The Intelligencer.

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By his express directions the funeral expenses of the late Lord Salisbury, one of the richest men of England, was limited to one hundred dollars. The actual expense was seventy dollars. The late Duke of Winchester limited his funeral expenses to thirty-five dollars. If good examples were as contageous as bad, there would be cause for rejoicing in these facts.

The INTELLIGENCER has received a copy of the Lafayette County Magazine, which is being issued from the office of the Higginsville Advance. In addition to interesting general reading matter this number contains several cuts of county people and scenes. It is hoped that the Advance may make a success of the Magazine. It will serve to publish and preserve some things which are not the special province of the weekly newspaper.

While the candidates for the governorship are conducting their campaigns with marked decorum and courtesy, some of their partisans are indulging even this early in the day in exhibitions of very ugly spirit. The people who will in the end decide the contest will bear with the partisan warmth of those who urge favorites until it is carried to the point of jeopardizing party unity and party success. If matters come to such a pass, the people may and should drop the present aspirants in favor of some one who can pitch the campaign on a plane above personal abuse. The present candidates are excellent men, but there are others. The people may be reluctant about turning them down for the fault of their friends, but such things have been and may be. The abuse is nearly all occasioned by the intentional unfairness, misrepresentation, overbearing, and undignified, meddlesome interference of the metropolitan press.

The INTELLIGENCER is in receipt of a copy of the Mexican Investor, a weekly paper published in the capital of Old Mexico, containing a marked editorial upon the subject of Joseph W. Folk. The Mexicans, it would seem, are greatly interested in Mr. Folk—so much so that they feel called upon to exploit his virtues and to mail to benighted Missourians their clever character appreciations all for sweet charity's sake. There is something touching in this evidence of international interest and concern. That a Mexican should find it in his heart to take up the cause of the plain people of Missouri is in further evidence of the dictum of Virgil, *mentem mortalia tangunt.* The plain people of Missouri have lots of allies this time. The St. Louis Republic, Mr. Francis' paper, which once spoke of the state democracy as a "putrid reminiscences" is this time in league with the plain people. The St Louis Globe-Democrat, which has not always stood up for the honor of Missouri, and the spotless Kansas City Star and the Kansas City Journal and the St. Joseph Evening News are all alike consumed with a zeal for the cause of the plain people. And if we can trust the assurance of the Stephens-McLeod news bureau, to which this office is indebted for a peck of Folk editorials received last week, there are one hundred and one country papers lined up on the side of the plain people against eleven which are in league with the Powers of Darkness. The fact is the plain people have so many and such unexpected allies this time that they may grow unwarrantably suspicious and lose heart in their own cause. Allies are sometimes a source of weakness rather than strength. It is sometimes very embarrassing to know what to do with them after victory. Many a man has been known to remain a bachelor all his days out of fear of marrying all of his sweetheart's kin. The editor of the Mexican Investor should be careful not to embarrass the cause he seeks to further. He should remember that it has hitherto been very unusual for Mexicans to mail marked copies of their journals in the interest of candidates in the states. He can't afford it. It is an expensive charity.

THEORIES OF THE BAR.

The American Bar Association at its recent meeting made a departure from the traditions of that organizations by proposing, discussing and passing resolutions expressing the sense of that body upon the subject of trust restraint. The resolutions go on to recite that if there can be a Northern Securities Company to hold the stock of two great lines of railroad which ought to be competitive, there is nothing to prevent a United States Securities Company designed to form into a trust every railroad in the country? Three remedies, are proposed,—First, a state franchise tax graduated from a trifing amount to an enormous sum according to the capital stock of the concern incorporated· Second, compulsion by act of legislature of cheaper service "whenever, by any combination competition is prevented." Third, government competition with the trusts, which is a kind of socialism.

The first of these remedies might be depended on as a cure of the rather trifling evils of over-capitalization, but it is hard to see that it would affect trusts in any other way. Banks, for instance, increase or decrease their capital stock at will. The two largest financial concerns in the world have each a capital stock $100,000,—a sum which would seem trifling to a score of Lafayette county farmers. The capital stock of the Standard Oil Company is a trifle in comparison with that of the steel trust, though both the value of the property and the income of the former is far in excess of the latter. There exists no particular reason why the capital stock of either of them might not be reduced to ten dollars. It would be no more glaring absurdity and no more provoking iniquity than our present tariff system, which the people do not seem to resent.

The second remedy is open to the objection of being that kind of special legislation in which the law-making body must first sit as a court and decide whether and to what extent the object against which the proposed legislation is directed is noncompetitive. This kind of legislation is usually about as effective as the reciprocity tail to the McKinley tariff comet—about as ridiculous as Roosevelt's trust suggestions with the "good trusts" and "bad trusts" distinctions. Somebody must pass on the question as to which are the good trusts and which are the bad trusts, which leaves the matter where it was before.

