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SAURDAY, APRIL 23, 1904.

E. N. HOPKINS - Editor
L. G. NEALE - Business Manager

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STATE SENATOR.
We are authorized to announce
K. H. BROWN,
of Cass county, as a candidate for the office of State Senator from the Seventeenth Senatorial District, subject to the regular action of the democratic party.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE
GEO. W. BRUCE
as a candidate for the office of State Senator from the Seventeenth Senatorial District, subject to the regular action of the democratic party.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

REPRESENTATIVE.
J. B. ELLING

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.
N. M. BOUX

COLLECTOR.
GEORGE B. GORDON

SHERIFF.
CHARLES F. KINKEAD

TREASURER.
BATE C. DRUMMOND

ASSESSOR.
CLAUDE MARQUIS

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
DOUGLAS MENG

CORONER.
DR. FRANK W. MANN

COUNTY SURVEYOR.
B. D. WEEDIN

ASSOCIATE JUDGE—WESTERN DISTRICT.
ED. S. BITT

ASSOCIATE JUDGE—EASTERN DISTRICT.
W. A. REDD

The per capita wealth of Mississippi is \$143; that of Massachusetts, \$149.

Thomas N. Lavelock, of Richmond, has announced his candidacy for Congress from the third congressional district.

There are more than 600,000 children in the New York City public schools. The number increases from 35,000 to 40,000 per year. The city marshals erects scores of new buildings every year.

It has been announced that Mr. Bryan will deliver a formal address at Chicago April 23, in which he will discuss the platform of principles adopted by the New York State democracy this week. Mr. Bryan is understood to be opposed to Judge Parker and the New York resolutions.

Some recent investigations show that cancer is the most rapidly increasing and threatening disease. A recent report shows that cancer is more prevalent in the country than in the cities; that it is twice as prevalent on the Pacific as on the Atlantic coast, and five times as much as in the Mississippi Valley.

The Post-Dispatch is authority for the statement that the consumption of alcoholic liquors in 1903 amounted to \$16.50 per capita in the United States, or more than half of the amount of money in circulation. Counting five to the family, this expense amounted to \$82.50 to each family—a sum in the aggregate sufficient to build and equip 60,000 miles of railway, or fifteen lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans.

A special school election for Independence has been called. The people are asked to vote an additional school tax of 65 cents on the \$100 valuation. The total school tax will then be \$1.20 on the \$100 valuation. They enjoy a bonded debt of \$50,000. The average of the salaries of the teachers is \$47.50. Lexington gets along very nicely with a tax of 60 cents on the \$100 valuation, and is paying off the trifling bonded debt incurred by recent building.

The Kansas City Star of the 21st, commenting on the dismissal of the Kansas City, Kansas, boodle cases says: "While the shame of the situation is painfully recognized, the belief is general that Judge Moore unquestionably pursued the only course open to him in quashing the judgments held to be defective. A jurist of recognized ability and integrity, his ruling is accepted by the law-abiding citizens of Wyandotte county as a decision honestly and intelligently rendered, despite the fact that through the necessary interpretation of the statute's technical requirements the ends of justice may have been defeated." From this Judge Moore can readily see how much better it is in the eyes of the Star to be a republican circuit judge in Kansas than a democratic justice of the supreme court in Missouri.

CORPORATIONS AND TRUSTS.

The brief statement of principles by the Albany democrats in convention this week is of much general interest, though too brief to be more than an indication of the direction of political thought in the Empire State. One paragraph in particular needs a great deal of elaboration before it can be regarded as a compend of sound doctrine upon the important subject of which it treats—a subject of central importance for the next quarter of a century and one on which the democratic party can and should seize impregnable ground. The paragraph reads:

"Corporations chartered by the state must be subject to just regulation by the state in the interest of the people; taxation for public purposes only; no government partnership with protected monopolies."

