Weekly Intelligencer.

L. W. GROVES,
Editor and Publisher.

TERMS, $1 00 A YEAR.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President in 1900
William J. Bryan.

For Vice-President.
Adlai E. Stevenson.

For governor,
ALEXANDER M. DOCKERY.

For lieutenant governor,
JOHN A. LEE.

For State Senator
NICK M. BRADLEY.

For secretary of state,
SAM B. COOK.

For auditor,
ALBERT O. ALLEN.

For attorney general,
R. C. CROW.

For treasurer,
ROBERT P. WILLIAMS.

For railroad commissioner,
JOSEPH P. HARRINGTON.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
JOSEPH H. SHELBY.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
HORACE P. BLACKWELL.

For Collector,
J. J. FULKERSON.

For Sheriff,
OSCAR THOMAS.

For Treasurer,
WILLIAM H. EDWARDS.

For Assessor,
GEORGE W. MARQUIS.

For Public Administrator,
MAT. D. WILSON.

For Coroner,
DR. WILLIAM R. WREDIN.

For Surveyor,
BENJAMIN D. WREDIN.

For County Judge—Eastern District,
JOSEPH R. HAGOOD.

County Judge—Western District,
J. HENRY GREEN.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.
CONSTABLES.

Clay	Ben Day
Davis	Clarence Rider
Dover	J. M. Salyers
Freedom	J. K. Smallwood
Lexington	Charles Mitchell
Middleton	W. Scott Thomas
Sni-a-Bar	James M. Gaither
Washington	Irvin Withers

The Income Tax.

Kansas City Times.

The income tax, as a fair, successful and equitable method of raising public revenue, has been in vogue among the leading European nations for a number of years, and its proven efficacy wherever tried is a guarantee of its continuance.

In Prussia, Austria, Switzerland and England it has been in operation for periods ranging from half a century to twenty years, and has resulted in an equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation according to the relative ability of the taxpayers to meet them.

In a strongly and lucidly reasoned article in the New York Journal, Mr. Bryan refers to the fact that an income tax was in effect in this country for ten years, during and after the civil war, and that its repeal was opposed by some of the leading members of the republican party.

In his speech opposing its repeal Senator John Sherman of Ohio said: "The senator from New York and the senator from Massachusetts have led off in declaring against an income tax. They have declared it to be invidious. Well, sir, all taxes are invidious. They think it is inquisitorial. Well, sir, there never was a tax in the world that was not inquisitorial. The least inquisitorial of all is the income tax. There never was so just a tax as the income tax." Other republican senators at the time of the debate over the repeal of the income tax expressed themselves as strongly in favor of the tax as did Senator Sherman.

The equitableness of this method of raising revenue is summed up by Mr. Bryan in a single paragraph: "Where visible property is taxed and invisible property escapes, the possessors of visible property are overtaxed in order to make up for the erasion of those who possess invisible property. But even when a property tax is honestly collected upon all forms of property, real and personal, it is not as fair a tax as an income tax. Property may be temporarily unproductive. If a farmer pays taxes on his land, the tax goes on, even though the crop may fail. If a money lender pays a tax upon his money, his security may fail or there may be default in the payment of the interest, while an income tax adjusts itself to the condition of the taxpayer, being large when the income is large, and small when the income is small."

There is no controverting this argument, if the rule laid down by Adam Smith for equalizing taxation be accepted as correct, as it has been by a number of enlightened nations. He says: "The subjects of every state ought to contribute to the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective ability; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the state. In the observation or neglect of this rule consists what is called the equality or inequality of taxation."

John A. Lee, democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor, is already in the field and making an active canvass. John Lee is one of the brightest men in Missouri as well as one of the most popular. Every Commercial traveler in the state is booming his cause because he is one of them. He has not only visited every part of the state selling goods himself, but he has spoken in almost every county seat, so that his personal acquaintance is as great as Dockery or Cook's, which is saying a great deal. He will make one of the best presiding officers that ever graced the senate of Missouri, and if Dockery should happen to go to the United States senate, old Missouri would have a governor in Lee who would be an honor to the commonwealth.—[Kansas City Independent.

CARL SCHURZ TO FORAKER.

Vigorous Rejoiner to the Ohio Senator —Summary of McKinley's Misdeeds.

The New York Herald prints the following letter from Carl Schurz in reply to Senator Foraker on the Philippine question:

To the Editor of the Herald:

Sir:—Will you accept some remarks in reply to what Senator Foraker said in the Herald of July 2 by way of criticism of my statements published in the Herald of June 29? I shall touch only a few points.

