

# Cape Girardeau Democrat.

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CAPE GIRARDEAU, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1900.

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## LUTHERAN MINISTERS MEET.

Interesting Conference now in Session at the Lutheran Church Here.

The Evangelical Lutheran Pastoral Conference of the State of Missouri convened here Thursday morning in the Lutheran Church. The officers are: Rev. C. C. Brandt, St. Charles, president; Prof. H. Schoede, Concordia, secretary; Rev. W. Gielow, Pocahontas, assistant secretary; Rev. Prof. A. A. Grubner, Concordia Theological Seminary of St. Louis, referent. The talks this morning were on unity in church practice, and on the second and third commandments according to the catechism of Luther, condensed by Rev. Grubner.

The conference will continue until Monday afternoon when there will be appropriate closing services. The sessions will be held each day except Saturday and Sunday, from 9 to 11:30 a. m., and from 2 to 4:30 p. m. There are 136 members in the conference, of which number about 75 were present this morning. More were expected at noon, and it is likely others will be here to-morrow.

Judging from the appearance of the members of the conference who are present, the Lutheran ministry in Missouri is certainly composed of a lot of fine men. These men are not all handsome, but they have the stamp of intelligence and brains, and one would quite naturally conclude that they are a body of able men.

The DEMOCRAT trusts the strangers will enjoy their visit to the Cape and that their conference together and their interchange of thoughts and ideas will result in good to the church of which they are the representatives.

## Capt. Leyhe's Dogs.

People here who are not busy, usually try to be at the landing when the City of Memphis comes in. Shows do not visit the Cape as often as they do some other cities, and often time drags heavily on their hands, but the people know that when they go down to the wharf when this boat arrives, they will see a real show. They have all seen the same show before, but they do not seem to tire of having it repeated.

Capt. Buck Leyhe of the City of Memphis lives in the Cape. He is blessed with a most excellent family and two dogs. One might not miss it far by saying that the dogs are members of the family, for they certainly have a great deal of affection lavished upon them and they are great favorites. When the City of Memphis whistles you can see dozens of people making for the levee. They stand on the river bank and look up Thom's street for something. In a few minutes here come two dogs running down the hill like they were shot out of a gun. They come down to the edge of the water, stand there barking and wagging their tails, and when the boat lands and the stage plank is run out these dogs jump on it and make a break for the hurricane roof where Capt. Leyhe is awaiting them. Then such a fondling and caressing as these dogs get would make any of their brothers jealous were they there to see it.

These dogs know the whistle of the City of Memphis as well as any man on the river. You can't fool them, and when they hear it they make a break for the landing and you can't stop them. One peculiar thing is that they never make a mistake. No matter how many boats pass they get the right one every time.

## Stockholders Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of stockholders of the Kennett & Osceola Railroad will be held at the office of the company in the city of Cape Girardeau, on Monday, July 2nd, 1900, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of submitting to said stockholders the proposition to guarantee principal and interest of \$25,000 First Mortgage Bonds to be issued for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the State Line of Missouri and Arkansas, where the line of the Kennett & Osceola Railroad terminates, to Leecheville, in Arkansas, there to form a junction with Jonesboro, Lake City & Eastern Railroad, and to transact such other business as may on said day come before the stockholders.

E. F. BLOMEYER, President.  
R. B. ANDREWS, Secretary.

## G. A. R. Encampment.

On account of State Encampment May 16th and 17th at Springfield, Mo., the Southern Missouri & Arkansas Railroad will sell tickets to Springfield and return at \$9.00 for the round trip via Hunter. Dates of sale, May 15th, 16th and 17th. Return passage limited to May 19th.

## A TALE OF OLD CLOTHES.

Which Also Concerns Our Esteemed Congressman W. D. Vandiver.

Globe-Democrat:—Postmaster Baumhoff has in his possession a peculiar package of "public documents," and one which may cause trouble for Congressman W. D. Vandiver, of Cape Girardeau, Mo. A few days ago the superintendent of a railway mail car coming into St. Louis turned over to the local office a well-filled canvas mail bag addressed, Congressman W. D. Vandiver, Missouri, Public documents. The railway mail clerks had no way of knowing where in the great State of Missouri Congressman Vandiver lived, so they turned the sack over to the local office as dead matter.

