



JUDGE ALTON BROOKS PARKER Democratic Nominee For President.

A STATESMAN'S LETTER

Judge Parker's Political Creed Will Bear Scrutiny.

ABLE AND COURAGEOUS DOCUMENT

Trust Reform, Imperialism, Economical Administration and Honesty in the Public Service the Pre-eminent Issues.

The New York World, commenting on Judge Parker's letter of acceptance, says in part:

Both President Roosevelt and Judge Parker in the intervals between their speeches and their letters of acceptance have gained in clearness, confidence and force. The difference is that this increased vigor has carried Mr. Roosevelt into reckless swashbuckling, while it has taken Mr. Parker just far enough to free him from the charge of undue caution and leave him standing firmly on a sane, courageous and honest public policy.

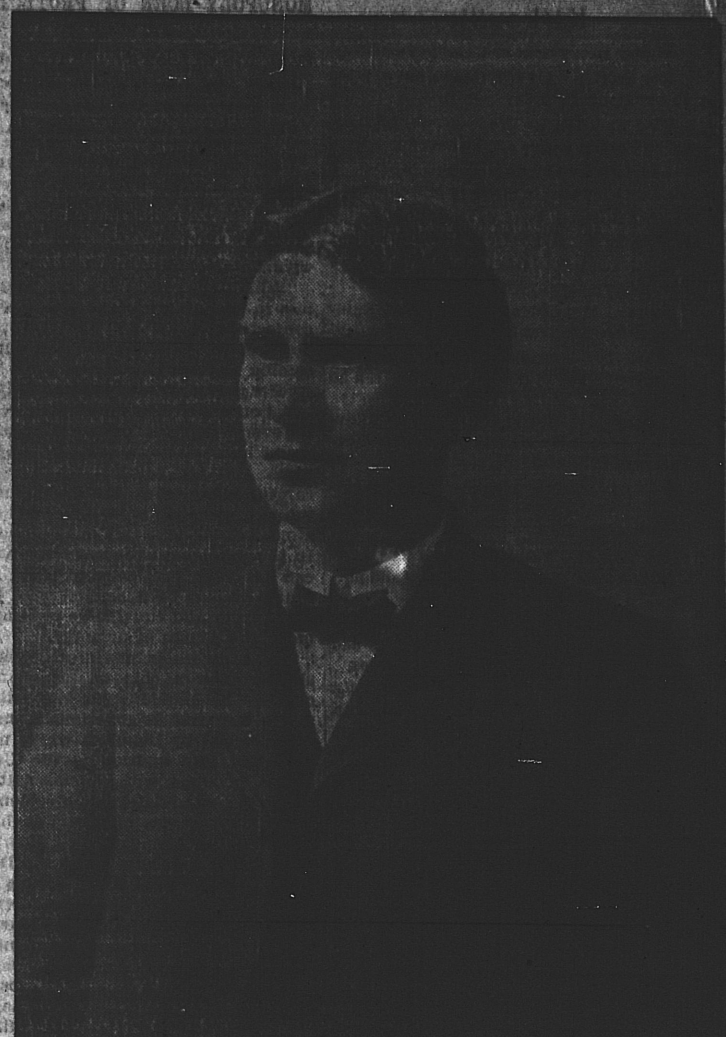
Mr. Roosevelt's letter consisted largely of "dares" to the Democrats. "We have done this—do you dare to undo it?" "We intend to do that—do you dare to do anything different?" The president evidently believed that the mere statement of the issues in this form would scare all the fight out of his opponents. But Mr. Parker has quietly accepted the challenge.

"If our opponents come into power they can revoke the pension order," shouts Mr. Roosevelt. "Will they authoritatively state that they intend to do this?"

"If elected," responds Mr. Parker, "I will revoke that order."

No shuffling, no equivocation, here. But the candidate adds that when the law has been thus vindicated he will try to secure the passage of an act "under the provisions of which a pension may be accepted with dignity because of the consciousness that it comes as a just due from the people through their chosen representatives and not as largess distributed by the chief executive."

Judge Parker emphasizes his adherence to the gold standard by declaring his "unqualified belief" in it, not merely by his acceptance of it as an accomplished fact. Then, dismissing the money question as "not in dispute," he lists four pre-eminent issues—trust reform, imperialism, economical administration and honesty in the public



LAWRENCE B. STRINGER, Democratic Nominee for Governor.

Remember That The DEMOCRATIC COUNTY RALLY Will be held at Sullivan on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1904 WITH Hon. J. H. Lewis As the Chief Speaker. Come and hear the issues fairly discussed by an able orator.

A Word With Democrats

[WILLIAM J. BRYAN, IN THE COMMONER]

Every man is responsible for his influence, be it small or great. Every democrat who votes for Parker votes to defeat Roosevelt. Every democrat who does not vote for Parker contributes toward the election of Roosevelt. On every question upon which Judge Parker's position is open to criticism, President Roosevelt's position is worse; where they differ, as they do on many important questions, Parker is right and Roosevelt is wrong.

Roosevelt favors a high tariff; Parker favors tariff reform. Roosevelt favors a standing army of 60,000 at the minimum; Parker favors a reduction of the army.

Roosevelt has brought the race issue into national politics; Parker would remove the race issue from politics.

Roosevelt stands for a colonial policy; Parker favors independence for the Filipinos and would make the promise now.

Roosevelt took into the white house a spirit of war; Judge Parker would substitute for it a spirit of peace.

Four years more of Roosevelt would make economic and industrial reform more difficult; Judge Parker's election would clear the way for economic issues. Let no democrat, by voting against Parker or by refusing to vote, take upon himself responsibility for four years more of Rooseveltism.

THE TARIFF AND TRUSTS.

Protection is a Direct Incentive to the Formation of Combinations.

Tariff reform is one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith, and the necessity for it was never greater than at the present time. It should be undertaken at once in the interest of all our people.

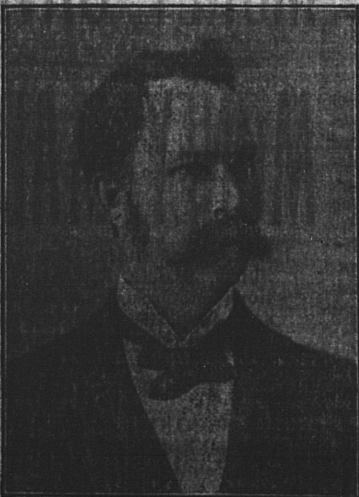
The Dingley tariff is excessive in many of its rates and, as to them at least, unjustly and oppressively burdens the people. It secures to domestic manufacturers, singly or in combination, the privilege of exacting excessive prices at home and prices far above the level of sales made regularly by them abroad with profit, thus giving a bounty to foreigners at the expense of our own people. Its unjust taxation burdens the people generally, forcing them to pay excessive prices for food, fuel, clothing and other necessities of life. It levies duties on many articles not normally imported in any considerable amount which are made extensively at home, for which the most extreme protectionist would hardly justify protective taxes and which in large amounts are exported. Such duties have been and will continue to be a direct incentive to the formation of huge industrial combinations, which, secure from foreign competition, are enabled to stifle domestic competition and practically to monopolize the home market.

It contains many duties imposed for the express purpose only, as was openly avowed, of furnishing a basis for reduction by means of reciprocal trade treaties, which the Republican administration, impliedly at least, promised to negotiate. Having on this promise secured the increased duties, the Republican party leaders, spurred on by protected interests, defeated the treaties negotiated by the executive, and now these same interests cling to the benefit of these duties which the people never intended they should have and to which they have no moral right.

Even now the argument most frequently urged in behalf of the Dingley tariff and against tariff reform generally is the necessity of caring for our infant industries. Many of these industries after a hundred years of lusty growth are looming up as industrial giants. In their case at least the Dingley tariff invites combination and monopoly and gives justification to the expression that the tariff is the mother of trusts.—Judge Parker.

Truth About Teddy.

The Republican campaign text book is out, and for the asking, any one can learn the real truth about Teddy and the trusts, how to have reciprocity without reciprocating, how the door has been opened in China, but we can't get in; how honestly and capably the administration has run the government without fraud or guile and how the Republican party has put up the price of wheat for the farmer and reduced the cost of living to the balance of us.