(1.) Concerning the charge that President McKinley turned the much-vaunted war of liberation into a war of conquest and "criminal aggression" Senator Foraker says: "It was certainly the duty of the president when war was declared to send Dewey to Manila to destroy the Spanish fleet. After that had been done it was equally his duty to keep him there, inasmuch as that was the only spot in the far east where we would maintain a navy," etc. Admitting this for argument's sake, will Senator Foraker assert that it was also the president's "duty" at once to lay plans for the conquest of the archipelago and for the subjection of its people to American sovereignty? Was it his "duty" to issue that famous "benevolent assimilation" order, by which, weeks before the ratification of the peace treaty gave him a legal right to do so, he directed our army to enforce throughout the archipelago American sovereignty, which then did not even technically exist? Was it his "duty" thus substantially to declare war against the Philippine Islanders striving for their freedom and independence, and to do this in terms so inflammatory that Gen. Otis found himself obliged to substitute for the president's order a proclamation of his own—an attempt which unfortunately miscarried? Was it the president's "duty" thus directly to provoke an armed conflict with the Filipinos? This was not only not the president's "duty," but it was a wanton and ruthless insult thrown in the face of the people who had acted as our allies against a "common enemy" and who aspired to be free, and it was at the same time a bare faced usurpation of power which only an unscrupulous partisan spirit would overlook or excuse.

(2.) Senator Foraker asserts that the Filipinos had not been our allies, and that according to our commanders, From Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis down, no alliances or agreements or promises of the character Mr. Schurz mentions were made by us to the Filipinos." This is taking refuge behind a mere technicality to justify a moral wrong. I never said that formal alliances or agreements, or promises were made. I did say, however, that we used the Filipinos as allies, and that we profited from their co-operation as allies, and in point of fact recognized and treated by them as allies so long as they could be useful to us, and that, therefore we owed to them these moral obligations which are always recognized between honorable allies. And the information sustaining the question I gathered, not from Aguinaldo, as Senator Foraker would have you believe, but from our own official records and from authenticated statements made by our own officers.

If Senator Foraker had studied those documents he would know the following recorded facts: Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader, came to Cavite in a United States vessel at the invitation of Commodore Dewey to co-operate with him against the common enemy, the Spaniards. Under Dewey's eyes Aguinaldo quickly organized a large Filipino army, which did excellent service. Dewey reported to Secretary Long, June 27, 1898: "I have given him (Aguinaldo) to understand that I consider the insurgents as friends, being opposed to the common enemy. He has gone to attend a meeting of insurgent leaders for the purpose of forming a civil government. Aguinaldo has acted independently of the squadron, but has kept me advised of his progress, which has been wonderful. I have allowed to pass by water, recruits, arms and ammunition, and to take such Spanish arms and ammunition from the arsenal as he needed. Have advised frequently to conduct the war humanely, which he has done invariably." When Gen. Anderson had arrived in Manila Bay with the first instalment of land forces he wrote to Aguinaldo, July 4, 1898: "General: I desire to have the most amicable relations with you, and to have you and your people co-operate with us in military operations against the Spanish forces." The result of Aguinaldo's co-operation was that, while our forces held Cavite and the Bay of Manila, the Filipinos hemmed in the Spaniards in Manila on the land side, so that the "common enemy" could neither escape into the interior of the country, nor receive reinforcements. The character and efficacy of this co-operation was strikingly acknowledged as a conclusive reason for the surrender of Manila in the correspondence between our commanders and the Spanish general. (See report Bureau of Navigation, 1898, pp. 121-1.)

In the meantime our commanders had even gone so far as to turn over to the Filipinos 1,300 Spanish prisoners taken by our forces in Subig Bay—an act which not only amounted to a practical recognition of the Filipinos as our allies against the "common enemy," but came very near to an admission that the Filipinos were the principal belligerent party and we only an auxiliary force.

After all this there can be nothing surprising in the answer given by Rear-Admiral Bradford to the following question put to him before our Peace Commissioners in Paris by Senator Frye: "Suppose the United States in the progress of war found the leader of the Philippine rebellion (against Spain) an exile from his country in Hong Kong, and brought him to the islands on an American ship, and then furnished him 1,000 or 5,000 stands of arms, and allowed him to purchase as many more stands of arms in Hong Kong, and accepted his aid in conquering Luzon, what kind of a nation, in the eyes of the world, would we appear to be to surrender Aguinaldo and his insurgents to Spain to be dealt with as they please?" Answer by Rear Admiral Bradford: "We became responsible for everything he has done. He is our ally, and we are bound to protect him."