There is and will continue to be a strong temptation to the democratic party, especially so long as it is a minority party, to take a populistic position upon the subject of trusts and corporations. There is something in the phrasing of the above declaration which without compromising the issue gives evidence of a studied desire to avoid the appearance a mere mad dog aversion to corporations. Corporations are here to stay. Much as we look back with admiration at an age of individualism, that age is passed and cannot be restored by statutory enactment. The demand is for a just and settled policy toward corporations and trusts; a policy that is not destructive in character but calculated to regulate them to purposes of usefulness, harmlessness, and profit. It is not impossible nor even difficult to formulate such a policy. Patient intelligence and rugged honesty can solve the problem and put the democratic party on ground more acceptable to the people and to the great interests represented by the legitimate corporations themselves than that occupied by the republican party. The position of the republican party on this subject is that of mutualism in crime. And the baseness which conspires with wrong way on occasion, when the people are aroused, conspire as destructively against it. The distrust which the great interests of the country feel toward Roosevelt is due to the fact that they believe he would be equally willing to prove their pal or their assassin for his own advantage.

What is needed is a settled policy toward those associations of capital which receive special privileges and special immunities from the state. It is not necessary for their proper regulation for the state to interfere with them any further than to guard the use of the power which the state confers. It is not merely the privilege but the duty of states to discharge their responsibility for sublet powers as faithfully and strictly as in the case of those which are reserved for direct exercise. And in some cases states do this. They confer upon banks, charter privileges and limited liability, but they inspect the banks require published reports for the information of customers, regulate interest rates, prescribe the laws of contracts, fix the maximum of loans to a single individual and otherwise guard these institutions so that they may prove a blessing and not a curse. Upon railroads the state confers even greater powers, including a part of its own sovereign power of eminent domain. But the state does not inspect them, does not in any adequate degree regulate their rates, does not see to it that their capitalization properly represents their assets, does not limit their authority to issue bonds. The state in many instances authorizes the incorporation of stock companies which are "born bankrupt," and becomes party to a conspiracy to sell worthless property to innocent investors.

If the paragraph from the New York democracy's statement of principles is to be taken as an indication of effort to seek a general solution of the problem which trusts and private corporations afford, it is certainly an omen of good. Let us be done with reckless threats and with merely complaining of what the other party has failed to do. Let us be right on this matter.

The United States government is considering the advisability and probable necessity of taking charge of all wireless telegraph stations in this country. The recent note of the Russian government on this subject enforces the thought that, in time of war it would be absolutely necessary for the government to have at least supervisory charge of this means of communication.

ATTENTION, DEMOCRATS!

In accordance with the directions of the Lafayette County Democratic Central Committee, a call is hereby made for the democratic voters of Lafayette county, Missouri, to meet at the various precincts hereinafter named, in mass meeting on

SAURDAY, APRIL 30, 1904,

at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing one set of delegates from each precinct to attend a county convention at Lexington on

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1904,

at eleven o'clock a. m., which county convention will select,

Fourteen delegates to the judicial convention of the 15th judicial circuit of Missouri to nominate a candidate for judge of the criminal court, to be held at Higginsville, Missouri on May 24th, 1904, and,

Fourteen delegates to the judicial convention of the 15th judicial circuit of Missouri to nominate a candidate for judge of the circuit court, to be held at Higginsville, Missouri, on May 24th, 1904, and,

Eight delegates to the convention to nominate a candidate for judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals, to be held at Pertle Springs, Missouri, on July 26th, 1904, and,

Eight delegates to a convention to nominate a candidate for judge of the Supreme Court, to be held at St. Joseph, Missouri, on June 21st, 1904.

The several precincts in the county are entitled to delegates as follows, to-wit:

Lexington.....17	Wellington.....5
Napoleon.....1	Bates City.....4
Greenon.....1	North Odessa.....1
South Odessa.....6	Ferguson.....2
Chapel Hill.....2	Mayview.....4
Wolfenbarger.....3	Walnut Row.....3
Waverly.....4	Alma.....2
S. Higginsville.....10	Scottingville.....1
Dover.....3	Corder.....4
N. Higginsville.....2	Con. Home.....3
Page City.....1	Hodge.....1
Concordia.....2	Borland.....1
Aullville.....2	

Witness our signatures this April 14th, 1904.