ADOLF SUMNERLIN, Democratic Nominee For Congress.

Alton Brooks Parker. The man we hail, oh, he is not A prince of royal blood, But comes from the school of daily toil; He comes to be our chief. Unblazoned is his stainless name On the heraldic page, But he has worn a nobler badge— The tollers' honest wage. No blusterer he, no lord of war On either land or sea, Upheld by his deeds of blood To bear our sovereignty. But well he knows of patient toil, The weight of want and care, For he has shared the common lot And earned the poor man's fare.

Like Lincoln and like every son That greatly serves the state, A man must live the people's life To shape his nation's fate. We trust him? Yes! He is our own, One of the people, he! On them is based our country's hope— The love of liberty! A farmer, teacher, lawyer, he— A plain, God-fearing man, Our leader stands, the kin and type Of hearts American. —Brooklyn Eagle.



PETER P. SCHAEFER, Democratic Nominee For Legislature, 24th District.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Kirkville.

Water Reedy went to Chicago Tuesday. Roy Scott had his arm thrown out of place in a runaway Saturday evening.

Alleville.

Miss Emma Stewart, of Mattoon, was here Sunday. Miss Pearl Glover returned home from Mattoon Saturday.

Hampton.

Dock Shipman and family have moved into their new residence. George Burris and family moved to J. W. Winters farm recently.

Arthur.

John Butcher and Mollie Holston attended the opera at Arcola Tuesday night. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tucker, of Bethany, visited Mr. and Mrs. Strader last week.

Bruce.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lee visited in Sullivan Saturday and Sunday. Mark Bragg and wife spent Sunday with Alex Rose and family on Sand Creek.

Whitley.

Maurice, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Armstrong has been very sick, but is better. Otis and John Stewart, Thomas Whitaker and Otis McCauley, of Cynthiana, Ky., are visiting their relatives, the Garritts.

THE DEMOCRATIC HOPE

Prospect of Success in the Coming Election Is Bright.

MONOPOLY BORN OF PROTECTION.

It is idle to look to the Republican Party for Relief from the Trusts. An Analysis of the Candidates and Platforms of the Two Great Parties.

Hon. Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, in a letter to the Philadelphia Ledger, gives strong and convincing reasons for his belief in Democratic success next November. Mr. Harrison says:

"While all prophecies are more or less in the nature of guesses and any conjecture liable to go astray, the prospect for Democratic success in the coming election is good. The personality of the candidates, a question which has always entered into every political campaign, has already been largely dwelt upon by the press and by political speakers. A careful analysis of the characters of the two men will show them to be the almost exact opposites of one another.

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"By firmness is not meant that he should carry a chip on his shoulder, or that he should cast the military above the civil in government, nor to be governed by impulses which might lead him into embroiling the United States in wars with foreign nations.

"The candidate for president of the United States on the Republican side is a very impulsive man his best friends will not deny. That the Democratic candidate for president is a man of an even, judicial and conservative temperament even his worst enemies will cheerfully admit. The temperament of a man does not always change with advancing years. It is possible for a man to retain the sanguine and unbounded hopes of boyhood until the last, and, while this quality is admirable in a friend, it is exceedingly unwise in an official.

"The manifold duties and responsibilities of the chief executive of our country require the services of a man who will bring to the position a just and passionless view of men and measures, a resolution to do right plainly and not in a spectacular manner; to administer the laws with the least possible leaning on the military arm of government; to adhere strictly to the policy of neutrality as to foreign nations and their wars; to pursue, in a word, the even tenor of old ways, devoting his entire time to the peace, safety and prosperity of the American people without regard to the false dream of making us a world power in a military or naval sense.

"As to the platforms of the two parties, while they are similar in some respects, the same radical difference is apparent in them as there is in the doctrines of Hamilton and Jefferson. The greatest menace now existing, or ever existing, against the government of the United States is the trusts. The Republican party, as the father of a high protective tariff, is responsible more than any other cause for the building up of the trusts. It is not a logical proposition that a father should destroy his offspring, particularly when the offspring have grown and flourished to such an extent as to be now the main support of their parent.

"It is idle to look for relief from the encroachments of the trusts under a Republican administration. It is useless to talk of curtailing the power of illegal combinations of capital by a party which owes its continuance in office to such illegal combinations. The trusts are the immediate and vital concern of the American people. And the people will not be able to counteract or stem this evil unless there is a change in Washington.

"Another salient point of difference between the two platforms is regarding the Philippine question. This question, forced upon the country by a Republican president, has become a most serious one, touching the very core of our existence as a republic. The Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States have been nullified, to the astonishment of the world and the lasting disgrace of our country. Reparation for this, while it cannot wipe away the stain upon our national honor nor atone for the blood spilled by men fighting for their liberty, can come, even as an act of tardy justice, only from the hands of a Democratic administration.

"The opportunity offered the Democrats in this campaign, both as to candidates and principles, is excellent. The Democrats are united today as they have not been for many years. With a candidate whose life and record are beyond reproach, with a platform which stands for the essential principles of Democracy, with a party united in every section of the country and in every particular, I believe that the prospect of a Democratic president in the White House is exceedingly bright."

Anarchy or Law?

Governor Eschboly has been recommended by the Colorado Republicans. This should put the issue of militia anarchy and vigilantes rule squarely before the Colorado voters, to the advantage of the Democrats.—Atlanta Constitution.

Learn Like a Hard Task.

Senator Aldrich is urging the Republican national committee to save Rhode Island. It is a national committee to save Rhode Island, what will be the result of the vote of the committee?—Boston Herald.

No Secrets From the People.

If Judge Parker gets to be president he will probably not regard any emergency as dire enough to conceal from the people for a moment the business condition of the government.—Chicago Enquirer.

ROOSEVELT STANDS PAT.

Firmly Opposed to Any Reduction of Present High Tariffs. It is evident that if elected in November he (Roosevelt) will sustain with unswerving zeal the extreme radicals of Dingleyism in opposing any real reduction of the present high tariffs. So far from bending to the rising storm of popular demand for tariff reform and the elimination of unnecessary and burdensome restraints of trade, his argument is for a perpetuation of the system by which unscrupulous trusts are fostered.

So far from yielding to the clamor within his own party for at least a moderate reduction of tariff taxation, he tells the recalcitrant Republicans of the west and the east, as he tells the great Democratic reformers, "It is a matter of regret that the protective tariff policy, which during the last forty years has become part of the very fiber of the country, is not now accepted as definitely established."

This mature utterance of Mr. Roosevelt can only mean that he ranges himself with the stalwart enemies of all who would seek to lower taxation and relieve manufacturers and consumers generally of the barbarous enormities and excrescences of a protectionism which has outgrown every decent claim and has overridden the commercial rights and liberties of the people. It is almost needless to note that, as might have been expected from his animadversions on tariff reform, Mr. Roosevelt in a few brief sentences intimates unmistakably his approval of the utopian scheme by which it is sought to upbuild the merchant marine by ship subsidies.—New York Herald.

A FOREIGN OPINION.

Labouchere Compares Judge Parker and President Roosevelt. The American Democrats have found a man in Judge Parker, and I sincerely trust that he will be elected president of the United States. He knows his own mind, is no self-seeker and aspires alone to be what the greatest American presidents have been in the past—a citizen elected to the highest office of the state to give effect to the self government of a nation.

President Roosevelt is an honest man, but very self-opinionated, and his present term of office has shown that he is under the impression that his mission is to impose his will on others, instead of carrying out their will. Not only in the United States, but in the rest of the world, is he desirous of playing a great part, and the part that he has aspired to play has been entirely at variance with the spirit of American institutions. What especially pleases me in Judge Parker's pronouncements is the denunciation of the spread eagles that has been President Roosevelt's trump card up till now and which is more befitting some military ruler of a nation than the head of a peace loving and commercial community of sensible men.—Labouchere's London Truth.

A FRIEND OF LABOR.

