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NO. 19

CONVENTION AT KINGSTON

DeKalb County Sunday School Workers Hold Annual Meeting

MANY DELEGATES PRESENT

Rev. T. E. Ream, Pastor of the Genoa Methodist Episcopal Church, Addressed Crowd Thursday

The thirty-third annual convention of the DeKalb county association was held at Kingston Thursday and Friday of this week.

Many state workers and delegates were present. Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Rev. T. E. Ream of Genoa spoke on the subject, "Why it is imperative that parents should attend Sunday school." Following is the theme in full:

This topic is a live one—a topic of the twentieth century, a topic of our day, and on the very face of it a reason is demanded for the imperative attendance of the Sunday school on the part of the parents. That such attendance is imperative our topic clearly implies, and therefore the scope of this paper will be to answer the question, "Why?" thus giving a reason for the same.

In apostolic days, Peter saw the need of giving a reason for things when writing to the troubled churches of Asia Minor, he said, "Be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope," and if Christians in Peter's day were expected to give a reason for things surely not less is expected of Christians in our day.

And first of all, that we may more clearly understand the character of the Sunday school which we expect the parents of every home to attend a definition becomes not only essential but absolutely necessary.

It seems that the best definition of the modern Sunday school, that is the Sunday school since the days of Robert Raikes, was given by Dr. H. C. Trumbull in his lectures at Yale College a few years ago when he said "The Sunday school is:

1. An agency of the church.
2. Its "Subject Matter" of study, the Bible.
3. Its form of teaching is interlocutory, that is by question and answer.
4. Its membership includes children and adults.
5. Its arrangements by groups looking to one individual teacher under a general leader or superintendent.
6. Its lessons are taught on Sunday or the Lord's day.

In this definition of the Sunday school consisting of six distinct characteristics. We notice that there are at least three features which clearly differentiate the Sunday school from every other form of religious service which parents are expected to attend whether that service be the:

1. Regular preaching service from the pulpit,
 2. The class meeting conducted by a chosen leader,
 3. The vesper service of song, or the weekly prayer meeting conducted by preacher or layman,
- And from the beginning, even down to the present hour, the Sunday school has never supplanted a single function of the church. The Sunday school is an agent of the church and has become absolutely indispensable in the world's present church econ-

omy for the salvation of our race and the up-building of Christian character. There is no function in the Protestant churches of the world today which takes the place of the Sunday school and from the other side, the Sunday school does not crowd out a single function of the church as it now exists.

In three respects the Sunday school is different from all other forms of religious services: First, its subject matter is a study; second, its form of teaching is by question and answer; third, its arrangement is in groups, usually small, looking to an individual teacher together, thus bringing learner and teacher together for freedom of discussion. And because the parents cannot obtain the above named characteristic of religious training any other place, therefore the Sunday school becomes indispensable to them.

Why should parents attend the Sunday school? First, because they need the Sunday school themselves. They need it to bring them to a knowledge of the truth and through the truth to a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ. They need it for edification, for consecration and self denial.

If parents are not Christians, they above all others need the Sunday school until they become "Wise unto Salvation," if they are Christians they need it for the up-building of character and the consecration of their powers, for there is nothing in all the range of human knowledge for "Conviction" or the construction of character, "Thus saith the Lord." And the noted German scholar, Baron Carl Bunsen discovered 50 years ago that the Sunday school was the first step of the unsaved masses toward a Christian life when he said, "The church has made the Sunday school the connecting link between itself and the world," and from Jewish historical sources we read that Bible study was considered so important among the Hebrew people that it was a current proverb with them. "The righteous goeth from the synagogue to the school," which modernized means, "The good man goes from church to Sunday school."

The story of Stephen Brown is a remarkable illustration of how the Sunday school became the stepping stone to the Christian life for a father. Mr. Parson had a little girl who years ago attended a pioneer Sunday school in our own state of Illinois. After attending that Sunday school a little while, she induced her father to attend with her; he became faithful in his attendance, he became interested in God's word, and in a short time became an earnest Christian man. He was an uneducated man, he was crippled in body and had an impediment of speech, all of which stood in his way for doing Christian work. But in his heart he longed to do something for that agency, the Sunday school, which was the means of bringing him to Christ. Accordingly he began to study, and soon he was in a fit condition to do some Sunday school work. His zeal and love for Sunday school work increased and he finally became a missionary of the American Sunday school union, and as such organized in the northwest more than 1200 Sunday schools with a membership of 60,000 scholars, and when at last he came down to the end of life's journey he had the joy of seeing his own son willingly step in his own place and carry forward the work of God.

(Continued to Page 2)

CELEBRATED LABOR DAY

Large Crowd Saw the Locals Win from Monroe

THE RESULT WAS 4 TO 3

Labor Day Exercises at DeKalb Attended by Vast Throng—Speeches by Prominent Men at Park

Labor day was fittingly celebrated here last Monday, and attended by a much larger crowd than was expected owing to the fact that the largest celebration of its kind was held at DeKalb.

The program which had been so thoroughly advertised was carried without change. The exercises commenced promptly at 1 o'clock. The sports of the day which consisted of foot races, three-legged race, running broad jump, etc., resulted as follows:

Foot race—Ruhlman, 1st; Patterson, 2nd.

Three-legged race—Crill, 1st; Patterson, 2nd.

Pat man's race—Al. Saams, 1st; M. Colahan, 2nd.

Running broad jump—George Lauman, 1st; Patterson, 2nd.

Throwing ball—Mrs. Cora Robinson 1st; Mrs. C. A. Goding, 2nd.

The chief feature of the afternoon was the ball game between Monroe and the Genoas. It was a very pretty game and every stage closely watched by a crowd purported to be the largest on the home ground this year. The receipts amounted to nearly \$75. The boys from Monroe are good ball players and contested the game the entire route, but the superior playing of the home team won the honors of the day, 4 to 3.

Following is the score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Genoa	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3

The next game of the season will take place Saturday, September 10, the Chicago Union Grays appearing for the second time on the local diamond.

The Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 373, of Genoa received considerable praise for the showing they made in the big parade at DeKalb. Concerning the Labor day event in that city, the many unions represented assembled on east Main where the line of march was formed. Promptly at 11 o'clock, the big parade started and the line of march is as follows: West on Main to First, countermarched to Fourth, north on Fourth to Pine, west on Pine to Augusta through the Horseshoe to John, south on John to Main, east on Main to Second, south on Second to the public square, where they disbanded.

After the parade, an interesting program was rendered at the public square. The address of welcome was given by Mayor Hennegan of DeKalb. He was followed by Rev. Frederick Millar, of the Universalist church of Sycamore, who spoke very entertainingly on the subject of Trade Unions. Street attractions were in full force all day.

At 3:15 o'clock, the DeKalb county team met the Y. M. C. A. team on Normal campus. The game was a fast one from start to finish, the score resulting 5 to 2 in favor of the county team.

For Sale—80 acre farm in the town of Malta. Inquire of Wm. Watson.

BUTTER RULES FIRM

Price on Board of Trade at Elgin Is 19 Cents

Butter was declared firm at 19c Saturday by the Elgin board of trade. The meeting was called Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, Monday being Labor day. Few members were present and no sales were made.

Former Markets

	Sales.	Price.
Aug. 29, '04.....	35	19c
Sept. 5, '03.....	0	19½
Sept. 8, '02.....	0	20c
Sept. 9, '01.....	0	20c
Sept. 19, '00.....	0	20c

The output for this district was 720,400 pounds. New York, 19 cents steady, receipts 5,445 tubs.



The wedding of Carl Lundgren and Miss Maude Cohoon was solemnized at Marengo Saturday. Both are well known in Genoa, and congratulations are in order.

Hicks Sees Many Storms

From start to close September is to be a month of storms, according to the forecast as seen by Hicks, whose guesses are generally pretty good. From the fourth to the tenth there is promised a number of severe disturbances that will continue through the eleventh and thirteenth. Wednesday the seventh and Saturday the tenth will bring a decided crisis showing that equinoctial hurricanes of great extent and violence are near, if not sweeping the southern coasts. A heated term is not improbable the first half of the month. Frosts for the northwest will occur between the twelfth and fifteenth. Another storm period will be from the sixteenth to the twenty-first and vast electrical disturbances may result. Whatever character of storms are in progress during the period 16th to 21st, Sunday the 18th to Wednesday the 21st will bring the culminating crisis of the period. Storms will be central the 27th and 29th, and the period will run into October and warm weather will come with the close of the month, on the 29th and 30th.

BOARD'S REGULAR MEET

Application of J. B. Smith for a Saloon License Read

MORE SIDEWALK TO BE LAID

Motion Carried As Regards the Building of a Cement Sidewalk on West side of Emmett from Jackson to Main

Genoa, Ill., Aug. 31, 1904.

Special meeting of the board of trustees for general business called by the President. Meeting called to order by President Perkins. Trustees present: Hammond, Holroyd, Schmidt, Browne, Smith; absent, Malana.

Application of J. B. Smith for saloon license read with Frank Grajek and T. G. Sager as bondsmen. Motion by Hammond, seconded by Browne, that license be granted. Hammond, yes; Holroyd, yes; Schmidt, yes; Browne, yes; Smith, yes.

Motion by Smith, second by Browne, that orders be drawn in favor of Joliet Bridge and Iron Works for 500 dollars payable at once, and 500 dollars payable April 1, 1905, without interest. All yes.

Motion by Browne, second by Holroyd, that an order be drawn in favor of A. A. Crocker for payment for sidewalk brick for twenty-five dollars. Hammond, yes; Holroyd, yes; Schmidt, yes; Browne, yes; Smith, yes. Carried.

Motion by Schmidt, second by Hammond, that cement walk be laid on west side of Emmett street from Jackson to Main street. Hammond, yes; Holroyd, yes; Schmidt, yes; Browne, yes; Smith, yes.

Motion by Browne, second by Holroyd, that board adjourn. Carried. T. M. Frazier, V. C.

M. E. Church Notes

Prayer meetings each week on Thursday evening at 7:30 in the church parlors.

Rev. J. E. DeLong will preach at the Ney M. E. church next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Choir rehearsal will be held at the M. E. church Saturday evening at 7:45. All members are expected to be present.

Rev. T. E. Ream will preach at Charter Grove M. E. church next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The public cordially invited.

The ladies aid society will meet at the home of Mrs. Everett Crawford on Friday afternoon, September 9. All members are requested to be present.

There will be a very interesting Epworth League service next Sunday evening at 6:30 in the League rooms. Topic: "That better country." Leader: Willie Sumner.

Services will be held next Sunday morning and evening at the M. E. church at the usual time. Morning preaching services at 10:30. Evening service at 7:30 in the evening Rev. T. E. Ream will preach a sermon on the topic, "Tried in the fire—the Bible." There will be special singing at the evening service. The public is cordially invited.

Quarantine Is Raised

The quarantine placed on the live stock on the A. J. Mann farm near Burlington was raised Monday. It is reported that the cattle are now in a normal condition. The barns have been fumigated and all animals having died were cremated.

COUNTY CONVENTION

Several Towns of DeKalb County to Send Delegates to Sycamore, September 30

The Republican voters of the several towns of DeKalb county, Illinois, are requested to send delegates to a county convention to be held in the city of Sycamore on Friday, September 30, 1904, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting 20 delegates to represent said county at the Judicial Convention for the Sixteenth Circuit of the state of Illinois, to be held at the court house in the city of Geneva, Kane county, Illinois, on Saturday, the 1st day of October, 1904, at ten o'clock a. m., and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

The basis of representation in said county convention will be two delegates at large from each town and an additional delegate for each 50 votes or major fraction thereof, cast for McKinley at the general election of 1900.

The number of delegates which the several towns of DeKalb county will be entitled to in said county convention is as follows:

Paw Paw.....	5
Somonauk.....	5
Clinton.....	7
Malta.....	5
Squaw Grove.....	7
DeKalb.....	27
South Grove.....	5
Cortland.....	6
Kingston.....	7
Genoa.....	8
Victor.....	5
Shabazz.....	8
Sandwich.....	14
Afton.....	4
Malta.....	7
Pierpont.....	3
Mayfield.....	5
Franklin.....	8
Sycamore.....	20

The committee recommends that the several towns of the county hold their respective caucuses on Saturday, September 24, 1904.

By order of the DeKalb County Republican Central Committee.
H. S. LARLEY, Chairman.
H. T. SMITH, Secretary.

Sustains Judge Brown

The appellate court has sustained Judge Brown's decision in the certiorari case. At the time the petition was presented to Judge Pond to call the special election to rule upon the question of removing the county seat, Sycamore attorneys objected, claiming that over a thousand names should be taken from the petition, which would leave it short of the necessary number. Judge Pond overruled their contention and ordered the election. The case was taken to the circuit court and Judge Brown reversed Judge Pond's decision. The appellate court has now sustained Judge Brown.

Davis Opposes Negro Education

Texarkana, Ark., August 31—Gov. Jeff Davis spoke to a large audience yesterday afternoon. It was one of his characteristic efforts. Among other things, the Governor said that every time you educate a "nigger" you spoil a good field hand. The speaker warned the colored men present that if they ever tried to force social equality they would be a lot of "dead niggers," perhaps, but never social equals. "Every true Southern white would kill a nigger buck like he would a dog," he said, "if he should see one." It is reported that he and he declared that he would so himself, even if the Governor should order it. He filed.

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Republican Ticket

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT
- For Vice President
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS
- For Governor
CHARLES S. DENEEN
- For Lieutenant Governor
LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN
- For State Treasurer
LEN SMALL
- For Secretary of State
JAMES A. ROSE
- For Attorney General
W. H. STEAD
- For Auditor
JAMES S. McCULLOUGH
- For University Trustees
MRS. MARY E. BUSEY
CHARLES DAVIDSON
W. L. ABBOTT
- For Congress
CHARLES E. FULLER
- Member of Equalization Board
E. H. MARSH
- For Representatives
J. B. CASTLE
HARVEY L. SHELDON
- For State's Attorney
EDWARD M. BURST
- For Circuit Clerk
WALTER M. HAY
- For Coroner
J. D. MORRIS
- For Surveyor
S. T. ARMSTRONG

CONVENTION AT KINGSTON

(Continued from Page 1)

And today, the story of Stephen Paxson as a Sunday school worker is a living argument that the parents should attend the Sunday school because they need the training for themselves. Then also it becomes imperative that the parents should attend the Sunday school because of the influence which they exert upon the children and youth not only in their own homes but in the community as well. The topic, "How can we hold the boys and girls of our Sunday schools," would never have to be discussed at our township or conventions if the fathers and mothers of the boys were generally in our Sunday schools.

And it seems to us that every pastor and Sunday school worker should appropriate to himself, the dying words of Moses to the elders of Israel when he said;

"Assemble the people, the men and the women and the little ones, that they may hear and that they may learn and fear the Lord thy God."

Our Sunday schools, or "Bible Schools" as some are pleased to call them, are not for children alone, and nowhere in all the history of its existence can we find where the Sunday school was not open to the parents.

Under the old Jewish system of synagogue schools, the child was to be a scholar at the age of six and there was no place of graduation this side of the grave, nor even the other side of it. The Jewish Talmud taught that the child entering the synagogue school should continue through youth and young manhood, through middle life and old age, and "at death, pass into the Heavenly Bible School beyond." And the same thing was true concerning the school established at the beginning of the Christian era by the early church fathers at Alexandria, Ephesus, Antioch and other Asia Minor cities.

Wesley knew full well the value of the adult upon the child. He said to his disciples, "An hour a week

with the children whether you like it or not," and the more is the shame to parents when they don't like to spend an hour a week with the children of our Sunday school.

In our state Sunday school convention held a few years ago in the city of Chicago, at the hour of "open conference" someone asked the question, "How can we keep our young people from leaving the Sunday school when they grow up?" And quickly there came the pertinent answer, "Build a wall of old folks between them and the door so high that they'll never climb over it." And when parents generally attend our Sunday schools throughout our land, the problem, "How to hold the young people in the Sunday school" will be solved.

And then there are other valid reasons why the parents should attend the Sunday school. God's word demands that parents should take the initiative in all matters that pertain to the religious life, and that "a little child should lead them" is the exception and not the rule; and it is flagrantly inconsistent for father or mother or any adult to push the children into the Sunday school and compel them to stay there when such fathers or mothers are unwilling to encourage the children by attending themselves. It is therefore imperative that the parents should attend the Sunday school in order to take their children. Sometimes added to the influence of the parents there must be the "compulsive power" of actually taking the child by the hand and leading him to Sunday school.

The Talmud of Jesus taught that a Hebrew father's duty to conduct his son to the synagogue school preceded every other duty, and good king Hezekiah's noble example of carrying his two young sons on his shoulders to the synagogue schools of his days stands as an open rebuke to a great many parents of today; while Rabba bar Hunna, that conscientious Jew of olden times who would not break his fast in the morning until he had taken his little son to bible school, puts to open shame the many fathers and mothers in nearly every community who "cannot attend the Sunday school because it comes at their dinner hour," and if parents expect to see that nobility of character and that moral fiber develop in the lives of their boys and girls which will fit them to withstand the fierce temptations of the twentieth century and take places of honor and trust which must soon be vocated by others—then it is for them to realize that Sunday means more than the 62-page paper, the hammock, the porch or a big dinner. The time has fully come for fathers and mothers to feel the force of that divine injunction, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

It is said that the old Germans have a very beautiful and heart-touching custom of making this prayer when moving into a new home: "Take from us, O Lord, all heartaches and homesickness, and grant us health and happiness where we kindle our fire." Ah, "health and happiness where we kindle our fire," that's the heart's cry of our race, and both history and experience speak to teach us that "health and happiness where we kindle our fire" cannot exist if we disregard God's will and neglect His word. The honored church father, Chrysostom, even in his day said, "Here is the cause of all our evils, our not knowing the scriptures." Now here again we find that in the homes where the parents attend the Sunday school, family religion and family worship are advanced.

Sunday school workers of all nations have discovered that where the parents attend the Sunday schools, family religion is always at its best. A few years ago Mr. Trumbull, while editor of the "Sunday School Times" said,

"In England family religion is its best. One of the best of the Sunday school workers, Hannah More, the author and Sunday school discoverer the fact that the best in the Sunday schools was the measure of religious life in the homes. In her memoirs she tells us that at one time she visited a parish of 2000 inhabitants where there were no Sunday schools. She says, "We went to every home in the place and found every home a scene of the greatest ignorance and vice. We saw but one bible and that was used to prop up a flower-pot."

In New England the same test was made a few years ago by a Sunday school missionary. He called at 3000 average New England homes and after a careful tabulation he discovered that the study of the bible, the interest in religion and the Christian church were greatly increased in the homes where the parents attended Sunday school. Wales has been called the "Land of Sunday Schools" because the largest per cent of the entire population is in Sunday school, and in Wales family worship is well nigh perfect. And in this our age of hurry and push, of get and gain, it becomes especially imperative on the part of the parents to attend Sunday school for the sake of its reaction upon the religion of the home.

Then also it will help solve the problem "How to get the children to study the Sunday school lessons" and it will add greatly to the character and standing of the Sunday school in the estimation of the public, encourage the officers and teachers of the Sunday school in their efforts to teach God's truth and at least help to bring Christ's kingdom among men.

Resolutions

At a recent meeting of the members of Della Rebekah Lodge, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in the exercise of His divine will, to remove from our number Sister Susan Shippee. Therefore, we, the members of Della Rebekah Lodge, in consideration of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend, neighbor and associate, and of the still heavier loss of those who were nearer and dearer to her, would pay a just and fitting tribute to the true worth and memory of our departed sister, in the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Shippee our lodge laments the loss of one who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed; an active member of society who promoted its welfare; a companion who was dear to us all, and one whose greatest pleasure was in doing good.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this lodge be extended to those who, by the ties of kinship, were nearest and dearest to her.

Resolved, That this testimonial be spread upon the records of the lodge, and a copy sent for publication to the Odd Fellows Herald at Springfield, Ill., and to each of the newspapers of Genoa.

ADDIE M. WATSON, N. G.
NETTIE MERRITT, Sec.
Genoa, Ill., Sept. 2, 1904.

A Boy's Wild Ride for Life

With family around expecting him to die, and a son riding for life, 18 miles, to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, W. H. Brown of Leesville, Ind., endured death's agonies from asthma; but this wonderful medicine gave instant relief, and soon cured him. He writes, "I now sleep soundly every night." Like marvelous cures of consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis, coughs, colds and grip prove its matchless merit for all throat and lung troubles. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Hunt's Pharmacy.

Decree of the People

Recent effort, through in proceedings, to prevent the newly created Board of Prison Industries of Illinois from putting into effect the act passed by the last legislature to regulate the employment of convicts and prisoners in the penal and reformatory institutions of the state, was in fact a move to perpetuate the system of selling the labor of convicts under contract. The attempt failed, and the inmates of the penitentiaries and reformatories will henceforth be employed by the state at manufacturing supplies for the state institutions.

Discussion of the subject has called fresh attention to the fact that contract prison labor was made lawful in 1886 by a constitutional amendment. That amendment was the fourth to the present constitution. It was enacted in the interest of honest competitive labor. The amendment now pending will, if ratified by the voters in November, be the sixth. It is designed to provide a new charter for Chicago, and afford the city an adequate form of government. While it applies only to the city the voters of the entire state are being urged to cast their ballots for it in order to insure its adoption.