Senator Frye forgot to ask the further question: "What kind of a nation in the eyes of the world would we appear if after having accepted and profited from the aid of our Filipino allies we turned round to purchase the sovereignty over them from the 'common enemy,' and thus to transfer those people who had believed that in fighting side by side with this republic they were fighting for their freedom and independence like a herd of cattle from one foreign rule to another?"

And just that is what we have done. That the Filipinos before "co-operating" with us as allies against the "common enemy" did not insist upon stipulating with us in black and white the conditions of the co-operation, but confidingly trusted our honor and good faith as republicans of the school of Washington and Lincoln is true, just as I might go into a business co-operation with a friend without a written contract, believing him to be an honest man. But what shall I believe him to be if, after having accepted the benefit of my co-operation, he repudiates all moral obligation on the ground that, trusting his honesty, I had neglected to insist upon a written contract? Such a person may occasionally, by some quibble of legal technicality escape the payment of a just debt, but he will surely not escape the contempt of gentlemen.

"While thus "using' the Filipinos as our military allies, the administration secretly instructed our officers that we might indeed profit from the effective co-operation of the Filipinos, but that no sort of recognition should be accorded to them which might embarrass our scheme to make them our subjects. And then, when the surrender of Manila had been obtained, and we had sufficient troops on the ground to make us masters of the situation, and we began negotiations for peace with the common enemy, and our Filipino allies asked to be heard in these negotiations as to the future of our country, we slammed the door in their faces as if they had no right to their country at all. And behind their backs we bought them, as former Secretary Davis avers, from the "common enemy," bought them like a drove of sheep, and we got the "common enemy"—Spain—to "cede" to us the sovereignty over the Philippines, a sovereignty which, as we well know, she had practically lost, and could not deliver, and which, according to the principle emphatically affirmed by ourselves in the case of Cuba, Spain had forfeited to the people of the islands. And then, even before that peace treaty had been ratified, and while it was very uncertain whether it would ever be ratified, President McKinley, without any legal right, by a bold usurpation of power, ordered the army to enforce that spurious sovereignty upon the whole archipelago. And then, when the Filipinos, our late allies, asserting their title to freedom and independence upon the ground of our own professed principles, refused to be sold and bought like a herd of cattle, we destroyed by force of arms the government they had set up and proceeded to shoot them down. And we have continued ever since this killing business because we covet their country.

In public speeches I have again and again challenged the Imperialists to show me in the history of the world a single act of perfidy committed by any republic more infamous than that which has been committed by President McKinley's administration against our Filipino allies. I have never received any answer. I now address this challenge to Senator Foraker personally. I respectfully invite him to ransack all his knowledge of the annals of mankind for an act of treachery more base and infamous and then to enlighten the American people with his finding.

(3.) The interviewer of the Herald asked Senator Foraker this question: "But Mr. Schurz says all the advantages—commercial facilities, footholds for the Asiatic trade, accommodations for our navy, etc.—that have been obtained in the Philippines might have been gained without killing thousands of Filipinos for the purpose of subjugating them to our sovereignty. What of that?" The Senator asked: "It does not alter the case from the moral point of view, nor does it alter the question of duty, that thousands have been killed. Everybody regrets the loss of life, and nobody, I know, more than the President. But when war comes and insurrections occur, these results must follow."

With due respect, be it said, this is no answer at all. An evasion so palpable amounts to a confession that no answer is possible. Indeed, what could it be? Every intelligent observer of current affairs knows that, if we had treated the Philippine Islanders justly by recognizing their right to independence, as we have promised to recognize that of the Cubans, we could have obtained from them for the mere asking whatever commercial advantages, and whatever coaling stations and other accommodations for our navy and whatever facilities for developing the resources of the islands, and for exercising an elevating influence among the natives, we might have reasonably desired. We could have had all this without killing more than ten thousand Filipinos, without sacrificing the lives of thousands of our own people, and wrecking the mental and physical vitality of many more thousands by service in the tropics, without keeping up a large army in the Philippines, costing our taxpayers scores of millions a year; without making the populations of those islands, if we succeed in subjugating them, our mortal enemies, always eager to kindle a fire in our rear whenever we get into a quarrel with any other power, and thus weakening instead of strengthening us; without ruining our moral credit with the world by perverting our loudly heralded "war of liberation and humanity" into a vulgar land-grabbing game, and by scandalously betraying our allies; without making our southern neighbors distrustful of our purposes, and thus undermining the Monroe Doctrine, without throwing overboard the fundamental principles of our republican government and the high ideals of our people, as they are embodied in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the teachings of the greatest men.

THE OFFICIAL CALL.