Judge Parker's Attitude Toward Unions Commended. The New York World says that Judge Parker's decisions as chief justice of the court of appeals upon questions affecting labor unions and the rights of individual wage earners were commended in resolutions adopted by the Workmen's Political league at a meeting held in that city recently, says the Indianapolis Sentinel. This organization is an incorporated state body of representative union men.

The resolutions express the warm approval and appreciation of organized labor of Judge Parker's attitude toward union labor and declare that "during his judicial life he never struck a blow at labor, but has parried many aimed by others and has made the strongest argument ever set forth in support of labor statutes." All of which is beyond question. Judge Parker has always been absolutely just and fair in his treatment of all interests. That is what makes him such a splendid candidate. The same quality will make him a splendid president also.

Roosevelt a Fossil.

In the course of his address before the Connecticut Democratic convention Henry Wade Rogers, dean of the Yale Law school, had the following to say about Roosevelt: "Since he became president he has shown not only by his treatment of Panama and by his action in the pension matter as well as by his dictatorial assumption of authority in every department of the government such a disregard of the limitations of power as to lead many thoughtful men to distrust his wisdom. It is this distrust which perhaps more than any other reason has led the independent press of the country almost without exception to pronounce against him in this campaign and to regard him as a dangerous pilot for a great ship."

Shut 'Em Up.

Judge Parker charged the Republican administration with reckless extravagance, and the president immediately directed all heads of departments to be silent as to forthcoming estimates of expenditures.—New York Herald.

No Secrets From the People.

If Judge Parker gets to be president he will probably not regard any emergency as dire enough to conceal from the people for a moment the business condition of the government.—Chicago Enquirer.

Jekyll and Hyde.

President Roosevelt and Candidate Roosevelt—the most singular case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in the whole history of American politics.—Atlanta Constitution.

PENSION ORDER.

President Roosevelt's Cheap Bid For Votes.

THE CONSTITUTION VIOLATED.

Rights of the Lawmaking Branch of the Government Ignored—High Handed Methods of the Chief Executive Fail of Their Purpose—Veterans Displeased.

Perhaps no single act of Mr. Roosevelt has drawn on him so much or such serious criticism as the famous special order No. 78, by which pensions were granted to practically all the Union soldiers of the civil war, whether they needed them or not, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. There were several reasons why this should be so. The president in issuing the order—for it is recognized as coming from him rather than from his appointee, the commissioner of pensions—showed the greatest possible disrespect for the constitution, upsetting the balance of power established by the fathers of the republic and invading the privileges of another equal and co-ordinate branch of the government—congress. The measure, being distinctly a revenue one, could originate only in the lower branch of congress.

The service pension had been brought before the house, but could not pass, and it was well known that congress would not pass it at the last session. It was for this very reason—that the measure was hopeless—Mr. Roosevelt took it up, and believing that by this act he would win the support of the veterans, issued the famous order. His action in violating the constitution, overriding congress, raiding the treasury at a moment when our expenses are already running above our revenues, and doing all this in the midst of a presidential campaign apparently for the purpose of winning votes, has naturally aroused interest, disgust and great opposition. As we have said, no act of his administration has brought him more discredit.

Those who condemned his arbitrary action will hear with much satisfaction that order No. 78, instead of having the effect expected of it and winning him the applause of the veterans, has fallen perfectly flat. The veterans not only do not return him thanks for it, but practically suggest that they will not recognize his authority in acting as he did and that they would greatly prefer congress to act on this case.

It is said that Mr. Roosevelt was very anxious to go to the G. A. R. meeting at Boston and was prevented from doing so only by the urgent advice of his friends, who suggested that such action would look most undignified and as though he was begging for votes. Coming immediately after order No. 78, it would be popularly interpreted as meaning that the president wanted to see how the order had "taken" and to receive the shouts that would greet the benefactor of the veterans.

It is difficult to say how the president would have been welcomed, but the action of the convention shows an unexpected lack of enthusiasm. The president's "astoundingly generous action," as the Roosevelt organs speak of his order giving the people's money to the veterans, was accepted as a matter of course, and no thanks whatever were returned.

In his address to his comrades the retiring commander in chief, General Black, declared that they must not cease their labors to have a service pension law written on the statute books, and formal action was taken directing the committee on legislation to strive to effect the very same object which the president secured to them, but through the medium of legislation. No special notice was paid to the president's anticipation of this achievement, though the veterans are perhaps aware that if legislation should be attempted as proposed by them the courts might deem it unconstitutional, in which eventuality the order No. 78 would share, very likely, the same fate. "The president will observe how the Grand Army takes his action in its behalf," a strong Roosevelt paper remarks. "Apparently he staved off a service pension law for a period, and possibly he did the veterans no good at all."

The New York Post, which is not friendly to Roosevelt, seizes the opportunity to give him the following blow: "The report has, of course, something to say about the arbitrary increase in the size of pensions on account of advancing age. Evidently executive order No. 78 did not have time before the close of the last fiscal year really to display its beneficent character. Under it 47,169 claims were filed by June 30, and in the last three months of the year 18,557 claims were allowed. Of these \$741 were two dollar increases, and the time was so short between filing and adjudication that the amount of money due prior to July 1 amounted to less than \$30,000. In other words, it was impossible in the time at the disposal of the pension department to pay more than this of the \$150,000 voted by congress to carry out order No. 78, and the balance had to go back into the treasury. Plainly the order will have to do better than this or it will be regarded with contempt by the Grand Army of the Republic. In fact, that organization is already viewing it as an insult. At its meeting recently in Boston it was urged to keep up the good fight for service pension legislation, just as if order No. 78 had never been issued. Is it afraid that, after all, legislative law is better than executive law? Is it fearful that some future president, or even Roosevelt himself, will, when least expected, take it into his head to repeal the order?"

The president's bid for the veteran vote at the expense of the taxpayers, which brought him so much denunciation, has apparently failed to win him the support of the G. A. R.

OPPOSED TO REFORM.

The American Economist, the trust supported organ of the protectionists, entirely approves the Republican platform and especially commends the tariff plank, which it says is "the pledge against unnecessary tariff tinkering and the pledge that no schemes for reciprocity in trade with foreign nations shall be permitted to injure any industry in the United States." It is well to have this, the highest authority, tell us what the Republican platform does mean on the tariff question. Those Republicans who are anxious for reciprocity with Canada and other countries will know their demands are not to receive the slightest consideration. The Economist also shows its utter abhorrence of the Cuban reciprocity treaty which President Roosevelt forced through congress, for it adds:

"The fact will not be lost sight of that had the principles enunciated in the platform governed the Republican national administration during the past two years there would have been no such thing as reciprocal trade agreements with any foreign nation, no matter how great the incentive or how charitable the spirit which prompted such negotiation, when the fact was clearly demonstrable that more than one industry in the United States was certain to be injuriously affected thereby."

That is certainly a fair slap in the face for President Roosevelt, who the Economist evidently thinks was not governed by true protection principles, for it is "clearly demonstrable that more than one industry in the United States was certain to be injuriously affected thereby." The injured industries are sugar and tobacco, both of which are controlled by trusts, and the lament of this Republican organ shows clearly the connection between the trusts and that party and the absolute domination of the trust barons over the late Republican convention.

The monopolists have so tied up the Republican party in its platform that for at least the next four years, if that party is successful, there will be no tinkering with the sacred tariff law. A Republican candidate for congress may promise to favor reciprocity, or to revise the tariff so that it will not foster trusts, but if elected he will be powerless to do anything for tariff reform without breaking with his party. It will be well for Republicans who have hitherto voted the Republican ticket, but now think reciprocity or a revision of those tariff schedules that protect the trusts in selling abroad cheaper than here should be adopted, to question their candidates for congress on how far they will be willing to go for reciprocity or reform.

TIME TO DRAW THE LINE.

New York Becomes the Dumping Ground of Addicks Refuse. Addicksism has been taken into the Republican fold notwithstanding it represents all that is censurable in politics. The Addicks delegates from Delaware were seated in the Republican national convention, although it was well known that political debauchery was the cause of their being there.