H. F. BLACKWELL, Ch'm'n.
W. D. MENG, Sec'y.

The war in the east is progressing slowly. Manchuria has a cold, continental climate and the Russians seem to be taking advantage of winter to concentrate troops for a struggle later on. Port Arthur has been abandoned to its fate, but it is a strongly fortified place, well provisioned and probably capable of sustaining a long siege, even with its present slender garrison. The Russians seem to have fallen back far beyond the Yalu river, allowing the Japs to pass over without resistance.

Senator Cockrell by going before the committee in charge of the Urgent Deficiency bill secured an amendment including a war claim of the state of Missouri for \$475,198.13. This sum represents the money paid by the state in connection with raising and equipping troops for the war between the states. The bill will doubtless pass the senate without any trouble, but it has already passed the house without the amendment and the house is a little sensitive on the subject of senate amendments.

Dr. Howard Ayers has been summarily dismissed from the presidency of the University of Cincinnati. No reason was assigned for the action of the board, but it is understood that it was occasioned by Dr. Ayers' arbitrary removal of nearly all the old members of the faculty during the four or five years of his incumbency. He was called to Cincinnati for the purpose of improving the quality of the work done in the university, but he was found to have a cold tactless way of dismissing the unsatisfactory professors as soon as he could find any better material to supply their places. He was regarded as about the strongest man at the Missouri University when he was there.

John Moody, a wall street publisher, has issued a book entitled "The Truth about Trusts." He enumerates more than 300 industrial trusts capitalized at more than seven billion dollars, more 100 franchise trusts (telegraph, telephone, electric, etc.) capitalized at four billions of dollars, six great transportation trusts, (railroads) capitalized at nine billions of dollars. The twenty billions of dollars represented by these trusts amounts to only one-fourth of the property value of the United States, but as he says: "It should not be overlooked that the trust wealth of the country is the most important in that it largely controls all other wealth. The trusts are in control of the transportation and industrial systems."

Dr. Alexander N. DeMeill has announced a volume, "The Literature of the Louisiana Territory," which he expects to issue within the next two weeks. No man in the Purchase territory is better equipped for doing this work than Dr. DeMeill. He is scholar alike in the language of the French and the English societies which struggled for supremacy in at least two of the cities of the Purchase country. As a critic he is both keen and sound, while his learning is of that all-embracing kind which makes the reader feel that the writer has taken him in his arms like a little child. Those who have for the past ten years read the Hesperian, which Dr. DeMeill has edited as a depository for his odds and ends of thought on literary matters, will be eager to see the book about to be issued, especially since the subject treated has not been covered by any previous work worthy of the theme.

Republican state conventions for the selection of delegates to their national conventions are passing the usual fly-paper resolutions about "reciprocity." Just how long this reciprocity deception will work it is hard to say. It takes a middle aged man to remember when Blaine first proposed it, and no man can discover the slightest progress toward the professed goal. It is reciprocity on presidential election years and "stand pat" between times. We will stand pat once too often. Some of these days Chamberlain's tariff scheme for England will win as a revenue measure, and then the American farmer will be a bankrupt and a revolter from republicanism.

The Kansas City Star of Monday says: "The only conceivable reason that Governor Dockery could have for calling together the legislature to consider the subject of home rule for cities would be to give them a style of rule even worse, if possible, than that which they have now with his knowledge and sanction, etc." This is five times in as many days that the Star-Times has adverted editorially to this subject. The Star-Times does not seem to be so enthusiastic about home rule as it was a few weeks ago. Mr. Folk has quit making speeches on the subject. What worries them is that they know Dockery will do it.

In a debate in congress on the question of disfranchisement of the blacks of Mississippi, a week or two ago, Eaton J. Bowers, member of congress from that state, showed that the criminality of the negro population of Massachusetts is six times as great as that of Mississippi. He went on to show that something like this disparity existed in all the northern states. He assigned as the reason for this state of affairs that in the South the negro is largely engaged in outdoor, healthful occupations, while at the North he is excluded from nearly all such occupations, and thus becomes a criminal perforce.

The Kansas City Star says that the republicans of Missouri are going to vote for Mr. Folk in great numbers and that it would be a proper and consistent compliment for the democrats to vote for Roosevelt!

Judge Parker a Great Worker.