Republican County Convention Meets In Lexington, Wednesday. August 22.

The republicans of the several precincts within Lafayette county are requested to meet at two o'clock, p. m., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18,

to elect delegates to the republican county convention which is hereby called to meet Wednesday, August 22, 1900, in Lexington, at ten o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of representative, prosecuting attorney, collector, sheriff, treasurer, assessor, public administrator, coroner, surveyor, county judge of eastern district, county judge western district. The representation will be as follows:

Lexington Court House—14.
Lexington Engine House—9.
Lexington Old Town—6.
Wellington—8.
Napoleon—3.
Greenton—1.
Bates City—1.
North Odessa—2.
Ferguson School House—1.
Chapel Hill—1.
South Odessa—4.
Mayview—4.
Centerview—4.
Wolfenbarger—1.
Waverly—4.
Alma—5.
Hodge—1.
Dover—2.
Page City—1.
Corder—3.
North Higginsville—3.
Aullville—3.
Concordia—15.
South Higginsville—16.
Schootingville—3.
Borland—1.
Total—114.

The precinct meetings will elect county committeemen as follows: One for each precinct and one (colored) additional for Lexington, South Higginsville, Waverly and Wellington.

The precinct meeting will further vote ther choice for constable, vote to be reported to the secretary of the county committee, which then will compute the vote and certify to the nominations according to the results obtained.

The member of central committee at each precinct will see that this call is extensively circulated and will make all necessary arrangements for precinct meetings.

S. J. KLEINSCHMIDT, Chairman,
R. P. SEVIN, Secretary.

The Newspaper an Unselfish Educator.

In a sermon in Wilmington, N. C., recently, Rev. Calvin S. Blackwell said: "A newspaper office is a school of unselfishness. No other class serves a community so well, and so often for so little pay, either in cash or appreciation. Every day and night the newspaper is doing free work for the general betterment of the community. If a lawyer was called upon by the city authorities to do for the city the same amount and no more valuable writing than that which every newspaper does free every day, the charge would be $50 or more. If the newspapers were to cease for a week, it would be as dark and lonesome as if the pall of an eclipse covered us, and Wilmington would be to the outside world practically as though she were not."

Weedin Marshall, the genial host of the hotel at Mayview is a democrat of the "never say die" kind. He is and always has been a free silver man and he stands to his colors on all occasions. His stationery for a long time has borne the Bryan tradesmark and it was cold comfort that any man received who dared criticize Mr. Marshall's policy or his politics, and now to cap the sheaf he has had his house painted and in order that none may mistake his sentiments he has painted sixteen of his windows white and one gold. There is a sixteen to one man that believes what he says and supports what he believes.

We give our readers this week the reply of Carl Schurz to Senator Foraker. It is not only a fine campaign document but one of the most American articles we have ever read. He goes into the Phillippine question and handles it with the ability of a master. You should not fail to read it.

A man and a boy living near Higginsville began examining an old pistol one day last week without looking to see whether or not it was loaded. The boy was buried a day or two after and the man is nursing a hand with a hole in it. The same old story, "didn't know it was loaded" and a funeral.

The merchants of Vandalia will give $5 every Saturday evening to the farmer living farthest from Vandalia who has bought five dollars worth of goods there that day. That is a good scheme for both the farmers and the merchants.

BUCHANAN, MICH., MAY 22.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—My mamma has been a great coffee drinker and has found it very injurious. Having used several packages of your Grain-o, the drink that takes the place of coffee, she finds it much better for herself and for us children to drink. She has given up coffee drinking entirely. We use a package every week. I am ten years old.

Yours respectfully,
FANNIE WILLIAMS.

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Fascinating Florida.

Editor of the INTELLIGENCER.