President Roosevelt has again approved of the rotten side of Delaware politics by appointing William M. Byrne as assistant district attorney for New York, who has been one of the principal Addicks strikers and partisans. He has only resided in New York for a few months, so his appointment is therefore the more remarkable, and when it is remembered that the United States senate refused to confirm his appointment as district attorney for Delaware it is the more extraordinary. To inject the poison of Addicksism into the Republican organization of New York by planting one of its shoots in that fertile soil for strategy and spoils in the important office of United States district attorney, where the opportunity for political evils are so numerous, is almost beyond comprehension.

Talk of home rule and civil service reform and boast, as the Republicans do, that President Roosevelt is for their honest enforcement and then think of such an appointment when the facts were all well known. Usually excuses can be made for bad appointments by the president. He has to rely upon what others tell him about those who seek federal appointments, but in the Byrne case the appointee, Addicks and the debauching of Delaware were all notorious, and no one had more wealth of details of the rottenness than President Roosevelt.

"This is the last straw," says the New York World. "We can stand Addicks in Delaware if Delaware can, we can stand Platt and Odell in New York if we have to, but when it comes to making New York the dumping ground for Addicks refuse which even Delaware will not tolerate New York draws the line."

An Ideal Candidate. The great conservative business element of the country, whose interests demand an orderly, conservative, stable government, will find in Judge Parker a candidate exactly to their liking, and they will see that the Democratic platform is like the candidate, safe, dignified, conservative and indicative of caution in all things, the conservation of our national prosperity and the preservation of the national dignity and honor.

Sad to Contemplate. If any one doubts that Theodore Roosevelt is constructed of the real, heroic stuff, he has only to consider his resolve not to make any speeches in this year's campaign. Think of the innumerable trains flying back and forth across the country without Theodore Roosevelt on the tail end of a single one of them!—Rechercher Herald.

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Table with columns for route (Northbound, Southbound), train number, and departure/arrival times. Includes routes like Peoria Accommodation, Peoria Mail, and Mattoon Accommodation.

WABASH

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FRISCO

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TYPE

CUT OFF

THE FARMER-JUDGE.

Character Sketch of the Democratic Standard Bearer.

ALTON BROOKS PARKER'S CAREER.

Descended from Farmers and Patriots, Judge Parker While Maintaining a High Course on the Bench Has Clung to His Farm.

Alton Brooks Parker is well known throughout the State of New York as the Farmer-Judge.

His father, his grandfather before him, and those before them, were farmers, honest men who lived their lives on their farms, cultivating the soil, raising crops and cattle. His grandfather, John Parker, passed down the old homestead in Massachusetts and bought a farm in Cortland County, New York, in 1803; and here was born John Parker, and on May 14, 1852, Alton Brooks Parker, the Democratic candidate for President. Love of the soil, of crops, of cattle, of pure air and clear well water are inborn traits of this sterling American citizen.

One day John Parker, who was a man of studious habits, widely and deeply read and gifted with rare memory for the best passages in the works of best authors was summoned to do jury duty in Cortland. He took Alton with him. The boy was so greatly impressed with the proceedings that he determined to become a lawyer. Overcoming by diligence, persistency and ability all obstacles, he not only became a lawyer, but was elected by 61,000 majority Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, the greatest gift in the legal profession that can be bestowed by the people of the Empire State.

As soon as circumstances permitted the Judge bought himself a farm at Esopus, N. Y. Here he began raising his now famous herd of Red Polls, a hornless cattle good in the dairy and in beef.

In the fine old house he has a great

nomination for State Senator, and managed the campaign which resulted in his election. About this time Alton Brooks Parker became enamored of Mary L. Schoonmaker, a daughter of Moses L. Schoonmaker of Accord, whose progenitor also fought for his country in the Revolutionary War. In her he obtained a life partner who was accomplished, educated and refined and whose attractiveness was the theme of general remark. The happiness of this couple during a long life shows that the judgment of Judge Parker was commendable. Judge Parker's own political career soon began. When he was twenty-five years of age he was nominated for Surrogate of Ulster County, and he was the only Democrat elected on the county ticket that year. He served six years and a particular effort was made by the opposition each time to defeat his re-election. His competitor was the man who defeated his former pastor for county judge and was one of the popular men of the county. Parker proved a more difficult proposition and was re-elected by a strong majority in spite of a bolt on the ticket.

McKinley had carried New York State by a majority of over 200,000 votes the election for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals had to be made. The Democratic State Committee selected the candidate and in November following (1897) Judge Alton Brooks Parker carried the State by sixty-one thousand majority, thus making a change of about 200,000 votes in one year. This high office has been filled by him since 1898 and he has given the office his undivided attention, and all parties agree that he has made a reputation as a learned, able and thoroughly incorruptible Judge. He is considered the most industrious man on the bench. His decisions show him to be a lawyer of the keenest judicial insight. Without prejudice and strictly impartial he has won the confidence of his fellow judges and the attorneys throughout the State without regard to politics. As a presiding chief judge his conduct has been dignified but not arbitrary; his opinions have been spoken of by the most learned lawyers of the State and of other States as models worthy to be followed by other judges. The mental characteristics as

Judge Parker does his work. The Judge jumps out of bed at 6:30 in the morning invariably, and in the summer season his first movement is to put on a bathing suit and to go down the hill to the Esopus landing and take a swim in the Hudson River. He is a fine swimmer. After breakfast he mounts his horse (of which he keeps a number of good ones), and takes a ride over his farm. All the work of his farm is ordered and carried out by the Judge, who being raised on a farm, is a practical farmer, and in the busy time takes off his coat, rolls up his sleeves and works like a hero. The inspection and examination of his farm is usually through with by 11 o'clock, and then he is found in his library, where he reads his letters and papers until noon when the family sits down to dinner. After dinner the Judge spends the time in his library with his private secretary, Arthur McCausland, and the family does not see him, unless something unusual happens, before 6 o'clock, when he is requested to come to the evening meal. When he is in Albany holding court

liberally, not like President Roosevelt, who is credited with jumping at breakfast in a fury of energy and working strenuously, as he terms it. Judge Parker works orderly and accomplishes a vast amount of work. No one has ever heard him speak unkindly of an inferior, his natural kindness smooths the way, yet he has the firmness of a Gibraltar in his opinions and decisions. Judge Parker is no fancy farmer playing at farming like a boy with a toy. He manages his farm and makes it pay. He is a real farmer, who directs the work, examines the plowing, and in harvest time is found in his shirt sleeves at work with his men in saving the hay and cutting the wheat. Judge Parker is not a rich man, as the term is now understood. He may be worth \$30,000, made by saving and by good judgment. His farm at Cortland came to him from his father. He was born on it and toiled on it when a boy. Like the great Daniel Webster, he cannot bear to part with the home where his happy boyhood days were spent, "where in fame and fortune unknown" he worked assiduously to get an education and to become a person of usefulness and of some consequence in his day and generation. Judge Parker has never been defeated yet, and it is very unlikely that the prize is so near his grasp. Hospitality is one of the cardinal virtues in Judge Parker's household. Like the planter in the Southern States previous to the war of 1861, he deems it to be a privilege to offer entertainment over night. All his neighbors are his friends, and when he is at the head of his dining table, surrounded by his wife, mother, brother, a sister of Mrs. Parker, who lives at Rosemount; his daughter, son-in-law, grandchildren and Secretary McCausland, with two or three guests, he is the life of the party, gentle and dignified, directing the conversation, but not monopolizing it. A man's private habits throw much light on his character, and nothing in the life of a candidate for President is uninteresting to the people who vote for the one who is to fill the office for the next four years. Although Judge Parker rises early, he does not retire to his sleeping room before 11 o'clock at night, and he works intermittently during the day that he sleeps as sweetly as a babe on its mother's bosom. He hardly ever re-

SCENES FROM LIFE OF A POLITICAL APOSTATE.

HOW DID NOT ALMOST KILL DEMOCRACY WHEN ROBERT TREAT PAINE, JR., DESERTED.

Has Renounced the Faith of His Fathers Because of His Desire to See Elected a President That Will Invite Booker T. Wash- ington to Dinner.