The third remedy contains the essential fallacy of all socialistic theories,—that of assuming that a stream can rise higher than its source, that the morality of man collectively is greater than it is individually, that governments may be just, though composed of people who are unjust. Nearly all governmental theories go to wreck upon this rock at last.

What is the use of spinning theories about effective counterplays to economic evils so long as the people have not virtue enough to rise, if need be, in the mad wrath of a mob and avenge the crime by which under cover of a statutory law every man who buys a dollar's worth of iron or steel is robbed of 44 cents, when the producers of these articles according to their own testimony could pay an internal revenue tax of 130 per cent and still sell steel at a profit in Liverpool and Manchester? What is the use of theorizing about the evils which may come some day from railroad mergers when the people accept calmly the decision of congress that the Missouri is not a navigable stream and not entitled to appropriations, while everybody knows that there are "rivers" in New England no larger than the Tabo or the Little Sni, which are locked and damed and dredged and confined with levies? Why should we put any faith in government competition with trusts and believe that the managers of the government's business would be less arrogant than the present trust magnates, when we calmly suffer our little president, whom the Kansas City Star-Times teaches us to worship night and morning, to abolish postoffices to please his fancy? Before we worry ourselves too much over what we shall do to be saved, we had better demonstrate that we have enough moral fiber to be worth saving. So long as we cravenly suffer ourselves to be robbed 200 per cent on glass, though we know that it would still be produced in this country if we offered free transportation and a bounty on foreign importations, there is no use to look for remedies for newer economic evils. The people need to realize the moral outrage of the tariff and trusts and of their moral responsibility for them. No remedial measures need be seriously considered which do not include in their programme the moral awakening of the people.

HAWES MAY RUN.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an interview with Harry B. Hawes, police commissioner of St. Louis and president of the Jefferson Club. No discriminating reader can fail to discover from the interview the character of the man and the secret of his strength with the St. Louis democracy. He is a plain man who thinks in straight lines and has never learned the definition of the word euphemism. He believes in party government and party organization. As a candidate for governor, if he decides to become a candidate, his case will be entirely different from that of any one of the other candidates. He will start into the race with a certainty of nine-tenths of the delegates from St. Louis and a probability of every one. But he will have to fight for everything he gets out in the state. He is known and favorably known to the politicians, but not to the people. Perhaps none of the papers of the state, local or metropolitan, would be so hostile to him as some of them are to Reed and others to Gantt and other to Folk; but then none doubtless would espouse his cause with as much warmth as some have done in the case of the other candidates.

Mr. Hawes says that if he decides to become a candidate he will first resign his office as police commissioner and also the presidency of the Jefferson Club and will make a canvass of every county in the state. If he does, he will make friends wherever he goes. While he is not an orator in the usual acceptation of the term, he speaks with a vigor of thought and an earnestness of purpose which attains the same ends. He is more companionable and more interesting personally than most public men He has an excellent record, which would be assailed only by republicans. By sheer force of leadership he has converted St. Louis from a normal republican majority of 15,000 to a democratic majority of 20,000. He has never used his influence and his organization except for good government and reform. Wells and Folk owe their election to him, and he has followed up the work in two subsequent elections by standing out squarely with the reform movement in the circuit judges election and the municipal assembly election.

Mr. Hawes has for several years wished to be governor of Missouri, but perhaps a little circumstance which happened last winter is having more influence with him in determining his course in the matter than even he is aware of. Last winter Mayor wells gave a big official dinner to which Mr. Folk and Mr. Hawes were of course invited. Mr. Folk made the unconscionable blunder of declining the invitation on the ground that he would not be a guest where Mr. Hawes was invited, and he published his declination in the St. Louis Star, a republican newspaper which at that time seemed to have a monopoly of the Folk news. There seemed to be no justification for this procedure either upon grounds of good sense or policy, and it was calculated to arouse the resentment of Mr. Hawes and his friends. Probably nothing Mr Folk has done or left undone has so weakened him in public estimation in St. Louis, and it is not improbable that Mr. Hawes is human enough to wish to submit the question of their relative public estimation to a vote of the people who know them both.

SUICIDE.

The high average of suicides shown by the city of St. Louis leads the Republic to indulge in some interesting speculations as to the cause of the great increase of self destruction in this country. The Republic attributes these phenomena to two principal causes—the large number of Germanic peoples in this country and the over-strenuousness of American life.