Jacksonville was fascinating to me, with its mixture of metropolitan energy and blandness of sea air and pine-scented zephyrs; Daytona too, a live town built under trees; Sea Breeze, where Helen Wilman the founder of "Mental Science," discoverer of "The Law of Opulence" lives; De Land, clean, pretty and healthful, a university town, where one looks outward every way to forests of tall pines through whose boughs the winds go singing as they gather balsams to carry away for the healing of human ills. All these are fascinating, one after the other and each unlike the other. One night I stopped at New Smyrna, which the people all call "Samyrna," putting an a as the second letter. It was dark and hot, the mosquitoes were active; I remembered it was on Mosquito Inlet and thought its greatest need was a Mosquito Outlet. There was a good bar over the bed that secured a good rest and the breakfast was as good as usually found in the south by the Zulnesses who cook them. But the mosquitoes were at breakfast and the railroad men switching at the station had big smudges to the windward to keep them away and I went along whipping face and neck and ankles with my handkerchief. So it was a bad impression I carried away. But on the cars the State Fish Commissioner, John Y. Detweiler, invited me to his home to spend a day and later on I went. New Smyrna got its name from the English governor of Florida when England owned it. (When I tell people that the one thing needful for us is to get Canada so that we will not one day be as Germany is with Russia to the north of her some of the indolent say "England never lets go of what she once gets." But she does. She has voluntarily let go of Florida, Cuba and Helgo-land.) The English governor, Turnbull, had married his wife in Smyrna, Asia, and named his new town here New Smyrna. He left his mark in Florida as no other man has. He imported a lot of people from the Island of Minorca, one of the Balearic Isles and their descendants are here yet. They are swarthy, with black hair and eyes, industrious, good natured and all Catholics—or as they say Romans. He drained a lake some miles srom his town and the stone walls of the canal are good yet and the water running clear just as when he left. Some who live on its banks are descendants of "Turnbull's people" who dug it. I would have missed one of the most interesting and beautiful spots in Florida had not Mr. Detweiler, the state fish commissioner invited me to stay over a train. I ended by getting board for a week with him. He lives across the inlet from Smyrna, near the toll bridge, a low, wooden one with an opening span to let crafts through with masts or stacks.

The Rocky Mountain country is full of sublimity, beauty, picturesqueness, but it has little or no history. In Europe every spot is made interesting with human interest. Here there is history as well as loveliness of outlook. Yes, there is pre-historic interest too. The very house I am in, much of New Smyrna, stands on enormous mounds of the shells of oysters and other shell-fish, thrown here by a mild, weaponless type of savages, who must have dwelt here a very great while. They made pottery much like what is found at Lexington, and as it is all burnt inside and not out, they probably heated water by putting the fire in the earthen vessel and putting that in a skin vessel, just as Mandans dropped hot boulders and cobble stones into raw hide buckets full of water. It is half a mile back to the sea and half-way there is a huge mound where they buried their dead. I was digging in it and found many pieces of bone, but no complete skulls, as they break easily.

Mr. Detweiler is an Ohioan, who was a Kansas soldier and is a G. A. R. man. After losing two children in Atchison County, Kansas, by diphtheria and nearly losing his wife by consumption, he came here. She is as fat and hearty and industrious a woman as is ever seen, and they would not leave Florida, where they have hearty children and grandchildren.

When I wake I look out, and without raising my head from the pillow, look on a scene of beauty: the live oaks and palmettos are draped with graceful Spanish moss, the healthful salt water of the inlet is rippling in with the tide; across it is a jutting headland, high for Florida, on which is the "Rock House," probably a mission, built in Spanish days, now deserted.

It is still early, no one is awake, "the world is mine" for the time. And on the top is a cupalo, or, as I call it, the pilot house. Going up there a glorious view is had. The sun rises out of the ocean, the clouds are beautifully tinted, the water is of different colors from time to time, now a sheet of silver, now an opal a hundred miles long, now as blue as the Adriatic. Northward at the inlet is the light house carrying us back in mind to the Phoenician inventors of them. Pines on the mainland, palmettos everywhere, porpoises jumping and blowing, pure white wader birds fly gracefully or light and stand still and stately.

The white houses of New Smyrna sit down at the water's edge. The sea air has brought back my voice and songs of the sea come out as naturally as a bird sings from the pleasure of being alive.

"Ah, tell me not the woods are fair,
Now spring is on the way;
Well, well I know how brightly there
In joy the young leaves play—
How sweet on winds of morn or eve
The violet's breath may be—
Nay, ask me, woo me not to leave
My lone rock by the sea."

At a later hour I leave my host at work on a boat he is working on to sail wherever his will may send him. She was washed up on the beach and he caught her. She lies now in a little grove of palmettos and moss-hung live oaks shading him as he works. I insist that he name her the Calamity Jane, but see is to be the Lucifer. Half a mile walk reaches the sea, the restless sea, ever and forever bombarding the land. Once its dominion was universal; the land was under it everywhere. Then some of the land freed itself and rose above the tyrant sea, and ever since then the ocean has made unceasing war to re-establish its reign. But here the land is always gaining.

Coming back we must loiter at the toll house at the bridge end, and listen to the usual stories told by the men who fish for sport. They live in New England and have Punic blood in their veins and inherit the Punic love of fish and fishing.