Probably there are many readers of The American who have managed to exist without even having heard of Mr. Robert Treat Paine, Jr., of Boston. Mr. Paine is the sublimated gentleman who some days ago renounced the Democratic faith and enlisted under the Roosevelt banner because of his desire to see elected a President who would invite Booker Washington to dinner, and perhaps afford other colored citizens an opportunity to dine at the White House. While a severe blow, Mr. Paine's desertion has not left the Democratic party entirely hopeless, but for the brief moment it brings him into the parti-hued spot light. From Alabama comes the statement of the editor of the Luverne Critic, formerly a resident of Washington, D. C., a statement to this effect:

"Robert Treat Paine, acting for his wife, bought through his agents in Washington, D. C., a piece of land in Virginia near Fort Myer and Arlington, laid off into town lots, named it Clarendon, and sold to people with a binding contract that said lots should never be sold to a negro. I own three of these lots—118, 120 and 121—and have the contract and the deeds for them." Thus it would seem that while Mr. Paine prefers a President who will eat with colored folks, he blacklists them when it comes to selling town lots. There is another incident in the life of Robert Treat Paine which reveals his superlatively amusing qualities to persons in the city of Washington.



JUDGE PARKER, ON HIS FARM AT ESOPUS, N. Y., INSPECTING HERD OF RED POLLS.

He was again the only successful Democrat in the county. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that nominated Grover Cleveland. In 1885 he went to the state convention that brought out David B. Hill for Governor. In this convention he became known throughout the State of New York and was selected as a member of the State executive committee and was made its chairman and planned and executed the successful campaign that resulted.

BECOMES A JUDGE. In 1885 there had to be chosen a member of the New York Supreme Court, and Governor David B. Hill appointed Alton B. Parker to that judgeship. It was for the unexpired term, and at its close Judge Parker was again nominated for the position. Many leading Republican attorneys were won over by his impartiality on the bench and openly supported him and he was re-elected by a handsome majority. He remained in this office for twelve years, showing the esteem and confidence his fellow citizens, irrespective of party, entertained for him, and he is to-day respected and admired by all who know him. Then it is no wonder that the leading states-

shown by his decisions and decrees mark him to be of sterling mental and moral worth.

HOME ON THE HUDSON. Esopus, where Judge Parker has his residence, is a small village of thirty-five houses, built along a country crossroad. The Hudson River, which spreads out to surround the island of Esopus, grandly flows toward the ocean, and in its enchanting beauty when once seen by the tourist is never forgotten. The grand hills of the Catskills form the background of the scene. On the top of an elevation, from which the eye can behold the river and the mountain scenery for a great distance, stands Rosemount, the Parker home. The house stands about one hundred and fifty feet above the river banks, and is a large two-story building. About it are large trees and the path to it is gravelled and divided a lawn ornamented with beds of flowers. A path leads down to the river bank, and at the end of the path in the summer is anchored a naphtha launch named Nobe, which is used by the Judge and his family. The older part of the Judge's residence was standing when the British fleet anchored in front of it in 1777. The night before the British burned Kings-

the Judge rises at 6:30 o'clock every morning, and even if the weather is cold he has his horseback ride before breakfast. He is methodical in all things that he performs. This is the secret and explains how he does so much work.

There is great dignity and a look of immense power in Judge Parker which matches well his black silk robe when he presides as Chief Judge in the Court of Appeals. He is youngest of the Judges and observes closely the argument and fastens his eyes on the lawyer who is addressing him. His courtesy to lawyers is commented on all over the State. When he makes a decision there is no waste of words; argument is useless after the thing is done. His associates declare he does his utmost to have them from unnecessary labor, and that he is the only member of the Court of Appeals who is always present when the court is open. The other Judges take a vacation regularly, but Judge Parker is found every day of the session on his seat, so that there will be someone present who will have knowledge of all rulings made in court. The Judge sits high in his seat as justice. Around him are the statue of Livingston and the portraits of John Jay and others.

I have put aside a congenial work, to which I had expected to devote my life, in order to assume, as best I can, the responsibilities your convention put upon me.

"I solicit the cordial co-operation and generous assistance of every man who believes that a change of measures and of men at this time would be wise and urge harmony of endeavor as well as vigorous action on the part of all so minded.

"The issues are joined and the people must render the verdict.

Shall economy of administration be demanded or shall extravagance be encouraged?

Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay by the people, or must justice wait upon political oligarchy?

Shall our government stand for equal opportunity or for special privilege?

Shall it remain a government of law or become one of individual caprice?

Shall we cling to the rule of the people, or shall we embrace beneficent despotism?

"With calmness and confidence we await the people's verdict.

"If called to the office of President, I shall consider myself the Chief Magistrate of all the people and not of any faction, and shall ever be mindful of the fact that on many questions of National policy there are honest differences of opinion. I believe in the patriotism, good sense and absolute sincerity of all the people. I shall strive to remember that he may serve his party best who serves his country best.

"If it be the wish of the people that I undertake the duties of the Presidency, I pledge myself, with God's help, to devote all my powers and energy to the duties of this exalted office."

Don't throw away your vote! If you want to strike a blow at the Trusts

VOTE FOR PARKER!

BRYAN ROUSING INDIANA.

Great Nebraska Commoner Speaking to Immense and Enthusiastic Crowds.

Mr. Bryan's speeches in Indiana have evidently been a great disappointment to the Republican managers. He has struck out straight from the shoulder in favor of a complete Democratic victory in the Hoosier State and everywhere else. His remarks have been in good taste and they bear every evidence of unrestrained sincerity. To say that he has drawn great crowds wherever he has appeared is superfluous, but it is not out of place to mention the fact that no other speaker on either side has had audiences one-half as large as his, and that no other audiences have been as interested and enthusiastic.

Mr. Bryan has made it plain to his hearers that while he did not get all he wanted at St. Louis, he got most of it. He got tariff and trust planks that suit him, and he got equally good planks on Philippine independence and imperialism. He concedes that the money question is no longer an issue, having been crowded out by the extraordinary production of gold. As between Judge Parker and Theodore Roosevelt, he thinks there should be no hesitation on the part of any Democrat. He urged all of his friends to support the Democratic National ticket loyally, as he himself would do. It is doubtful if there is another State in the Union which contains as many devoted admirers of Mr. Bryan as Indiana, and his speeches in that State ought to be worth a great many votes to the Democratic tickets, State and National.

If you want the laws enforced against the Beef Trust, the Tobacco Trust, and all the other Trusts, VOTE FOR PARKER!



JUDGE PARKER, ON HIS FARM AT ESOPUS, N. Y., OVERLOOKING THE WORK.

men of New York declare he will be elected President and that he will have a majority in his own State of one hundred thousand votes.

Judge Parker, time and again, declined to leave the bench and take an active part in political life. After Cleveland was elected in 1884 Parker was offered the first assistant postmaster-generalship, but declined it. He refused a nomination for Secretary of State and one for Lieutenant-Governor when the party was likely to be successful.

Another triumph was in store for the able and upright Judge. After

ton. Through the house, about in its centre, runs a broad hall, used as a living room, in which are book cases filled with the works of the standard writers, both prose and poetry. The Judge's library takes up about all the southern half of the first story. From the floor to the ceiling are found row after row of books. There are hundreds of them. On a stand are found other volumes which the Judge needs to make frequent examinations. A table stands in the bow window of the room and in the centre of the room stands a directors' table. On these tables are piled books and documents, and here

As the Justice looks through the window he can see Hudson River, which flows swiftly along the front of his farm, the beloved Esopus, sixty miles away, where dwells his family, where are found his herds, his crops, and where he hastens at the end of each week. Even if his mind is perplexed studying the intricate problems of his great office, his affections cling around his home, his farm and his grandchildren, for he was born a farmer and he will die a farmer.

CALM AND DELIBERATE. Judge Parker works calmly and de-

WHERE IT HURTS.

Tariff on Coal a Great Injustice in New England.

Why should not New England get coal where it can be had for the least money? But for a tariff it could be had for a reasonable price from across the Canadian line. Canada supplies an abundance of bituminous coal. Alabama and Tennessee afford all the coal needed for the Southern States and much other territory besides.

