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STRIKES.

The present outlook of the labor and capital question is not at all reassuring. Strikes actual or projected abound. In Chicago alone 30,000 men are involved, and many more are likely to be before a settlement is effected.

Take the Chicago strike for example. The strikers consist largely of brick layers, stone masons, and teamsters. The wages of the first two classes are from five dollars to eight dollars per day while teamsters with their teams get from six to ten.

The idleness of these men affects the prosperity of the rock quarry, the brick yard, and the lumber camp. But if we count only their wages as lost and estimate the wage rate at the low average of four dollars per day the total loss is \$120,000 for every idle day.

And this is the record of a single city in a strike affecting directly only certain correlated classes of workmen. If we take into view the whole field of the United States, it must be readily seen what a serious thing a spirit of general discontent among wage earners of the striking kind is.

The consular reports indicate a more prosperous relative condition of small towns in Europe as compared with those of this country. Here the tendency has been to gather all manufacturing interests into the large cities, where both the cost of living and the rate of wages are high.

To the "infamous Nesbit law" is the election of Joseph Folk due. The Ziegenheim republicans raised and spent \$50,000 in an attempt to defeat the passage of the Nesbit bill.

MIGHT ENDOW HIS PARTY.

A marked change of sentiment is taking place in regard to the Carnegie benefactions. In various parts of the country there have been shown signs of spirited and not over courteous resentment at the coarse insolence of his charities.

There is no objection to an institution bearing the name of a local philanthropist. It appears to be no more than is justly due. It hands down to future generations a testimonial of virtues known first hand to generations gone before.

In so far as Mr. Carnegie's wealth comes from thrift and business sagacity, Americans may very properly admire him. But it is not likely that there is more to the credit of this account than he will need for his own use.

"TOO LONG HAVE WE BEEN DRY."

The flood is over and the dry land has reappeared. The newspapers may now revert to Roosevelt. When rivers run deep within their banks, and cyclones fall because they are few, and railroads keep their wonted schedules, and holocausts forbar their insolent rapacity, we still have Roosevelt.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has met with such decisive defeat in his preferential tariff scheme for the British colonies that there is great likelihood of his retirement from the cabinet. A few weeks ago he was as elated over the happy thought of tariff magic as Roosevelt is over his discovery of the Monroe Doctrine.

The last consular report says that the long industrial depression of Germany appears to be at an end. A marked improvement in many lines of manufacture and trade is noted.

Democracy.

At the conclusion of a speech recently, William O. McDowell was asked to define democracy. His reply was: "It is an aspiration—a determined purpose—hoping for, struggling for, fighting to the death for, Liberty—the equal well-being of all men. It is a religion built upon a creed that asserts the natural dignity and birthright equality of all men. It is the golden rule, the ten commandments, the Sermon on the Mount, and the American Declaration expressed in a single word."

PAY DAY.

By implied consent we all acknowledge the obligations of pay day. We all recognize in our smaller business affairs the convenience and the practical necessity of a regular adjustment of accounts.



REV. ALFRED FRANKLIN SMITH, President Central Female College. President Smith received his bachelor's degree from Central College, Fayette, Mo., was a graduate student of Vanderbilt University and when elected to his present position was pastor of the M. E. church of Kirkwood, Mo.

collectible by ordinary processes will be passed upon by a just and infallible judge. In our larger affairs pay day does not come at regular intervals. So long as all the parties at interest are solvent, any time will do.

Hard times are society's pay days. They are as certainly recurrent in nations as spells of biliousness in the individual; and as in the case of the individuals, they are as likely to

stock market until we establish fictitious prices. The fear which lurks unrecognized in the individual suddenly comes upon the social organism like a psychic impulse, and pay day is at hand: we must all settle upon a foreclosure basis.

England, with free trade and the gold standard, has not been at all prosperous during the past few years. Mexico, with free silver and a protective tariff, has flourished far beyond any previous experience.

The entire state of Missouri is interested in the welfare of Columbia, Mo., because it is the seat of our State University. This beautiful city is just now preparing to pave her streets and the Columbia Herald, in a letter from a former resident, Mr. Haynes, of Kansas City, advocates macadam for street paving.



MRS. ALFRED FRANKLIN SMITH, Teacher of Voice in Central College. Mrs. Smith possesses a high soprano voice of excellent quality and thorough training. Her musical education was received in the conservatories of Rockford, Ill., New York City, and the New England Conservatory, Boston. She has been heard in concerts and musicales throughout the state and has everywhere been received with enthusiasm.

attack healthy social bodies as unhealthy ones. In times of prosperity we grow reckless and speculative. We buy things we have no use for; things which produce nothing. We buy things at outrageous prices because everybody else is doing it.

to us—perhaps speedily. Drouth in the East and floods in the West threaten the country with crop failure, at least such partial failure as to reduce the value to cost of production. Speculation on the stock exchange has reached the violent and eccentric stage.

our cash. Already there is talk of an extra session of congress to provide a more elastic currency for the relief of the stock exchange. Whenever men in their social capacity begin to talk about a more "elastic currency" you may be sure that in their individual capacity they have been playing the fool.