Postmaster Baumhoff, as soon as the matter was reported to him, ordered an investigation. The sack evidently contained books, and when it was opened there were found several volumes of Congressional Records, a report of the Secretary of the Navy and one or two other reports, eleven books in all. Three packages were also found, and here is where the peculiar "public documents" come in. In one package was a well-worn pair of light trousers. Another contained a Prince Albert coat, and in the other was a lady's jacket. The coat and trousers were made by a Cape Girardeau tailor, and had probably been discarded for a new suit purchased in the capital city. There was considerable mirth around the post office when the nature of the Democratic Congressman's "public documents" was made known, but it was a serious matter to Postmaster Baumhoff, who reported it to the Post Office Department at Washington, and is now awaiting orders as to the disposal of the books and clothing.

Each Congressman and Senator is presented with a rubber stamp when he goes to Washington, with which he marks "public documents" on packages that contain such when he desires to send them through the mails. This saves him the necessity of paying postage, and is permitted by the government. Old clothing, however, is another matter, and it is scarcely believed by Postmaster Baumhoff that this portion of Congressman Vandiver's package will be regarded as "public documents."

## Missouri Crop Conditions.

In the crop report of the Department of Agriculture, the following is found concerning Missouri:

Wheat, oats and grasses continue in good condition, and wheat is now heading in the southern sections. Chinen bugs have appeared in a few of the southern counties. The outlook for the fruit crop continues as promising as previously reported, except that in some counties pears are dropping badly. Early strawberries are ripe in the southern sections. Gardens and potatoes are doing well, though retarded by cool nights. In portions of Dunklin county melons have been greatly damaged by bugs and some fields have been plowed up. Castor beans are up and looking well in Barton county.

## Poplar Bluff vs. The Cape.

The board of education of Poplar Bluff employs fourteen teachers in the public school for whites in that town. The principal is paid a salary of \$125 per month. There is one assistant at \$75 a month, two at \$60 a month each, and one assistant at \$50 a month, and nine teachers at \$40 a month.

They have first class teachers and pay them decent salaries. Each teacher is not required to do the work of two or three, and consequently the school there is right up to the mark of what a school should be. Here our board of education pays the principal \$80 a month, the first assistant \$40, and the other teachers \$35 a month each. Cape Girardeau has a larger number of pupils at its public schools than Poplar Bluff has, but our board of education does not seem disposed to employ the necessary number of teachers to teach the children properly. They don't cram the pupils with Latin in the Poplar Bluff school, and that is another respect in which that school has the advantage of ours. But, where a public school teaches the dead languages we cannot expect that it will be fully alive to the real requirements and purposes of a school.

Dr. Humphrey's Specifics for Children.

Dr. Humphrey's Specific Manual contains a special chapter on the diseases of children. Welcome to any mother. Sent free on request; Humphrey's Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., N. Y.

## WHO WAS RIGHT?

Father Advises One Thing and the Mother Counsels Something Else.

A dispatch from Bridgeport, N. Y., says: Here's a chance for moralists. Is this mother's love or the father's idea of duty the more to be praised? Louis Charleston, 15 years old, confessed that he shot and killed Oliver Fischer, his playmate.

"We were playing cowboys, and I had the pistol," said Charleston. "I was mad at Olive anyhow, and I said: 'Stand back or I'll shoot,' and I pulled the trigger and killed him. All sorts of accidents happen to cowboys, you know."

No one saw the shooting, and the boy would have got off easily. The pediment Charleston says that his mother told him to keep his lips shut tight; it was his father who bade him tell the truth. He confessed, and may be held for murder.