It has often been observed that the percentage of suicides among people of Germanic origin is enormously high in comparison with other European peoples among us. Among the Irish, self destruction is practically unknown, and the Spaniard and the Italian are not at all given to it. In explanation of the greater prevalence of suicide among the Germans, the Republic urges their inclination towards abstraction in thought. When the mind casts loose from real things it is likely sooner or later to be checked up before the disheartening query: "What's the use?" This explanation might be measurably satisfactory if a hard and fast line could be drawn between the saturnine and the mercurial peoples' on one side of which suicide abounded and on the other it might not be found. But such is not the case. The Scotch are as serious and as almost as much given to abstraction in thought as the Germans, and they are almost as little given to suicide as the Irish. And while the theory may be taken to account for a large number of instances of suicide among all nationalities, it is valueless and absurd in explanation of a pronounced racial tendency.

Another theory which has been advanced to account for this racial characteristic is based upon the use of beer by the Germans, while the Irish drink whiskey and the Italians wine. This theory has never obtained favor except among those who hold unreasonable opinions upon the subject of alcoholic liquors, though sound scientific thinkers are agreed that the excessive use of alcoholic drinks of any kind is conducive to the physical and psychical degeneration in which the suicide mania finds root.

No fact in connection with the subject is more certainly fixed than that suicide is a phenomenon of degeneration. Savages may offer up their lives to their gods, but never are they guilty of self-slaughter through despondency. In all nations and in all ages suicide has increased with civilization and consequent degeneration; but the problem still remains of accounting for the immoderate frequency of this insanity among Germans as compared with other nationalities—the ratio between North Germans and Irish being 305 to 15; between Danes and Spaniards 261 to 38; between Saxons and Italians 314 to 36. A more acceptable and more scientific explanation is to be found in the early history of the German race and in the theory of atavism induced by psychic degeneration. The ancient Germans believed that the spirits of those who died in battle were at once transferred to Valhalla. The aged, the sick, the crippled and all who might not die gloriously in war sought death by their own hands as the only honorable substitute. Through hundreds of generations these people lived in contemplation of this possible end for themselves and in almost daily witness of it in the case of others. While respecting the lives of others as much as any barbarians of their times, contempt of their own lives became an hereditary psychic instinct. Christianity has not entirely obliberated the traces of this faith in the normal German; and when through any superinducing cause degeneration has brought about psychic atavism, the ancient contempt for self-existence is likely to manifest itself in suicide.

ROOSEVELT'S LATEST.

Last Saturday President Roosevelt accepted an invitation to the Seawanhaka Yacht Club's annual dinner upon condition that Sir Thomas Lipton should not be invited. Sir Thomas had already been invited. In fact, both Roosevelt and Lipton are honorary members of the club and both might have attended without invitation. When the embarrassment of the situation was made public, the president's private secretary announced that Mr. Roosevelt was led to this course because of the fact that he did not wish to appear to show Sir Thomas too much attention, that he had entertained him at his table in the white house and later on board the Mayflower and that he did not want to appear to be overdoing things. When the public began to reflect that Mr. Roosevelt was not giving the Seawanhaka Yacht Club dinner but was himself only invited to be a guest, another explanation, revised and enlarged, was given out. Private Secretary Loeb announced that the president had not said anything about Sir Thomas but had left the whole matter of accepting or declining the invitation to him. The Associated Press dispatch says:

"In concluding his account with these words, Mr. Loeb appeared to be very unhappy. He wore the look of a person who was sacrificing himself in the exigencies of a trying situation."

But it seemed so amusing to the public that Secretary Loeb should be entrusted with such plenary powers as to accept or decline invitations for the president without his knowledge or consent and to give such reasons for his acts as seemed pleasing in his own sight, that Colgate Hoyt, president of the yacht club, took the train and went to Oyster Bay to get the facts and set the public right. And then it was learned that President Roosevelt had only meant to say that if the dinner was to be a very swell affair he did not wish to attend—that he had no objection to Sir Thomas at all, just so the dinner was not made a big demonstration. In fact he would be charmed to see sir Thomas there, etc.

The press has been unkind to the president in its comments upon this interesting matter. Some of the newspapers explain that since the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, where Cleveland received so much warmer welcome than Roosevelt, the president has been very careful about the company he keeps. Others seem to think that Booker Washington was his limit and that his conscience forces him to draw the line at an Irish nobleman. Others say that, like Miles, Sir Thomas made the mistake of encroaching upon the president's preserves. He ought to have known that since the publication of "One Summer on the Hurricane Deck of a Mexican Broncho," the president has been laboring under the impression that he is a famous yachtman None of these explanations are entirely satisfactory. It seems more likely that the president has in some way heard how Joseph Folk declined through the newspapers to attend Mayor Well's official dinner because Harry Hawes was invited, and that he longed to emulate this lone instance of democratic virtue in Missouri

Ex-Governor Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, is stumping his state for Belknap, the republican candidate. There are numerous reorganizationists in Missouri who are going to land in the same place by and by.

The Independence Examiner feels called upon to explain that nearly all of the one hundred and fifty-five divorce suits tried at Independence during the last term of court were brought there from Kansas City.