Grover Cleveland, the half-breed Phoenician, is an example. The toll-keeper is a blue-eyed "Southerner," his mother-in-law, an olive-skinned Oriental and his niece is a daughter of a Swede and the Oriental's other daughter. She is a picture of physical health and strength. There were many Swedes in Florida in ante-freeze days and many yet, and everybody tells what good, honest people the Swedes are.

There are people here who fled from consumption in the North and have cheated the graveyard of a quarter of a century of time. I never realized the meaning of *dolce far niente* and to do nothing was never sweet to me before. But here one feels as if he were going to live always and hence there is no need of hurry. Yet one feels energetic and the people fly like birds as they wheel from town along the shell-road grade towards the bridge and coast. That first morning, at Mr. Detweiler's, as I looked out from my pillow at the calm and lovely scene the words of the old song, "My Last Cigar," came to mind:

"Ah! what had I at such a time
To do with wasting care."

At the dock in front of the house my host's ten year old girl and two of her neighbors are fishing. One chaffs the other about her poor job of splicing a shark line. They know everything about fish and boats. Their feet and calves are bare and brown as well as their faces, and their heads are bare. They are pictures of health; air and water are as kind to them here as a mother to her child. A hundred yards below is the burned-out hull of Lorillard's yacht, the Caiman, a sad sight is the tangle of iron within her. The hunting boat that belonged with her was on shore and it alone is worth $2,000. The stable boat that held the horses and buggies is at Smyrna. The little gasoline launch is worth $800. The yacht is 126 feet long and was fitted with everything that makes a millionaire's house elegant—and all burned up one night.

New Smyrna was destroyed by Indians in December, 1836, and many people killed. Many negroes took part with the Indians in the wars of the Seminoles and Creeks here against the whites, and they added to its horrors. One can have no idea what our regular soldiers and the Missouri Volunteers went through till he looks at the dense virgin forests of Florida. Or what energy Desoto and his men possessed to cut their way through from St. Augustine to the Mississippi.

The Oriental grand-mother tells of the peaceful times of American plantation days, especially of the great rich planter, DuPont, from South Carolina, who came here and had his six hundred slaves, and never raised enough to feed them but bought corn from her father every year, who, with nine slaves, raised corn to sell. The negroes are freed from the whites, and whenever the whites are freed from the negroes we shall have begun to live.

As evening comes on the sun goes down behind the Smyrna and sitting on the front porch I watch as glorious a sunset as we ever have at Lexington. Then it grows dark and warning light from the light-house flashes out and makes a long beam down the inlet. The lights of New Smyrna are down at the water, strung up and down. The cow comes up and is milked, the chickens come in and go to roost.

I am reminded of the remark of a Swiss artist who was with General Sherman's party when he visited our post in the Rocky Mountains and suffered from home-sickness when at Virginia Dale, because it was so much like Switzerland: "The appearance of the country and the people is quite picturesque, but the conversation of the latter is very practical."

We have many ethnic varieties in the U. S. and a climate for each one, and is each different kind would get into their own climate all would be happy—whenever they emancipate themselves from slavery to Rothschild.

There are some fellows at Lexington, Capt. Jo. Pick Davis, Jo. Hamlet, George King, John Lee, (who wouldn't join the church till he hears the apostles were fishermen) and a lot more, who if they ever got here and could see the boats in all stages of growth and decay and could catch fish as fast as they want to, would never see home again. They would think they had died and were in the happy fishing and boating grounds. GEORGE WILSON.

July 30, 1900.

Constipation, impaired digestion and a torpid liver, are the most common ailments that are responsible for that tired, listless, fagged-out feeling that makes the summer a dreaded period to so many people. Herbine will cure constipation, it improves the digestion and arouses the liver to normal activity. Price, 50 cents. For sale by Crenshaw & Young. 8-4ml

Arrangements have been recently completed for two games of base ball to be played in this city between the Fredendall & Wilson's and the Paseros, of Kansas City, on August 12th and 13th. The Paseros are one of the strongest teams in Kansas City, and these will undoubted be interesting games.

Plump cheeks, flushed with the soft glow of health, and a pure complexion make all women beautiful. Herbine imparts strength and vitality to the system, and the rosy hue of health to the cheeks. Price, 50 cents. For sale by Crenshaw & Young. 8-4ml

Mrs. Dr. Crist returned Tuesday evening from McAlister Springs, where she has been spending a couple of days with Lexington friends who are sojourning there.

AN OPEN LETTER.

LEXINGTON, MO., July 21, 1900.