## A DISTURBED MIND.

It has never been made plain why in campaign years the bankers, more than any other class of business men, are held up before the people as the prime cause of all the troubles and sorrows human flesh is heir to. Were we to believe half that is said of the bankers we could not but conclude that they deserved to be put to death without benefit of clergy. We are told that they abuse all other men are the oppressors of the poor man, they keep his nose down to the grindstone and would not let him be happy and prosperous if he had a chance. Intelligent people do not need to be told that this is all the veriest rot, but there are many who believe all they hear on this subject. A woman's notion should be sufficient to enable one to give the lie to these statements about the bankers and the money power. Bankers are like other men in that they are not in business solely for their health. They invest their capital and they expect it to earn them money. Their cash or collateral is their stock in trade just as hardware, groceries or dry goods is the stock of the business man. No one thinks of ensuring a grocery merchant for turning over his stock to advantage and making money out of it, and why should the banker not be allowed the same privilege? The banker has just the same interest in the prosperity of the community that any other good citizen has, and usually this class is not at all backward about giving frequent substantial evidence of this interest. There is too great a disposition on the part of many people to want to hang every man who has ten dollars more than they happen to possess themselves, and unfortunately for society at large there are far too many who seek by all means in their power to encourage this feeling. The moneyed class is no better or worse than any other, and people who claim to have good sense would do well to bear the fact in mind.

## Died in Germany.

Citizens of the Cape, and more especially the older ones, will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Brennecke which occurred on April 10th at her home in Dresden, Germany. The deceased was born at Arensburg, Westphalia, Germany, in 1823 and came to the United States with her parents in 1834. Her father, Mr. Wittmar, with his family, settled in St. Louis, where this lady was united in marriage in 1842 to Wm. Bierwirth. Mr. Bierwirth was an esteemed and respected citizen of Cape Girardeau and died here in 1860. Seven years later his widow married H. D. Brennecke. Mr. Brennecke died in 1877, and shortly after his death Mrs. Brennecke moved to Dresden, Germany, with Laura her youngest daughter, who still resides there. There are three other children: M. A. Bierwirth, Mrs. Lizzie Kamintzky and Mrs. Emma Richter. Mrs. Brennecke was well known through this section of country and the older citizens of the Cape will be pained to hear of her death.

## Stockholders Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of stockholders of the Morley & Morehouse railroad will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Cape Girardeau, on Monday, July 2nd, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of submitting to said stockholders the proposition to guarantee and underwrite the payment of \$80,000 of bonds, executing a mortgage on the property of the company in that behalf and for such other and further business as may on said day come before the stockholders to be acted on.

E. F. BLOMEYER, President.  
R. B. ANDREWS, Secretary.

## VANDIVER EXPLAINS.

Says the Old Clothes Incident Was the Result of an Error.

A Washington special says: "Representative Vandiver of the Fourteenth District this morning called at the Post Office Department and explained the facts in regard to a package of public documents held in the St. Louis post office bearing his congressional frank, and reported to contain also clothing belonging to Mr. Vandiver's family. The Second Assistant Postmaster General stated that his office had no information of the matter, but upon the explanation made by Mr. Vandiver that the sack got into the mails through an error, instructions would be sent to Postmaster Baumhoff to forward the package to Mr. Vandiver's home. Mr. Vandiver also called on Assistant Attorney General Tyner, who said that the explanation was perfectly satisfactory, and that it was too trivial a matter for the department to consider seriously. General Tyner added that instructions would be sent to St. Louis for the proper forwarding of the sack. It appears that it was not addressed to any person or post office, which bears out fully Mr. Vandiver's statement that the sack was not intended to be mailed, but to be sent to his new residence in the city. Owing to the confusion of moving his goods the sack was improperly delivered to the mail wagon by Mr. Vandiver's clerk."

## Pupils and Paper.

This little incident is from Hackensack, N. J.: There was a battle royal here when the debating society and the Delta Sigma of Ridgely Park debated the resolution, "That the newspaper is doing more to advance civilization than the pulpit." Ernest E. Calloway defended the newspapers and produced a long list of eminent contributors to the Sunday Post-Dispatch and New York World during 1899.

"The newspapers go where there are no pupils," said Mr. Calloway. "They say the missionaries are doing all the work in the foreign countries. If these places had papers they would be civilized and would not want missionaries. Take the Transvaal, for instance. There is only one newspaper there. What's the result? The people are ignorant. Every Boer is a minister. That's the cause of the war with the English, the natives know nothing except missionaries."

It is sad to relate that this glorious defender of newspapers got turned down badly by the judges.

## Will Remember the Pilots.

It will doubtless be remembered by citizens of the Cape that at the time of the visit of the Nashville, a little more than a year ago, it was decided to present some sort of a testimonial to Capt. Bryant and Capt. Good, the pilots who brought the vessel up the river.