This instance of the protective tariff system affords the very best illustration of its iniquity. Fuel for the poor, especially in the frigid climate of New England, ought at least to be as cheap, relatively, discounting freight, as it is in Canada. In the South, supplied by the abundant mineral resources of Alabama and Tennessee, to say nothing of the scarcely touched coal beds of Arkansas and Indian Territory, and blessed with a perennially temperate climate, they have a great advantage. The tariff should not deny to the people—the poor people of the New England States—the chance for a living as far as fuel is concerned, which is enjoyed by the people South. It is a protective tariff which makes this great difference.

The Republican Beef Trust has raised the price of meat for the people while itself paying lower prices than ever to the cattle-raisers. If you want cheaper meat VOTE FOR PARKER!

The Battle in Minnesota.

Minnesota Republicans are now so rattled because of the growing opposition to Dunn, the Republican nominee for Governor, that they have appealed to the Western headquarters of the Republican National Committee to release all Minnesota Republicans who have been assigned to speak in other States. Johnson, the Democratic nominee, is making a great fight and in some localities will get a third of the Republican vote. Democrats and Independents are for him to a man. His election is easily among the possibilities.

ROOSEVELT'S ARRAIGNMENT

Severest Indictment of His Party by President Mins. J.

HE TOLD OF GENERAL CORRUPTION

Frank, Forgery and Perjuries Offense His Official Message Finds Among Notorious Violations of Law.

There is not in existence, nor is there likely to be, a severer indictment of the party in power that that by President Roosevelt himself in his annual message to the second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, transmitted on Monday, Dec. 7, 1903.



CORRUPTION CAMPAIGN FUND

Republican National Committee Holding Up Corporations Right and Left.

The Wall Street Summary, than which there is not a fairer non-partisan financial journal in the country, says, touching the Republican efforts to raise a corruption campaign fund: "Already a number of the largest corporations in this country, popularly known as 'trusts,' and hence likely to be under the ban of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, are interested by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Northern Securities case, have been approached, yet actually impeded, by the managers of the Republican campaign or their authorized emissaries to contribute to the treasury of the National Committee."

AMERICAN CONSUMERS BILKED

Startling Difference of Cost in Favor of Foreign Steel Rail Buyers.

Of the points made by Hon. John Sharp Williams, in his powerful anti-trust speeches, none is so unanswerable as that which he emphasizes with the undisputed fact that steel rails manufactured in this country are sold cheaper to foreign than to American consumers. Here is the way Mr. Williams treated the subject in his Brooklyn speech of October 1: "Let me read you a letter from Mr. Road, President of the National Railroad Company of Mexico, a road which operates both in Mexico and in Texas. 'In 1902 I received bids on steel rails for Mexico from United States mills at about \$24 delivered at Tampico, while the price I paid at the same time for rails for our road in Texas was \$25 at the mill. Remember that these rails were laid down at Tampico, Mexico, for \$24, and that the freight to Tampico was \$4, so that the price at the mill for the rails shipped to Tampico was \$20, while, as the writer states, the price at the mill for that part of the order to be used in Texas was \$25. The extortion in this case was \$5."

EXECUTIVE USURPATION

Not in a Republican Congress to Oppose a Republican President.

Secretary of War William H. Taft, speaking for the Administration at the Union League Club meeting on Thursday night, quoted from Judge Parker's letter of acceptance this, and proceeded to criticize it: "Already the National Government has become centralized beyond any point contemplated by the framers of the Constitution. How tremendously all this has added to the power of the President! It has developed from year to year until it almost equals that of many monarchs."

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CASE OF TRANSPORTATION

Monopolies and Trusts Receive Rebates While Other Shippers Suffer.

As a strong argument against the trusts, which are fostered under the iniquitous Dingley Tariff bill, a paper read by Mr. A. B. Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank of New York, before the American Bankers' Association, at the Waldorf, in New York recently, may well be considered, and among them was this: "Returning to the initial thought of this paper—the desirability of stable business conditions and uniform cost of transportation, and reasonable uniform rates for money, we as bankers, entirely apart from legislative or executive measures, can exercise great influence in bringing about such conditions."

WHERE IS THE MAYFLOW?

Fastidious Inquiry as to the Locality of the President's Yacht.

Emperor William likes Mr. Roosevelt sincerely for his imperial ways. He likes him for his taking care of his own pleasures. It tickles his Imperial Majesty that Theodore Roosevelt has a yacht, the Mayflower, most luxuriously appointed, which is somewhere anchored in Mediterranean waters. "The yacht is somewhere about the waters of the earth. The Government is paying a sum for it—that is, the people are paying the cost. So remarkable has been the display of luxury about this American republic's imperial boat that it has attracted the attention of every enterprising newspaper man in the country, even including the pictorial artists. Yet a photographer of the Navy Department has been ordered to destroy all the plates and pictures representative of the interior of the craft. What is the fear about this boat? Is it not a fact that the Administration knows that this sort of thing is inconsistent with a republican form of government? And is it not a patent proposition that it is best to conceal all that can be hidden about this imperial boat? There is an expensive naval and military entourage about this Government which is constantly growing in extent and expense. It goes along with colonial expansion and all that sort of rotten thing, which is contrary to a republican form of government."

WORTH THEM ALL

Trust Question Transcends All Other Issues in Importance.

John A. Winston, of Lansing (Mich.), ex-President of the Michigan Knights of the Grip, has this to say: "The trust question is worth all the other issues ten times over. Traveling men are pushing that issue for all it is worth. Particularly in this time in New York and Indiana. Judge Parker's decisions are a splendid record against the trusts. In the minds of the masses it is the paramount issue. The best workers outside of the retail dealers and commercial travelers for Parker and Davis are the women. They all understand the trust question. It is not necessary to tell them how the trusts have put up prices of almost everything and increased the cost of living one-third."

TARIFF AND TRUSTS WRECKED SMALL INDUSTRIES OF INDIANA TOWN.

A special dispatch to the New York World from Indianapolis says: "Fifty-two speeches will be delivered by Mr. Bryan in Indiana in eight days, from October 12 to October 20. Altogether the Democratic State Committee will get about sixty-five speeches out of Bryan in Indiana in ten days, if his voice and strength hold out. Bryan will be hurried over Indiana on a special train, which will be made up at Terre Haute the morning of October 12. Tipton and Alexandria will be among the places visited. Mr. Bryan passed Elwood on the journey from one place to the other when he made a prophetic speech last campaign—that tariff and trusts would wreck its factories. He then said: 'Ere another campaign your factories will be idle, your tall chimneys send forth no smoke, and although Republican legislation might be claiming all accomplishment of improved manufacturing conditions, you will know, and know to your own sorrow, the fallacy of such claims.' Since his visit the radiator works have closed, the American Window Glass is a wreck, the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company is closed, the Roderfer Brick Company is in the hands of a receiver, the Elwood Furniture Company has been sold at receiver's sale, the lawn mower company is moving away and other factory wrecks abound."

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PROTECTION AND THE FARMER

Agriculture Receives Absolutely No Benefit Out of the Tariff.

Mr. Roosevelt, in one of his many books, said that "there was no doubt about the fact that the high tariff against which South Carolina so vigorously protested was a discrimination against the purely agricultural communities." So certain is it that a protective tariff cannot help the producer of staple agricultural products, that not long ago Mr. Lubin, a Republican, came to Congress demanding that Congress should protect the farmer as well as the manufacturer. When he was told that there existed duties upon Indian corn, wheat, etc., his reply substantially was that every man knew it worked no protection, so-called, to the American farmer. He said that the Government could help the manufacturers of certain products by levying import duties, making, of course, the rest of the community pay the price of the help; but the only way in which they could help the farmers was by giving an export bounty, and he demanded that bounty very seriously in hearing before the Committee on Agriculture in the House of Representatives.

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PARKER PLEASSED HIM.

