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THE DIFFERENCE.

There is a difference broad and deep between the corruption unearthed in the departments at Washington and the boodle sensation in Missouri. The post office department and the interior department have been found to be rotten through and through. The agriculture department, too, has been full of misfeasance and grafting. Nothing approaching the abuses in the Indian Territory and in the management of the public lands everywhere in the West has ever come to light in this country, not even the army contract scandals towards the close of the war between the states, and the Pacific railroad thievery. Misfeasance in office in one place does not justify or palliate it in another place, but the difference consists in this, that the scandals in the national government are administrative scandals. The thieves hold appointive offices. If boodling and grafting have been rife there, it reflects upon the administration and the party which the administration represents. Perry Heath held an appointive office. He is still a member of the republican national committee. Payne holds an appointive office. He is still a member of the republican national committee. Hitchcock holds an appointive office. All of the grafters and thieves in their branches of the government hold appointive offices, and if a very great deal of grafting and thieving has been going on it is no unfair presumption that they were appointed for this very purpose. If President Roosevelt's administration is saturated with corruption and fraud, as Arthur's was, the head of the government and the party he represents is responsible and should be held responsible. If these reports are true, and nobody denies them, there is justice and propriety in honest republicans rising up and demanding the unceremonious retirement of the "ringsters" and "gangsters" and "machine." There would be perfect propriety in demanding a reform ticket for president and vice-president consisting say of Bristow and Brosius. It might be entirely proper to insist upon dismissing in disgrace all the present active national leaders of the republican party.

But in Missouri the case is entirely different. Not a breath of suspicion attaches to the present democratic administration, not a breath of suspicion attaches to Dockery, Cook, Allen, Williams, Crow, Carrington and the rest in the performance of their official duties. Whatever of boodling there has been is chargeable to representatives and senators chosen directly by the people. What sense is there, what justice, in talking about retiring and disgracing all the present leaders of the democracy in Missouri because of the misdeeds of representatives, democratic and republican—mostly republican—elected directly by the people? There is of course no wonder that the republican press insists upon such a programme for the democrats. Why don't they insist upon such a programme for their own national party? If people can be deceived upon a proposition like this, then popular government is a hopeless experiment indeed. There is no objection, not the slightest to Mr. Folk wanting to be governor of Missouri. There is no objection, can be none, to any man preferring him to the other candidates upon his own merits, his ability, his character, his public service, if the voter sees it that way. But to urge Mr. Folk, as the metropolitan press is doing, on the ground that the whole democratic party is rotten, the present leaders all thieves and grafters and Mr. Folk the only honest public official in the party is putting it a little too strong. The election of Mr. Folk on such a platform would be party defeat.

Lieut. Robert E. Peary is to make another attempt to reach the north pole. He has been granted a three years leave of absence from the navy by the president. Just what he will do with the pole when he finds it is not easily imagined. So long as there was hope of discovering a possible northwest passage these explorations were worthy of all encouragement. The mere locating of the north pole is about as useless a feat as shooting the Niagara falls in a tub.

AN EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT.

William Smith, a millionaire philanthropist of Geneva, New York, has begun the erection and provided for the endowment of a new educational institution for women. This institution will be a novel one as well as new. The founder has some peculiar ideas which have never been put to trial in a wholesale way, and they are of such importance as to justify an experiment which some will regard with as much horror as they do vivisection. Mr. Mr. Smith says:

"The college will teach young women nature. I believe every young woman should know as much about herself as a man does about himself. Not only domestic science, but the study of the body, morals, the soul, etc., will come in the curriculum of study. The girl will be taught right living and to realize her possibilities. What better does she need for a fair start than health, intelligence, spirituality. The proper and practical arts of housekeeping, maternity and training of pure womanhood is the aim of the college. The maiden, innocent but no longer ignorant, will then know how to select her mate and her culture will aid her in the training of children."

The rooted belief that ignorance and innocence are allied by the relation of cause and effect and that the tree of the mere knowledge of good and evil has power to expell from the bliss of Eden, will not be easily overthrown. The importance of the truth in this matter is, however, such as to warrant an expensive inductive investigation. But the other parts of Mr. Smith's plan recommend themselves to general acceptance without proof. There is no more reason for considering a young woman in any proper sense educated who knows nothing of domestic chemistry, household sanitation and the care of the sick than for considering a young man educated who does not know enough of arithmetic to cast up accounts. Exclusive devotion to culture studies is a survival of mediaevalism to which no quarter need be shown. It is a matter of easy demonstration that they lead themselves equally to vice and to virtue, to happiness and to discontent, and that in the crises of real life they may mock our devotion like a siren turned a fury. The world with more or less justice despises a man who cannot make a living. Why should it not despise a woman, whatever her other accomplishments, if she is ignorant of the care of the sick?