Common Sense

Yes we have it. The best stock food on the market for the money. Hunt's Pharmacy.

How About Your Printing?

For the best job work try the Republican office. We will endeavor to please you.

Death of Old Settler

The death of James Mock at Plato Center last Friday morning removes one of the old settlers of DeKalb county. He was born at Devonshire, England, 70 years ago. When 19 years of age he came to the United States. Elgin was chosen as his home and for six years he was a resident of that city. Mr. Mock then moved to Plato Center, where he lived the past fourteen years.

C. G. W. Ry Announcement

Homeseekers Excursion—The Chicago Great Western Railway will on the first and third Tuesday up to October 18th sell tickets to points in Alberta, Arizona, Assiniboia, Canadian Northwest, Colorado, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Saskatchewan, Texas, Utah and Wyoming. For further information apply to any Great Western Agent, or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

NEWS OF THE VICINITY

Interesting Notes from the Near-by Publications—Wise and Otherwise

Irvin S. Sumner is the new postmaster at Pecatonica, having received his commission one day last week.

Robert Davis of Garden Prairie had his foot badly injured last Friday while unloading a threshing machine.

According to the latest reports Rockford will be dropped from the Three-Eye League next season, if it is possible to engineer the deal through. The attendance at the Rock River city is not satisfactory to the other teams and it is propose to substitute Peoria next year.

German carp are being corn fed and fattened like so many hogs in Beesaw Lake, near Peoria, and when in proper condition 100,000 pounds of the fish will be shipped to New York. In the making of this experiment by local fishermen, several men guard the lake with rifles while grain is thrown into the water daily. It is expected the fish will be increased 100 per cent in weight before shipping begins.

A Billion Dollar Show

The enormous business at Cleveland's popular theater, Chicago, continues, it increases daily. Josef Yarrick and his Magic Kettle, as usual, astonishes large audiences twice every day. The success of the Kettle is now an assured fact, and Manager Cleveland's belief that it warrant his keeping it on for a long run has been more than verified.

But, with the old determination to excel the monster entertainments he has given in the past, he will present Julian Rose, "Our Hebrew Friend," also the marvelous Sisters Gasch, who last season created a profound sensation.

It would seem as though next week's bill would prove to be an international affair, because Louise Sylvester, a Scotch lassie, known as "The Maid of Dundee," and Talavera's Mexican Quartette, direct from the World's Fair at St. Louis where they have been a special feature at the Mexican exhibit; Conn and Conrad, just from continental Europe, in their sketch, "The Quiet Burglar;" Mack and Elliott, comic sketch artists; The Great Felton; Stanley and Brockman, and others, in conjunction with Yarrick and his Magic Kettle, will go to make up a program, the like of which lovers of vaudeville will look in vain for many, many moons.

Notwithstanding the enormous expense, the low prices will continue. Matinee—10 to 50 cents; night—10 to 75 cents. Two performances, as usual, will be given daily.



SWEETS to the SWEET
There's no sweeter combination than a sweet girl with a box of Schrafft's Chocolate bonbons. They are pure, delicious, satisfying—the kind that the most particular people appreciate. If you want something better than ordinary ask for "Schrafft's" and see that the name "Schrafft" is on every chocolate.
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JUDGE PARKER WAS SILENT

While President Roosevelt Was Frank and Sincere in Expressing Himself on the Labor Question—Views of Leaders.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2.—This place is rapidly becoming the industrial center of the country, so far as organized labor is concerned. It is a curious thing that in this capital of an original agricultural State there should gradually come to be centered the active influences which control the greatest industrial organizations in the world. Indianapolis has long been a great railroad center, and for that reason it has been a favorite meeting place for the heads of the great transportation organizations. The State also contains splendid coal mines, and has given Indiana a potent voice in the settlement of labor disputes of this character. John Mitchell, Eugene V. Debs and other men who have had much to do with the control of the labor market, have had their headquarters here at one time or another, until of late it has become generally recognized that the center of organized labor may be found rather than in Chicago or New York, which are so much larger from a manufacturing standpoint.

Labor Leaders Chagrined.
It is no secret here that the labor leaders representing the greatest industrial organizations are surprised and chagrined at the extraordinary treatment they have received from the Democratic organization this year. That party has always possessed in a peculiar degree as the friend of the laboring man, the benefactor of the masses, and the good angel of the poor man. It has never done much for the laboring man, it is true, but as a rule it has never failed to proclaim its love for him and to invite him in turn to assist it in recovering the power it had forfeited through mismanagement and incapacity.

There was no representation of organized labor at the St. Louis convention this year, because it was felt it would be better to let the two parties declare themselves on the labor question, and then it would be possible to make an honest choice between them.

It was apparent long in advance of the St. Louis convention that the Democratic nominee would be Judge Alton B. Parker of New York. He was entirely an unknown quantity to the labor leaders, and they were willing in common fairness to give him a chance to express himself. They were quite well aware of the fact that Judge Parker, in a celebrated opinion declared unconstitutional the eight-hour law passed by the New York Legislature. That law, as everyone knew, was passed at the express request of the labor leaders, who had their representatives at Albany for many weeks, working for it day and night. The decision handed down by Judge Parker was a bitter disappointment, but the men at the head of the great trade organizations of the United States nowadays are sober, sensible leaders. They were quite ready to believe that Judge Parker's decision was based wholly upon the law in the case, and that it would be unfair to attack him on that account.

Deceived and Snubbed.
For this reason the representatives of the mine workers, of the railroad men, of the packing-house men, of the building trades, and of other great labor organizations, waited with confidence for Judge Parker's speech of acceptance. They argued that it would be unfair to judge him while he was on the bench and while he was keeping his self-imposed vow of absolute silence. They were confident that when his lips were unsealed he would make it evident to the labor world at once that he was a strong friend and champion of organized labor, and that his decision in opposition to the eight-hour law was not born of any personal prejudice.

The surprise and indignation of the conservative labor leaders when they read Judge Parker's speech of acceptance cannot be described. They felt they had been deceived and snubbed, because he devoted not a word to the interests of organized labor. Instead of calling attention to the good results of unionism and proclaiming the doctrine that the laboring man has as much right to organize as the capitalist, the Democratic candidate for the presidency contented himself with a judicial dissertation on what liberty means, winding up with a declaration that "The essence of good government lies in strict observance of constitutional limitations," but without one word of commendation for the honest laboring man who is properly endeavoring to resist the encroachments of unscrupulous employers and to secure a fair wage when it is once fairly earned, and who knows but little about constitutions.

Parker Unfitted for Presidency.
Among a good many of the labor leaders Judge Parker's extraordinary silence on the labor question has led them to the conclusion that he is manifestly unfitted for the great office he aspires to fill. They point out the fact that for a dozen years or more he has lived a life apart from the people, shut up in the seclusion of his law library, where he has formulated abstract opinions on questions of right and wrong, but where he has had no opportunity to learn the ways of the world. They feel that it would be a great mistake to put into the office of President of the United States, where decisions on matters of great moment are daily required, a man who has no practical knowledge of the industrial conditions which have grown up in this country since the advent of the sky scraper and the trolley car.

Even the men who are the most ready to concede to Judge Parker all possible praise for his upright life and his personal honesty of purpose freely admit that instead of bringing to the high office of President the experience of an actual man of affairs, he would examine and decide upon every great question merely as a judge does, upon general principles and without much regard to the ordinary conditions of life. This inexperience of Judge Parker, his evident inability to understand the tremendous conflict now going on between capital and labor, and his significant silence on this subject in a speech which was full of mere speculation on general principles, has had an extraordinary influence upon the men in control of the great labor organizations, and while they will continue to keep those organizations out of politics, they do not hesitate to express their own opinions as to the course to be pursued by the friends of organized labor generally in the coming campaign.

Views of Mr. Debs.
In a recent interview, Eugene V. Debs, who is the Socialist candidate for President and who represents a certain strong element in the labor camp, gave expression to a very general sentiment among the members of labor unions, which is universally hostile to the nomination of Henry G. Davis of West Virginia as the Democratic candidate for second place on the ticket with Judge Parker.

"An important factor in causing desertions from the Democratic party," said Mr. Debs in the interview referred to, "is the fact that Henry G. Davis, the vice presidential candidate, has always been violently opposed to organized labor, refusing to allow his own employes to join labor unions, and being mainly instrumental in bringing the court injunctions in West Virginia issued against labor unions, particularly those who were trying to organize the coal miners in that State."

In sharp contrast with the silence of Judge Parker and the open hostility of Senator Davis is the record of President Roosevelt, who has stood for the laboring man at all times, and who has never hesitated to declare himself on this subject. It is no political clap-trap which influences the President of the United States, whenever he gets off a train, day or night, to walk to the head of the platform to shake hands with the engineer and fireman. It is as natural to him as it would be to shake hands with any of the great men of the nation, because he is essentially democratic and because, from his cowboy days onward, he has made friends of those about him, whatever might be their rank in the social or industrial world. He was never shut up in a study, he has always lived among men, he has become acquainted with the industrial problems of the age, and his record on this subject is singularly in contrast with that of his Democratic opponent.

Roosevelt's Declaration.
When Mr. Roosevelt, at his home on Sagamore Hill, accepted the nomination made by the Republican convention at Chicago, he was silent upon nothing. He expressed his views on every subject with entire frankness, and the clearness and the honesty of his declaration on the labor question seem to have won for him the profound confidence of the heads of the great trade organizations, whose alternating currents pulsate so visibly here at the Hoosier capital. More than one of these leaders carries a little card, on which is printed President Roosevelt's declaration on the labor question, in his speech of acceptance, which reads as follows:

"We recognize the organization of capital and the organization of labor as natural outcomes of our industrial system. Each kind of organization is to be favored, so long as it acts in a spirit of justice and of regard for the rights of others. Each is to be granted the full protection of the law, and each in turn is to be held to a strict obedience to the law, for no man is above it, and no man below it. The humblest individual is to have his rights safeguarded as scrupulously as those of the strongest organization, for each is to receive justice, no more and no less. The problems with which we have to deal in our modern industrial and social life are manifold, but the spirit in which it is necessary to approach their solution is simply the spirit of honesty, of courage and of common sense."

TRIBUTATIONS OF A GREAT GRANDFATHER.

Elkins, W. Va., Aug. 26, 1904.
Dear Sonny:
I have just finished reading your speech of acceptance for the third time and find it tough chewing for my unprotected gums. My new teeth have gone to the dentist's for a gold fillin', to match our new views, and my boy Steve (Elkins) has borrowed the old set I got the year Washington crossed the Delaware, to make a mask of Roosevelt for his grandchildern.
Can you tell me why people who do things always have teeth, while those who don't, have none—only ears?
As I was sayin', what bothers me is, if you wrote that speech of acceptance who wrote your dispatch to Sheehan; and if you wrote the dispatch what dogged blunderbuss wrote your Esopus speech?
I've just finished reading a new memoir of Andrew Jackson, and it set me thinkin' how he could stand on the St. Louis platform without putting his foot through every paragraph. Andy was like that youngster in the White House—he had teeth and did things, and didn't care who wrote the platforms so long as he didn't have to stand on them.
What do you think Andy would have done in Cuba, or in the Philippines, or at Panama? I guess he'd have got there first and consulted the consent of the governed afterwards.
Speaking of annexin' things, where do you suppose I'd have got the spondulicks to put up for our campaign fund if I hadn't of set up nights annexin' everything in sight?
Take my advice and stop talkin' to the water every mornin' before breakfast. It will hurt the ticket on the East Side of New York and in Kentucky.
Little Steve has just come in from a Roosevelt and Fairbanks rally on my front lawn, and says our ticket reminds him of a brandin' pup, because it has more wag in its tail than in its head. What do you suppose he means? Yours till November, GRANDPA.

"What we really need in this country is to treat the tariff as a business proposition from the standpoint of the interests of the country as a whole, and not from the standpoint of the temporary needs of any political party. * * * But neither our nation nor any other can stand the ruinous policy of readjusting its business to radical changes in the tariff at short intervals."—From Roosevelt's speech at Loganport, Ind., September 23rd, 1902.

WILLIAM TELL PARKER.



(Reproduced from Philadelphia Inquirer.)
U. S.—"Fire away! I should feel considerably more worried if I thought there was the slightest chance of his hitting anything."

CONTROL OF THE HOUSE.

No Ground for Claiming that Democrats Will Be Successful.

With its usual penchant for exploiting mar's nests the New York Herald has figured out a statistical "possibility" that the election returns on the night of November 8 will show a Democratic House of Representatives." It also thinks the Republicans may elect their National ticket and "still lose the House by a large majority."

It is interesting to observe the juggling with improbabilities out of which this mar's nest is constructed. As we all know, the present membership of the House is 386, divided into 208 Republicans, 172 Democrats, 2 Union Labor Democrats and 4 vacancies, the Republican majority being 34. The Herald expert figures that there are 150 safe Democratic districts and only 150 safe for the Republicans, making it necessary for the latter to win 39 of the 71 doubtful districts to secure a majority, while the former would only need 36.

But the Herald is confronted by the fact that of these 71, so-called, doubtful seats the Democrats now only occupy 18 to 53 held down more or less securely by Republicans. Nothing daunted by this untoward condition it proceeds to talk glibly of giving six so-called doubtful seats in Illinois, five in Indiana, two in Iowa, three in Kansas, two in Minnesota, four in Nebraska, six in Ohio, five in Pennsylvania and five in Wisconsin to the Democrats.

How this is accomplished may be best illustrated and exposed by the case as stated in regard to Illinois. The six districts placed in the doubtful column are the first and twenty-fourth, now held by Democrats, the sixth, ninth, twenty-second, and twenty-fifth by Republicans. "A considerable reduction in the Republican vote in the State," says this happy conjurer by the hope that it is in, "might easily result in the election of six Democrats from these districts." Verily it might result in the election of six dodos, were it not for the fact that the dodo is an extinct bird.

In 1902, which was an off year for Republicans in Illinois, Martin Emeric, Democrat, was elected in the first, a strong Republican district, by a plurality of 1,152, but solely by reason of a fierce factional fight within the Republican ranks, which has subsided. Congressman Lorimer, Republican, had a plurality of only 985 in the sixth, where the normal party majority is over 8,000. He is not meeting the same opposition this year. Congressman Boutwell had a plurality of 2,053 in the ninth. His personal popularity alone insures his re-election by an increased plurality. Congressman Rodenberg had a plurality of 2,154 in the twenty-second, and the district is good for an increased Republican margin. Congressman Smith had a plurality of 2,301 in the twenty-fifth, which is more likely to be doubled than reduced next November.

Of all the Illinois districts mentioned as doubtful the twenty-fourth, which Congressman Williams carried by 252 in 1902, is the only one where the Democrats stand a possible show in 1904, and there the strength of the Republican National and State tickets promises Mr. Williams relief from further attendance in the House of Representatives. McKinley carried the counties in this district by over 2,200 plurality in 1900.

Thus, with at least six of the possibilities in the Herald's mar's nest in one State added, and with a like analysis revealing similar conditions in all the others, there is good ground for assuming that the Republicans will not only retain their present ascendancy in the House of Representatives, but will have an increased majority in the Fifty-ninth Congress.

CHOICE OF YOUNG MEN.

President Roosevelt Represents Courage, Manliness and Independence.

To the younger citizens of the United States, those who will cast their first vote for President at the coming election, it would appear that Roosevelt should appear almost entirely. He represents courage and strength, and independence, and all the tendencies of those who are ready to dare and do and work for the betterment of everything American. He is no trimming, vacillating conservative with any degree of respectable craft in his composition affecting his course, because of the opinions and desires of others. He is not the selected representative of a group, but is the American

THE BUSINESS MEN'S VOTE.

Reasons Why It Should Be Given to Republican Candidates.

In the presidential elections of 1896 and 1900 the business men of the country exercised more decisive influence than in any other two national elections in our history. They voted in greater numbers than ever before, and their vote was almost solid in favor of sound money, protection of home markets, and the extension of foreign trade. It is hardly too much to say that the conservative business vote of the country turned the scale in 1896 and 1900. For this the business men may well congratulate themselves and enjoy the consciousness of having done their duty and rendered great service to the country.

But how about the coming election? The money question in its various phases of the gold standard, the currency and the national banks is still threatened by one wing of the Democratic party, while the protection of home markets and the opening of foreign ones is as important as ever. The Democratic platform is silent on the money question. Judge Parker says the gold standard is "irrevocably fixed," but the Democratic party has not said so. That party has been wrong on every phase of the financial question from the Civil War to the present time. Can it be trusted now?

DAVIS SAYS YES.

There was gloom in the committee, and with voice low and sad they discussed upon the trouble and the worriment they had.
"What's the news from West Virginia?" they would sit around and say,
"Have they sent the messengers telling Uncle Henry Gassaway
That the pessimistic leaders have but little to expect
If we haven't his assurance that the fighting shall be checked?"

So they sat about in silence, thinking of their chance slim,
Guessing whether he would tumble if a big house fell on him;
And the ones who were best posted told in whispers soft and low
What a swathe they might be slaughtering if he only would let go.
And from time to time they started when a whistle blithe and gay
Made them think there was a message from good Henry Gassaway.

Still the moment grew to hour and the clock seemed almost stopped,
And in disappointment's shadow all the hearts so anxious dropped;
Till to cheer the waiting watcher's one who'd seen the wondrous place
Told them not to grow despondent—it was not a hopeless case;
That while Henry Gassaway was not so fery and swift and young,
Still he knew his barrel wasn't any use without a bung.

Then at last there came the answer to the message they had sent
And their happiness long stifled in an instant was unspent,
And the pessimistic persons turned to optimistic thoughts
For the short, decisive sentence brightened all the gloomy spots.
Just a short, sententious sentence served the glad news to express—
It was soulfully set forth thus: "Mister Davis answers Yes."

Alton B.'s Philosophy.
Who was it said, "There are things about which it is possible to have no opinion and to keep an untroubled mind?"
"Alton B. —"
"Not on your life! It was that old and wary philosopher, Marcus Aurelius, who never sent a dispatch to St. Louis or posed for the Presidency in a bathing suit under David B. Hill's umbrella. Alton B.'s philosophy runs 'Keep your mouth shut and you need not have an opinion about anything.'" That is how the owl which is "the stupidest of birds" got its reputation for wisdom.

The Republican party was not obliged to dodge the money question in its platform, and its candidate did not have to insert an extemporized plank of his own. Having convictions and being harmonious on this as upon all vital issues, the party and its candidate came before the country with a solid front.

Overheard at Elkins:
"Grandpa what is Esopus?"
"Esopus, my child, is Greek for a hole in the ground into which a candidate can retire and pull his opinions on all subjects after him."

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Speaker Cannon, in his notification speech to Mr. Roosevelt, said that if Judge Parker's vote and support of his party's candidate in 1896 and 1900 had been decisive, "we would now have the silver standard." There is something for business men to think about. Judge Parker claims to have repented and the party promises reform. Can they be trusted?

The question of protecting home markets and extending foreign markets is one of vital importance to business men. From a business point of view it is a question of life or death. The Democratic party favors a tariff policy that would be fatal to both home and foreign markets. It is no more worthy of the support of business men now than it was in 1896 or in 1900.

Roosevelt and Union Veterans.

In 1880 Theodore Roosevelt, as Civil Service Commissioner, devised the plan by which veterans of the war for the Union who had been dismissed from the public service with good records could be reinstated. A great many veterans had been discharged without cause during the previous Democratic administration. Under the rule devised and established by Mr. Roosevelt hundreds of them were reinstated in the public service during Mr. McKinley's administration. As that was more than ten years before Mr. Roosevelt was nominated for Vice President his action could not be attributed to political motives. It was due to his regard for the veterans and a desire to remedy Democratic injustice.

How Republican Policies Work.

During the first three years of the second Cleveland administration our excess of exports over imports was \$679,000,000; during the first three years of the McKinley administration the excess of exports over imports was \$1,531,000,000, showing a net gain of \$852,000,000 as the result of a wise tariff law and the pronounced position of the Republican party on the money question.

Senator Elkins has recently reported that his father-in-law's State, West Virginia, is as safe for the Republican ticket as Pennsylvania. Henry Gassaway should warn his son-in-law that it is bad form to tell family secrets. Judge Parker's son-in-law is more discreet—or perhaps, the clam policy that prevails at Rosemount as to public affairs is as uncommunicative as ever when the shutters are closed and the bolts shot.

Wage-earners continue to prosper, notwithstanding the advance in cost of living. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, in a recent report, shows that the increase of wages since 1896 has been 16 per cent, while the expenses of living have not increased in excess of 15 per cent.

"In the ballot box our liberties are compounded. See to it that it gives free expression to the public will. Preserve it from pollution; protect and defend it as you would the Ark of the Covenant, for it has been purchased by the priceless blood of countless heroes upon the battle fields of the republic."—Hon. C. W. Fairbanks, at Baldwin, Kas., June 7, 1901.

DEMOCRACY IS A MENACE

Election of Parker to the Presidency Would Unsettle Business.

PEOPLE PREFER ROOSEVELT

Observations of a Traveling Salesman in the Middle West—Attitude of the Farmer and the First Voter.

Following out the custom or most large business houses, one of the big jobbing concerns in Chicago instructed its traveling men on their return from extensive trips to present a report on the general political conditions in the territory over which they had gone.

