant, which, through its years, has gathered strength, proportions and vitality, comes to the fruition of its life and begins to show signs of flowering, it is the object of admiration on the part of the people. Our nation and the world are now showing signs of reaching the fruition of the efforts of 400 years and the building by this government of a connecting link between the great oceans of the world will be the flowering of one of the great objects of mankind for ages—a flowering which will not fade away and decay, but which will be everlasting in its nature.

A LESSON FOR THE WORLD

By HON. JAMES R. MANN, United States Congressman from Illinois.

Other nations have been great in public enterprises. It was Portugal which circumnavigated Africa, it was Spain which discovered the New World; it was mainly England and France which planted and nourished the settlements in the wilderness of the North American Continent. Russia has contributed greatly, both in Europe and in Asia, to the progress of mankind. Germany is spreading her influence throughout the globe.

In the building of an isthmian canal have we not the right to contemplate with satisfaction the proposition we are making that our country, at its own expense and out of its own treasury, without contribution or aid from other peoples or other nations, take this mighty step forward in the march of civilization, not for our advantage, not to benefit ourselves, not to gain a preference over our neighbors, but in the interest of the whole world, for the good of all people? We pay the expense; they share equally the results. No sublimer conception of a great enterprise was ever entertained by man or by spirit.

We glory in the thought that we are leading the world in commerce and industry; but while we may be doing this we are doing something grander and higher—we are giving the world a lesson in international amity and charity; we are working and building not for ourselves alone, but for all.