It is sometimes urged that such matters are not the proper subjects of school instruction. Why not? It might just as well be said that music, art, and literature are within the exclusive domain of home training. In fact, it is generally the case that the home is better qualified to furnish the latter instruction than the former. Home training in these matters is empirical and therefore of no culture value; school training in the same subjects may be thoroughly scientific and therefore of the highest culture value.

A few years ago the writer of this article enjoyed a few weeks' vacation with one of the most successful missionaries in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky. Inquiring the secret of her notable successes, he received the astonishing reply: "I taught them to cook, keep house and care for the sick. The feuds of the mountains are due to sodden corn bread, salt pork and dyspepsia. I never successfully and permanently interested anybody in religious things until I had taught them something of improved physical conditions and of the joy of living. It matters very little to me whether spiritual or material blessings are rationally antecedent; I have found by trial that the latter are chronologically antecedent in order of development in the experience." The culture value of practical things has been amazingly overlooked and if the experiment of the New York philanthropist should prove his theories, it may lead to a reform in the education of women as radical as any in the history of the race.

A BODY BLOW AT DOCKERY.

Under the headlines "A Body blow at Dockery" The Kansas City Journal publishes the following extract from Mr. Folk's Labor Day speech at Moberly:

"To argue that official corruption is not worthy of serious consideration because no money has been stolen from the treasury, is as senseless as to tell a man whose daughter has been assaulted that he should not complain because his silverware is yet safe. The corrupt legislator traffics in the honor of a sovereign people, and he

would slich from the treasury if he had a chance. There are things, the value of which cannot be measured in money. No one can calculate what the honor of a sovereign state is worth. He that would consent for the honor of his state to be prostituted, even if it put money into the treasury, is not a good citizen."

Nothing could be more ridiculous than to presume that the above remarks refer to or in any sense apply to Mr. Dockery. Mr. Folk is both a sensible and an honorable man and it is no compliment either to his sense or to his honor to twist these words into a thrust at the governor.

In such a sense the remarks would be foolish. Does the Journal think Mr. Folk meant to say that the father of the daughter should be captured, punished and dispossessed instead of going gunning after the assaulter? Following the same illustration, would it not be more appropriate, according to the Journal's interpretation, to use Mr. Folk in annihilating some of the cattle St. Louis sent to the legislature last year, rather than in an attempt to discredit the men who have done their duty as well as he has done his?

TO TEST EFFECTS OF TOBACCO.

Dr. H. W. Wiley of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of the Agriculture, who has been conducting a "government boarding house" for testing the effects of borax on the human system, has begun a series of experiments designed to discover the precise effects of tobacco upon men and boys. The reports do not show whether the experiments are designed to reveal the psychological as well as the physiological effects, but it is earnestly hoped that they may. Up to this time teachers have perhaps been the closest observers of these phenomena, though the results of their observations are based upon such unreliable data as to age of subjects, amount of tobacco used, duration of the habit, and previous mental and moral character as to render their deductions of uncertain value. That the effects upon young boys are very pronounced may be readily admitted. The permanence of the effects after the habit is broken is a matter of much uncertainty.

No observing teacher of boys under fourteen years of age can fail to have observed certain practically uniform results of the cigarette habit—limitations of the capacity to learn certain things, defects of memory in certain particulars, weakening of the power of voluntary attention, development of dreamy, of subconscious states of mind, relaxing of the fiber of both mental and moral honesty, and other similar phenomena. Effects of this kind are of far more serious consequence than the physiological effects likely to be discovered by a few months experimentations at Washington, but the importance of the subject is such as to warrant the most expensive and exhaustive investigation of the whole matter at the public charge. No statistics based upon the testimony of young boys are of any value whatever. One of the most uniform effects observed, almost as uniform as in the case of opinion patients of maturer age, is the relaxing of the sense of obligation to veracity. Many of these phenomena are not permanent even in the case of those who persist in the habit to manhood. But certainly the injuriousness of the habit to boys from ten to fourteen years of age has not been at all exaggerated.

The democratic campaign in Kentucky was opened at Winchester Saturday under circumstances of flattering promise. Beckham was there and McCreeary and Blackburn and one thousand gallons of burgoe. Blackburn and burgoe are independently powers in Kentucky, and combined they are irresistible.

HE KNOWS BUT WONT TELL.

Senator Teller in a recent interview is reported to have said that both congress and Wall street are densely ignorant of the "science" of money, and that he had formulated in his own mind an infallible plan by which an automatically adjusted supply of money may be perpetually afforded. The purse of Fortunatus and the widow's inexhaustible cruse are easy in comparison with Senator Teller's financial plan. But he refuses to divulge the plan. He says that it is not worth while, since he is sure that congress would not approve it and Wall street would not countenance it for a moment. Thus a long time ago the philosopher's stone was lost and perpetual motion, and thus now the age of miracles is suffered to pass away.