"We do this," said one of the members of the firm, "not because we expect our traveling men to interest themselves in political matters or because we expect them to influence any votes. Our motive is entirely different. It concerns our own business wholly. It is not a political proposition to say that if the Democrats win at the next election it means a drop in prices. That is a thing every business man understands. As Judge Parker himself said, a Republican Senate will in any event stand in the way of Democratic attempts to break down the protective tariff. Nevertheless, if they elect Judge Parker, they will stand a chance of electing a House of Representatives of the same kind. That House will certainly pass a new tariff bill. Even if this was beaten in the Senate, the effect would be to unsettle business to an extraordinary degree. There would always be the threat of lower tariff duties, and the same thing would happen in 1905 which happened in 1893. Prices would go down, production would be curtailed, laborers would be thrown out of employment, the home market would be at least partially destroyed, and local business conditions would immediately suffer. This was true before the Wilson tariff bill was passed ten years ago, and it would be true next year if Parker were elected in November. What we want of our traveling men, therefore, is to post us as to political conditions, so that we may make our contracts and adjust our prices to the conditions of the business world which are likely to obtain during the next season."

This same far-seeing business man had in his hand at that time, however, a report from a traveling man just in, who had covered a large territory in the middle West.

The "Drummer's" Letter.

"I find," said the drummer, in reporting to his employer, "that the conditions in the middle West seem to favor an extraordinarily large vote for Roosevelt. His popularity is growing rather than diminishing, and the nomination of Parker seems to arouse not only no enthusiasm, but actual suspicion. Mr. Bryan has officially declared that he will support Parker, but everyone knows that he is not sincere, and every time he makes a speech for Parker he will keep his fingers crossed. This attitude is not peculiar to Mr. Bryan, in any way. On the contrary, it is common among the Populist element of the Democratic party, and thousands of them are openly declaring they will vote for Roosevelt in November. The President's manly attitude on the trust question has attracted the farmers. They are perfectly well aware of the fact that Mr. Roosevelt would never attack any legitimate corporation, and they recognize that he is not in any way opposed to the legitimate use of combined capital for any proper commercial purpose. The farmers are all capitalists in a small way, and they have no sympathy with Populist attacks on capital as such. They do believe, however, that the President performed a great service in settling the coal strike, and they think he showed his bravery and his honesty in directing the prosecution of the suits against the combination of railroads in the Northwest. On the other hand, the idea has gained ground among the farming classes that Judge Parker's nomination was largely brought about and in fact was directly promoted by certain unscrupulous corporate influences which were antagonistic to President Roosevelt because he had honestly attempted to execute the laws as he found them. Added to these elements are the first voters, and they are for Roosevelt almost to a man. His physical prowess, his consistent manliness, his promptness with which he resigned an important civil office to endure the hardships of a military campaign, the heartiness and the frankness of his manners, the honesty and the directness of his political methods, and the intense Americanism of the man, have captured the hearts and affections of the young men. These first voters will generally disregard the affiliation of their fathers and their older brothers, and they will vote for Roosevelt as a personal compliment to the man, entirely outside of party considerations."

Hint for Democratic Spellbinders.

When Democratic spellbinders go before the people this year they should conclude their speeches with the words of the Litaney: "We have erred and strayed like lost sheep. We have followed too much the devices of our own hearts. We have done those things which we ought not to have done, and we have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and there is no health in us. The Lord have mercy upon us, miserable sinners." The only reason why the party has not done more mischief is lack of opportunity.

Bryan as Party Dictator.

The tariff plank in the Democratic platform, as reported by the committee, declared in favor of "a wise, conservative and businesslike revision" of the tariff. At William J. Bryan's dictation all the qualifying words were stricken out, and the plank was adopted in its form. He did not want the revision to be "wise, conservative and businesslike."

If St. Clair McKelway, of the New York Herald, had not been so busy with his engagement to edit the "New York Herald," he would have been glad to see the elucidation of it.

THE ONE-TERM PLEDGE

IMPORTANT DECLARATION BY CANDIDATE OF DEMOCRACY.

Attempt by Alton B. Parker to Give Points to Washington and Lincoln—It Is the People Who Decide the Term Question.

In his speech of acceptance, Alton B. Parker, the Democratic candidate for the presidency, declined in advance a second nomination for that office, and explained himself by saying: "I am fully persuaded no incumbent of that office should ever be placed in a situation of possible temptation to consider what the effect of action taken by him in an administrative matter of great importance might have upon his political fortunes. Questions of momentous consequence to all of the people have been in the past, and will be in the future, presented to the President for determination, and in approaching their consideration, as well as in weighing the facts and the arguments bearing upon them, he should be unembarrassed by any possible thought of the influence his decision may have upon anything whatever that may affect him personally."

Coming as it does from a man who is so unfamiliar with governmental methods, and who is so little acquainted with the machinery of administration, who has never held a civil office except on the bench, who has never been in the legislature or in Congress, and who has kept himself far removed from the people, this declaration of Judge Parker is a strange one. He had a perfect right to say, if he wished to, that he would not be a candidate for re-election, if chosen this year, but it was unfair, unwise, and impertinent of him thus to read a lesson to the great men of the United States who have lived and died before him, and who have left behind them great names which have been in no wise dimmed by the fact that they were repeatedly candidates for the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, and that they were repeatedly honored by re-election.

Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Cleveland and McKinley were all candidates for re-election, and no one of them, it may safely be said, ever allowed his candidacy to influence his action in any important matter brought to him for his decision. It is but little short of an insult for this mere tyro in government to insinuate that the great men who have worthily held the office of President, to which he aspires, have permitted themselves to be influenced in their action by their desire for re-election.

What would have happened to this country in the trying times of 1864 if Abraham Lincoln, who honestly and properly desired a re-election, had felt that he could not ask his fellow-citizens to choose him President again, for fear they might think his desire of election influenced him in controlling the armies in the field which he had put there to preserve the republic and not to affect his own political fortunes?

Does Judge Parker believe that in the early days of the foundation of the republic, George Washington, who had given his life and his property to his country, could have been swayed from his belief in the right or wrong of any action by the desire to be elected President again?

Can anyone believe that William McKinley, resting upon the laurels so freshly placed upon him by the Spanish war, and secure in the unbounded affection of the people of every State, would have permitted himself to sign a bad law or to refrain from signing a good one, merely because of some effect it might have upon his chances for re-election?

The American people know only too well that any man who is fit to be President can be trusted to perform the duties of that high office without disgracing himself by permitting his personal ambition to influence his public acts. The record of the American presidency is free from such disgrace, and it is only charitable to suppose that this declaration of Judge Parker, reflecting as it does upon the reputation of the greatest men of the republic, was merely the careless theory of a man who has never sufficiently studied the American system of government, and who in his retirement is supremely ignorant of the political history of his own country.

AN INFAMOUS ACCUSATION

Senator Bailey's Charge that Roosevelt Advocates Lynch Law.

Senator Bailey, of Texas, in a speech made in Brooklyn, August 25, and reported in the class of journalism known as "yellow" and disreputable, declared that the President had been an advocate of lynch law. The Senator goes further and becomes more definite. He refers to the shooting and lynching of sixty horse thieves in Montana and then makes a blunt accusation against the man who will be again President of the United States.

"Here is a man," said the speaker, "who advocates lynch law as a penalty for stealing, something unheard of in my part of the country. Lynch law is applied there sometimes, but only for one crime, an unspeakable crime."

self such a delicate and forceful regard of all laws enacted, that, in this one respect, he stands almost splendidly alone.

Now comes one of the Senators of the greatest State—in area—in the Union and says that Theodore Roosevelt is an advocate of lynch law! How came it that he has uttered such false and foolish words?

The condition and mood and proportion of all things among the American people is such that no campaign of vilification will be endured this year. So grossly in bad taste, so utterly execrable from any point of view, is this assault from Senator Bailey, that it passes almost beyond the realm of questioning. It is incomprehensible!

ROOSEVELT'S QUALITIES.

They Insure Success Both as Soldier and Statesman.

"If we were seeking a soldier," said Senator Bailey, of Texas, in opening the Democratic campaign in Brooklyn last week, "I should prefer the President to almost any other man in public life. As we are seeking a statesman, however, I should prefer almost any other man in public life to the President."

"They tell us the President is brave," Mr. Bailey continued, "and so he is, but he is as rash as he is brave. He would be one of the best men to lead a desperate charge in time of war, but he is one of the worst men to administer a great government in time of peace."

Coming from the junior senator from Texas, where every boy haly is colonel before he is weaned and a statesman as soon as he sheds his milk teeth, this is as unexpected as it is in part untrue. Senator Bailey has sacrificed his admiration for military genius and his recognition of its almost universal coincidence with statesmanlike qualities to the exigencies of a political campaign. All history teaches that the qualities that go to make a successful soldier are the effective equipment of the successful statesman.

Cæsar crossed the Rubicon before he put aside the crown upon the Luperical. Bonaparte devastated all Europe before he gave to France the Code Napoleon.

Cromwell triumphed at Naseby before he held the reins as Protector with a firmness and justice that deserved the emulation of Kings.

In our land, from Washington down to Roosevelt, experience has proved that the life of the camp is no unfit training for the presidency. The list includes at least one Democrat, now almost caudized who carved his way to the White House with his sword and retained the presidency a second term through the wisdom of "doing things," which confounded the drawing room statesman of his day and party.

We cannot say that Theodore Roosevelt is an able or a braver soldier than Andrew Jackson. But we doubt if Senator Bailey would seriously maintain that the hero of New Orleans was as amenable to the counsels of reason and righteousness and the letter of the constitution as the soldier who for three years has administered our government soberly, seriously and successfully, according to the chart laid down by his predecessor.

Every Republican president elected since the civil war—Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Harrison, McKinley—was a soldier before he was President, and none of them was the worse for having seen service in the field for his country. But they were all something more than soldiers—they were born administrators. And so is Theodore Roosevelt. In the brief span of less than a quarter of a century of public life he has compressed more kinds of public usefulness than was ever dreamed of in the dolce far niente philosophy of the Texas Senator.

Being a soldier in Cuba was only an incident in his career of ceaseless activity. As assemblyman, rancher, publicist, civil service commissioner, police commissioner, colonel, Governor of New York, and President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt has always borne himself as an honest, capable, efficient American citizen, which is more creditable than being merely a soldier or merely a carpet statesman.

PROSPERITY AND POLITICS.

Why Should Anyone Desire a Change of Existing Conditions?

When Mr. McKinley was first elected President in 1896 the country was in the midst of an industrial panic. Business was depressed, trade was paralyzed and confidence was destroyed. This was the result of four years of Democratic rule. The election of McKinley was followed by an immediate revival of trade, which continued throughout his administration and to the present time.

Our foreign trade increased enormously during Mr. McKinley's administration. In 1895 we sold foreign nations \$1,227,443,925 worth of American products and in return bought only \$886,407,388, or a balance of trade in our favor of \$341,036,537 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, we sold foreign nations \$1,231,329,950 worth of products, and in return bought only \$616,205,159, a balance of trade in our favor of \$615,000,000. The total balance of trade in our favor during the two years was \$1,145,000,000.

Compare this with the last two years of Cleveland's administration under the tariff act of 1894. During those two years the balance of trade in our favor was only \$287,000,000, as against \$1,145,000,000 during the last two years of the McKinley administration. One was under the Democratic tariff of 1894 and the other under the Dingley law, which is still in force.

Since the election of McKinley in 1896 the country has been lifted out of chaos, stagnation and financial depression, and brought into an era of prosperity the like of which was never before written on the pages of history. Why should any patriotic American wish to exchange present conditions for those which prevailed under a Democratic tariff and administration?

Case of Prosperity. No person should deceive himself as to the cause or continuance of the prosperity that now prevails in all lines of business. It is due to a protective tariff and sound money, and will continue just as long as we have a Republican administration and not a day longer.

"Our opponents, either openly or secretly, according to their several temperaments, now ask the people to trust their present promises in consideration of the fact that they intend to treat their past promises as null and void."—President Roosevelt.

THREE QUEER PLANKS

IN PLATFORM WHICH PARKER DESCRIBED AS "ADMIRABLE."

Democratic Declarations on the "Open Door," "Return to Jefferson Simplicity" and the Limitation of Monopolies or Illegal Combinations.

Alton B. Parker told the committee that notified him of his nomination for the presidency that the Democratic platform was "admirable" and "points out with force and directness the course to be pursued in order to insure needed reforms in both the legislative and administrative branches of government."

Here are three curious planks that it would be interesting for Mr. Parker to demonstrate before the American people "with force and directness," are "admirable":

1. "We favor the preservation, SO FAR AS WE CAN, of an open door for the world's commerce in the Orient."

If Mr. Parker were elected President, what would his Secretary of State ever be able to accomplish in furtherance of the open door, if the nations which wanted a closed door were conversant with the Democratic policy, which thus in effect advertises to the world that—"If we can get the open door, why, very good and very nice, and thank you; and if we cannot get the open door, why, we're sorry, but then we would much rather be back down and get you close door door door, as you want, rather than ever have any unpleasant feeling about it, don't you know?"

Great principles are never successfully fought for by conceding at the start that you are willing to back down if you have to.

2. The Democratic platform says: "We believe that one of the best methods of producing economy and honesty in the public service is to have public officials from the occupant of the White House down to the lowest of them, return as nearly as may be to Jeffersonian simplicity of living."

The word "return," as applied to the occupant of the White House, seems to be intended to intimate that President Roosevelt should be more austere in his manner of living, have less enjoyable recreation from the wearing responsibilities of his office, observe less personal dignity in making the government respected at home and abroad, and mix more in large crowds where the murderous crank and the anarchist also mix.

There is no patriotic American who should want President Roosevelt to be more "simple" in his living than he is already noted for being. It should be the loyal desire of all people that the head of the State be preserved in health and body and vigor of mind during his term of four years as servant of the people, that he be allowed sufficient opportunity for wholesome amusement, and, especially, that he be absolutely protected from all danger of meeting death at the hands of cranks and assassins.

3. The Democratic platform says, "private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable," and it adds that "any trust or unlawful combination engaged in interstate commerce which is monopolizing any branch of business or production should not be permitted to transact business outside of the State of its origin."

But how about monopolies that are authorized by the government in its constitutional right to grant patents for original inventions?

The platform does not except these. Had the framers of this plank so little practical knowledge about monopoly that they did not know that the United States government itself seeks to encourage invention by granting patents, or official privileges to enjoy absolute monopoly?

The Bell telephone is a monopoly, and, on account of its patents, is legal, so. If the Democratic platform were put into effect, no important invention, like the telephone, unless the patent had run out, could be utilized by the American people, except in the particular State where the company which manufactured it had its origin.

In this event the people of the State of New Jersey, where corporation organization seems easiest, might get a practical monopoly of the use of every important invention in the country.

ALMOST LIKE PROPHECY.

Roosevelt's View as to Qualifications of the Vice President.

Theodore Roosevelt is not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but he looks at things very straight and sees into them pretty clearly.

During the presidential campaign of 1896 the editor of the Review of Reviews asked Mr. Roosevelt, who was then President of the New York Police Board, to write an article on the Vice Presidency, together with comments on the three candidates who had been nominated respectively by the Republicans, the Democrats and the Populists. Following is an extract from Mr. Roosevelt's article:

"The Vice President should, so far as possible, represent the same views and principles which have secured the nomination and election of the President, and he should be a man standing well in the councils of the party, trusted by his fellow leaders, and able, in the event of any accident to his chief, to take up the work of the latter just where it was left."

This was written nearly four years before Mr. Roosevelt was even mentioned for Vice President, and before his election as Governor of New York. He was nominated for Vice President against his own wishes because the Republican party believed that if elected he would be able, in the event of any accident to Mr. McKinley, to take up and carry on the work of the latter, and history has proved the correctness of this view.

the last fiscal year in extending the delivery of mail into rural communities. Had this expenditure been eliminated, instead of a deficit there would have been a surplus. Does anyone believe that the surplus would have been desirable at such a cost? Is there anyone who doubts that the \$12,000,000 expended for rural delivery will breed other millions, which, although not directly discoverable in postal receipts, are none the less subject to entry on the credit side of the great public ledger? The rural delivery is so beneficial that the only wonder is it was not established long ago. It is not likely that our Democratic friends will use this particular feather in the Republican cap as a target in the campaign."

THE PENDING STRIKES.

They Are of No Use as Democratic Campaign Material.

After groping about blindly for something to take the place of the dead 16 to 1 free silver issue of 1896 and 1900, the Democrats have apparently seized upon the unrest of labor as indicated in numerous strikes in various parts of the country as a condition which can be charged to the Republican party. This is merely another illustration of the traditional fatuity of Democratic issue hunters to monkey with a live wire, when they are looking for something to win votes.

Strikes, like the poor, we have with us always. But unlike the poor they are not proofs of hard times and misfortune. More often strikes are the signs and attendants of prosperous times. In hard times wage earners have nothing to strike for, except against sharing in the losses which wait on unremunerative industry. In good times, such as we have been experiencing under Republican rule during the past eight years, strikes indicate the natural ambition of labor to secure an increased share in the profits of their remunerative industry.

Under Cleveland, from 1893 to 1896, strikes signified the protest of labor against declining wages.

Under McKinley and Roosevelt, from 1897 to 1904, strikes have marked the strides by which labor has raised its wages to a point never before known in the history of the industrial world.

No official statistics of strikes have been compiled later than for 1900, but the figures for the sixteen years to and including that year show the following loss of wages to employes during two Republican and two Democratic administrations:

Period	Wages lost to employes by strikes
1885 to 1888 (Cleveland)	\$4,503,984
1893 to 1896 (Cleveland)	71,226,617

Period	Total 8 years Democratic administration
1889 to 1892 (Harrison)	\$110,820,691
1897 to 1900 (McKinley)	\$9,859,151

Period	Total 8 years Republican administration
1893 to 1896 (Cleveland)	\$110,864,874

Thus it will be seen that employes lost nearly \$9,000,000 less striking for an increased share of the prosperity under McKinley and Roosevelt than they did striking against a reduced share of the dwindling profits under Cleveland.

But more to the point are the figures which show the proportion of strikes succeeding in the respective periods as follows:

Period	Percent of strikes successful
Inclusive 1885 to 1888 (Cleveland)	50.43
1893 to 1896 (Cleveland)	53.25

Period	Percent of strikes successful
Eight Democratic years	51.84
1889 to 1892 (Harrison)	44.94
1897 to 1900 (McKinley)	63.44

Period	Percent of strikes successful
Eight Republican years	53.84

The banner year for strikes was 1894, which involved a loss of \$37,145,532 to employes in wages. It has been estimated that the strikes of 1903 lessened the purchasing power of the American people by fully \$1,000,000,000; and yet, so universal was the increase in pay of wage earners that the savings deposits of the country were increased by the enormous sum of \$240,795,155 in one year. This affords a striking contrast to the memorable year of Democratic adversity, 1894, when \$37,189,677 more savings were withdrawn than were deposited.

There is a vast difference between the significance of strikes in years of adversity and years of prosperity. According to the annual report of the American Federation of Labor the 2,004 strikes of the organizations affiliated with that body in 1903 resulted in benefits to no less than 192,501, or 77 per cent of the 249,819 members involved. In 1894 the proportion of successful strikes was only 37.35.

Clearly the present prevalence of sporadic strikes will not serve the Democrats as a campaign issue, except as a boomerang.

Remedy for Business Paralysis.

When Mr. McKinley was elected President in 1896 business was paralyzed, the revenues of the government were not equal to its expenditures and the Cleveland administration had borrowed large sums of money to meet current expenses. Eleven days after his inauguration President McKinley had Congress in session, and, pursuant to his recommendation, it passed the Dingley tariff bill, which has restored prosperity, equipped ample revenues to the government, and, in the language of President McKinley, has "given labor in every field the useful occupation, the liberal wages, and the adequate rewards to which skill and industry are entitled."

Official Testimony.

The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1902 showed the total number of railroad employes in the United States to be 1,189,315. The report says: "As compared with the statement for 1901 this shows an increase of 118,740. The return of prosperity in railway transportation occurred about the beginning of the year 1898 (the second year of the McKinley administration). The number of men employed on June 30, 1897, was 823,476, showing an increase in railway employes during the past five years of 365,839." This testimony as to the effects of Republican administration is official.

Was There Any Crime?

"The crime of '73," when silver was "demonetized," seems to have been forgotten by the Democratic party, which, in 1896 and 1900, so bitterly accused the Republican party of the "crime." Or is the party really so forgetful that there was no crime, after all—only a promise to the scheme of the Republican party to ally itself with the intelligence of the country and win popular gratitude by a financial policy that brought prosperity?

PHILIPPINE PROBLEM

OUR DUTY IS PLAIN AND IT WILL BE PERFORMED.

United States Will Properly Educate the Natives of the Archipelago for Self-Government—A Responsibility that Will Not Be Shirked.

The problem of the Philippines is now most thoroughly and quickly to teach the people of the great archipelago of the Pacific self-government; such self-government as Americans enjoy, first in the territories, and then in the States of the Union.

The essayists and agitators who are weeping and wailing over our new eastern possessions are the representatives of that self-distrust which weakens individuals and nations.

"What are we going to do with the Philippines?" shrieks the sentimentalist of the arm chair and slippers?

"We are going to do as we would be done by," answers the sturdy spirit of American manhood.

