

The Lexington Intelligencer.

VOL. XXXII LEXINGTON, LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1902. No 15

LAFAYETTE CO. DEMOCRATS.

Harmonious Meeting Held at Higginville Last Monday.

DELEGATES TO CONVENTION NAMED

Resolutions That Have the Right Ring—Judge Graves Endorsed.

A convention of the Lafayette county democrats was held at Higginville Monday, the purpose being to send delegates to the state conventions at Springfield and St. Joseph respectively.

The convention was called to order by Horace Blackwell, chairman of the county committee, and Col. Sam White, of Odessa, was made temporary chairman. Members of the democratic press of the county were made temporary secretaries.

Committees were named and the convention adjourned until the afternoon. The committees are appended:

CREDENTIALS.

Charles Shull, Clay; J. S. Belt, Davis; S. B. Fox, Freedom; E. L. Kerking, Dover; H. C. Wallace, Lexington; Oscar Thomas, Middleton; J. T. Ferguson, Sni-a-Bar; Geo. B. Green, Washington.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Dr. F. W. Mann, Clay; H. T. Campbell, Davis; S. B. Fox, Freedom; C. A. Keith, Dover; S. N. Wilson, Lexington; Oscar Thomas, Middleton; B. F. Suddath, Sni-a-Bar; Geo. Plattenburg, Washington.

RESOLUTIONS.

J. K. Gray, Clay; H. V. Plattenburg, Davis; C. H. Vandiver, Freedom; T. A. A. Walker, Dover; H. F. Blackwell, Lexington; Oscar Thomas, Middleton; J. M. Drummond, Sni-a-Bar; James M. Chinn, Washington.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the convention reassembled in the afternoon the report of the committee on credentials was submitted and unanimously adopted. There were no contests.

The report of the committee on permanent organization and order of business was then submitted by the chairman, S. N. Wilson, and was unanimously adopted. The report follows:

1. We recommend that the temporary organization be made permanent.

2. That this convention be governed by the usual parliamentary rules.

3. That the order of business of the convention be as follows: Report of committee on credentials; report of committee on organization and order of business; report of committee on resolutions, in the order named.

4. The election of eight delegates and eight alternates to attend the state judicial convention at Springfield, Mo., on July 8, 1902, the usual custom in case of having a home candidate to be followed, and the Hon. Alexander Graves, candidate for nomination for supreme judge, to be permitted to select the delegates and alternates to said judicial convention, such selections to be ratified by this convention.

5. The election of eight delegates and eight alternates to attend the state nominating convention at St. Joseph on July 22, 1902, to be selected as follows: One delegate and one alternate to be selected by each township delegation, such selections to be ratified by this convention.

6. All resolutions offered to be referred to committee on resolutions.

7. That duly authorized proxies be admitted to vote as delegates to this convention; and that the delegation present from each township be permitted to cast the whole vote of their township on all questions before the convention.

The report of the committee on resolutions was submitted by the chairman, Hon. C. H. Vandiver, and was also unanimously adopted. It follows:

We the democrats of Lafayette county do reaffirm our adherence to the principles set forth in the platform adopted at the last national democratic convention, and believe the present conditions and republican methods of administration emphasize the correctness and contention of the democratic party regarding all the great issues involved in the campaign of 1900.

We endorse our able state administration; also the effective work of the democratic delegation of Missouri in

Congress; we point with pride to our excellent public school system and state's magnificent school fund of twelve and one-half million dollars, a larger interest bearing fund than that of any other state in the union; and we heartily endorse the active, progressive, efficient administration of W. T. Carrington, state superintendent of public schools.

We heartily endorse the candidacy of our fellow citizen, Hon. Alexander Graves, for the nomination of supreme judge and recommend him to the democrats of Missouri as being eminently qualified in every way to receive the nomination for that high, honorable and important position. His thorough literary and legal education, strengthened by a training of thirty-three years of successful practice in all branches of the law, before the state and federal courts of Missouri and of other states, together with his high standing as a citizen, with an irreproachable reputation and character and his extensive acquaintance throughout the state make him the peer of any of the distinguished and able gentlemen who are seeking the three nominations to be made for said office. If honored with one of the nominations we are sure he will discharge his duties faithfully, giving equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

Furthermore, we believe that he will add strength to the democratic state ticket nominated this year.

Resolved, That the delegates from this county to the judicial convention at Springfield be instructed to vote as a unit for Hon. Alexander Graves for supreme judge and use all proper means to secure his nomination.

And that the delegates to the state nominating convention at St. Joseph be instructed to vote as a unit for and use their influence to secure the nomination of Hon. Wm. Aull as a member of the democratic state committee. We endorse the efficient work of that gentleman as a member of said committee for the past two years.