John R. Wilson, a leading Democrat of Indianapolis, was in New York recently and met Judge Parker. To a reporter, after his return home, Mr. Wilson said: "He is undoubtedly a very impressive man. He is a large, well-built, strong man physically, and is intellectually on the same large scale. He impresses you as a man with perfect harmony of faculties, each highly developed. In manner he reminded me of Joseph E. MacDonald. He is genial and kindly. You cannot think of his being rash in action. There is that self-poise that shows that he thinks before he speaks. All in all, he possesses an exceedingly attractive personality."

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Cake and Baking Powder

A wonderful powder of rare merit and unrivaled strength.

LOCAL ITEMS

HERALD office, phone 47.
Read our "Everybody's" column.
Sels bills printed at THE HERALD office.
THE HERALD office prints sale bills on short notice.
Phone your news items to THE HERALD office; phone 47.
A. E. Miller was transacting business in Windsor Thursday.
Mrs. Ruth Patterson is visiting her son, Harvey, at St. Elmo.
Robert Hipsher is erecting a new residence on South Main street.
James Kirkwood, of Kirksville, was at the county seat Thursday.
L. K. Scott has been very busy this week harvesting his potatoes.
Edward Wright came home from the state university to spend Sunday.
S. F. Garrett spent the first of the week on Whitley and in Mattoon.
A. J. Mulholland, of Bethany, was a business visitor in Sullivan Tuesday.
Mrs. Walter Craig went to St. Louis Tuesday to spend a week at the fair.
Mrs. William Emel returned from a trip to St. Louis last Saturday night.
Elms J. Davis, of the Mattoon Star, visited his parents in this city Sunday.
Miss Marie Gilham has accepted a position with the firm of Burton, Enslow Co.
Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wright, of Findlay, last Friday night, a daughter.
M. G. Kibbe is in Chicago this week tending in a supply of goods for the Fair store.
Twenty-four persons left Tuesday morning for the world's fair via the C. & E. J.
Arthur Minks, of Stafford, Kansas, visited his aunt, Mrs. Amanda Miller, this week.
FOR SALE—A good milk cow and one thoroughbred Poland China boar—P. J. Patterson. 41-f.
The seniors of the high school and their instructors spent Thursday afternoon in the woods.
Money to loan on chattel or personal security on short or long time by J. M. Wolf & Co. 41-f.
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Warren visited the former's sister, Mrs. Betts, at Clarksburg, over Sunday.
Mrs. C. J. Boone and Mrs. O. J. Gauger attended the Harvest Home picnic at Bethany last week.
Deputy Maxwell, of Mattoon, has been here this week in the interest of the Modern Americans.
Ezekiel Sharp hauled a load of household goods to Charleston Monday for Mr. and Mrs. John Lucas.
H. S. Lilly and master Howard of Windsor visited the former's mother, Mrs. E. A. Lilly, Friday.
Mr. and Mrs. Willis Whitfield visited the latter's parents in Bethany, Wednesday evening and Thursday.
Wm. Landis went to Cerro Gordo Tuesday evening. Mrs. Landis will spend the winter in Sullivan.
E. J. Miller and Miss Nina Ashworth, the court reporter, have been attending court in Monticello this week.
Deputy Sheriff Arthur Wright took Mrs. William Beck to the insane asylum at Kankakee last Friday.
George Taylor of Clinton, Missouri and James Turney of Coles visited their uncle James Taylor at Thursday.
Five palefaces were given the Adoption degree by Chippewas tribe of Red Men at their wigwam Monday evening.
Mrs. A. Spitzer and daughter, Olive, of Mattoon, visited the former's sister, Mrs. A. B. McDavid, Friday of last week.
The work on the court house has been going on rather slowly this week, as the contractor has not been able to get brick.
Judge Cochran held a short term of court last Thursday and adjourned the term Saturday as he was not able to attend to it.
Dr. Stedman has built an addition, added a porch and otherwise improved the tenant house on his lot just east of his residence.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Badar, who have been visiting the family of Henry H. at, returned to their home in Chillicothe, Ohio, Tuesday.
Mrs. Dan Dow and father, George Robinson, went to Warrensburg Wednesday morning to visit the latter's brother, Amos Robinson.

Mr. Malcolm, the surgeon, came down from Champaign Saturday to do some surveying on the streets. He returned Tuesday morning.
The real estate agents are much wanted men these days and are gaily slipping about. There is considerable doing in that line just now.
A. M. Wand has been in this city the past week. He returned from Clinton a few days ago, where he was engaged in closing out a stock of goods.
Mrs. J. W. Patterson, Misses Edith Woodruff and Lois Manning drove to Bethany Thursday and spent the day with Mrs. Marion Woodruff.
If the women of this county wish to exercise their right of suffrage, there is one more change to register, if you have not done so, Monday, Nov. 1.
Mrs. Joseph E. Waggoner and daughter, of Santa Cruz, Cal., visited F. M. Waggoner, County Clerk L. K. Scott and other relatives here this week.
The Rebekah lodge held a big meeting Tuesday evening and ended up with refreshments and a good time socially. Six candidates were initiated into the order.
The farm of the late Moses Sherman, near Lake City, was sold at administrator's sale last Saturday for \$140 per acre. The purchaser was Moses Sherman, Jr.
"Jack the Peeper," has been causing considerable annoyance in a certain part of town. But if he falls into the trap set for him, it will be a sorry day for his person.
Mr. and Mrs. George Tobill returned from their bridal trip Saturday. They went from here to Lake City where they will soon be at home on the groom's farm near that place.
Dan VanGundy of the Cushman neighborhood has raised his residence about three feet and put a brick foundation under it. He has also put in a steam heating apparatus.
A. B. McDavid returned Wednesday from Trenton, Mo., where he has been looking after his farming interests. Wm. Shaw, formerly of Allenville, is managing his farm at that place.
Andrew Corbin, has exercised his better judgment by entering school. There are more young men, boys and girls loafing around town that would do well to take the same step.
Floyd Emel is at Woodstock, where he has employment in the manufacturing establishment of the Oliver typewriter. A force of 700 men are employed daily. Floyd works at night.
E. D. Mast, of Kirksville, was in the city Tuesday and made THE HERALD office a pleasant call. Mr. Mast raised some fine corn this year which he says will yield between 80 and 100 bushels an acre.
We have made arrangements with the publishers of the Prairie Farmer, a weekly agricultural and live stock journal, by which we can give it free to the first twenty-five paid in advance subscribers to THE HERALD.
The annual meeting of the Anti-Horse Thief association, will be held in Bethany at the town hall Saturday, Oct. 29, at 8 p. m. Officers will be elected and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.
Mrs. Florence Hodgson and her pupils spent last Saturday in the woods. The big hay rack was well loaded with javeniles, and judging from their merriment as they came into town, they must have had an enjoyab'le day.
Craig & Harris have a few wagons to close out cheap; it will pay you to investigate this closing out sale. Also carry a full line of shoveling and dump boards, iron and wood pumps. Will buy your clover seed at highest market price. Try us. 44-3.
There have been various rumors as to the limit of the paving leading to the north and east. It will not extend beyond the city limits. Mr. Cass, the contractor, is pushing the work. He has tents erected for some of the bands and George Miller boards them.
Francis M. Meyers ended his life by a dose of carbolic acid at the home of his sister, Mrs. Smith in Decatur Thursday of last week. Dependent at not being able to get work led him to take the step. He was a brother to Mrs. Luther Lawrence and Mrs. Frank Sharp, deceased.
Halloween with all its gaiety will soon be here and is scheduled, so the calendar says, for Monday evening next. The proverbial pumpkin faces will be on hand, otherwise known as the Jack-o'-lantern, the autumnal decoration, and the fortune telling schemes of the maidens, over-anxious about their future.
A transaction was effected here one day last week, through Cleora Lane, of this city and the C. E. Bradford agency at Storm Lake, Iowa, which involved \$15,000 worth of property. W. A. Caldwell traded three pieces of valuable residence property for 220 acres of improved land near Crookston in Minnesota. He also traded his stock of shoes for another tract of land in same location. Mr. Schmitz of Iowa is managing the shoe store.
Mr. and Mrs. Will Ray living near the New Castle school house were stricken with grief Tuesday morning, when on awakening they found their only child, a babe a little over two weeks old, dead. The child had been fretful the day before and the parents

had been awake and noticed it several times during the night, but did not think the child was sick, but was doing well. Mr. and Mrs. Ray had been married several years and as this was their only child they were very proud of it. They have the sympathy of the entire community.