"But the Philippines should be independent," means a voice choked with emotion.

"We are teaching them self-government," is the rejoinder.

The American people are not "quitters." Nor are they subject to the emotional distress and anemic apprehensions of hysterical or senile persons. We have a plain duty before us in the Philippines NOW. To do our work there to the best of our present ability is our task. We can trust the future to the sons and daughters of the American nation.

What if the Revolutionary fathers had stopped in the midst of their war for independence to debate whether their descendants would worthily acquit themselves in the new liberty to be granted them? What if the liberators of millions of slaves had stayed their God-directed hands to listen and reply to arguments as to the fitness of the colored people for lives as human individuals?

The great forces which rule the universe work by human means. The instruments are imperfect, but guided by great ideals man has accomplished wonders for his race. The Spanish war threw upon the great American republic an unexpected, even unwelcome, burden of responsibility. A vast country, peopled like our own, by inhabitants ranging from high civilization to naked savagery came into our possession, and with it came immense responsibility. To shirk that responsibility is impossible un-American. We have taken it upon us, and we shall carry it as bravely and hopefully as it is our custom to carry the trusts laid upon us as a nation.

To teach self-government there, as we understand it in the United States, is our task. We are building and opening free public schools; teaching sanitary science and the necessary rules for public health; showing the way to complete religious freedom and toleration; fighting savage tribes in remote districts, to protect the lives and property of all who live within the borders of our national authority. Such is our work to-day.

Upon the ancient growth of Spanish civilization, in the towns and cities we are engraving the new life of Americanism. Does anyone doubt the ultimate effects of such a process, after what has been done upon our own continent within the last hundred years?

The dealing with the natives of the islands is a serious and puzzling affair, but who is better fitted than our nation, nourished, as it is, by great ideals, for such a work? The world has come to see that the savage is but man in his childhood; that like a child he must be protected, taught, borne with and led into the larger life of maturity. In American life are the elements for the saving and civilization of the most remote tribes of the Pacific islands; let us trust ourselves, and give ear no longer to the auguries and omens of those who have faith neither in God nor man, but who continually cry out upon all that is done, or wished or hoped for by the workers of the world.

One thing at a time and every day for its work, is a good rule in government, as it is in the life of an individual. The thing to do with the Philippines is to help them forward in the world—to inspire, guide and govern them in accordance with American ideals and traditions. As to the future we can trust future Americans and future Filipino-Americans. This is the full extent of our imperialism there.

LEST WE FORGET.

People who rule this land, beware, Look to the ways in which ye go, For wily men have spread a snare, Have dug a pit and left it so—Panic of yore remind us yet, Lest we forget—lest we forget.

The clamor and the din is on, The battle rages far and near, The terror of hard times is gone, Ye dare not let it reappear—Panic of yore remind us yet, Lest we forget—lest we forget.

Far are the days of ninety-three, Dimly their hideous shadows loom, But let their grim-taught lesson be, Guards to keep us from new doom—Panic of yore remind us yet, Lest we forget—lest we forget.

If drunk with high success to-day We boast and do not fear defeat, Let some grim threat of yesterday Debar us from a dire retreat—Panic of yore remind us yet, Lest we forget—lest we forget.

Voters who rule this land, beware, For whom ye vote and how, and then Heed not fair promises of air—Put not your trust in untried men—Panic of yore remind us yet, Lest we forget—lest we forget.—Chicago Chronicle.

Make Way for the Wheat.

The Japs—who fight as well as American soldiers—and no greater compliment could be paid them—are eating American hardtack every other day. That means that American wheat in Asia for all future time. Who talks about imperialism now?

Refrain from Canal Policy.

It is the height of impudence for the Democratic party, which has never taken a step nor lifted a finger towards constructing an isthmian canal, to condemn

the action of a Republican administration in this behalf. The whole civilized world, except that portion of the American people included in the Democratic party, approves of the administration's canal policy. "The action of the United States at every step," says Former Secretary of War Root, "was in accordance with the law of nations, consistent with the principles of justice and honor, in discharge of the trust to build the canal we long since assumed, by denying the right of every other power to building it, dictated by a high and unselfish purpose, for the common benefit of all mankind." This is the plain truth, and no amount of Democratic kicking can change it.

HILL ON ROOSEVELT.

The New-Yorker Abandons Principles to Vindify the President.

Evidence multiplies that the Democratic party will decline to discuss politics or principles in the present campaign, but so far as local conditions permit, will confine itself to criticizing President Roosevelt. Ex-Senator David B. Hill, who poses as the discoverer and wet nurse of the Democratic nominee, in opening the campaign in New York State last week deliberately abandoned one of the chief planks of the St. Louis platform when he said:

"I do not care to say much about the tariff question, because it is one on which very few of us agree."

So the denunciation of "protection as a robbery" is to be relegated to the scrap heap of irrevocably exploded campaign nostrums, along with the heaven-sent ratio of 16 to 1 and the "crime of '73."

Senator Hill also concurred with the silent cryptogram of Esopus that, "the coinage question is settled," not as he explains, through Republican legislation, not by the edict of the American people twice expressed at National elections, but by the act of "Almighty God," in increasing the output of gold during the last few years. From which it is legitimate to infer that the Boer war that for two years stopped the gold production of South Africa, and the labor war in Colorado that has partially paralyzed the gold yield of that State, would be classed by Senator Hill as acts of "Almighty God," to limit the supply of gold or to rehabilitate an irrevocably settled issue.

Having cleared the decks of the troublesome questions of sound currency and protection of American industry, Senator Hill unlimbered the batteries of Wolfert's Roost upon Theodore Roosevelt. He told his audience that the President was "a fraud," but shrewdly withheld any specifications. He asserted that he had had experience with the Republican candidate when he (Hill) was lieutenant governor and Roosevelt was in the Legislature, "where he was constantly trimming."

As a matter of fact, Mr. Roosevelt was a member of the New York Assembly, and Lieutenant Governor Hill, as presiding officer of the State Senate, had no opportunity to gavel the troublesome Republican reformer off the floor.

But, waiving the baseless assumption of knowledge on Mr. Hill's part, he should have specified the nature of the trimming in which Assemblyman Roosevelt was constantly engaged. There are trimmers and trimmers. There are thimble-rigging politicians like David B. Hill, for instance, whose entire public life has been spent trimming his sails to catch the Tammany gales that riot around New York City. And there are other trimmers whose work is done with honest shears cutting off official excesses here, clipping the claws of dangerous beasts there, and everywhere performing the highest service to the people and to the State.

Assemblyman Roosevelt's service to New York was of the latter description. The work he did for the reform of the public service in the State and county of New York in 1882-1884 was an earnest of what he was to achieve in broader fields as he grew in years and experience. No claim of infallibility has ever been urged for him. But his motives and methods have always been so honest, above board and straight forward that they naturally aroused the antagonism and censure of David B. Hill, who has never pursued a straight course if a crooked, under-ground passage was available.

Ex-Senator Hill says he prefers the silent judicial Parker to the aggressive Roosevelt. It would be strange if he did not.

President Roosevelt has nothing to fear from David B. Hill, except his enlogies. Should he win these he might well begin to suspect himself.

The Way It Works.

Prior to the establishment of a protective duty on tin plate the annual importation of the article into the United States ranged in the vicinity of 650,000,000 pounds, for which we paid over \$20,000,000 a year. When the McKinley tariff law took effect, Oct. 1, 1890, there was not a tin plate factory in the United States, and Democrats declared there never would be. By 1892 the production of American tin amounted to over 13,000,000 pounds; by 1894 to 139,000,000 pounds; by 1896 to 307,000,000 pounds; by 1899 to 791,000,000 pounds, since when it has largely increased. Now, instead of sending millions of dollars abroad every year for tin we make the tin and keep the money at home. That is the way protection works.

Taggart as an Organizer.

Iron. Thomas Taggart was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana in 1892 and 1894. In the first year the Democrats barely escaped defeat after having carried the State in 1890 by nearly 20,000, and in 1894 the Republicans carried the State by nearly 45,000 majority.

Mr. Taggart was the Indiana member of the Democratic national committee in 1900 and 1902. In that capacity it was his duty to look after his own State as much as if he had been chairman of the State committee. If he did the results of his work did not materialize, for the Republicans carried the State by 25,500 in 1900 and by 35,000 in 1902.

Six years' experience of the present tariff law has shown that it protects the American workman's work, the American workman's home and the American workman's wages. Free trade would rob him of this protection in the interest of foreign workmen.

In the year 1900, the first year of McKinley's second term, the number of railroad employes in the United States reached the million mark for the first time in our history. In 1895, the last year of the Cleveland administration, it was only 785,024.

The Kingston News

News of Kingston and Vicinity as reported for THE GENOA REPUBLICAN of the week Ending September 9, 1904

A RIDE ON THE FAST MAIL

In the Cab Between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis

It is significant that the one train which makes the Chicago-St. Paul run in ten hours, carries no passengers.

To ride on it is a privilege acquired by few. Yet a journey on this train, which carries none but government mail clerks and its crew, is an experience, especially if the journey be made on the "fireman's side" of the huge locomotive which pulls it. It is a revelation of what fast passenger service means and a liberal education in appreciation of the cool nerve and absolute competency of the men who run fast trains.

The fast mail over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y leaves Chicago every night of the year with from 20 to 50 tons of mail aboard and reaches St. Paul every morning with its burden of letters and packages in time for transfer to other trains to the Pacific coast to connect with the mail boats, north into the Dominion, east and west into adjoining states and radiating over a dozen lines of railway into every nook and cranny of the Northwest.

If one asks why the fast mail carries no passengers he is answered that there are no trains which do that work. Another reason is apparent after a journey on the "head end" with the two cinder-marked and grease-smudged gods of the machine that pulls it.

Ten hour service means speed. On a glorious night not long ago the fast mail pulled out of Milwaukee on time, swinging along at an easy gait through the maze of green, white and red switchlights until the last tall semaphore arm signaled "all clear," then Engineer Sullivan's long right arm shot forward through the dark suddenly, the hoarse syncopation of the exhaust changed suddenly to a long wailing roar, and the tremendous locomotive seemed to lurch up in every joint as she swung forward into the night.

"He trun her in compound," explained the fireman, Woodland. Mile posts began to fade in regular succession and telegraph poles flew by so fast it was hardly possible to count. The track ahead took on an uncanny grayish haze, but the speed constantly increased. The big locomotive slowed down for nothing. She took sharp curves like a race horse and lunged into the long tangents like a singed cat. Engineer Sullivan didn't talk much. He was pretty busy watching the track. When he did talk it was to the point.

"Forty-five miles out of Milwaukee, including the trip thru the yards and suburbs, where we had to slow down, in forty-six minutes," he said. He dropped to the ground and oiled up almost on the run. Two minutes elapsed, the big machine was ready to go again, but the conductor appeared out of the gloom and remarked that a journal on a mail car had sun hot.

Engineer Sullivan applied more oil to the big engine's stuffing boxes. Then he mounted the towering cab again and the race was on for the second time.

Woodland grinned. "We'll run like a pup with a tin can tied to his tail," he confided. We did. The air rushed through the open cab windows like a cyclone, and the mail cars, trailing along behind, rocked and swung on their springs like so many drunken men. The pace was tremendous.

The speed gradually increased

from 51 to 58, then to 62, 66, 71, 74 and 76 miles an hour; then, on the crest of a hill, the summit of an up and down grade, it suddenly jumped to 84 and then to 92 miles an hour—a mile and a half a minute, and one felt an insane desire to yank the throttle away out and see if it were not possible to make three miles away. It was a pace that made the government mail officials grin, but it was no pace for sedate burghers and business men.

At Rio the pace suddenly fell off. Engineer Sullivan looked at his watch. "On time," he said briefly. The fast mail covered the remaining few miles at a handy clip, stopped for a minute at a crossing and swung into Watertown, 93.1 miles from Milwaukee, on time to a second. Ninety-three miles in a trifle more than 100 minutes actual running time!

Reeling off the miles at a speed of practically a mile a minute, Engineer Sullivan passed the yard limits at Sparta on time, only to find the signals out against him, and Train No. 2, which had the right of way because it was a southbound train, losing time and late. The heavy mail train pulled into clear on a siding and twelve minutes lapsed before the bright, white headlight of the southbound passenger showed around a curve. The twelve minutes lost was a handicap. The big A2 locomotive, with driving wheels seven feet in diameter, swung out on the main line again, and after a few strokes of her pistons, sent the speed rate climbing. The heavy train pulled into North La Crosse on time—26 miles in 23½ minutes.

The regular passenger trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway make speed records sometimes. Their schedules are moderate, yet their engine drivers are in constant danger of minor delays and small losses of time, every minute of which means a faster actual running schedule and more speed in order to cover the remaining mileage on time.

To handle a big train requires several qualities most men value—absolute self-confidence and self-reliance on the part of the engine driver, conservative nerve and daring, resourcefulness and lightning quickness of judgment which must not be nearly right, but absolutely unerring.

Married at Elgin

Saturday morning at 9 o'clock in the study of the First Baptist church, Elgin, occurred the marriage of Miss Myrtle McDonald and Noys Groves, the ceremony being performed by the pastor of the church, Dr. J. S. Kirtley. The wedding was a quiet one and was witnessed only by the mothers of the two young people. The bride is employed in the press room of the watch factory and the groom holds a position in the engraving room. Mrs. Groves is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McDonald of Highland avenue and for years past has resided in Elgin. The groom is a son of Mrs. L. B. Groves, and has made his home on Geneva street.

Mr. and Mrs. Groves left Saturday morning for a short wedding trip, after which they will be at home at No. 23 Geneva street.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

Has world-wide fame for marvelous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for cuts, corns, burns, boils, sores, felons, ulcers, tetter, salt rheum, fever sores, chapped hands, skin eruptions; infallible for piles. Only 25c at Hunt's Pharmacy.

Kingston Happenings

John Cole spent Friday at Belvidere.

John Uplinger and wife spent Sunday at DeKalb.

Earl Moyers was on the sick list a few days last week.

Floyd Yonken is attending school at DeKalb this year.

Jonas Kepple was over from Belvidere Monday and Tuesday.

Miss May Walker spent the first of the week at Garden Prairie.

Mrs. Geo. Markley visited with friends in Roscoe last Wednesday.

M. W. Cole attended Labor Day exercises at DeKalb Monday.

Rev. C. S. Clay and family returned last Thursday from Rockford.

Ed. Stuart was elected director last Saturday to fill vacancy in the school board.

Miss Maude Brown commenced a term of school in the Lacy district Monday.

Kingston sent over a goodly number to the Boone county fair last Thursday.

Miss Ella Wendt of Chicago was a guest of Miss Maggie Miller last Thursday.

Miss May Taylor visited with friends at West Chicago and Belvidere last week.

Miss Daisy Witter of Iowa is a guest of Mrs. H. F. Branch and family this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Birchfield of Roscoe were Kingston visitors several days last week.

Miss Winnie Holm left Monday for Aurora where she will attend Jennings' Seminary.

Jay Merrills was over from Marengo last Friday a guest at the home of Ed. Thompson.

Miss Bertha Ort has returned from Elgin, having spent several days there with Miss Lola Hyatt.

Edgar Burton left one day last week to enter the Northwestern Medical school. This is his third year.

Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor left Thursday for an extended visit with relatives at Ames and Boone, Iowa.

For Sale Cheap—Three stoves. One base burner, one Volcano heater, one gasoline cook stove. Inquire of A. L. Fuller.

Cam Sivwright of Sycamore and Wentworth Sivwright of Hutchinson, Minn., were here Thursday evening visiting old friends.

Mrs. John McDonald of Elgin came Sunday afternoon to visit relatives here before departing for her new home in Kansas.

Misses Verna and Grace Lettow will attend the German school at Genoa this year, the school term opened last Monday.

Miss Florence Lilly of Durand will make her home with Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Vickell and attend the public school during the coming year.

Last Thursday afternoon, the wedding of Henry Juehrs and Miss Anna Koch was performed at Rockford. The event was one of considerable surprise to their many friends.

Mrs. Chas. Uplinger, who has been a guest of Stuart Sherman and family and many other relatives in this vicinity the past month, returned Wednesday to her home in Sherburn, Minn.

Do You Want a Residence

I want to sell a residence, well located, fit to live in and at a price that is right. If you want to buy, call and investigate.

D. S. BROWN.

WORLDS FAIR

Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., April 30 to December 1, 1904

The best, most direct and only correct route to the Worlds Fair at St. Louis is via the Illinois Central R. R. Following are the rates from Genoa:

15 day excursion tickets on sale April 27 to Nov. 30. Fare \$10.35 for round trip.

60 day tickets on sale daily, April 25 to Nov. 20. Fare \$11.50 round trip.

"Season tickets" on sale daily, April 15 to Nov. 15, good for return until Dec. 15, 1904. Fare \$13.80 round trip.

The unexcelled accommodations and splendid service of this company should merit your patronage. Further information will be cheerfully given upon application. S. R. Crawford, Agent.

School Opened Monday

The public school opened Monday with a good attendance, the total number of pupils from both village and country being about 100. Reports of the attendance will occur in The Republican at the close of each month and should be carefully studied by the parents. The teachers for the coming year are as follows:

Primary—Mae Conklin.

Intermediate—Maude Gerard.

Grammar—Anna Schiller.

High School—F. L. Bennett.

What Is Life?

In the last analysis nobody knows, but we do know that it is under strict law. Abuse that law even slightly, pain results. Irregular living means derangement of the organs, resulting in constipation, headache or liver trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills quickly re-adjust this. It's gentle, yet thorough. Only 25c at Hunt's Pharmacy.

Autoed to Delevan

Mrs. E. O. Marshall went to Kirkland last Saturday morning where she was joined by her husband and George Ault and Miss Olive Byers. The party then autoed to Lake Delevan, Wis. They went by way of Belvidere and made the run of 52 miles in a little more than two hours including a stop at Belvidere for dinner. Mrs. Marshall returned to Byron Monday.—Byron Leader.

\$50 California and Return

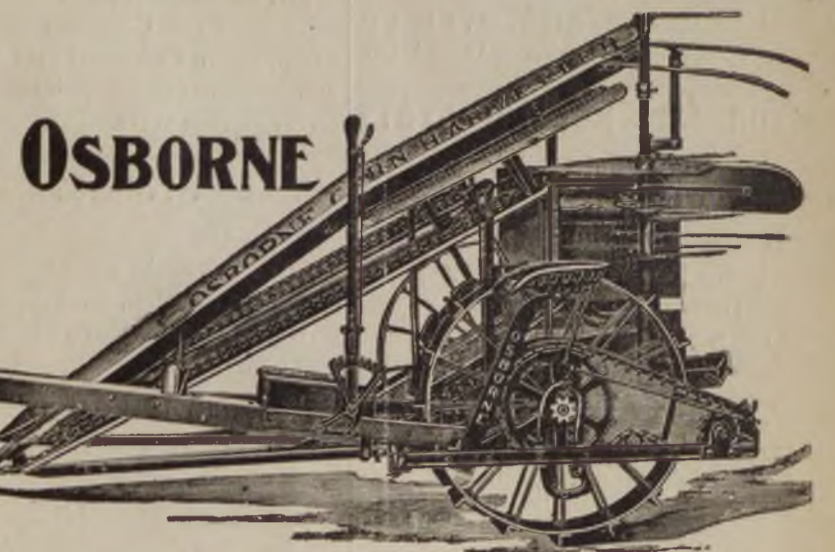
Personally conducted trains from Chicago to San Francisco without change, via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line. Special personally conducted parties leave Chicago Aug. 18th and Aug. 25th. Itinerary includes stop-overs at Denver, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City. Low rates; choice of routes returning. Tickets on sale from all points at low rates daily August 15 to Sept. 10. Two fast daily trains over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri river, and via the most direct route across the American continent. The Overland Limited, solid through train every day in the year, less than three days en route. For itineraries of special trains and full information apply to ticket agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Homeseekers' Excursions

To the Northwest, West and Southwest, via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates are on sale to the territory indicated above. Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free Reclining Chair Cars and "The Best of Everything." For dates of sale and full particulars apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

I AM FIRST AT LAST

I WAS BEHIND BEFORE



I have secured the agency of the well known old reliable

OSBORNE CORN HARVESTER

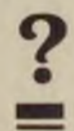
one that will take up all down corn and tie it and deliver it out of the way of the horses while traveling. If you are in the market for a Corn Harvester be sure and get prices of the Osborne. Drop me a postal card and get circulars and prices. A sample binder on hand.

J. H. UPLINGER

Kingston, Illinois

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Magazines should have a well-defined purpose. Genuine entertainment, amusement and mental recreation are the motives of THE SMART SET, the

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Its novels (a complete one in each number) are by the most brilliant authors of both hemispheres.

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Its poetry covering the entire field of verse—pathos, love, humor, tenderness—is by the most popular poets, men and women of the day.

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Office and Residence, South Side of Main street. Office Hours:—1 to 3 p. m., 6:30 to 8 p. m.

A. M. HILL, M. D.
Office over Witt & Shork's jewelry store. Hours, 6:30 to 8 p. m., 12:30 to 2 p. m. Residence on East Main street. Calls promptly attended to, day or night.

DR. T. N. AUSTIN.
Physician and Surgeon. Office over F. E. Wells' Store. Office Hours:—7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2:30 p. m. and 6:30 to 8 p. m. X-Ray laboratory in connection.