Delegates to the state judicial convention to be held at Springfield were selected as follows:

F. W. Mann, C. A. Keith, Sam C. Neale, J. J. Fulkerson, S. N. Wilson, T. Q. Plattenburg, H. F. Blackwell, Edward Aull.

Alternates—Col. J. L. Pace, C. A. Shull, H. H. McDaniels, C. H. Vandiver, C. Y. Ford, H. C. Wallace, D. E. Herr, I. P. Taylor.

To the state convention to be held at St. Joseph:

J. S. Belt, John Walker, C. H. Vandiver, S. B. Thornton, H. H. Herbert, J. S. Grosshart, T. M. Chinn, John F. Larkin.

Alternates—C. L. Glasscock, Mose H. Land, C. Whit Williams, E. H. Handley, Clem Tyree, Wood McGrew, J. T. Ferguson, Geo. B. Green.

The Columbia Herald says that the Carnegie-Columbia library move is fathered by the Missouri Press association and goes on to say that it were better to accept Mr. Carnegie's money for such purposes than to have him invest it in trusts like the steel combine—or, more appropriately speaking, the "steal" combine. The Herald is welcome to its opinion in the premises, but we do not think that the people of Missouri are favorable to accepting money gotten as Mr. Carnegie got his, even though the gift be urged by the Missouri Press association. And, by the way, we note that many editors who are members of that organization are opposing this Carnegie scheme as strenuously as is the INTELLIGENCER. It is certainly just a "small portion" of the membership of the M. P. A. that has been conferring with Mr. Andrew Carnegie. If, however, every M. P. A. newspaper in the state favored this proposition we would oppose it on the ground that the money to be acquired by the state from the Carnegie coffers is covered with tariff and trust filth and has no place among the educational institutions of Missouri.

We are in receipt of a handsomely bound volume, forwarded to us by the Jefferson Club of St. Louis, containing an account of the pilgrimage of the club to Monticello for the purpose of unveiling a monument erected in honor of the author of the Declaration of Independence. The book contains the speeches delivered at the tomb of Jefferson and in the Virginia banquet hall. It is nicely illustrated and contains many faces that are familiar to people of Missouri. The Jefferson club has our thanks for its kindly remembrance.

C. J. Wooliver left for Kansas City Thursday afternoon to remain three or four days there.

REPUBLICAN PARTY MEETING RECKONING

Prospects for Democracy Never Brighter Before in Its Long History.

TRUST GREED MUST INDEED BE CHECKED.

Tariff Wall Will be Battered Down—The People Are Sovereign.

A dispatch from New York under recent date says:

Not since Grover Cleveland was swept into office on a tariff reform platform has the outlook for the success of the democracy been so bright as it is today. The republican party is divided against itself in the city, state and nation. In Washington the national legislature is split on Cuba, and the refusal of the ways and means committee to take any action which might curb the beef trust and aid in bringing the beef brigands to a realization of the hardships they are inflicting upon the entire country augurs well for a house-cleaning in that direction in the coming congressional elections.

In Albany the state legislature is rent by the Bedell bill, framed in the interest of the New York Central railroad. Governor Odell was disposed to sign the measure, which was approved by Mayor Low and his corporation counsel, Rives, when a mighty protest went up to Albany against the bill. This was followed by telegrams from Low and Rives, who admitted that it was corrupt, and asked the governor to veto it. Senators Platt and Depew favored it, but Odell turned it down, incurring the displeasure of both senators.

In the city of New York, fusion is an acknowledged failure and Mr. Low's government threatens to go to pieces on the excise and police rocks.

BEef TRUST A CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

The dissatisfaction in republican ranks in New York state makes almost certain democracy's triumph next November, but it is in a democratic congress that the people are interested just now. There can be no doubt that the beef trust will be the subject of stump speakers throughout the country next fall. It is true, some steps are being taken by Attorney General Knox to apply the anti-trust law to the meat trust, but this was forced on the administration by democratic representatives and senators, who are jubilant over their coup.

Moreover, the democratic leaders in the house and senate are convinced and determined that this victory shall be made even more signal. The action of the republican administration in causing the United States District Attorney Bethea at Chicago to begin legal proceedings against the Western packers' combination is but the first step in a line of national procedure against trust oppressions that the democrats will demand, and which they are confident the American people will endorse.

Most momentous of these will be a fight for the abolition of the import duty on cattle. This will be the first of a series of attacks on the tariff wall, which, the democratic leaders now feel the republican protectionists will have more difficulty in defending than they have had in recent years.

If the action of the attorney general should merely dissolve the agreement between the packer companies, without affecting the prices, the tariff-reduction issue would give to the democrats the most promising campaign they have had for many years.

TARIFF QUESTION FORGING TO FRONT.