These gentlemen showed the people here a number of courtesies which were much appreciated. When the matter of the testimonials was agreed upon a committee was appointed to look after it consisting of Dr. Rolston, R. E. Gannon and Will Warren. The committee collected a sum of money which is still on hand, no decision having been reached as to the particular form the testimonials should take. The matter will be taken up by this committee at once and disposed of some way. As the DEMOCRAT understands it, it is not the design of the committee to go to any heavy expense, but merely to present some slight token of esteem and appreciation to the two pilots mentioned.

Capt. Good is now on the U. S. Light House Steamer Lily.

## Rev. Geo. McGee.

The Children's Home Finder of St. Louis has the following to say of a Cape citizen.

"Rev. George McGee, pastor of the Christian Church at Cape Girardeau, formerly pastor of the church at Poplar Bluff, has been engaged to take charge of the Southern District. His headquarters will be at Poplar Bluff where secretaries of local boards may address him, as well as others who need his presence among them. The Society regards itself as fortunate in securing the services of this most estimable christian minister, a man of broad views, irreproachable character, and unbounded energy. We are confident that under the superintendency of Mr. McGee, the work will steadily and permanently advance in the district."

## Notice to Contractors.

Sealed bids will be received by the Cape Girardeau County Fair & Park Association at the office of August Shivelbine for the construction of two Barns in accordance with plans and specifications, said bids to be opened on May 21, 1900.

## To the Cape Girardeau Public.

Since the escape of Lee Lyons from the Children's Home Society in St. Louis, there have been various thoughts in the minds of the uninformed and various expressions on the lips of the same calculated to injure, in some degree at least, the reputation of the society. As its agent for Southeast Missouri, I desire to correct some of these impressions.

Touching the case of the Fredericktown boy alluded to by one of the papers, the boy feigned a fit of hydrophobia to escape a much needed bath, frightened the matron, was taken to the hospital by a policeman, pronounced all right by the doctor, and escaped from there at night, climbed a high stone wall and got out into the city. He was brought back again, admitted the untruthfulness of his story and was returned to the nursery of the society. He escaped about a week afterward and reached Fredericktown. The money paid to the society was refunded.

Lee Lyons left the nursery one day, about noon with another boy as bad as himself. By night he was in the hands of the officers, stayed all night at the Four Courts, and before ten o'clock next day was back in the nursery. Children are not allowed to run around over the streets as has been intimated, but they are not chained or imprisoned either. The strongest appeals possible are made to their better nature. It is possible for such a boy as the Fredericktown boy or Lee Lyons to plan and accomplish an escape. We take children and agree to do the very best we can with them. The great good already done is amply sufficient to commend the Society to the public everywhere as a good, noble and sufficient servant, worthy of their most hearty and liberal support. If we find ourselves unable to do anything with a child it is returned to its guardian. I will say this however, concerning Lee Lyons, he will never be brought back to Cape Girardeau. If he arrives here it will be through escape from those to whom he is consigned. Will any honest and just mind blame the Society for such results and such outcome? The greatest blame attaches to hereditary influences and those of environment. The evil influences of a community are often times the strongest that are brought to bear on a child, and the natural result follows. Had all those which have influenced Lee Lyons been good and proper, we might have a boy here now just the opposite in character and promise, one whom all would praise instead of condemn. Let us look very carefully at home for the blame-worthiness and the influences which have made him what he is before the Society heard of him.

Other reflections have been cast on the Society with no intent to injure the Society, but which may possibly prejudice some honest mind against it. We intend to prove the Society a worthy, honorable and efficient servant of the public and simply ask all editors and others to give us a chance to show the other side of matters before influencing the public against us. We will be glad to relieve the minds of the people at any time of any erroneous impression. There have been some feelings of opposition to the Society engendered here by certain actions of a former agent in refusing to take a child unless paid \$50. With no intention or desire to reflect on that agent, I would say that the principles of the society forbid any such refusal. Will be glad to give any further information I can touching the principles, work and worthiness of the Society.

Very Kindly Yours,

GEO. MCGEE.

District Supt. for S. E. Missouri.