"The New Industrial Conspiracy."

Ray S. Baker in McClure's for September.

Ray Stannard Baker's article on the labor situation in Chicago is opportune and significant. The great strikes of last winter and spring in Chicago have been settled, and capital and labor have come together, with what astonishing results Mr. Baker all too irrefutably points out. "Capital and Labor Hunt Together" is the startling title under which he writes, no more startling or portentious, however, than the facts he states and the incidents relates Capital and labor have combined, and the public pays—pays in higher prices and poorer service all along the line. "The New Industrial Conspiracy" the author calls it. In almost all trades, unions of employers and employees work together to boycott the independents—the independent firm or the independent workman. Mr. Baker cites instance after instance of this game of freeze-out that may well astonish readers. As a clear, careful, and circumstantial investigation of a most menacing phase of our industrial development this article deserves a wide reading.

The Cuban Congress.

Anybody who has doubted the capacity of the Cubans for democratic-republican self-government, must now admit his error. The Cuban Congress began to sit May 20, 1902, It adjourned July 18, 1903. As a rule, the Senate was in session for an hour every other day. The House had a brief session, and sometimes a quorum, every day. In their closing days both Senate and House often worked two, and even five, hours a day. Considering the climate, a rare parliamentary industry was displayed; and much important legislation was postponed till the next session. This teaches us that Congresses are very much alike.
—"With the Procession," Everybody's Magazine.

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STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF FAITH.

Chas. W. Loomis Guarantees That Hyomei Will Cure the Worst Case of Catarrh in Lexington.

When one of the most reputable concerns in Lexington guarantees that a medicine will effect a cure or he will refund the money, it speaks volumes as to the merits of that remedy. It is in this way that Chas. W. Loomis is selling Hyomei, the treatment that has made so many remarkable cures of both acute and chronic catarrh in Lexington and vicinity.

Hyomei is not a pill nor is it a liquid that has to be taken with a tablespoon or wineglass. Just breathe it by the aid of an inhaler that comes in every outfit and benefit will be seen from the first treatment.

It destroys all germ life in the air passages and lungs and enriches and purifies the blood with additional ozone. It cures catarrh of the head and throat, or of the stomach, liver and kidneys. Wherever mucous membrane contains catarrhal germs, there Hyomei will do its work of healing. When using this treatment, the air you breathe will be found like that on the mountains high above the sea level, where grow balsamic trees and plants which make the air pure by giving off volatile antiseptic fragrance that is healing to the respiratory organs.

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

Remember that if Hyomei does not cure you Chas. W. Loomis will refund your money. This is a good time to cure catarrh by this natural method and prevent catarrhal colds that are so common at this season.

A Great Army

of cripples and invalids exist—hopeless, helpless. Who is to blame, whose duty to help? Neglect has caused more lameness, suffering, deformity and death than all other crimes. Neglect to avert, or correct a wrong, neglect to do right is the cause of almost all suffering. If we could sufficiently impress the facts upon the minds of the afflicted, the wickedness and cruelty of delays, they would stop all experiments immediately. They would not wait for anything but would act while there is a chance and prevent the torture, suffering, ruin and unpardonable injustice they are permitting by delay.

If you have employed physicians who have failed to cure, you have made a great mistake; but do not commit a worse one by abandoning hope, permitting a life of invalidism and deformity. Every person who is sick or lame and who is abandoned by his doctors to remain so throughout life cherishes a conviction that nature meant him to be well and that only the limitations of human knowledge permit him to remain diseased. It is to this class that Osteopathy appeals with new hope, because this system is based upon new ideas. Do your duty. Investigate the claims of every one alleging ability to cure you.

DR. E. E HENDERSON,
Osteopathic Physician.
Office on East Main St., over J. M. Seiter's Meat Market.

A Woman's Complexion.

It is rank foolishness to attempt to remove sallowness or greasiness of the skin by the use of cosmetics, or "local" treatment, as advocated by the "beauty doctors." The only safe and sure way that a woman can improve her complexion is by purifying and enriching the blood, which can only be accomplished by keeping the liver healthy and active The liver is the seat of disease and blood pollution. Green's August Flower acts directly on the liver, cleanses and enriches the blood, purifies the complexion. It also cures constipation, biliousness, nervousness, and induces refreshing sleep. A single bottle of August Flower has been known to cure the most pronounced and distressing case of dyspepsia and indigestion. New trial size bottle, 25 cents; regular size, 75 cents. For sale by Leroy Farmer. 9-13m1,

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Gives new life and lustre to old tables, chairs, furniture and picture frames. It is the ideal finish for floors, interior woodwork, bath rooms, sash and sills. Thirteen colors—100 different uses—75 cents a quart can. All the best and most widely advertised goods are always to be found at this store and at prices to please every purse.

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