It is not to be inferred that it makes no difference what governmental policies prevail. There can be no doubt, for instance, that under liberal trade relations, free trade if you please, a nation is less liable to these periodic congestions and is less violently afflicted when they come.

Brick and Macadam.

The entire state of Missouri is interested in the welfare of Columbia, Mo., because it is the seat of our State University. This beautiful city is just now preparing to pave her streets and the Columbia Herald, in a letter from a former resident, Mr. Haynes, of Kansas City, advocates macadam for street paving.

In Independence macadam streets have been tried faithfully and have failed completely. The mud is carried to the street from dirt streets or from country roads and accumulates. The next wagon takes up a lump of mud and with it a lot of macadam, leaving a hole in the street which gradually becomes larger until it spoils the street.

The asphalt pavement is the best pavement for all purposes yet found. It is clean and smooth and pretty. But asphalt is not within reach of the small city because of its expense in the first place, but more especially because of necessary repairs which require a plant.

The best street Independence has found is the vitrified brick street. It costs more at first than macadam but is practically everlasting. It may become covered with dirt and mud but the street cleaner can scrape the surface with his shovel and make it as good as new.

paving a cause should always be inserted requiring the paving company to maintain the street for a number of years, with maintenance bond provided. The brick should be thoroughly tested and the foundation upon which the brick is laid put down right. The whole should be under the direction of the local city engineer who should see that the brick is laid in the proper cement and not merely in sand and water.

NATURE'S OWN MEDICINE.

Hyomei Cures Catarrh Without Dangerous Drugging of the Stomach. Not until Hyomei was discovered has it been possible to truthfully say that a remedy for catarrh was known.

This remedy is breathed through the Hyomei inhaler for a few minutes four times a day, and during that time every particle of air taken into the air passages and lungs is impregnated with the germ killing and health giving Hyomei. It is the only treatment that cures catarrh.

Stomach drugging often causes disordered digestion or brings on some other disease and never makes a permanent cure of catarrh. Hyomei not only kills the germs in the throat and nose but penetrates to the minutest air cells in the lungs and enters the blood with the oxygen, killing the germs in the blood.

A complete outfit costs but \$1.00 and includes an inhaler, dropper and sufficient Hyomei for several weeks treatment.

The Governor's Wife.

Speaking of the next governor of Missouri— Mrs. Sam B. Cook, formerly Miss Olivia Ford, of Mexico, is one of the most beautiful women in Missouri, bright and tactful.

Mrs. James B. Gault, formerly of Clinton, is one of the State's most charming women. It is said to be her ambition to reside four years in the Executive Mansion. There are seven supreme judges and only one governor.

Mrs. Joseph W. Folk, is of quiet, domestic tastes. She is very proud of her husband but is not inclined to favor his holding public office.

Mrs. James H. Whitecotton is cordial, kindly, attractive. In the closing days of the session of the last general assembly Speaker Whitecotton became intensely excited. Often in these wearing, worrying days Mrs. Whitecotton sat near him upon the Speaker's stand.

Mrs. James Reed, of Kansas City, is a typical Western woman, which is compliment sufficient.

John S. Marmaduke was the last bachelor governor of Missouri and he died in office.—Columbia Herald.

Caution!

This is not a gentle word—but when you think how liable you are not to purchase the only remedy universally known and a remedy that has had the largest sale of any medicine in the world since 1868 for the cure and treatment of consumption and throat and lung troubles without losing its great popularity all these years, you will be thankful we called your attention to Boschee's German Syrup. There are so many ordinary cough remedies made by druggists and others that are cheap and good for light colds perhaps, but for severe coughs, bronchitis, croup—and especially for consumption, where there is difficult expectoration and coughing during the nights and mornings, there is nothing like German Syrup. The 25 cent size has just been introduced this year. Regular size 75 cents. At Leroy Farmer's Drug Store. 5-28ml

Nothing is better than a big pasture for hogs. The hog is naturally a herbivorous animal and will grow well and make cheap gains on pasture alone. Pasture builds up the muscle and bone, thereby the system is fortified against diseased attacks. Nothing is healthier for the hog than fresh earth, and it is our opinion that nothing is more injurious to disease germs than that of burying them in the soil by the process of plowing. Such grain as is fed to the young pigs before and after weaning should be of a mixed character. Ground oats and shorts are better for the growing hog than corn, although ordinarily a proportion of corn may be used in the ration without any injurious results.