C. A. PATTERSON
DENTIST
Hours:—8:30 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m. OFFICE OVER EXCHANGE BANK

DR. JAS. ROLAND STOTT
Osteopath
Chronic Diseases a Specialty. Consultation and examination free. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

GENOA LODGE NO. 288
A. F. & A. M.
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
JAS. HUTCHISON, Jr., W. M.
G. E. STOTT, Sec.

EVALINE
LODGE
Number 344.
Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. hall.
John Riddle, Prefect
Fannie M. Heed, Sec.

GENOA
CAMP
No. 163
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visiting neighbors welcome.
J. H. VanDresser, Ven. Consul.
E. H. Browne, Clerk.

INDEPENDENT ORDER
OF ODD
FELLOWS
Meets every Monday evening in I. O. O. F. Hall.
S. S. Slater, Noble Grand.
J. W. Sowers, Secretary.

GENOA AND SYCAMORE
BUS LINE
Leave Genoa at 9 a. m. daily.
Leave Sycamore at 4 p. m. daily.

PARCELS DELIVERED, 10c FARE:
One way, 35c; round trip, 50c
Renn Robinson, Prop.
Leave orders or wait at the Republican office.

UP-TO-DATE PRINTING
AT THE REPUBLICAN

BEST FOR THE BOWELS
If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take
CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
EAT LIKE CANDY
Potent, Taste Good, Do Not Sicken or Grip; 10, 25 and 50 cent packages, and book-lets.
New York, N. Y.
E. H. LEAN

News From The County Seat

F. B. Townsend is spending a few days in North Dakota.

Harry Doan is a guest of relatives in Chicago this week.

John Westlake and wife are visiting relatives at Prophetstown, Ill.

Mrs. Abbie Wood is here from Ester, Colo., visiting Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Alden.

Miss Bertha Harvey left last Thursday evening for Orange City, Iowa, where she will resume work as a kindergarten teacher in the city schools.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson will soon leave for Colorado Springs, Colo., on an extended visit. They will also visit other points of interest in that state.

Probate
Estates of—
Wm Greenhow alias Wm Greenhow Mitten, final report approved; estate declared settled and com. discharged.

Jno C Schweitzer, appraisal bill approved; appraisers allowed \$2 each.
Ernest A Cutts, addition bond approved.

Samuel Mitten, letters testamentary issued to Eliza Mitten; bond \$10000; John Woodard, C C Jones and C F Ledoyt appointed appraisers; November term; proof of heirship.

Allen Booth, petition for proof of will and letters testamentary set for hearing Sept 27.

Andrew Almborg, inventory filed and approved; petition for private sale of personal property filed.

Alwilda J Hayer, letters testamentary issued to Hans Hayner, bond \$100; October term, proof of heirship.

Westel W Sedgwick, letters of administration issued to S P Sedgwick; bond \$200,000; no appraisers; November term for claims.

John T Evans, letters of administration issued to Martha Greenhow, bond \$3600; C F Meyer, Frank Worden and Louis Wenzel appointed appraisers; November term.

Jacob Sattler, inheritance tax.
Jas C Lewis, petition to set aside order of Aug 31, 1887, filed.
Thos A Luney, proof of heirship.

TRANSFERS
Geo M Fadner to Catherine A Faircloe lot 15 blk 3 Citizens Genoa, \$100.
Robt Newitt to L C Shermerhorn s one half lots 7 and 8 blk 31 DeKalb, \$1,300.
Nothan Leshner to Clark A Winans pt lot 5 of lot 4 of lot 2 sec 32 Sycamore, \$656.50.
Geo M Fadner and wife to John Strombom s one half lot 2 blk 5 Kingston, \$200.
Chris Spickerman to Syloxa Pratt lots 7 and 8 blk 15 Jole's Sandwich, \$850.
Samuel Peterson to Pat Mulroyan lot 3 blk 2 Peterson's addn DeKalb, \$286.41.
Susan E. Shippee to L M Olmstead s 1/2 sw 1/4 of sec 15 and ne 1/4 nw 1/4 sec 22 Genoa, \$9000.
R McCormick to Mary A Johnson lot 9 blk 2 J E Stott's Genoa, \$800.
Frank Mayer etal to Augusta C Erickson s one half lot 6 blk 49 Jone's addn DeKalb, \$1450.
Mary N Swerney etal to Henrietta Gilchrist lot 8 blk 7 Fielding, \$1,000.

MARRIAGE LICENCES
James Lucas, DeKalb 22
Georgia Beard, Sycamore 22
C F Frederickson, Sycamore 21
Nannie Husberg, Sycamore 18
John Anderson, Chicago 22
Betty Swenson, Chicago 24
Perry Eychaner, Cortland 25
Ethel Jordan, Cortland 26

RAILWAY TIME CARD

KINGSTON TIME CARD.

Passenger Trains

No.	Eastbound	No.	Westbound
8...	6.00 a m	21...	10.30 a m
36...	6.48 a m	9...	3.15 p m
10...	11.50 a m	35...	5.21 p m
24...	3.48 p m	7...	6.50 p m

Local Freights

92...	9.05 a m	91...	5.10 a m
94...	1.10 p m	93...	12.25 p m

O. W. Vickell, agent.

AT GENOA, ILLINOIS.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

Lv Genoa Ar Chicago

No. 8...	6.05 a m	7.55 a m
36...	6.53 a m	10.00 a m
* 22...	8.58 a m	10.25 a m
* 10...	11.58 a m	1.45 p m
24...	3.54 p m	5.55 p m

Lv Chicago Ar Genoa

No. 21...	8.20 a m	10.24 a m
No. 11...	7.15 a m	8.44 a m
5...	9.35 a m	11.03 a m
* 9...	1.30 p m	3.09 p m
35...	2.05 p m	5.13 p m
23...	4.05 p m	5.33 p m
7...	5.15 p m	6.50 p m
3...	10.25 p m	12.11 p m
† 1...	6.00 p m	7.30 p m

* Except Sunday.
† Do not stop at Genoa.
J. M. HARVEY, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RY.

Lv Genoa Ar Chicago

No. 6...	4.40 a m	7.00 a m
36...	7.10 a m	10.05 a m
32...	11.34 a m	12.55 p m
4...	8.29 p m	9.55 p m
2...	8.03 a m	9.30 a m

Lv Chicago Ar Genoa

No. 3...	8.15 a m	9.47 a m
31...	3.45 p m	5.18 p m
5...	2.55 a m	4.22 a m
35...	2.10 p m	4.36 p m
1...	6.00 p m	7.25 p m

All trains daily except Nos. 31 and 32, which are daily except Sunday. Trains No. 1, 2 and 5 do not stop at Genoa.
S. R. CRAWFORD, Agent.

C. & N. W. RY.—AT HENRIETTA

North Bound—
9:07 a. m.—mail and express.
6:15 p. m.—express.
South Bound—
11:20 a. m.—express.
5:45 p. m.—mail and express.
No Sunday Trains.
J. J. SHELEY, Agt

THE CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.
AT SYCAMORE.

Dubuque, St Paul	10.23 a m
Minneapolis, Des Moines	12.44 a m
St. Jos., Kansas C., Ft. Dodge, C. B. & Omaha	8.07 p m
Holcomb, Rockf'd, Byron	5.42 p m

Going East

Chicago Suburban	*5.55 a m
Chicago Limited	7.15 a m
Chicago Local	7.46 a m
Chicago Special	12.13 p m
Chicago Express	7.42 p m

Sycamore-DeKalb
Lv Sycamore Ar DeKalb
*7.45 p m 8.00 p m
Lv DeKalb Ar Sycamore
*5.40 a m 5.55 a m
*Daily except Sunday.
All others daily.
C. E. HURD, Agent

THE AUCTION SEASON
is here in full blast and perhaps you need the services of an up-to-date Auctioneer.



If you want one who is a good judge of values and secures the highest prices for everything, it is up to you to correspond with
W. H. BELL,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Dealer,
KINGSTON, ILLINOIS

The Humorous Side of Things

The Wrong Kind.

"I didn't know your friend Dubbs was a literary man."
"Is he?"
"Yes. I heard some one refer to him as a bookmaker."

Rough on the Doctor.

"My physician makes his calls in an automobile."
"That seems to be a good way to kill two birds with one stone."

Was She Willing?

"I wish that we could be married," he said. "But, candidly, I am not earning salt."
"Well," faltered the beautiful girl, "perhaps we could do without salt."

How He Felt About It.

The Lady—I know it's a common thing to say, but I could just die waiting.
Her Partner—Well, I'd like to.

No Cause For Alarm.

Cholly—Did you know I had become an actor?
Dolly—No. All I heard was that you had gone on the stage.

Chicago Great Western R. R.

Cheap round trip rates via Chicago Great Western Railway. Every day this summer to September 30th the Chicago Great Western Railway will sell tickets to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Ashland, Bayfield, Denver Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Salt Lake City at about one-half the usual rates. Good to return until October 31st. If you are contemplating a trip apply to any Great Western Agent or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill., for complete information.

Lodgings Wanted.

"Wot's your hurry, Willie?"
"I want ter git to de next town before de jail closes fer de night."—New York American.

A Spreading Fashion.

If hats and vells get much bigger, what about the man in the middle?

Knew Uncle's Appetite.

"Johnny," said Uncle Peter, "do you suppose I would sit at this table and eat as long as you have?"
"No, uncle," responded the truthful child. "There wasn't enough on the table to keep you busy for more than five minutes."—Chicago Tribune.

London Sparrows.
In London there is a huge army of cats which subsist almost entirely upon sparrows. The London sparrow migrates in the autumn to the cornfields, where it does its level best to destroy our bread supply, but during spring and summer the London cats have been working hard among the inexperienced baby sparrows, for the old birds do not often get captured, and a very large proportion of each year's brood never sees the country.—Manchester Guardian.

tion as to stopovers inquire of agent.
J. M. Harvey, Agt.

Special Reduced Excursion Rates

Will be in effect from all points on the Chicago & North-Western Railway for the occasions and with dates of sale named below:
San Francisco, Aug. 15 to Sept. 10, Triennial Conclave Knights Templar and Sovereign Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.
St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 28 to 30, Annual Convention Gideons of America.

For further information call upon the Ticket Agent of the North-Western Line.

Excursion tickets to county fair at Rockford, Ill., via the North-Western Line, will be sold at reduced rates Sept. 3 to 9, inclusive, limited to return until Sept. 10, inclusive. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Very low excursion rates to San Francisco and Los Angeles via the North-Western Line will be in effect from all stations Aug. 15 to Sept. 10, inclusive, with favorable return limits, on account of K. T. Conclave and meeting of I. O. O. F. Sovereign Grand Lodge at San Francisco. Special trains, personally conducted, leave Chicago August 18 and 25 on itineraries that provide stop-overs and interesting side trips. Two solid fast trains through to California daily. "The Overland Limited" (electric light-

ed throughout) less than three days en route. Another fast train is "The California Express" with drawing room and tourist sleeping cars. For itineraries and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

First and Third Tuesdays
Each Month—The Chicago Great Western Railway will sell Home-seekers Tickets at one fare plus \$2.00 to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mexico, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Wyoming. For further information apply to any Great Western Agent, or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Emergency Medicines
It is a great convenience to have at hand reliable remedies for in cases of accident and for slight injuries and ailments. A good liniment and one that is fast becoming a favorite if not a household necessity is Chamberlain's Pain Balm. By applying it promptly to a cut, bruise or burn it allays the pain and causes the injury to heal in about one-third the time usually required, and as it is an antiseptic it prevents any danger of blood poisoning. When Pain Balm is kept at hand a sprain may be treated before inflammation sets in, which insures a quick recovery. For sale by Hunt's Pharmacy.
Trial subscription, 3 mo. for 25c.

MUST VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT

Sentiment of Workmen at the Big Iron Mills at Bay View, Wisconsin.

DEMOCRACY FOR FREE TRADE

Informal Conference of Employes at Which the Republican and Democratic Tariff Planks Were Discussed.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 1.—Workmen in the big Bayview iron mills and in other manufacturing establishments in this vicinity have begun to concern themselves over the question of how far their interests are concerned in the coming political campaign. This is entirely independent of the efforts of the politicians, and has nothing whatever to do with the relations between the two parties in this State. The American workingman is himself an educated finished product, and he can no longer be attracted to this or that political party by mere clap-trap or by the insincere appeal of unscrupulous demagogues. He has learned to study out economic questions for himself, and he has begun to do this in the present campaign, on the theory that his own living may be at stake, and that his vote should be cast, not to suit his sentiments, but to suit his own interests.

Making an Investigation.

Among the men from the iron mills, this spirit of investigation has taken a deep hold and already they have instituted several independent inquiries. There have been quite a number of informal conferences, and a number of the leaders have begun to study the platform adopted at Chicago, and that adopted at St. Louis. These men have ignored the personality of Roosevelt and of Parker as well. They have eliminated from consideration the general foreign policy of the government, the Philippine question, the Panama canal, and everything else which does not bear directly upon the interests of the workingman. They do not believe the platform treatment of the labor question as such, or any mere denunciations of either party should weigh much, but they have instituted a careful comparison of the foundation principles and of the modern record of the Republicans and the Democrats, so far as it relates to the actual well being of the laboring man to-day.

Almost everyone of these labor leaders who has gone into the question without regard to political prejudice has become convinced that in the treatment of the tariff question, the laboring men of the United States will find the one great issue of the political campaign of 1904. In the lumber camps of Wisconsin and among the iron mills, there are plenty of men yet in positions of responsibility in labor organizations who remember the terrible period from 1892 to 1897, and they have already begun to study every phase of the tariff question and to contrast the record of the two parties on this subject.

The Republican Declaration.

As far as they have progressed, these representative workmen have discovered that the two parties are really more widely apart and their differences are more distinctly outlined, on the tariff, perhaps, than upon any other issue contained in either of the platforms. At an informal conference of iron workers the other night there was a friendly debate between two representatives of the two great parties. The first speaker read the tariff plank of the Republican platform as follows:

"Protection, which guards and develops our industries, is a cardinal principle of the Republican party. The measure of protection should always, at least, equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad."

This declaration of principles, it was admitted by those present at the conference, was in every way clear and satisfactory. The issue was fairly stated, and those present expressed themselves without hesitation as being satisfied that the policy of protection to American industries would probably remain for a generation, a "cardinal principle" of the Republican party.

The Democratic Plank.

The Democratic leader started in to read the platform adopted at St. Louis, which begins its tariff plank with the words:

"We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few, and we favor a tariff limited to the needs of the government economically administered."

He was at once met by a fire of questions as to whether this did not bring the issue directly before the American laboring man, so that he must choose between on one between protection and free trade, voting for Roosevelt if he believed in protection and voting for Parker if he believed in free trade.

The Democratic representative at this significant shop-talk made the plea that the platform adopted at St. Louis did not actually mean free trade, but that it was intended to pledge the party merely to a fair and equitable revision of the tariff, so as to curb the power of the trusts and prevent the creation of monopolies. He declared that the Democratic leaders as a whole were tariff reformers rather than free traders, and he urged that it was unfair to draw the lines so sharply, because the Democrats in their plank on the tariff question make a declaration in favor of a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff.

Sentiment Toward Republicans.

At the first of these conferences, the sentiment was strongly in favor of the Republicans on the one issue of protection, but two or three men who had been accustomed to vote the Democratic ticket suggested that an adjournment should be had, during which time they expected to bring up the record of a number of the party leaders in Congress, for the purpose of showing that while the party organization as a whole theoretically believes that "Protection is a robbery" the real leaders of the party, the men who would have the making of the laws if the Democrats were in power, are at heart protectionists and do not aim at anything more than a gradual reduction of the tariff.

In order to be perfectly fair, the shop-talk was adjourned until the night before

the next day, with the understanding that both sides should bring in any evidence they might have to affirm or disprove the contention that the Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis did not really mean what it said, but should be taken in the light of the personal views of the Democratic leaders themselves.

When the evening came for the adjourned shop-talk, the Democratic sponsor produced some extracts from the Congressional Record, going to show that just ten years ago Senators Gorman, Brice, Camden, Smith, McPherson, Murphy and others, all Democrats, held up the Wilson tariff bill, which had been passed by Bryan and his associates in the House of Representatives, and made it much more of a protection measure than it originally was.

Cleveland's Letter.
Some impression was made by this record, but it was almost completely dissipated by two documents. One of these was the letter written by Grover Cleveland while President of the United States, to Gen. Catehings of Mississippi, denouncing the action of Gorman and his associates as "perfidy and dishonor." It was further shown that at the St. Louis convention the New Jersey delegation, which was controlled in the interest of Grover Cleveland by James Smith, this same Democratic protection Senator, voted solidly on the first ballot for Parker, and Mr. Cleveland himself, in a published interview before the convention, came out for Parker as the most available Democratic candidate.

Still more important in making up the minds of the men present at the meeting, was a fortunate citation of the contrasting planks in the two platforms of 1892. In that year, it will be remembered, Grover Cleveland beat Benjamin Harrison and the entire campaign was fought out on the tariff issue. There was no equivocation then. Mr. Cleveland stood for free trade, and Gen. Harrison for protection.

The Republicans in their convention adopted a protection plank which is a clear exposition of the constant principle of the party for the last generation, and which reads:

"We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor, there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home."

Like the tariff declaration of this year, this plank met the approval of the iron men who were gathered together to discuss the tariff, and the Democrats among them freely admitted that it was frank and courageous.

Openly for Free Trade.

On the other hand, there was something of a sensation among the men when one of their number read the straightforward and equally courageous declaration of the Democratic platform of 1892, which openly pronounces for free trade, and which declares protection to be not only unjust but illegal. This plank reads as follows:

"We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only."

It was this plank and the fact that Mr. Cleveland had been elected upon it, which influenced the shop-talk meeting into an informal but none the less binding decision to the effect that the Republican position on the tariff, with its consistent pledge for protection, coupled with the Democratic position on the tariff, and its consistent record for free trade, made the issue a perfectly plain one, which could not be disguised by any political appeal, and which must be decided by the working man without regard to other issues which do not directly concern their interests.

"We must choose between protection and free trade," said the eldest man in the party, for there was no chairman. "If we believe in protection, we must vote for Roosevelt. If we believe in free trade we must vote for Parker, and that is all there is about it."

Knightliest Figure in American Politics

[Jacob Riis on "Roosevelt, the Man," in Review of Reviews, August, 1900.]

A man with red blood in his veins, a healthy patriot, with no clap-trap jingling about him, but a rugged belief in America and its mission, an intense lover of country and flag, a vigorous optimist, a believer in men, who looks for the good in them and finds it. Practical in partisanship, loyal, trusting and gentle as a friend; unselfish, modest as a woman, clean-handed and clean-hearted, and honest to the core. In the splendid vigor of his young manhood he is the knightliest figure in American politics to-day, the fittest exponent of his country's idea, and the model for his young sons who are coming to take up the task he set them.

Democracy and the Money Question.

Alton B. Parker wired the convention that "the gold standard was irrevocably established by law," after the committee which was dominated by Mr. Parker's special political manager, David B. Hill, had already voted down, 35 to 15, a plank that said the standard was "no longer open to question." Thus the Democratic party, as represented by its platform in committee, is in a majority of over two to one in thinking that the standard is "open to question" notwithstanding that its presidential candidate says it is "irrevocably established by law." If over half of the Democratic party thinks the standard still "open to question," what assurance is there that if this party should control both branches of Congress the standard would not be "open to question?"

Stealing the Platform of the People's party in 1896, stealing that of the Republicans in 1904—How can the Democracy now pretend to be a party based upon convictions? I cannot see in the management of the national party anything on earth except an effort to find which is the best bait to put on the hook. — Thomas E. Watson.

First Voters.

This is a young men's campaign. Join a First Voters' Club. If one has not been organized in your community, do it yourself. Literature and buttons will be supplied clubs. Apply to the chairman of your State Central Committee or to the Republican National Committee, Auditorium, Chicago.

On important questions of national policy the Republican party does not ask the people to depend on promises. It points to its record of things done as an earnest of what it will do.

NATIONAL EXPANSION

IT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE COUNTRY'S GREAT MEN.

Policy of Adding to the Nation's Territory Was Advocated by Both Democrats and Republicans — What Former Presidents Said.

The St. Louis convention did not reaffirm the Kansas City platform in set terms, because it did not dare to do so, but it repeated some of the worst features of the platform that was repudiated by the people four years ago. Among these is the protest against national expansion. The Kansas City platform declared "imperialism" to be the paramount issue, meaning thereby the retention of the Philippine Islands, which Providence and the fate of war brought into our possession.

The Democratic National convention of 1904 did not dare to go as far as that of four years ago in opposing the acquisition of new territory, but it denounces it under a new name. Four years ago it was "imperialism;" now it is "Colonial exploitation." The St. Louis platform says:

"We oppose as fervently as did George Washington himself an indefinite, irresponsible, discretionary, and vague absolutism and a policy of Colonial exploitation, no matter where or by whom invoked or exercised."

The attempt to conjure in the name of George Washington is a characteristic piece of Democratic impudence. Washington never wrote or uttered a word to justify the foregoing declaration. The question of national expansion was not up in his day, but he was a firm believer in the policy of claiming all the rights and functions of sovereignty for the United States.