Behind the meat trust and reciprocity with Cuba lurks the whole question of tariff reduction, pregnant with presidential possibilities. The broad policy of reciprocity, which President McKinley advocated in his last speech at Buffalo, has found few adherents among the master republicans since his death.

The road which the dead president pointed out from extreme protection to a moderate system which should promote our foreign trade has been ignored.

The dominant protectionists seem determined to hang on to the home

market at high prices at any risk. It does not require a prophet to see that the risk may easily be too great. Tariff reduction is a traditional democratic doctrine. The maintenance of high prices at home, behind the shelter of a tariff wall, might easily make an issue, on which it would be possible to solidify and inspire all the factions of the democracy. The anti-trust and the merely anti-tariff elements, if combined, would give to the democrats a chance which they have not had since Grover Cleveland was elected to the presidency.

It would be interesting to know to what the republican stump speakers and platform-makers will "point with pride" during the coming campaign. Congress has been in session five months, with both branches in control of the republicans and a republican executive.

An opportunity to make a record has been accorded the dominant party, but it has accomplished little, except to practically disrupt the party. The few republicans who have shown any desire to reduce the tariff have not been able to overthrow the trust defenders, and permission is refused by the lower house of congress to even consider a vote upon a bill to repeal the tax on meat.

INDIANA REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Yet Indiana, the first state to hold a republican convention and one where the result is always in doubt until the close of the polls, drafts a platform which says that "We are opposed to all trusts or combinations of capital whose purpose or effect is to restrict business or control prices;" and of course they "especially denounce those whose tendency it is to increase the cost of living and the necessities of life."

They favor "legislation to prevent such abuses," but they do not point out what new laws are needed.

They "adhere to the policy of protection," but they favor "such modifications of tariff schedules as, from time to time, are required by changing conditions," and they are ready to accept "carefully guarded reciprocity arrangements" with other countries wherever such arrangements can be made "without interrupting our home production." But whether at the present time any modification of tariff schedules is required, or whether the reciprocity treaties now pending before the senate are "carefully guarded" and would not "interrupt our home production," they refuse to say.

It is doubtful if there was ever a case where the first important state convention of the dominant party under a new administration presented so colorless a statement of party faith.

There is one feature of the Indiana platform which affords ground for rejoicing—the plank on the sectional issue which is not there. Representative Crumpacker has been for years the chief advocate of the scheme for cutting down the representation of the southern states in congress and the electoral college because the negroes are not allowed to vote, and he was urgent for the indorsement of the idea by this convention. But the managers refused him the slightest encouragement and kept all reference to the south out of the platform. This may be considered the formal rejection of the attempt to revive the sectional issue and as such it is cause for congratulation.

Quick Work in Matrimonial Market.

Chicago—In the hitherto obscure town of Ranney, Wis., lives a young farmer who holds a matrimonial record. His running mate, so to speak, is a Chicago young woman, who required only forty-eight hours to convince her husband that matrimony is a failure.

Here is the chronology:

Sunday—Met.

Monday—Married.

Tuesday—Parted.

Wednesday—Divorce sought.

Solomon Grundy's short but checkered career was not much swifter.

One week ago Sunday James R. Minor, whose thoughts were divided between love and spring planting, chanced to read the matrimonial advertisements in a Chicago paper. From the mass of "wealthy widows," "beautiful blondes," etc., he picked out this one:

THE "AD." THAT CAUGHT JIM.

Young lady, aged 18, good looking, affectionate, wishes to meet a young man with means; farmer preferred; object matrimony; no agents. Address Z 16.

Spring planting ceased suddenly to attract. Z 16 held Minor's interest. With much labor and many false starts he wrote the fair one a letter. It began, "Dear Miss," it ended "Yours resply," but between there was a wilderness of protestations of love.

Now Z 16 happened to be Miss Carrie Hansen, of Chicago, but willing to change. So she replied to the Ranney swain with a coy request for a photograph. They compromised on a tintype taken four years ago. Miss Hansen's reply to this was "Come on."

This is by way of prelude; now for the drama in four acts:

Act I.—Sunday—Scene: The Hansen front parlor; Rogers group and a horse-hair sofa, one end occupied by Carrie. James enters, shuffling. Carrie blushes and Jim feels all hands and feet. Sits on edge of chair, but soon reaches sofa. Carrie says, "How dare you, sir?" Jim describes his country home—a vineclad cottage, surrounded with roses and hollyhocks. Then he adds: "Say, Carrie, let's get married," and Carrie says, "All right, Jim."