Judge Parker is now 53 years of age. He has scarcely a wrinkle in his face, and his whole appearance is that of a strong man still in its prime. He looks like a man who had taken life easily. The fact is that all his life he has been a prodigious worker, and if the marks of toll have not been left on his countenance or his frame the explanation of that marvel is to be found in his abstemious mode of living and the care which he has taken to keep his physical vigor unimpaired. His perfect health enables him to dispose of an amount of work which would break down a man of ordinary strength. Since he became chief judge of the court of appeals that court has shown an ability to dispose of a much larger number of cases than ever before in its history, and in an address which he delivered before the State Bar Association a year or so ago Judge John Clinton Gray attributed this improvement to the "unwearying efforts of the present chief judge."—New York Times.

Alabama maintains an agricultural high school out of the State Treasury in each congressional district of the state. There are several county agricultural high schools in Wisconsin. Many counties in Tennessee maintain high schools. In all these schools attention is given to preparing teachers for elementary schools and the regular academic work is related more or less to the industries of the county or community. Why not try this in Missouri?

Platform of the New York Democracy.

The New York state convention in session in Albany this week endorsed Judge Parker as its preference for the democratic nomination for president, and adopted the following brief platform of principles:

The democrats in renewing their pledge of fidelity to the essential principles of Jeffersonian Democracy as repeatedly enunciated in our national and state platforms make these further declarations on the national issues of the hour, reserving an expression on state issues until the fall convention, when state candidates are to be nominated:

First—This is a government of laws, not of men; one law for presidents, cabinets and people; no usurpation; no executive encroachment on the legislative or judicial departments.

Second—We must keep inviolate the pledges of our treaties; we must renew and invigorate within ourselves that respect for law and that love for liberty and peace which the spirit of military domination tends inevitably to weaken and destroy.

Third—Unsteady national policies and a restless spirit of adventure engender alarms that check our commercial growth. Let us have peace, to the end that business confidence may be restored, and that our people may again in tranquility enjoy the gains of their toil.

Fourth—Corporations chartered by the state must be subject to just regulation by the state in the interest of the people; taxation for public purposes only; no government partnership with protected monopolies.

Fifth—Opposition to trusts and combinations that oppress the people and stifle healthy industrial competition.

Sixth—A check on extravagance in public expenditures; that the burden of the people's taxes may be lightened.

Seventh—Reasonable revision of the tariff; needless duties on imported raw materials weigh heavily on the manufacturer, are a menace to the American wage earner and by increasing the cost of production shut out our products from the foreign markets.

Eighth—The maintenance of state rights and home rule; no centralization.

Ninth—Honesty in the public service; vigilance in the prevention of fraud, and firmness in the punishment of guilt when detected.

Tenth—The impartial maintenance of the rights of labor and of capital; no unequal discrimination; no abuse of the powers of law for favoritism or oppression.

CURE CATARRH BY BREATHING.

Chas. W. Loomis Offers to Return Money in Hyomei Treatment Fails to Cure Catarrh Without Stomach Dosing.

If for a few minutes four times a day you breathe Hyomei, all catarrhal germs will be destroyed and the irritated mucous membrane restored to health.

With every Hyomei outfit there is a neat inhaler which can be carried in the purse or pocket. Hyomei breathed through this contains the same healing balsams that are found in the air upon the mountains, where catarrh is unknown.

It destroys all catarrhal germs in the air passages of the head, throat and nose, and makes a positive and permanent cure of catarrh.

The complete outfit costs but \$1, while extra bottles of Hyomei can be obtained at 50c, making it one of the most economical of treatments for catarrh.

Chas. W. Loomis believes so thoroughly in the merit of Hyomei, that he guarantees to return the money if it fails. This is certainly the strongest evidence he can give of his faith in the Hyomei treatment. It enables anyone to use Hyomei without risk of spending money for nothing.

Ask Chas. W. Loomis to show you a Hyomei outfit and explain to you what a simple and easy way it is to relieve and cure your catarrhal troubles.