To Whom it May Concern:—

We realize the fact that during this extremely hot weather one of the last things a man thinks of is Clothing, hence we take this method of reminding you of the fact that we are still doing business and hustling for more. In order to gain new business we have decided, in the face of an advancing market to make a big reduction in the price of all our Clothing. We have the largest stock of clothing in Lafayette Co., so we know we can suit you in Style, Fit and Quality. We will make the price to suit the times. We have a nice line of summer suits, including, Summer Flannels, Crashes, Linens, etc., which we include in this big reduction sale. A moments glance in our two large show windows, where we have a few of our bargains, will show to you that this is not idle talk, and then if you can spare the time and come inside and investigate, WE WILL SHOW YOU.

We did not wait until too late to wear Straw Hats before reducing the prices on them. All Straw Goods reduced and you have a long while to wear them yet.

Hoping to see you and assuring you of our desire to please you

We remain yours for business,
THE GOOD LUCK CLOTHING AND TAILORING CO.

NETTLETON'S SHOES FOR MEN. Fine Footwear. REED'S AND JOHANSON'S SHOES FOR LADIES.

WE CAN SUIT YOU!

There is no excuse for you wearing shoes that are not the latest style, because you can not afford to pay a fancy price. When you see our $1.50 and $2.00 winners you will know this is true, and when you wear a pair of them you will know that you got more for your money than you ever did before. There is no reason why you should leave town when you want a pair of extra fine shoes, the latest style and a perfect fit. We have them and will be glad to "show you." All we ask is a chance to show every man, woman and child in Lafavette county our fall stock. We know we have just what you want, at prices that will surprise you.

M. D. WILSON.

BOOTS AND HEAVY SHOES AT ALL PRICES. Fine Footwear. MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES A SPECIALTY

Crenshaw & Young

Paints for all Purposes

Leads, Oils and Varnishes

SOLE AGENTS FOR
Wadswoth Howland Company's
Celebrated Mixed Paints and Tinted Leads.

Call and see us before buying and we will save you money.

Crenshaw & Young.
DRUGGISTS.

THE LEXINGTON MILLING COMPANY

Recently put in new and most approved machinery. Now makes flour equal to any on the market.

ALL KINDS OF MILL SUPPL'ES

Constantly on hand, and for sale at lowest market prices. Try this new flour made at the old Kerdoff Mill. Exchange business solicited. 'Phone No. 114.

THE LEXINGTON MILLING COMP NY.

POSTPONED!

The Mayview Picnic will be held

Tuesday, July 31, 1900.

Fine speaking and everything good to eat. Come and have a good time.

Fireworks at Night.

LUNG FOOD

If your Lungs are weak they need food-strength.

There is a vegetable remedy which is to the lungs just what bread is to the system—food, strength. It is

Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey

In the first place, this remedy cuts out phlegm which may be present on the lung tissues. Then comes its healing and soothing effect. It stimulates the blood to an active circulation through the lungs, and the germs of disease are destroyed by the antiseptic properties of this scientific remedy. It enables the blood to receive and retain its natural supply of oxygen, lung food, health, strength. In any Cough, Lung or Bronchial affection no remedy is so helpful.

All good druggists sell it. 25c, 50c and $1 per bottle.

For sale by Leroy Farmer.

THE SHIRT WAIST MAN.

Behold me,
Doubtless and cool;
I am the shirt waist man
And if I don't
Take the rag off the back
Of my back
And fling it
In the face of conventionality
What do I care
If Fashion
Piles the perspiration
Up knee deep
On the backs
Of coated men?
It doesn't monkey with me,
For I yank off my coat
And Fashion
Chases itself out of my
Neighborhood
And leaves me
Cool
As a cucumber.
Of course
My shirt waist
Isn't cut according
To the pattern
Of the lady shirt waist
And it lacks
Fluff and puff
And furbelow
And has a
Superfluity of narrative
Perhaps,
But it gets there
Just the same,
And I am comfortable
While those,
Coated with conventionality,
Sweat and swear
And kick holes
In the Weather Bureau
And lose their tempers
In an overflow of temperature
The shirt waist man
Isn't a recognized institution
Just yet,
But he's the coming man
And the hot weather
Brings him out
As it does the tassels
On a field of corn,
And soon the streets
Will blossom with him.
Not altogether
A thing of beauty,
But verily a joy
During the heated term.
That's me,
The shirt waist man,
And as long
As I keep cool
Conventionality
May go to thunder.

W. J. L. in New York Sun.

Ladies, Attention!