## Maiden Scared.

The Dunklin News published at Malden, Mo., says: "The local Board of Health saw cause this week to promulgate a prohibitive quarantine against Jonesboro, Nettleton and Poplar Bluff. It is said that their action was caused by a startling report of the extraordinary fatalities resulting from small-pox at Jonesboro. One provision of the quarantine regulation is to the effect that the crews of freight trains running between this city and Jonesboro must remain upon the railroad premises in this city and as a result the local freights now run through to Bird's Point. Also, citizens not allowed to congregate at the depot upon the arrival of trains. Those who go away are required to notify the authorities of their intention and their destination. The action of the Board of Health has created considerable comment, favorable and otherwise."

## No Free Advertising for Candidates.

Editors Moats & Freer, of the Harrisville (W. Va.) Standard, believe that candidates for office are no more entitled to free advertising space than are merchants. So they say plainly, in a recent issue:

"Candidates for office need not expect the Standard to give them free advertising, before announcing in its columns. It is a matter of business, and candidates should expect to pay for their advertising, just the same as a merchant pays for his. Of course, when a man sets up in business, we mention the fact, and we endeavor to speak as well of him as we can, complimentary. We do the same in politics, but after that no one should expect us to be continually giving him something for nothing. Come right in, friend, if you desire to announce yourself as a candidate for office. We promise you fair and honest service through the columns of the Standard. There is no better way to get your claims before the people."

## Strikes and Strikers.

St. Louis Star: It is a well known fact that in labor troubles of this kind the outrages that alienate public sympathy are usually the work of outsiders, who have no interest in the matter, and are simply exercising their natural propensity to maim or kill. The strikers should beware of an involuntary alliance with the criminal classes of society.

The Star refers of course to the strike existing in St. Louis, and the advice it gives is sound and sensible, but in a large number of instances it will be thrust aside without ceremony. There is a phase of these strikes which does not occur to the average man, but those who have had some personal knowledge of strikes and strikers have had it forced upon their attention somewhat rudely, and that is, that while strikers disclaim all violence, the fact remains that without it the average strikers cannot hope to be successful. After the strike has been ordered and is in force, the next thing to be done is to prevent men from taking the places of the strikers, and if this cannot be done the strike is a failure. Different methods are used to accomplish this end, but violence is the favorite one and the one most often resorted to. All the strikers cannot be justly charged with encouraging this violence, but very many of them not only encourage it, but they take part in it and assist it all they can, knowing as they must that it is only by forcibly keeping men from taking their places that they can succeed. The men who order these strikes in the first place, know what will follow, that there will be damage to property, probable loss of life, and notwithstanding this they make a condition possible under which the worst element in every community can come to the front and kill, rob or burn at pleasure. Whether they take an active part in the matter or not, the strikers are certainly morally responsible for what occurs. When men are killed, when property is destroyed, it won't do for the strikers to hold up their hands in holy horror and declare they have nothing to do with it, because intelligent people will not believe them.

There is one other point. Strikers talk about being oppressed, how about their right to peaceful liberty and freedom, and yet they are about the last men on earth who will accept these rights to others. They demand for themselves what they are not willing their fellows should have. A body of men working for \$1.50 a day conclude they are not getting wages enough and quit work, as they have a perfect right to do. But they have no right to say that another crowd of men shall not work for these wages if they see fit to do so. And where cases of this sort have occurred and men have attempted to take the places of those who quit, and even in cases other than those in which the mere question of wages was involved, these men have been beaten, clubbed and in many cases killed, all because they insisted on their right to earn a living.

The union is a good thing when it is run on the right principle, but the way it is managed at present it is the greatest curse the working man has to bear.

## Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters at the postoffice, Cape Girardeau, Mo., for the week ending May 9, 1900:

Bast, Leo	Banan, Mollie Miss
Bonnon, Gladie Miss	Brock, Amos
Brown, Fronta Miss	Costelow, W. H.
Crunko, James	Cruse, Jane Mrs.
Davidson, Green	Doods, Ida Mrs.
Ekers, Lilia Miss	Eisenberg, B.
Fant, F. M.	Graves, Alice Miss
Holmes, W. E.	Kesterson, John
King, Sarah Miss	Lyle, E. G.
Quisenberry, E. W.	Rabel, George
Williams, W. B.	Williams, M. J.

When calling for same, please state that they were advertised.  
A. C. BARNWELL,  
Postmaster.