Five rural school districts near Fairfax, Aitchison Co., voted on proposition to consolidate for purpose of maintaining high school, three for and two against. An appeal was filed by Miss Sutton, the county superintendent. The total vote of the proposed consolidated districts was about two to one in favor of the high school. It is to be hoped that the opposition will desert and that the district will be formed. There is no other way of offering opportunities to boys and girls on the farms.

For Sale.

Lafayette county farms, suburban and city residences and choice building lots. Will try to suit you in location and prices. Will take pleasure in showing you anything in my line.

W. V. CURTIS, 12-181.

Order Items.

Frank Haas was visiting home folks Sunday.

C. J. Frerking is in Kansas City this week.

D. G. Jackson is having his house repainted.

Benton Lewis was in Higginsville Wednesday.

E. L. Armbruster was in Kansas City Saturday.

Miss Bess Knipmeyer was in Kansas City Saturday.

Mrs. E. L. Armbruster has purchased a fine piano.

Wm. Jones and wife announce the birth of a son, April 18th.

Hefter and Wollemann shipped cattle to St. Louis Monday.

Mrs. Ike Ramsey was in Kansas City visiting Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Jessie Bell visited her parents in the country Saturday and Sunday.

Ambrose Stafford and wife spent Sunday with D. G. Jackson and family.

Chas. Lieser, Sr. is having a five room cottage built on his place east of town.

Mesdames E. L. Armbruster and Abb Jeffries were in Higginsville Saturday.

Dr. Lewis Carhrea has gotten home from Kansas City, where he graduated at the Medical College.

Miss Nellie Dean returned home Sunday from Las Vegas, N. M., where she has been visiting for several months.

James Hamel died at his home here Monday, April 18. The funeral services were held at the Catholic church Tuesday.

Mrs. John W. Lewis entertained to dinner Sunday, S. W. Saunders and family, Mrs. Mollie Lewis and family, Neil Lewis and wife.

Wellington and Vicinity.
(BY LEALMA.)

Rodger Wright is ill with pneumonia.

Ed Crews spent Sunday in Kansas City.

Tom Chinn visited friends here Sunday.

H. H. Limberg was in Kansas City Tuesday.

Harry Limberg spent Sunday with homefolks.

Prof. G. R. Chamberlin was in town Tuesday.

C. M. Browning had business this week in Lexington.

Mrs. John Ritter is visiting relatives in Higginsville this week.

Rev. Cobb and wife visited friends in our city Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Gausman and little daughter, Edna returned home Thursday from Independence.

Mr and Mrs Alton Dale of Richmond, were the guests of Fred Owen and wife Sunday.

Miss Eleanor Startzman, of Blue Springs, arrived Monday to make a short visit with friends here.

Married Thursday, April 15, 1904, at the home of the bride, Mr. Otto Soenderker and Miss Lizzie, daughter of Mr. Lewis Schwartz, Rev. Seybold officiating.

DOVER DOINGS.

L. W. Cox was in Lexington Tuesday.

Capt. Zeyzing was in Higginsville Saturday.

Geo. B. Gordon of Lexington was in town Thursday.

Wm. Stark had business in Lexington Saturday.

Wm. Stark shipped cattle to St. Louis Thursday.

W. H. Cole of Lexington was in town Tuesday.

J. B. Elling of Higginsville was in town Thursday.

J. Q. Plattenburg of Lexington is in town this week.

Robert Dysart has been quite sick with the measles.

Ed and Will Wan had business in Lexington Tuesday.

Sam File and Tom Corbin were in Marshall Monday.

Capt. Littlejohn and Webb Cole were in Lexington Saturday.

George Caldwell and Allan Hickam left Tuesday morning for St. Louis.

Mrs. Walter Trent spent last Friday with her mother, Mrs. B. F. Stark.

Mr and Mrs. Hugh T. Winn of McNab, Ark., announce the birth of a son, Saturday, April 9th.

Steve McGee, wife and two children of Slater, are visiting the family of J. T. McGee this week.

Miss Fanny Venable of Lexington came down Saturday to spend some time with her sister, Mrs. T. C. Corbin.

Frank Cox went to Kansas City Tuesday evening to meet his wife who has been in the hospital at St. Joe for some time. They came home Wednesday morning. Mrs. Cox is much improved in health.