History shows that almost without exception the great statesmen of this country from Jefferson and Washington down to McKinley and Roosevelt have spoken and argued for national expansion. Among the expressions of distinguished Americans on the subject are the following:

Washington: "There is a rank due to the United States among the nations of the world, which will be withheld if not absolutely lost by the reputation for weakness."

Lincoln: "Having practiced the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years, the question of constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one."

Thomas Jefferson: "I am persuaded that no constitution was ever before so well calculated as ours for extensive empire and self-government."

Stephen A. Douglas: "I tell you, increase and multiply and expand is the law of this nation's existence."

Andrew Jackson: "I now behold the great American eagle, with her stars and stripes hovering over the Lone Star of Texas, and with cheering note welcoming it into our Union."

General Grant: "I do not share in the apprehension held by many as to the danger of our territory becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of their extension of territory."

William McKinley: "That the Philippine Islands will be retained under the benign sovereignty of the United States, I do not permit myself to doubt. That they will prove a rich and invaluable heritage I feel assured. That Congress will provide for them a government which will bring them blessings and promote their material interests as well as advance their people in the path of civilization and intelligence, I confidentially believe."

Theodore Roosevelt: "Expansion means, in the end, not war but peace. But, like every other great good, it can ordinarily be achieved only by great effort. Woe to us if we shrink from such effort."

These expressions from representative Americans might be multiplied indefinitely. The opposite view is entertained only by those who distrust the vitality of the Republican government, or who, for personal or party reasons, feel obliged to denounce everything done by a Republican administration.

ROOSEVELT IS RIGHT.

President's Philippine Policy Upheld by W. R. Hearst.

[Chicago American, Dem.]
Theodore Roosevelt tells the men of the Grand Army of the Republic, assembled in Boston, that the United States is going to hold on to the Philippine Islands, and that the work done there "will not be blamed."

Mr. Roosevelt is right. The people of the United States, when they took the Philippines, assumed the responsibility, not only for the present but for the future, for a good many millions of human beings and a large slice of the earth's surface.

Laws which are good here must be good in the Philippines, and they will be applied there. That which is progress here must be progress in the Philippines, and it will be developed there.

The United States will not back out and invite the Philippines to fight it out among themselves, leaving the savages to fall to slashing each other and the half-breeds to plotting and selling each other out. It would be the simplest way out of it, and the most cowardly. That will not be the American way.

The American people do not want any imperialism, but they do want expansion, and they have always had it. They are not going to back out of an undertaking, either on foolishly sentimental or cowardly grounds. They will do the work they have undertaken in the Philippines, educating the people there and, incidentally, educating themselves in the process.

Parker's Support of Bryan.

Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis both say that "the gold standard is irrevocably established by law." But there is no law of the United States which cannot be repealed if Congress and the President agree on its repeal. Parker in 1896 and 1900 supported Bryan for the presidency, and thereby aided the attempt of the Democratic party to disestablish the gold standard and put the country on a silver basis.

During the first three years of the second Cleveland administration our exports amounted to \$3,578,000,000 and during the first three years of the McKinley administration they amounted to \$3,825,000,000—a difference of \$250,000,000 in our favor in exports.

WIND AND WEIGHT.

(Democratic Chairman Taggart is sending out 15,000,000 tons of campaign literature.)

Fifteen million tons of wind collected in one lot—

Thirty billion pounds of words assembled in one spot—

In rains and quires; He who desires

May utilize this rhetoric to light his winter fires.

Fifteen million tons of: "Sirs, I point with loyal pride!"

Thirty billion pounds of: "Ha! Your statements are defied!"

"View with alarm,"

And "Horny-handed sons of toil in village and on farm."

Fifteen million tons of wind will through the land be shot;

Thirty billion pounds of air—the kind that's known as "hot;"

Yet that will wane

In this campaign

And leave a million faults that none will venture to explain.

Fifteen million tons of talk that no one wants to hear;

Thirty billion pounds of superheated atmosphere;

The sham what am—

But Uncle Sam

Would like an explanation of that Parker telegram.

Fifteen million tons of wind—and who will pay the freight?

Thirty billion pounds of words—but Davis' purse is great.

But in the fray

Election day

The ballots of Republicans will leave no word to say.

DEMOCRACY AND TARIFF.

Judge Parker's Foggy Expression Concerning a Vital Topic.

Speaking of the tariff, the Democratic nominee for the presidency has this to say:

"While, therefore, we are unable to give assurance of relief to the people from such excessive duties as burden them, it is due to them that we state our position to be in favor of a reasonable reduction of the tariff; that we believe it is demanded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer, and that a wise and beneficent revision of the tariff can be accomplished as soon as both branches of Congress and an executive in favor of it are elected, without creating that sense of uncertainty and instability that has on other occasions manifested itself."

"This can be achieved in providing that such a reasonable period shall intervene, between the date of the enactment of the statute making a revision and the date of its enforcement, as shall be deemed sufficient for the industry or business affected by such revision to adjust itself to the changes and new conditions imposed."

What is quoted above is the utmost expression, after all time for thought, of the man who has been nominated by the Democratic party for the presidency of the United States. What must anybody think of it? What does it imply in all respects? It is simply a distant assertion that something is wrong and could possibly be righted, were the Democratic party to again attain to power. It is about the most foggy expression concerning the most vital question on things commercial that could possibly have emanated from anybody anywhere. It implies simply a lack of definite intention and perspective and comprehension and desire on the part of the man whom the Democrats have nominated for chief executive of this country as to what all legislative enactments may be or ought to be on a most vital subject. Is it possible that one nominated by one of the two great parties has no fixed opinions on what should be the course of Congress with what is conceded to be the most important feature of our future commercial welfare? This is the extraordinary attitude of the Democratic nominee.

Under all shifts and changes that may be necessary in the tariff the Republican party, which made the tariff which has done so much for the welfare of the United States, is best qualified to be the judge and adjudicator.

Which party is, certainly, best qualified to regulate all legislation in the future with relation to all that makes for trade and all prosperity, with all that affects our relations with foreign nations and all that tends to make poorer or richer the individual in any field of effort?

What do the Republicans say, and what is their candidate practically pledged to do? The party and the candidate are pledged to enact such adaptive legislation as the needs of the country may require. While they are in power they must be the judges of the character of this legislation, and it would appear that, from the prosperous condition of our trades and industries, they should continue to be the judges for a long time in the future.

What does the Democratic candidate promise? He promises an heir to the throne. He promises a revision of the tariff, at some time, some way, in the vague future and a revision which may or may not be necessary at all, and the country has not forgotten the results of Democratic tariff revision. Judge Parker's allusion to the tariff is worse than weak. It is helplessly dull!

Paramount and Tantalum.

In 1896 free silver was the PARAMOUNT issue according to the Democrats.

In 1900 imperialism had become the "PARAMOUNT and burning issue;" nevertheless free silver was still "TANTALUM" to what it was in 1900.

In 1904 the Democratic convention wired to Mr. Parker, "We do not consider the money standard to be an issue of this campaign."

Thus free silver, which fell from paramountcy in 1896 to tantalum in 1900, has now struck the ground with such a hard thud that it is simply too delicate to be mentioned.

In American citizenship we can succeed permanently only upon the basis of standing shoulder to shoulder, working in association, by organization, each working for all, and yet remembering that we need each other so to shape things that each man can develop to best advantage all the forces and powers at his command.—From Roosevelt's speech to Locomotive Firemen at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1902

FAVOR SOUND MONEY

WHY FINANCIERS WILL SUPPORT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

New-Yorkers Fear the Democratic Party and the Past Record of Its Candidate, Who Voted for W. J. Bryan and Free Silver.

[New York World, Radical Dem.]
One of the chief reasons given by Republicans of this city for their support of Roosevelt is his position on the money question. That is made clear by the answers which the World is receiving to the note which it has addressed to the business men who took part in the "Sound Money Parade" here in 1896, asking them to state their present presidential preferences.

A large proportion of the Republicans who have given their reasons—more than two-thirds so far—have named sound money as one of the concerns uppermost in their minds. Over one-half of the Republicans put the money question above everything else. Here are some quotations from answers from Republicans:

George A. Vail—Sound money and Theodore Roosevelt.

H. H. Royce—The present administration is sound on money, Panama and the Philippines.

F. C. Ayers and F. J. Pennock—Roosevelt is the only candidate who stands for sound money, progress and true Americanism.

Thomas J. Atkins—I am still a sound-money man, and to be sure that I will make no mistake I shall vote for Roosevelt.

George T. Boggs—I am still for sound money and the policy of the present administration as carried out by our President.

George D. Perkins—Always sound money, always Republican.

William Bishop—I am still for sound money and Roosevelt.

John J. Power—For sound money still, I shall vote for Roosevelt.

Tappen & Pierson—As we believe that sound money requires a more substantial assurance than a telegram from the candidate of a great party to the effect that the gold basis is already established, we are earnest supporters of Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

Henry Clews—With the Republican party in power we are sure of sound money.

Frank A. Ferris—Now, as then, and all the time for sound money, reasonable protection, with efficient control of trusts.

K. C. McKinley—While Judge Parker has accepted the fact that the gold standard is irrevocably fixed, his party has not.

Thomas H. Baskerville—I shall vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks for the reason that they believe in sound money on principle, while their opponents have simply taken up sound money for political expediency.

W. M. Seymour—Sound money is an issue. If not, why did it take so long at St. Louis to find it out?

Walter L. Pierce—I shall vote for Roosevelt. I have no use for a man who voted twice for Bryan and free silver.

J. F. Fairlamb—For sound money always.

F. B. De Gress—I do not feel that Judge Parker's telegram pledges the support of the Democratic party to the gold standard, and in view of this I shall vote for Roosevelt.

Percy D. Adams—I am supporting the party of sound money and constitutional principles. Of course, I am for Roosevelt.

John H. Waydell—I am advocating a good sound-money President, and Roosevelt has been tried and not found wanting.

PARTY POLITICS.

Striking Contrasts Revealed by a Study of Official Reports.

Official reports show that protective tariffs have been in operation in the United States during practically one-half of the one hundred and fifteen years since the adoption of the Constitution. Official statistics show that during fifty-nine years of low tariff there were but ten years in which the exports of the country were as great as the imports, and that during the entire fifty-nine years of low tariffs the total excess of imports over exports was \$515,000,000.

A study of the commerce of the protective years shows that exports exceeded imports in twenty-seven of the fifty-two protective years, and that the net excess of exports over imports during that time was \$2,500,000,000.

To state it in different form, low tariffs in fifty-nine years of operation show a net excess of imports over exports of \$515,000,000, while protective tariffs, in fifty-two years of operation, show a net excess of exports over imports of \$2,500,000,000. The protective tariffs of fifty-two years have paid the commercial debts of the fifty-nine years of low tariffs, amounting to \$515,000,000, and, in addition, placed \$2,500,000,000 to the credit of our export trade.

Another striking example of the growth of our export trade under protective tariff is found in the fact that the excess of exports over imports in the first three years of President McKinley's term was nearly four times as much as the entire excess of exports over imports from 1790 to the beginning of the McKinley administration. From 1790 to March 1, 1897, the excess of exports over imports was \$383,028,497; from March 1, 1897, to March 1, 1900, the excess of exports over imports was \$1,483,537,049.

A comparison of these figures shows the relative effects of Republican protection and Democratic free trade or low tariffs on the revenues of the government and the prosperity of the country.

His Coat of Arms.

The Democratic presidential candidate has a coat of arms. That fact has already been somewhat exploited and may, for the moment, pass. The main fact, which seems to be that, considering his relations with Tammany, his relations with Bryan and the old silver party, his extremely distant relations with Cleveland and his group, and a lot of other things, ex-Judge Parker seems, instead of being in possession of old-fashioned heraldic coat of arms, to be the owner of a coat of many colors. Really, the Judge, who seems to be possessed of quite a sense of courtesy, ought to apologize to Joseph of Bible history.

THE PAY OF LABOR.

Republican Policy Tends to a Steady Increase of Wages.

The question of wages is a vital question in this country, and the late Thomas B. Reed, in 1888, said: "To insure our growth in civilization and wealth we must not only have wages as high as they are now but constantly and steadily increasing."

It was then thought by some of Mr. Reed's friends that he had gone too far toward a promise as to the meaning of the Republican policy of protection, and that his prediction would lead workingmen to look to this policy for benefits that could not always come.

It is now sixteen years since Mr. Reed made his speech defending the vital question in our economic policy, and there have been three tariff laws since that time. The Bureau of Labor, directed by Prof. Carroll D. Wright, who was appointed to the position by President Cleveland, has for three years been conducting an investigation to determine the effect of tariff legislation on wages, and the result was made public in the July bulletin of the department. The investigation covered the period from 1890 to 1903, and it shows an increase in wages and work under the McKinley and Dingley tariff laws and a decrease in both under the Wilson-Gorman tariff law.

From 1890 to 1893 the increase in employes was from 94.9 to 99.2; from 1893 to 1894 the decrease was 94.1, and from 1897 to 1903 under the Dingley law the increase was from 100 to 126.4. There was a like increase of wages under the McKinley and Dingley tariffs and a decrease under the Wilson-Gorman tariff.

The significant comparisons are of conditions in 1894 under the Democratic tariff and 1903 after six years of the Dingley tariff. There was an increase of 34.3 per cent, or more than one-third, in the number of employes, a decrease of 3.7 per cent in the hours of labor, and an increase of 18.8 per cent in wages per hour. These are striking figures because they show that under Republican tariff legislation more than one-third more men had employment than under the Democratic tariff legislation, and that they received nearly one-fifth more wages per hour. The average earnings of labor was more than 54 per cent greater in 1903 than in 1894, or more than half as much again.

Prof. Wright's investigation went further and showed that notwithstanding the increase in the cost of food products the principal increase in the last ten years has been in wages, or the price of labor. That great commodity of this country in which Thomas B. Reed saw the development and progress of American civilization has increased in value more than has the cost of living; so that the benefits of labor have been constantly increased by protective tariff legislation and embarrassed by Democratic tariff legislation.

President Harrison said years ago that a cheap coat had the tendency to make cheap men because it tended to degrade the labor used in the manufacture. The Republican policy has been to enhance the price of labor, and that has increased the cost of living because all our products entering into the living in this country represent labor.

But the protection and the ideal of Thomas B. Reed has been realized under the Dingley tariff law. The value of labor, the rate of wages has constantly and steadily advanced to lift the civilization of America, where labor is the lever by which all mankind advances, from drudgery to independence.

OUR "WAR LORD."

A "War Lord?" Yes! Of course we have; but by "War Lord" is meant the sort of man who rends a path good for a continent; Who makes a highway for its work, one who, without a fear, Grips situations—cleaves a way across a hemisphere!

Our "War Lord" cares for time nor space. Just as the oceans long, He joins them!—And we lead the race! The race that's to the strong.

Our "War Lord" holds the Ocean's track Clean to the Orient. That we may feed where millions lack; Where lands and men are spent.

Our "War Lord" dams the mountain streams, Makes true the thought of those Who thought the desert, in their dreams, Might blossom like the rose.

Our "War Lord" is a man of strength, A patriotic man, But where he'll go in, to what great length— Well—his American!

But, rest assured, our "War Lord" is wise; He'll know when to release The whip upon each enterprise— Our "War Lord's" one of Peace.

Platform Does Not Show It.

The last authoritative expression of the National Democratic party on the money issue was in 1900, when it reaffirmed its demand of 1896 for "the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation." If the Democratic party has changed its mind on the money issue since 1900, the platform of 1904 does not show it. A plank stating that the present standard of value was "no longer open to question" was proposed by Mr. William in committee, but it was VOTED DOWN BY THE DECISIVE VOTE OF 35 TO 15.

Nothing to Say.

MISS DEMOCRACY AND THE JUDGE.

Miss Democracy on a summer's day
Was raking the straws of years away;
Her hat, if the vintage of '92,
Was torn and her hair showed through
And through.

She sang, as she raked, a mournful song
And watched the road the Judge came
Along.

She looked and sighed and she said, "Ah,
me!
But that I the Judge's wife might be!
He'd array me in all garbs superfine
And feed me on dainties—we'd talk of
wine!"

The Judge looked back as he climbed the
hill,
And saw Miss Democracy standing
still—
"I fear thee, mine ancient dame," quoth
he:
"I fear thee, yet I must look at thee!
I fear thy sinewy, ribbed hand,
For thou art 'brown as the ribbed sea
sand.'"
I fear thy glittering, soulless eye,
Thine eager clutch and thy cruel cry."

But she wigwagged him from her dusty
hill,
And he felt that the gods must have
their will;
So he wigwagged back, with his trusted
whip,
And rode away with a trembling lip.

And the days went by, as days will go,
And the Judge was running—but mightily
slow!
And the weeks went by, as weeks will
fly,
And a tear welled up in Miss D.'s right
eye.

Alas for Miss D. and alas for the Judge!
The autumn ended for them in slaunder,
And all was lost for the maid and the
man,
For the Judge was only an "also ran."

Miss D. returned to her endless task,
The Judge resumed his weak, solemn
mask;
And the world breathed freely once
again,
Muttering only: "It might have been."

It might have been that her sinewy hand
Once more had clutched on a trembling
land;
It might have been that the weakling
group
Could even have made the old Eagle
stoop;
It might have been that the starved and
poor
Again were begging from door to door!

And the Judge went back to his courts
of law,
And Miss D. went on with her raking
straw;
And the world breathed freely once again
And smiled as it thought: "It could not
have been!"

HILL'S UNTRUTHFUL CHARGE

**Fabrication with Which He Opened
the New York Campaign.**

To line up to his own record and that
of his party associates, David Bennett
Hill opened the Democratic campaign at
the Agricultural Fair at Deposit, New
York, with a plain, common, or garden
falsehood of the "pusley" variety. This
fabrication is to the effect that Theo-
dore Roosevelt declared when he took
the oath, after President McKinley's
assassination, that he would not look
for the Presidential nomination from his
party.

This story is not true. At the time
when President Roosevelt was taking
upon his shoulders the heavy duties laid
upon him by McKinley's tragic death, he
was thinking only of the immediate
responsibilities of the moment, and, as all
observed who saw him, he was talking
not at all. The crafty old schemer of
Wolfert's Roost, looking, in vain, for
some weak spot in the President's career,
has had to fall back upon a bald untruth
for his first shot at the candidate whose
character for straight-forward probity
all men admire.

And if the story were true, what of it?
Nothing that has been said or done
marks so clearly the weakness of the
Democratic assault upon Roosevelt as
this puerile charge of Hill. It would
be too trivial for comment except for
the poverty of material it indicates. A
gossip is not a dangerous weapon, ex-
cept to the man who uses it, and thus
reveals how ridiculously inadequate are
his arms of defense and offense.

Hill's speech, after he had fired his
poggon at Roosevelt, was shuffling and
halting enough, touching the tariff and
gold standard issues, to form a fit con-
tinuance of his opening shot. When he
charged upon the Republican party a
tendency toward socialism he reached the
climax of absurdity. With a few maun-
derings over the questions already set-
tled by the Republican party, and a fran-
cic claiming of credit for such Democrats
as have worked with the Republicans in
default of ability to do anything in their
own party, the Wolfert's Roost misan-
thrope brought his speech to a close.

What the farmers and townspeople of
New York who listened to Hill's speech
thought, and said, can be imagined. How
they will vote will be shown early next
November. If anything can weaken the
cause of the Democrats it is such
speeches as the one with which Hill has
opened the campaign.

REPUBLICAN RECRUITS.

**Democrats Deserting Their Party Be-
cause of Its Managers.**

(Grand Rapids Herald.)

New accessions to the Republican
newspaper ranks are always welcome,
and they are coming this year thick and
fast, notable among them being some of
the oldest Democrat papers in the land.
It is another of the omens that bode ill
to Judge Parker and his party, not be-
cause he is personally incapable, but be-
cause his managers who muzzled him
more nomination and emasculated him
in the eyes of acceptance later, are men
whose records reek with incidents they
not openly avow and could not
carry if made the nominees.
Some of the noblest men in Ameri-
ca, patriots, patriots good and
true, to their country's call
to listen to its defense.
before party
and votes
against dan-
any party
aided in

the election of William McKinley. They
naturally support Theodore Roosevelt,
the man who was McKinley's associate
in that campaign and who has carried
out his policy with honest fidelity. More
Democrat newspapers are coming and
with them a host of men who have the
courage of their convictions and follow
the flag.

WANT TO KEEP PROSPERITY

**So the Drummers Are Hard at Work
for Roosevelt.**

(New York Sun.)

The Commercial Travelers' League of
the United States has begun active work
to promote the election of Roosevelt and
Fairbanks and has established headquar-
ters at 1265 Broadway. It has also
leased the premises at 501 Broadway,
where, beginning September 1, noon
meetings will be held daily on the lines
followed in 1896. President John L.
Shepherd said of the league:

"First of all it is a business, and not
a political, association; it is a national,
not a local, body. Its members embrace
very many men who prior to 1896 voted
the Democratic ticket, but having lost
faith in their party because of its finan-
cial and other heresies supported Mc-
Kinley in 1896 and 1900 and will sup-
port Roosevelt in 1904. They do this
because they fear disturbed business
conditions in the event of Democratic
success and therefore place country
above party and will vote to continue an
administration which promises most to
continue the era of prosperity the coun-
try has so long enjoyed."