French Tansy Wafers are compounded from the receipt of one of the most celebrated French physicians, who used them in his private practice for many years with unfailing success in the treatment of painful and suppressed or irregular periods, and they can be depended upon to give relief in all cases. French Tansy Wafers is not a new remedy, having been sold in Missouri for more than ten years and thousands have found salvation from suffering and complete relief from irregularities. Be sure to take only the genuine in red wrappers, printed in gold. Price $2.00 La France Drug Co., importers, San Francisco, and for sale by Wm. H. Lindsey, 1511 Franklin Avenue, sole agent, Lexington, Mo. 7-28yl

AGENTS.
New Departure Vanitas Coming fast, porcelain lining, exclusive territory, without charge, samples free; $3 to $5 per day guaranteed. State experience in your letter.
C. D. FRANKLIN,
Zanesville, O.

Notice to Bridge Contractors.

I will let to the lowest and best bidder for construction or repairs, the following bridges:

The construction of a Wooden Pony Bridge, about 32 feet in length, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1900,

at 11 o'clock a. m. Said bridge is on branch north of the residence of Ed Stone on east and west road and about 1½ miles west of Waverly.

On the same day at 2 o'clock p. m. the construction of a Pile Bent Bridge about 18 feet in length, over a branch, on the road and about ½ mile east of Waverly, on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1900,

at 11 o'clock a. m., the construction of a bridge about 45 feet in length over a branch on the Dover and Berlin road, near Gordon's, and about ½ miles west of Dover, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1900,

at 11 o'clock a. m., the repairs to a bridge on Sni-a-Bar Creek, on the Chapel and Bates road, near H. L. Evans, and about 1 mile west of Bates City, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1900,

the construction of one Frame Bent Bridge about 45 feet in length, over a branch on the old Independence road, near the Barton house, and about 3 miles southwest of Lexington.

All lettings to take place at sight of bridge. Plans and specifications can be seen at time of letting.

Contractors must give bond as required by law.

The right to reject any and all bids reserved.

JAMES K. GRAY,
Commr.

7-28td

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Probate Court of Lafayette County, Missouri, adjourned May Term, 1900, to wit: Monday, July 2nd, 1900.

Estate of John R. Howe deceased.

Now at this day comes Stephen K. Hogan, administrator of the estate of John R. Howe, deceased, and presents his petition and prays for an order for the sale of so much of the real estate of said John R. Howe as will pay and satisfy the remaining debts due by said estate and yet unpaid for want of sufficient assets, accompanied by the accounts and inventories required by law in such cases.

On examination whereof it is ordered that all persons interested in said estate be notified that application as aforesaid has been made, and that unless the contrary be shown on or before the first day of the next term of this court, to be held on the second Monday in August, 1900, an order will be made for the sale of the whole or so much of the real estate of said John R. Howe as will be sufficient for the payment of said debts.

And it is further ordered that all of the heirs of said deceased, resident of Lafayette County, be personally served with notice of the proceedings according to law.

And it is further ordered that this notice be published in the Intelligencer, a newspaper published in said county for four weeks successively before the commencement of the next term of the court.

A true copy. Attest—

JAMES P. CRISP,
Probate Judge.

7-14t5

BOND CALL.

Holders of Freedom Township Lafayette County, Missouri, five (5) per cent bonds are hereby notified that bond number 1 issued July 23d, 1900, of the denomination of ($1,000) one thousand dollars has been declared due and payable on the 1st day of September, 1900, by the County Court of Lafayette county, payable at the office of the County Treasurer of Lafayette County at Lexington, Missouri, on which date all interest thereon will cease.

By order of the County Court of Lafayette County, Missouri, this 30th day of July, 1900.

FRANK THORNTON,
Clerk of the County Court of Lafayette County, Missouri.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

By virtue of an order of the probate court made of record on July 23rd, 1900, I the undersigned public administrator, have taken charge of the estate of William D. Gates, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator within one year after the date of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of said letters they will be forever barred.

This 25th day of July, 1900.

MAT. D. WILSON,
Public Administrator.

7-28-5t

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
ST. LOUIS.
Next Term begins Sept. 27, 1900.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
(St. Louis and Missouri Medical Colleges.) Fully equipped laboratories. Large clinical facilities; four years course.
J. B. SHAPLEIGH, M.D., Sec'y.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.
(Missouri Dental College.)
Fully equipped laboratories. Large clinical facilities; three years course.
A. H. PETTIJOHN, M.D., D.D.S., Dean.
For information in regard to other departments address the officer above.

GEO. BOOKASTA.

One door east of Schawe & Weis Harness Store.

Groceries and Fruits.

NEW STOCK LOW PRICES AND GOOD QUALITY OF GOODS.

☞ Come and see us.

PILES Cured by Climax Salve. Satisfaction or price refunded. All druggists.

Chattel mortgages for sale at this office 5 cents each.