Act II.—Monday—Winsome Carrie is rushing northwest as fast as the northwest trains usually rush people. At the Ranney depot stands Jim, excoedingly stiff, in his Sunday black and with a carnation in his buttonhole. He lifts Carrie into his buggy, which does seem muddy to a city girl, and drives her to Kenosha, where he parted with much money to buy Carrie a ring and a wedding dress. A train ride to Waukegan through the gloaming and a minister mumbling the wedding service. Then a drive home to Ranney—"Our home," Jim called it, as he lifted Carrie out of the buggy.

Act III.—Tuesday—Love's cottage, in the pale garish light of day, looks small, shabby, desolate to Carrie, who misses the trolley car and the patrol wagon gong. Hollyhocks and roses not conspicuous. At noon in comes Jim from the fields. "Is this your country home?" demands Carrie. "Why don't you live in a wilderness? It's me to Chicago, Jim; I can't stand the country." He drives her to the station, kisses her goodbye. Then the train makes a quick getaway and not till it is out of sight does he remember the ring.

Act IV.—Wednesday—Lake county court record: "4411—James R. Minor vs. Carrie Minor; bill for divorce."—Denver Post.

The republican party in congress is getting on the ragged edge. The leaders of that political aggregation have fooled the people about as long as it is possible to do so and now they are casting about for ways and means to successfully continue their deceptive practices. The republican party must stand up and answer to the people for its misdeeds and reckless betrayal of the trust placed in its hands. No further equivocation will be tolerated. The people are asking for needed reforms and are determined to have them.

W. H. Wallace to Speak.

Hon. William H. Wallace, of Jackson county, candidate for United States senator, will address the people of Lafayette county at half past seven thirty o'clock this evening. Mr. Wallace is a most entertaining speaker and doubtless will attract a large crowd.

Judge John Welborn left for Kansas City Thursday night on legal business.

Miss Pearl Parish, of Marshall, will spend Sunday with Miss Caltha Campbell.

EACH MAN A PRINCE.

Speech of Gen. Gordon at Dallas, Texas, Last Week

BEFORE EX-CONFEDERATE REUNION.

Beautiful Tribute to Texas—Its Influences Over Mexico.

Appended we reproduce the speech delivered by that veteran, Gen. Gordon, at the opening of the ex-confederate reunion at Dallas last week. Gen. Gordon said:

Governor, Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of Committees and my Fellow Countrymen of Texas: How shall I tell you what we think of Texas, of her great-hearted people, her broad prairies, and still broader hospitality? I but poorly express the thought of these veterans when I say that whether we look at her geographically, historically or sentimentally, Texas is about the biggest thing we ever saw. She can raise cattle enough on her wild lands to furnish all the canned beef for the armies of Uncle Sam, John Bull and the German Empire, and still have fertile lands enough left, if planted in the fleecy staple, to make more bales of cotton than are now produced by America and Egypt combined; or, if planted in grain crops to feed every man, woman and child in the union.

With such a territory—almost equal to that of the original thirteen states which threw off the yoke of bondage and wrenched freedom from the greatest of empires—this great commonwealth holds today within its borders a population devoted to those same imperishable principles—a population which, if the occasion should come, would wage another seven years' war in defence of this inherited republic, its flag, its laws and its regulated liberties.

In the few moments in which propriety permits me to speak, I dare not trust myself to make more than the briefest allusion to Texas history. I cannot survey even the confines of that vast field, made so rich and so inspiring by the great deeds of her martial sons. Indulge me just long enough to say that from her birth, through all her costly experiences as a struggling republic, and through subsequent wars, the sons of Texas, whenever summoned to the sacrifice, have poured out their blood freely on liberty's altars. From Goliad and San Jacinto, from Buena Vista and Sorro Gordo, from Chickamauga's hills and the shivered rocks of the round-tops at Gettysburg, from the charge of her cowboys and rough riders on the wire-girdled steeps of Santiago, from every battlefield made memorable by American valor comes the thrilling answer of Texas to Freedom's call. No wonder she has inspired her neighbors beyond the Rio Grande with such wholesome respect for her prowess. No wonder that the Lone Star is so dazzling to Mexican eyes. You know that the Mexicans claim they could stand up fairly well against the whole of the United States if it were not for Texas.

But not only is Texas great historically and great in her geographical expanse, but she can do more in a small space than any other country in the world. As proof, I point you to little Spindletop where a few acres can pour out of the greasy throats of boiling, thundering gushers, oil enough to light every hamlet in the land, and at the same time, if government experiments are successful, enough oil to kill all the mosquitoes from the Jersey shore to the Mexican border.

Again Texas has the biggest cities of their size in the universe. Shall I illustrate by naming one? The throbbing heart of every veteran in this assembly has already answered with the name of Dallas—beautiful Dallas, holding now in her loving embrace more people from the outside than she has population inside. And who are those men whom she so tenderly and so lovingly embraces? Why this outpouring of her people? Is some Prince Henry, or some potentate of

(Continued on fifth page.)