Vice President Matthews, who was
greatly impressed with President Roose-
velt when he met him recently, said on
his return from an extended trip: "I
am certain that President Roosevelt will
be elected. While away I talked with
hundreds of drummers, and I know
what I am talking about when I say
that the commercial travelers will be a
more potent factor in this election than
ever before. Business has been and is
good, and we want to take no chances of
disturbing existing conditions. This is no
question of politics with us. It is a busi-
ness proposition pure and simple. The
West is enthusiastic for Roosevelt and
the claim of Democrats of probable suc-
cess in Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois
is all moonshine—a sample of the rain-
bow chasing by Democrats who are
eager to get office. I have heard none
except Judge Parker, but the distrust of
his party is general among the agricul-
turalists and business men."

THE BROAD VIEW.

**Roosevelt Rises Above Racial and
Religious Prejudices.**

Our candidate for President takes the
great, big and broader view. He rises
above all prejudices of race and religion.
Not long ago, to use a colloquial expres-
sion, he "turned down" a Catholic pre-
sentation and a Protestant presentation
of offers of assistance from a religious
point of view. He said, in substance,
"We all have a right to our religion, and,
as far as the Republican party is con-
cerned, no religious prejudice or leaning
must effect our conduct in this cam-
paign. This is the absolute attitude of
the party which I represent."

In a recent bar examination in Illinois
there passed three Irishmen, two Ameri-
cans and about twenty-five Bohemians
and Poles. There were thus admitted to
the bar a number of educated gentlemen
of the races, the immigration of which
we watch cautiously, and there is little
doubt that, in the future these lawyers
will do justice to themselves and to all
of us, as American citizens.

This instance is enlightening. It illus-
trates the fact that upon this continent
is afforded opportunity for the intelli-
gent amalgamation of the races. The
present President and the next President
of the United States has declared him-
self in favor of exerting the broader
Christian idea of bringing all the peo-
ples of the world together for their great-
est good. That is the policy of the Re-
publican party under its present con-
duct.

Of course, there must be restrictions,
stern ones, at all the ports of entry of
human beings. We are not offering
ground here for the breeding of criminals
or degenerates, but we are offering
ground here for the helpfulness of all of
those of the outer world who can better
their condition by coming here. The
Republican party is going to live up to
this program. Its attitude has been
openly and definitely declared by its
candidate. Could there be a better attitude
or one more Christian and sensible?

Paradoxical Mr. Roosevelt.

(Washington Times.)

Up to the present time President
Roosevelt has been described after the
following fashion by the opposition:

1. Mr. Roosevelt is too independent
of advice to be a safe man.
2. Mr. Roosevelt has deferred to the
advice of the party leaders too com-
pletely to be an honest man.
3. Mr. Roosevelt controlled the con-
vention so completely that it was tame
and dull.
4. Mr. Roosevelt caused the conven-
tion to make a noisy and undignified
racket.
5. Mr. Roosevelt has the party ma-
chine under his thumb.
6. Mr. Roosevelt's popularity with
the people alone can win the election for
him.
7. Mr. Roosevelt personally is the
party.
8. Mr. Roosevelt has repudiated all
his former principles and compromised
with the party.
9. The party leaders are growing be-
cause Mr. Roosevelt will make no com-
promise with them.

Now it is evident that if half the
things are so the other half cannot be,
since no man can possess two diametri-
cally opposite sets of dominating quali-
ties.

So David B. Hill has announced his
"intention of retiring from politics Janu-
ary 1, 1905, regardless of the result of
the National or State elections." David
is only sixty years old, but this deter-
mination indicates that he is already
weary of the Sisyphean labor of rolling
a dead weight up the White House hill.
"Tis the sunset of life gives us mysti-
cal lore,
And coming events cast their shadows
before."

But a sanguine soldier never begins
unbuckling his armor on the eve of a
battle.

"Our country is growing better, not
worse."—Hon. C. W. Fairbanks, at Baldwin,
Kat., June 7, 1901.

LONG ON QUANTITY, BUT SHORT ON QUALITY.



(Reproduced from the Denver Republican.)

UNCLE SAM—"No, thanks, Son; this Republican suit will do for me for some time yet."

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

**Cogent Reasons Why They Should Vote
the Republican Ticket.**

There are in the United States several
hundred thousands of naturalized Ameri-
can citizens who, by virtue of our liberal
laws, are entitled to vote for President,
and who in their native countries had
no political privileges. In the light of
facts how ought they to vote?

It has always been the policy of the
United States to encourage foreign immi-
gration, and the population of the coun-
try has been greatly increased by that
means. Both political parties have from
time to time declared in favor of encour-
aging immigration of a desirable char-
acter, and have approved of the liberal
naturalization laws under which aliens
may become citizens.

But this action of political parties has
had little or nothing to do in bringing
about the immense immigration from for-
eign countries to the United States. It
has been brought about by our liberal
land laws and by protective tariff legis-
lation and other laws which have insured
steady employment and good wages to
workmen and general prosperity to
the country. These are the conditions
that have attracted foreign immigrants
by hundreds of thousands, and but for
these conditions we would have invited
them in vain.

Statistics show that the tide of foreign
immigration has varied with business
conditions in this country. It has fallen
off in hard times and increased with good
times. Its highest point has been reach-
ed during years of Republican prosperity
and its lowest during years of Demo-
cratic depression. From 1878 to 1882 it
rose from 138,000 in a year to 789,000.
Then it fell off to 229,000 and rose again
to 648,000 in 1892. The lowest immi-
gration in any two years of the last twen-
ty was 285,000 in 1894 and 258,000 in
1895, two years of Democratic rule.

The homestead laws, under which mil-
lions of acres of land have been taken
up by industrious poor men, including
hundreds of thousands of foreign-born citi-
zens, were originated and passed by the
Republican party. The protective tariff
laws, which have caused prosperity and
given employment and good wages to
workmen, have been enacted by the
Republican party over the determined op-
position of the Democrats.

In the light of these facts it would
seem that gratitude as well as common
sense should lead naturalized American
citizens to vote with and for the party
that has benefited them.

ONCE IS ENOUGH.

**Country Wants No More Destructive In-
terference with Beneficent Policies.**

(Rochester (N. Y.) Post-Express.)

"We can't do any harm because there
is a Republican Senate," pleads Judge
Parker.

The same plea was made by the Demo-
crats in 1884 and very unwisely the
country made a favorable response. There
was then a Democratic President, a
Democratic House, and a Republican
Senate; consequently divided responsi-
bility and an unsatisfactory adminis-
tration. In 1888 Cleveland was beaten
because of his free trade message. In 1892
he made another appeal to the country.
He didn't have a fair chance before; the
Senate was Republican, and blocked
these glorious measures for the relief of
the common people which Democratic
statesmanship had planned; if the
electors would only put the Democrats
into full control of the Federal govern-
ment a reign of unparalleled prosperity
would be inaugurated. Again the people
responded, and a Democratic President,
a Democratic House, and a Democratic
Senate were elected. For the first time
since the Civil War the Democrats had
the opportunity to do as they pleased.
What was the result? Blunders in every
direction, the greatest of which were
increases in the public debt, issues of
bonds to pay running expenses, and
such a crazy revision of the tariff as
plunged the country into a tremendous
industrial panic, closing shops and fac-

ories and throwing hundreds of thou-
sands of men out of work.

Now the Democrats are trying to play
the old game. They want the Presidency
to begin with. If they get it, there will
be an inharmonious administration with
divided responsibility. Then the Demo-
crats will plead for full control, and if
they get it there will be another dis-
astrous interference with the policies un-
der which the country has prospered,
and another industrial panic. We can
judge of the future only by the past,
and the past shows that it is unsafe to
trust the Democratic party.

The American people have good
memories. They gave the Democracy
full swing, made an experiment, and
paid an awful price. They are not go-
ing to do it again.

REPUBLICAN POLICY.

**How It Benefits Laborer, Merchant,
Manufacturer and Farmer.**

There are some things that no political
party nor any government can do. They
cannot make crops grow nor establish
factories for the employment of work-
men. But the Republican party has
done the next best thing by furnishing a
home market for the farmer's crops and
by encouraging capital to engage in man-
ufacturing, whereby great numbers of
persons are given employment.

As a people we are dependent one on
the other. Whatever benefits the laborer
and the merchant benefits the farmer,
and whatever contributes to the pros-
perity of the farmer benefits all other
classes. The surplus of the artisan sup-
plies a market for the farmer, and the
farmer's profits make employment for the
mechanic. If there were no consumers
the produce would rot on the farm, and
without the agricultural class the pro-
ducts of skilled labor would accumulate
in the warehouse. Thus all classes are
interdependent.

The protective tariff, primarily intend-
ed to encourage manufactures, has pro-
ven of untold benefit to the workman by
furnishing him employment, and at the
same time has supplied consumers for
the products of the farm and increased
the price. With a low tariff all man-
ufacturing industries have languished,
and the farmer has shared in the general
depression. With a high tariff capital in-
vests, manufactures flourish, labor is
employed, good wages are paid and put
into circulation, the farmer finds a ready
market for his products, and everybody
shares in the general prosperity.

Statistics show that the value of farm
products in the United States was \$1,-
600,000 more in 1899 than in any year
of Democratic rule. Live stock increas-
ed in value \$700,000,000 and crops \$800,-
000,000. Agricultural real estate, that is,
farm lands and buildings, were worth
\$1,220,000,000 more in 1899 than they
were in 1889. Such facts as these speak
volumes in favor of Republican policies
and Republican rule.

Voters Will Have to Guess.

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance is
promised on or about September 17—
some seven weeks before election day.
The American voters will, therefore,
have less than two months in which to
make up their opinion as to a presiden-
tial candidate "plucked from the worm
hole of obscurity," by David B. Hill,
and then only from a statement of views
whose authorship they can only guess.
Nothing he has ever done, said or writ-
ten affords the slightest inkling of his
capacity to write a State paper, choose
a cabinet or steer a canal-boat, much
less the ship of State of the greatest
republic on earth.

The farmer gets the benefit of protec-
tion in the improved home market. With
general prosperity in manufacturing, in
mining, in transportation and in all lines
of business, the consumption among all
classes of consumers is increased, and
the farmer gets good prices for all his
products. Silent mills and factories and
general stagnation of business cause de-
pressed consumption and the farmer suf-
fers.

AS TO WAR LORDS.

**Roosevelt Has Courage to Do Things
that Should Be Done.**

From sheer want of political ammu-
nition the Democrats, lacking other re-
course, are alluding to President Roose-
velt as a "War Lord," and undoubtedly
will do so until the end of the campaign.
All right. We HAVE a "War Lord,"
from one point of view—that is, we have
a man who takes the initiative and does
things.

Our "War Lord" is going to build a
canal across the Isthmus of Panama,
with the enormous machinery at his com-
mand now, and which we are going to re-
new to him again for four years after
Nov. 8. He is going to dig a ditch be-
tween the oceans and add so enormously
to the welfare of the American public
that words may not well express it. They
call him a "War Lord" because he does
things. Through his initiative such leg-
islation has been accomplished that with-
in the next four years vast regions, now
deserts, will be great farms upon which
American people will be prosperous and
happy. There is your "War Lord!"

By the way, speaking of "War Lords,"
who was it who had the keen perception
of individuality which sent Dewey to the
Orient when the Spanish war cloud be-
gan to have a certain denseness? Who
was it that exhibited the remarkable per-
ception, almost violating the orders of
his superiors, in directing that the swift
and strong cruiser Olympia should be re-
tained where it could do the most good?
We are under the belief that our "War
Lord" is called a "War Lord" simply
because he has tact and perception and
far-seeing good sense, and that when he
sees a thing ought to be done he does it.

Quite aside from all this it has oc-
curred to several million American citi-
zens that Theodore Roosevelt is, at bot-
tom, a sound, conservative and thought-
ful American—perhaps at heart the most
conservative of all of our men of affairs,
but having the nerve and courage to do
at once what he thinks ought to be done.
As to his charge at San Juan Hill,
Republicans have no apology.

Combines All that is Great and Good.

(From Elihu Root's Convention Speech.)

"Honor, truth, courage, purity of life,
domestic virtue, love of country, loyalty
to high ideal, all these combined with
active intelligence, with learning, with
experience in affairs, with the conclusive
proof of competency afforded by wise
and conservative things already done
and great results already achieved—all
these we bring to the people with an-
other candidate, Theodore Roosevelt."

First Voters.

Have you read Secretary John Hay's
reasons why the first voters should vote
the Republican ticket this fall? If not,
send for it. Apply to chairman of your
State Committee or direct to Republican
National Committee, Auditorium, Chi-
cago.

At one time the politicians were involv-
ed in a dispute as to whether the con-
stitution followed the flag or the flag
followed the constitution. The question
is no longer worrying the people of the
United States or those of the Philippines,
Puerto Rico, Hawaii and Cuba. It has
been demonstrated beyond a doubt that
peace and content follow the flag, and
this, after all, is more important to the
people concerned than any constitutional
quibble.

In an address before the Ohio Society
of New York on March 3, 1900, Presi-
dent McKinley said: "They who allege
the existence of a policy of imperialism
are simple men who have no confidence
in the virtue or capacity or high purpose,
or good faith of the American people."
This is as true now as when it was first
uttered.

"We are neither the friend of the
rich man as such, nor the friend of the
poor man as such; and we intend that
all men, rich and poor alike, shall
obey the law alike, and receive its pro-
tection alike."—From Roosevelt's address at
Cincinnati, September 20th, 1900.

THE CALAMITY HOWLERS.

"The Democrats Will Make a Calamity Cam-
paign."

Hark! Hark! the dogs do bark,
The calamity howlers have come,
Some in rags and some with jags,
With bawling fakirs and flying flags,
With beating of cymbals and drum
Hark! Hark! the dogs do bark,
The calamity howlers have come!

What do they howl about? Howlers
that howl?
Here they come arm in arm, cheek by
jowl,
Shirkers and idlers, and ogles and
beats,
Riffraff and rouscouff and spoil of the
streets,
Plunderous smug, of the hard-working
poor,
Mouthing curb orators out on a town,
Hark! Hark! the dogs do bark!
The calamity howlers have come!

Tammany lands on the dissolute crew,
Loose mouthed, and grinning and crafty,
too;
Hear the wild noise as the spellbind-
ers shriek,
While, fresh from the bar-rooms, the
listeners reek.

Everything going the speakers attack,
Work, they decry, and of sense there's
a lack.

Everything going, the earth and its ways,
The size of the moon and the length of
the days,
The price of potatoes, the taste of fall
pears,
The fashion in coats and the pitch of
the stairs.

"There's nothing worth knowing, there's
nothing worth growing,
The farmer but mischief and misery's
sowing.

"There's nothing worth making, there's
nothing worth taking—
The whirling of spindles the whole world
is shaking.

Religion is dead and no honesty stays
In the land where we live in these evil
marked days.
The schools are a failure, the teachers
all lie,
The books are all wrong, to be sure
there's a fly

In each and all honey-pots, ever so neat,
Molasses is vinegar, nothing is sweet.
The worker's a fool for his work, and
his pains,
The thinker's another, to think with his
brains.

The sun has gone wrong and there's
blood on the moon,
Men's teeth are on edge, they must eat
with a spoon!"

Hark! Hark! the dogs do bark,
The calamity howlers have come,
Bawling fakirs, in doleful dumps,
Mournful prophets in shocking slumps.

A WORD TO RAILROAD MEN.

**Republican Policies Brought Employ-
ment and Good Wages.**

On Oct. 20, 1898, in the second year of
his administration, President McKinley
delivered an address to the allied organ-
izations of railroad employes in Chicago,
in which he said:

"What you want, what we all want, is
business prosperity. When we have that
you have something to do. When we have
it not, then you are idle. There are few
"empies" now on the side tracks; so there
are few railroad men unemployed. The
more you use the freight car the oftener
you see the pay car.

The year preceding the election of Mr.
McKinley was a period of the hardest
times ever experienced in this country.
Never was there a time when the peo-
ple of the United States were suffering
under greater financial, commercial and
industrial distress than during the period
named. This condition was the result
of a Democratic administration and
Democratic policies.

The railroad business suffered with
every other. Many roads went into the
hands of receivers. The transportation
business fell off as never before. The
side tracks were filled with empty cars
and the roads competed for the little
business there was at ruinous rates. More
railroad men were out of employment
than ever before.

The election of McKinley and the pas-
sage of the Dingley tariff law was fol-
lowed by a wonderful revival of pros-
perity in which the railroads shared. In
October, 1898, when President McKinley
delivered the speech in Chicago from
which the above quotation is made, rail-
road employes were more fully employed
and better paid than ever before. The
railroads were unable to carry the freight
that was offering and were earning more
money than ever before. This is not an
unsupported statement. Here is what
Dun's Review of Dec. 31, 1898, said:

Gross earnings of all railroads in the
United States reporting for the year to date
are \$1,105,030,535, or 7 1/10 per cent over
last year. Roads reporting include all the
large systems for the greater part of the
year, and embrace a total of 152,133 miles,
more than four-fifths of the mileage of the
country. The last preceding big year was
1892, and then rates were on a much higher
scale than this year, and the same volume
of earnings represented a relatively smaller
volume of tonnage. Earnings this year are
nearly 3 per cent over 1892.

This prosperity, the result of Republi-
can policies and a Republican adminis-
tration, continued year after year. There
was not a railroad in the United States
that did not experience the benefits of
it. What railroad man would bring
back the times that preceded McKin-
ley's election?

Neither Safe Nor Sound.

(Philadelphia Inquirer.)

But even granting that Parker tags
along behind Roosevelt on the gold issue,
how safe is he on that great question of
the tariff? He is neither safe nor
sound. He might not turn the country
upside down on the money standard, but
he could tear it from end to end when
it came to revising the tariff.

Cleveland was perfectly sound on gold,
but he was unsafe and insane on "tariff
reform."

Cleveland stood for the free soup
house on every corner to keep the work-
ingman from starvation.

Parker stands for precisely the same
condition.

What is there in the closed mill and
the shuttered factory that should so ap-
peal to the people as to send manufac-
turing States like Connecticut and New
Jersey over to the Democracy and render
Illinois and Indiana debatable?

The evidences of an insane stamped
to Parker are not visible.

The best appeal the Democrats are
making to the country is based on their
promise not to disturb the Republican
legislative achievements.

News Items
That Are of
General Inter-
est to All

DOINGS OF THE WEEK ABOUT THE TOWN

Fruit at Frazier's.

Buy the Elgin shirt at the B. & O.

Boys' school shoes at the B. & O.

Just arrived—new fall skirts at Olmsted's.

Eye glasses 25c per pair at Hunt's Pharmacy.

Six packages of Unedas for 25c at T. M. Frazier's.

A carload of heavy middlings just arrived. Jackman & Son.

Mrs. Dusinger will spend Saturday in Chicago.

L. M. Olmsted has purchased a new auto of the Rambler make.

Mr. and Mrs. George Maderer have moved here from Kingston.

Hal C. Billig and family of Belvidere spent Sunday with Genoa friends.

Geo. Strauss of Rockford was a guest of J. M. Alden the first of the week.

Better put in your hard coal before the price advances. Jackman & Son.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Drysdale of Elgin spent Monday with T. J. Hoover and family.

Miss Helen Shork of Elgin is spending the week here with her brother, Fred Shork.

Miss Linda Patterson left Wednesday morning for an extended visit throughout the east.

Mrs. E. H. Griggs of Plato Center was here several days this week a guest of relatives.

Mrs. Harry Hoof returned to Chicago Saturday after a few days visit with Mrs. Bert Perry.

W. H. Winchester, agent for the C. & N. W. R'y at Malta, spent Wednesday with Jas. Kirby.

For the best insurance interview G. E. Stott. He represents the best eight companies in the business.

Miss Elsie Bryan, a niece of Mrs. Fred Shork, returned Tuesday morning to her home in Elgin.

Mr. and Mrs. Warford Ecklund of Charter Grove are parents of a son born on Thursday of last week.

After several weeks visit with her mother, Mrs. John Keating returned to her home in Chicago Thursday afternoon.

7 per cent stocks, bonds, Insurance and investments—safe, sure, profitable. Address W. S. Poust, 253 Augusta ave., DeKalb, Ill.

Hog cholera appears with the first feeding of new corn. Haas' Hog Remedy is a sure preventative. Sold by Jackman & Son.

Misses Marguerite and Dona Messenger went to Rockford Monday morning where they will attend college the coming year.

Any one wishing to get one of Dr. Weavers Favorite Prescriptions filled may do so by bringing the number to Hunt's Pharmacy.

If you want to buy a house or a lot or a farm worth the money, call on or address D. S. Brown at the Exchange Bank, Genoa, Ill.

Lest you forget, we remind you that the Oliver is the best plow made. Ask the man. Jackman & Son. Bargains in walking plows.

A special train will be run from Belvidere to Sandwich on September 15 on account of the fair Genoa people should take advantage of this opportunity.

T. M. Bagley umpired the ball game at DeKalb Monday when the DeKalb county team defeated the Y. M. C. A. by a score of 5 to 3. General satisfaction was expressed in the fair decisions made.

Trunks and suit cases at the B. & O.

Buy the W. L. Douglas shoe at the B. & O.

See the new dress skirts at F. W. Olmsted's.

Will Snow and Jess Geithman were Belvidere visitors last Friday.