Macaulay once said that there was no subject about which people generally have so little knowledge and about which they entertain such positive convictions as they do on subjects of finance. Men who frankly and amiably confess their ignorance of matters of everyday observation and experience would risk the prosperity of nations upon the validity of a hard and fast theory upon the most complex and intricate subject of political science. When hard times come the people almost invariably want to tinker with the money question. The hard times may result from drouth or flood, speculation, national extravagance, unfavorable trade balances, inequitable taxation, war, pestilence, lack of transportation facilities, degeneracy of the people, or the mere paralyzing dread of an impending change or disaster. In nine cases out of ten the shortage of money is a result and not a cause of the hard times, a symptom but not the disease. Such occasions far more than times of war test the safety of republican institutions. The truth is that money, like exchange, contracts, bills of lading, tickets, and a thousand other things of daily use and necessity, is far more closely related to trade than to government. Government, assumes and should assume a limited control over all these things for the protection of the people, but frequent and meddlesome interference with any of these things is a disastrous evil. It is beyond imagination that Sena or Teller should have conceived an infallible, automatic, and perpetual scheme of finance as he claims. In this branch of political economy absolute theories are about as worthless as they are in the rearing of children. When a man is found to whom, in his own mind, the whole subject of finance is as clear as day, he should be diverted in the interest of public peace and set to work upon the problem of trisection angles or making perpetual motion machines.

The daily papers are having a good deal to say about Charles A. Towne being Mr. Bryan's choice for the leadership of the democracy in 1904. It is not likely that democrats generally will take to the suggestion very enthusiastically. Towne's name is familiar everywhere but he can hardly be said to be well known. Besides, he is thought of as only a naturalized democrat, having come over from populism. For several years he has been out of politics and is engaged in promoting vast industrial combines and organizations. He would not be a very successful leader in an age like this, for he is an idealist. Business interests would not look favorably upon him; but it is only fair to say of him that he is the most brilliant and the most accomplished man of the school of political thought to which he belongs. Charles A. Towne is a man of the Galileo-Latinic type of mind. He is little influenced by the results of experience or concerned with them.

FALL-WINTER

1903

Fall is here now, and winter is coming. There will soon be a demand for warm things, good things, comfortable things. We have them in abundance. The best place to buy the best things is from the merchant who makes the keeping of them a specialty. Remember when you want sheets, pillow cases, quilts, comforts, blankets, etc., that here is the best place to get them. Come and see what we have and we will do the rest.

Pillow cases	10, 12½, 15 and 20 cents
Unbleached sheets	35 and 43 cents
Bleached sheets	39, 50, 60 and 70 cents
White counterpanes, each	75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.50
Shoddy filled bed comforts, each	75c, \$1, and \$1.25
Clean white cotton filled comforts	\$1, 1.25, 1.35, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00
Cotton blankets, per pair	50c, 75c, \$1, 1.25, 1.50, and 2.00
Shoddy blankets, per pair	\$1, 1.25, 1.50, and 1.75
White wool blankets, per pair	\$2.88, 3.00, 3.50, 4, 5, 6, 6.50, 7.50 and 8.50
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W. G.

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COL. J. W. SPARKS, Marshall, Mo., Auctioneers.
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He is as enthusiastic after the absolute as a fresh-water college graduate. His mind has the perennial buoyancy and youth of the Frenchman's. As president for a college of the type of fifty years ago it would be safe to back Charles A. Towne against any public man of today. His own exhilaration of thought in writing or speaking is contagious, at least to those who concern themselves with idealities. But it must be borne in mind that the people of the United States have changed from the deductive to the inductive type of mind within the past forty years, and it is no longer possible for either party upon either platform to elect a man to the presidency of the type of Towne or Bryan. If a nation may be said to have individual characteristics, this country was once Gallic in spirit: it is now Teutonic. The Teuton thinks the Gaul unsafe.

Within the past week editorial's as much alike as blackeyed peas have appeared in all the republican and independent daily papers that come to this office upon the subject of proposed amendments in the consular service. These "improvements" were forecasted from Washington two months ago. The occasion for these "improvements" is to be found in the fact that the last quarterly consular report contained too many letters, statistics and recommendations unfavorable to the republican protective tariff graft. Hereafter the statistics will doubtless be such as to give no offense to those who furnish the slurs of republican campaigns.

Marshall suffered from fire again last Saturday. Two blocks were wiped out. The Lauruss Lumber Company and J. P. Evans, Ilverman, were the largest losers.