L. Y. Smith of Chicago, father of Mrs. Ira Douglass is here this week.

R. S. Hollingsworth of Kirkland favored Genoa friends with a call Tuesday.

Our wagon will call for your order every morning if desired. Groceries always fresh. T. M. Frazier.

The W. C. T. U. will meet next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of Mrs. M. C. Eldredge.

Frank B. Grouch and Miss Susie Brown of Belvidere spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Patterson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ashwell and son of Chicago are guests this week of the latter's sister, Mrs. Ira Douglass.

At Hunt's Pharmacy you receive courteous treatment. Pure drugs and your prescriptions accurately filled.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bright attended the wedding of Carl Lundgren and Miss Maude Cohoon at Marengo Saturday.

Misses Mabel and Abbie Irvine of Apple River came Monday to spend the week with their sister, Mrs. S. R. Crawford.

The South Riley school exhibit took first prize at the McHenry county fair. Mrs. Freeman is teacher of the school.

Victor Stott returned Tuesday from Lincoln, Nebraska, having spent several months there with his sister, Dr. Grace Wilkes.

The show at the opera house Wednesday evening drew a good sized audience. The Shannon children are certainly O. K.

Miss M. O. Sackett and Will Sackett returned to Belvidere on Wednesday, having spent a few days at the home of E. B. Arnold.

Mrs. Anna Craft and daughters returned to Chicago Saturday afternoon, having spent several days with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Wylde.

John Brown, who has been employed at South St. Paul, Minn., visited his aunts, Misses Lottie and Henrietta Brown, Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Abraham and children came Saturday to spend a few days with Mr. and Mrs. S. Abraham and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Clefford.

We have purchased too heavily of stock foods and wish to reduce our stock. Two standard brands, Baum's and Fleck's at reduced prices. Jackman & Son.

Do you want a house with four acres of ground in Genoa? If you do, come and see me. I believe that I can suit you.

D. S. BROWN.

Remember the I. C. R. R. will grant several days stop over at Chicago in one or both directions on all World's Fair tickets sold to St. Louis. S. R. Crawford, Agt.

Jas. Regan and wife of Rockford, Everett Regan of Milwaukee and Jules Houghtin of Sioux City, Iowa, are guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Savery.

John Whitworth, superintendent of the Oliver Typewriter factory at Woodstock, Dr. Cutteridge and "Single Wing" Arnold, all of Woodstock, came here Saturday in an auto.

Buy a Kingsbury hat at the B. & O.

Boys' school shoes at the B. & O.

New fall dress skirts at Olmsted's.

Jas. McAllister of Kirkland was here on business Saturday.

Strictly first class groceries always on hand. T. M. Frazier.

Dr. J. H. Danforth was a business visitor in Kirkland Monday.

Boys' school shoes at the B. & O.

J. D. Taplin of Belvidere made his usual business visit here Friday.

Mrs. Harmon Campbell and son are here from Genoa Junction, Wis., this week.

Mrs. Robt. Mitten has returned from an extended visit with relatives at Denver.

Colvin Brown returned to Elgin Friday morning, having visited friends here a few days.

Misses Kirby and Mulroyan, friends of Miss Libbie Browne, returned to DeKalb Saturday.

A Sunday school convention will be held in the Riley church, Sunday. Services at 2 o'clock.

Phil Otis, Mr. Wilcox and Misses Emma Wernham and Henrietta Otis of Marengo spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Bright.

Miss Flossie Kellogg left for Chicago Tuesday morning. She will attend Xavier's Academy where she will continue her musical education.

J. E. Stott returned Tuesday from a business trip throughout Minnesota. On the return trip he visited Mr. and Mrs. Will Wilkes at Lincoln, Neb.

Mrs. Dentler and son returned Tuesday to Watsontown, Pa., after a few days visit at Geo. Buck's. Mrs. Geo. Buck accompanied them as far as Chicago.

Rev. Molthan and son were Chicago passengers Tuesday, the latter going in company with Chicago friends to Milwaukee where he will attend school the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Buck of Los Angeles, Cal., who have been guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Buck, returned home Tuesday evening. While enroute they will visit relatives at Gibbon, Neb.

Ben Awe's horses, attached to the ice wagon, ran away Saturday morning. They made things lively on Main street for awhile and were later captured just south of Commercial Hotel. No damage is reported.

Andrew Olmstead and brother, Henry, went to Oakley, Kansas, Tuesday evening on a business trip. They will remain some time. Albert Braze and Mr. Gahl also went to Oakley, the former's home.

Wednesday evening, Fred Anderson had Wilbur Quinn arrested on charge of assault and battery, case was brought Thursday morning before Justice of the Peace Stott. Case was dismissed for want of proof of venue.

J. E. Stewart, agent for the Singer Sewing Machine company, is now located in Genoa and ready to make repairs on old machines, and the same taken in part payment. Needles and all kinds of supplies. Address P. O. Box 43, Genoa, Ill.

E. G. Dougherty will move the first of next week to Dixon, Ill., where he has a position with the Dixon Sun. Mr. Dougherty is well versed in newspaper and typographical work and his friends wish him success.—Elgin Daily News.

The auction season is here in full blast, and we wish to notify those contemplating an auction sale, that we are ever ready to turn out this class of bill promptly and at very reasonable prices. A free notice of the sale also appears in the columns of the Republican.

Advertised Letters

The following are the letters at the Genoa postoffice that remain uncalled for:

Letters:

Mr. Newton Schellenger.

" Chriss Deignan.

" Charlie Lamphere.

Mrs. Elta Lamphere.

Guiseppe Caronefovite.

When calling for one of the above, mention advertised letter C. B. CRAWFORD, P. M.

I. O. O. F. Elected Officers

At the regular meeting of the Genoa lodge, I. O. O. F. No. 768, on Monday evening the following officers were elected for the coming year:

Noble Grand—Wm. Watson.

Vice Grand—John Riddle.

Secretary—J. W. Sowers.

An invitation is extended to all members of the lodge to attend next regular meeting as there will be work in the second and third degrees. Several applications will be voted upon at this time.

Fearful Odds Against Him

Bedridden, alone and destitute. Such, in brief, was the condition of an old soldier by name of J. J. Havens, Versailles, O. For years he was troubled with kidney disease and neither doctors nor medicines gave him relief. At length he tried Electric Bitters. It put him on his feet in short order and now he testifies. "I'm on the road to complete recovery." Best on earth for liver and kidney troubles and all forms of stomach and bowel complaints. Only 50c. Guaranteed by Hunt's Pharmacy.

Public Sale

H. F. Raymond, having sold his farm, will sell at public auction on the old Raymond farm, two miles northwest of Kingston, on Thursday, September 15, the following described property: 5 cows, 4 giving milk, 4 yearling heifers, 1 2-year old bull, 2 work horses, 15 ton tame hay in barn, 30 acres of corn, 1 Milwaukee binder nearly new, 1 four-horse pulverizer, 2 cultivators, 1 Klondike riding plow new, 3 walking plows, truck and lumber wagon combined, 1 single buggy, 1 grindstone, 50 oak fence posts, 1 hay rack, 1 tank heater, 1 Round Oak grub stove for coal or wood, 1 pair bobsleds and 1 corn planter. Sale commences at 1 o'clock sharp.

Terms of Sale—All sums of \$10 and under, cash. All sums over \$10 one year's time will be given on approved notes bearing interest at 6 per cent if paid when due, if not 7 per cent will be charged from date of sale. 2 per cent discount for cash.

W. H. Bell, auctioneer; George Ollman, clerk.



USED BY MILLIONS

ACORN STOVES AND RANGES

Ye Stove Store

*A hopeful swain,
A buxom lass,
An Acorn Sign
Both chanced to pass,
"Now sir" the maid
Was heard to say:*

*If thou wouldst haste
Our Wedding day,
Buy me an Acorn
Of the Kind
My mother used,
Here is the Sign.*

We handle the Celebrated **CLEFFORD & PERKINS**
B. P. S. Paint the best made

THE EXCHANGE BANK

—of—

BROWN & BROWN

Established in 1882.

GENOA, ILLINOIS

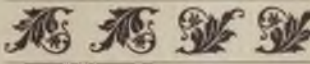
Does a general banking business.

Buys and sells foreign and domestic exchanges.

Sells banker's money orders payable in New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Mexico City.

Residence property—improved and vacant—for sale.

WANT ADS.

ALWAYS PAY IN THE REPUBLICAN  ALWAYS PAY IN THE REPUBLICAN

SCHOOL HAS OPENED

Have you properly considered the strain that the average boy subjects his clothes to? We have, and we've provided for and against it



BOYS all wool school suits, all sizes 7 to 16. Made of absolutely all Scotch cheviots, of extra good wearing quality and all patterns. These suits especially adapted for school wear. **\$2.50**



BOYS long pant suits sizes 14 to 20 single and double breasted, styles of fine blue and black cheviots, tibets and fancy cassimere, all cut in latest fall styles and made beautifully throughout. **\$3.50**



The B. &

BRIGHT & O

"TWENTIETH CENTURY"

ODD NEWSPAPER NAMES.

The strangest thing about Russia's popular papers is their curious names. Strakosa (Grasshopper), Babotchka (Butterfly), Svistum (the Whistler), Vetr (the Wind), are some names of popular publications. The paper which was started in Moscow some years ago was christened Beelzebub. Tchernilitsa (the Ink Bottle) was the name of another.

Russian popular papers have, as a rule, small circulations. Like the daily papers, they are subject to the censor, who stops the sale for a time or altogether if, in trying to be funny, anything offensive to the authorities is allowed to appear. Many papers are subject to what is known as the "preventive censorship"—that is, the editors must submit everything to the authorities before publication. A censor who allows any serious antigovernmental hint to escape is dismissed from his post for neglect. But this does not prevent the editor also being punished.—Boston Herald.

Train Orders in a Willow Hoop.

The Union Pacific has supplied all of the stations on the division with what are known as train hoops for the delivering of train orders to the crews of trains without stopping them.

The device is a very simple one and consists of a hoop of willow about two feet in diameter with one end projecting as a handle. The train order is placed under a clip on the hoop, which is held by the operator as the train approaches, the man on the steps of the caboose catching the hoop on his arm as the train dashes by.

The operators have been in the habit of passing these orders to the trainmen from hand to hand, and many have been lost in this way. The new device was invented by a station man.—Cheyenne (Wyo.) Tribune.

In Advance of the Port.

When the new steamship Baltic first sailed out of the harbor of New York, it was said to be "many years in advance of the port." She was obliged to clear with 6,000 tons less than her cargo capacity. It is hoped that in four years the harbor improvements will have been sufficiently carried out to enable her to take her full load. It was noted that had she sailed out at high tide about 1,500 tons more could have been carried, but even then the margin between the capacity of the ship and what the depth of water permitted her to carry would equal the cargo of an average tramp steamer. Ships as well as reformers and martyrs may thus come "before their time."—Youth's Companion.

Five Millions For Hospitals.

What Londoners spend annually on doctors will probably never be known, but the report annually issued by the metropolitan asylums board shows that they expend more than a million a year on the public treatment of imbeciles, the infectious sick and the incidental establishment charges. Moreover, the sum, like the population, is annually increasing. Last year it was £1,123,130, equal to a rate of 6.65d. in the pound. In 1902 it was £1,013,120, or a rate of 6.08d.

Peers' Horseshoes For Castle Wall.

According to a very ancient custom, every peer passing through Oakham has to leave a horseshoe or its equivalent to be placed in the castle. The custodian has recently received horseshoes from the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Mar and Kellie, Lord Leconfield and Lord Barnard. There are 154 shoes now on the castle wall, including those given by the king, the queen and the Duke of Connaught.—London Mail.

Diplomatic Edward.

When King Edward visited Portugal red baize was put down from the landing stage, and as this proved to be nearly three feet too short a Portuguese flag was laid down to cover the gap. Crowds of people were on either side of the narrow gangway. When the king saw what had been done he saluted the flag, but would not step on it, walking to the side among the people, to their great delight.

Molecules of Liquid.

Take a thin glass flask partially filled with a liquid, such as water, spirits of wine, etc., and focus the rays of the liquid. After gentle heating a large number of small spherical bodies are seen floating in the space above the liquid. London, the scientist, claims that the small spherical bodies are molecules of the liquid.

of Coffee.

the greatest of the world's most popular beverages. It is a stimulant and a tonic, and is said to be the most healthful of all drinks. It is a source of strength and energy, and is a most valuable food. It is a most interesting and valuable beverage, and is a most healthful and tonic.

AUSTRALIAN TOTEMS.

Odd Beliefs of the Aborigines as to Their Origin.

An interesting report of the investigations by Professor Baldwin Spencer into the question of "totemism" in Australia is given in a Melbourne paper. Various myths, it seems, exist as to the origin of the totem. The aborigines believe that in what they call the dream times there lived beings, half animal, half plant, which were transformed into human beings and wandered about making the natural features of the country. Each ancestor carried a stick, and with that stick the spirit of the ancestor is associated. Each place where an ancestor has wandered is believed to have a spirit, such, for instance, as an emu spirit, a kangaroo spirit, etc., and each child born in that particular place is, say, an emu child or a kangaroo child and so on. Thus it is that each child has its totem.

As to the ceremonial, if a woman or child see it, the eyes are put out or death inflicted. The professor was initiated by one group and was thus permitted to see the ceremonies. The initiators belabored themselves with ocher, down and their own blood and, after going through a grotesque dance, related to the novices the doings of the ancestors. The aborigines believe that reincarnation is continually going on, so that many living people are accepted as reincarnations of some celebrity. As to the religious or magical aspect, every person believes he has influence over the animal or plant after which he is called, even to the extent of causing it to increase. As a rule, the totem is edible, and in the great majority of cases the totem is the food supply, wherefore the power of increasing the totem is of importance. The aborigine rarely eats his own totem, but he has no objection to giving it to others to eat.—St. James' Gazette.

Squaring Accounts.

An office boy in London owed one of the clerks three halfpennies.

The clerk owed the cashier a penny. One day the boy, having a halfpenny in his pocket, was disposed to diminish his outstanding indebtedness and paid the clerk to whom he was indebted one halfpenny on account.

The clerk, animated by so laudable an example, paid one halfpenny to the cashier to whom he was indebted one penny.

The cashier, who owed the boy a penny, paid him a halfpenny.

And now the boy, having his halfpenny again in his hand, paid another third of his debt to the clerk.

The clerk with the said really "current" coin squared with the cashier.

The cashier instantly paid the boy in full.

And now the lad, with the halfpenny again in his hand, paid off the third and last installment of his debt of three halfpence.

Thus were the parties square all round and all their accounts adjusted.—London Tit-Bits.

It Was Wished On.

Johnny's sister has a ring that Johnny is very fond of. He is allowed to wear it sometimes for an hour or so when he has been very good or has promised to be. One day he suddenly found that he wanted to wear that beautiful little gold band, and so he informed his sister. She wasn't just in the mood, so she told him, as he insisted, that she couldn't take it off because it was "wished on." Johnny said little and thought much, and the next afternoon when his sister had called he rushed in and plumped down on an ottoman in the middle of the room.

"Johnny," reminded his sister, "your cap, dear."

"Oh," returned the boy innocently, "I can't take it off, sis. It's wished on."—New York Times.

An Easy Way Out.

"So this is your birthday? How old are you?"

"Don't you know," she indignantly replied, "that it is a sign of bad breeding to ask a lady about her age?"

"Oh, no; not in all cases. It is only unmanly to ask how old a lady is when one has reason to believe she is old enough to be ashamed of it."

Then she invited him to sit down so they could have "a nice, long visit."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Small Matter.

French Maid (to inquiring friend)—Oui, madame is ill, but ze doctor haf pronounce it something very trifling, very small.

Friend—Oh, I am so relieved, for I was real anxious about her. What does the doctor say the trouble is?

"Let me recall. It was something very little. Oh, oui, I have it now. Ze doctor says zat madame has ze smallpox."—Woman's Home Companion.

A GLASS OF WATER.

When to Drink It and the Effects It Will Produce.

Drink a glass of water when you get out of bed in the morning. Never mind the size of the glass. Let the water be cold if you will. Some people prescribe hot water, but that isn't necessary. You may have washed your face already and relished the experience. You may have taken a cold plunge into the tub and delighted in the shock and its reaction. The brisk use of the toothbrush has left your mouth clean and the breath sweet. But you are dirty still. Drink a glass of cold water and enjoy the sensation of being clean inside. All that is luxurious in the cold bath cleansing the outside is artificial. That which should prompt the glass of water after sleeping is natural. As a test, tell the nine-year-old protestant against his morning scrub of cold water that he may escape it by drinking half a pint of the fluid. He will jump at the opportunity.

Sleep has drawn upon the water in the blood, and the instinct of the animal under natural conditions is to replenish the circulatory system and distend the blood vessels anew. The food in the stomach which had so much to do toward inducing sleep has disappeared, leaving a mucous substance in the alimentary canal. Yet man would wash his face and leave these half clogged canals to do the duties of another day.

Drink a glass of cold water in the name of cleanliness. It becomes one of the shortest and easiest of toilet duties. It is swallowed in a second, and in five minutes it has passed from the stomach, taking with it the clogging secretions of the alimentary tracts. It has left behind the stimulus that goes with cold water, and by filling the arterial system to the normal it puts a spur to the circulation that has grown sluggish in the night. It is one of the greatest of awakeners and one of nature's own stimulants.

Drink a glass of water before breakfast, another before luncheon and another before dinner. Water is the best, cheapest and pleasantest medicine.—Chicago Tribune.

A Faithful Cat.

My husband had a devoted cat a few years ago that used to meet him at a certain lamppost near the house every evening on his return. She would then escort him home with many manifestations of joy and sit under his chair while he dined, waiting to receive her dinner from his hand.

One winter a business trip took him away from the city for several weeks. Nights of fruitless watching at the lamppost, her trysting place, we called it, were followed by listless days, when she would eat scarcely anything. She would sit under his empty chair at meal times and sniff dejectedly at the most appetizing morsels. At last she seemed to give up hope, or else her weakness prevented her from walking so far, and the lamppost knew her no more. Toward the end of the third week and just a day before my husband returned she died—of grief and starvation.—Cat Journal.

A Busy Little Woman.

They had just been married. She was very pretty and lovable, but very fresh to the household duties, and the husband was a very patient man. One night, however, she had a great surprise in store for him, so, putting her arms around his neck and kissing him, she said:

"Come and look, darling; I have been stitching up two big slits in your coat."

He then kissed her to hide the look which came over his face, called her a busy little woman and then went out and groaned.

She had sewn up his coat tail pockets.

It Was His.

A small boy was telling his mother of a mishap which had occurred to a playmate of his. The youngster, it appeared, had been regaling himself with one of those large, marbled candies which are a particular delight of childhood, and in a moment of excitement it slipped down and stuck in his throat. But, said the narrator, they succeeded in relieving him.

"Oh," said his mother, "you got it out, did you?"

"Naw," was the impatient answer; "we shoved it down; it was his, wasn't it?"—Harper's Weekly.

Inflexible.

"Oh, don't be so inflexible!" pleaded the fair suppliant. "Think of my helpless children! You are too hard upon me! Indeed you are! Ought I to be punished so cruelly for a hasty action, committed in a moment of anger and bitterly repented of immediately afterward? Where is your sense of justice? Reconsider your decision, I beg of you!"

But the cook, whom she had offended, was obdurate and refused to stay.—Chicago Tribune.

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Standard Calicoes and Lining Remnants 3c yd; best 1/4 extra weight Blankets 75c, \$1.10; good Comfortables 98c, 75c, \$1.29; over 100 Girls' Dress Skirts for school wear \$1.29, \$1.49; Ladies' light weight Wool Skirts \$1.29; fancy embroidery finished Dressing Sacks 37c; Boys' extra weight Hose worth 25c (prove this by seeing) 10c pair; Ladies' fine fleeced Hose 12 1/2c; Children's Fancy Jackets, new makes, \$1.29, \$1.49, \$1.98, \$2.69; Men's Suits, fall weights, regular \$10.00 grades, \$8.95 and \$7.95.

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Before making up a lot of Dresses, see our Girls' and Infants' Dresses, all ready to put on. Little Folks Suits and Dresses 25, 37, 49, 62c; Girls' Dresses, Flannel-dresses, Fancy Plaids and Cassimeres, sizes 6 to 14, 49, 62, 87c, \$1.10; best makes \$1.98, \$2.29, \$2.69.

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NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

Public notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, October 14, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon.

To permit personal attendance at said meeting there will be issued to each holder of one or more shares of the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered on the books of the company at the close of business on Tuesday, September 27, 1904, who is of full age, a ticket enabling him, or her, to travel free over the company's lines from the station on the Illinois Central railroad nearest to his or her registered address to Chicago and return, such ticket to be good for the journey to Chicago only during the four days immediately preceding and the day of the meeting, and for return journey from Chicago only on the day of the meeting and the four days immediately following, when properly countersigned and stamped during business hours—that is to say, between 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.—in the office of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. W. G. Bruen, in Chicago. Such ticket may be obtained by any holder of stock, registered as above, on application, in writing, to the President of the company in Chicago. Each application must state the full name and address of the stockholder exactly as given in his or her Certificate of Stock, together with the number and date of such certificate. No more than one person will be carried free in respect to any one holding stock as registered on the books of the company.

A. G. HACKSTAFF,
Secretary.

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