MADNESS OF THE DESERT.

Effect of the Monotony of Silence Upon Human Beings.

"The silence of the desert has a maddening effect upon the human brain," said a traveler whose experiences are not often paralleled. "Monotony is more severe than anything else destroying its entire pain from mental effect. The monotony of silence is worse than any other kind."

"Take a man away from the hum of the work of men and send him out on the alkali deserts, and the deep silence becomes awful and is sometimes unbearable. All at once, without any previous symptom, some member of the party may stop suddenly, with a dazed look on his face and a wild expression in his eye. He is dangerous. His reason is torn in wild confusion. Anything or anybody familiar infuriates him."

"He must be disarmed and bound at once or he will deal death to the whole party. He is possessed of 'desert madness,' brought on by the monotony of silence. He suffers excruciating mental anguish. He needs to be relieved by being brought back to his accustomed surroundings."

"On this account men used to the desert refuse to go out with those with whom they are well acquainted. The mad man is not likely to attack a stranger. If there is no friend in the party his madness is likely to assert itself in running rather than in fighting. It is a fearful disease not yet understood."—Birmingham News.

FEMINE LANGUAGE.

An English Criticism of the Use of Words by Women.

You may talk to a woman for an hour or more and understand every word she says. Meat, bread, money, motor cars, drains, the ace of trumps—there is really no space at my disposal to give a list of the words that are common to both languages. In fact, most of the solid, concrete things of life may be left out of the question. It is when we pass beyond the concrete that the real misunderstanding arises. Take a couple of very common words used equally by both sexes. A man will say that so-and-so is a "nice" girl. I should know what he meant. A woman will reply that the girl is pretty, agreeable and all that sort of thing, but that she is "not quite nice." The two are using the same word to express different ideas, and they will never agree as to whether that girl is nice or otherwise until they can talk the same language.

Again in the feminine dictionary the opposite of "nice" is "horrid." A man will talk of a "nice scoundrel" and a "horrid bore," and I can understand him. But when a woman tells me that a man is wealthy and clever and good looking—but "I'm sure he's horrid"—she has dropped into her foreign language. I can only be sure that she does not mean what I mean when I speak of a "horrid girl."—London Outlook.

The Name Tibet.

Many forms of the name Tibet sprang from the Chinese T'ubar (fifth century) through the variations of Tschet, Toebet, Thibet (1168), Tebet (1208), to Tibet (1780). The origin of the name has been variously accounted for, but the weight of historical evidence indicates that the word is derived from Tubat, a famous family name proper to several ancient Tartar dynasties, extensively used in the sense of "chief."

Hodgson asserts that before the arrival of Indian teachers the people had no name for themselves or their land, and, though the present name is not, as some say, unknown in the country itself, the modern Tibetans call themselves Bod-pa and their land Bod-yul, Bod being a Buddhist appellative suggested by the Sanskrit 'Bod', or Bod, working back to the Tartar name.—London Spectator.

Irish Nomenclature.

Irish names have often a knack of being frankly pugnacious, so that even a peaceful lord chief justice has had to bear the inciting to murder sobriquet of Killowen. But the mountains from Lismore to Clogheen, known as the Knockmealdown range, are capable of an entirely pacific interpretation, for we commonly say we are knocked down all in a heap by this or that which takes us by surprise, and these mountains surprise all by their beauty. There is no lovelier sight in Ireland, and if an air of melancholy prevails it is because the scene is "somehow and by excess of serenity," to use a phrase of Henry James it would be difficult to better.—London Chronicle.

Hakines' Appetite.

The Hakines have enormous appetites. An arctic explorer relates that he saw a boy eat ten pounds of solid food and drink a gallon and a half of liquid with much gusto. This same explorer observed an adult eat ten pounds of meat and two candles at a meal. Sir P. Phillips tells how a lad of seventeen years ate twenty-four pounds of beef in twenty-four hours.

The difference between rising every morning at 6 and 8 in the course of forty years amounts to 28,800 hours, or 3 years, 121 days and 16 hours, which are equal to eight hours a day for exactly ten years. So that rising at 6 will be the same as if ten years of life (a weighty consideration) were added, whereas we may command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our minds and the dispatch of business.

TRADING CORPORATIONS

How President Roosevelt Has Subdued the Trusts.

GREATEST MENACE TO THE NATION

Does Not Lie in the Fleets and Armies of the Old World, but in the Monopolies at Home—How the Chief Executive Safeguards the Republic.

Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the New York World, in his latest open letter to the president says in part:

"You have tamed and subdued the great corporations, Mr. President, not less successfully than you tamed and subdued the bosses of your party. How did you do it? By administering these laws with entire efficiency, as you say? By the consistent and steadily continued action of the department of justice, as you say?"

"How did you tame and subdue the bosses of your party, Mr. President—the Platts and the Quays and the Hannans and the Aldriches and the Adickses and the Odells and the Lou Pains? It was by surrendering to them, was it not? How did you tame and subdue the Morgans, the Goulds, the Rockefellers, the Vanderbilts, the Stillmans, the Harrimans, the Moores, the Fricks, the Cassatts and the other rulers of the great corporations? By surrendering to them?"

"If you, Mr. President, could justly denounce the old spoils system as being 'for seventy years the most potent of all the forces tending to bring about the degradation of our politics,' what must be your opinion, in your own words, of the new spoils system which you have perfected? Of the spoils system by which trained and well informed agents, initiated into the secrets of the corporations, squeeze money from the rich holders of privilege with which to carry the elections? Of the system under which an administration can collect a stupendous campaign fund by the traffic in actual or prospective immunity from prosecution or publicity?"

"You, Mr. President, cannot be ignorant of the sinister parallel between the old slave power and the new corporation power in their relations with the federal government. If asked to testify as a historian could you assert that your administration is now dominated less by the corporation power than were the administrations of Polk, Pierce and Buchanan by the slave power?"

"You, Mr. President, have furnished the most conspicuous illustration of the danger to the republic so forcefully described by Justice Brewer. You are the most striking example of the politician who 'understands that that power exists which may make for his advancement or otherwise,' and that it will be exercised according to the plicancy with which he yields to its solicitations."

"It is well enough to shake the big stick over the South American republics. South American republics do not contribute to the campaign fund."

"But how about the great corporations which do contribute to the campaign fund? There is no big stick for them, no marines, no warships—nothing but secrecy, silence, solicitation, surrender."

"Safeguarding the republic from its foreign enemies is your favorite thesis, Mr. President. Yet you well know that the gravest menace to the nation lies not in Europe or in Asia or in South America. It is domestic, not foreign."

"You well know that there are developing throughout the United States two governments—one a theoretical government of the people, by the people, for the people; the other a practical government of the corporations, by corporations, for corporations."

"You know that this government within a government sends its creatures to every common council, to every legislature, to the United States senate and the house of representatives—yes, even to the cabinet of the president of the United States."

"You know that these corporations which are determined to govern the government itself are the real enemies of the republic. If you do not know it now you know it before you decided that you would rather be president than be right. You knew it before you allowed your ambition to transform your bureau of publicity into a bureau of secrecy. You knew it before you perceived the tremendous political advantages you could gain by submission to the power of plutocracy. You knew it before you began to understand how strongly secret alliances with the corporations would make for your political advancement."

"You have not kept the faith, Mr. President, in your promise of publicity in the interests of the public as to the affairs of the corporations. Your record in your own words proves it."

"Why have you turned your back on your splendid promises? Why have you eaten your fine words? Perhaps a little of the publicity which has not been made public would explain even that too."

"And if you, Theodore Roosevelt, shall retain the presidency of the United States by your submission and surrender to the corporations that have filled your campaign chests with much more sinister will be that danger against which Justice Brewer has warned the American people? What an impressive object lesson your triumph will be to these corporations as to their tremendous power over public servants and candidates for high office! How much higher—how immeasurably higher—will the corporations have been lifted, as Justice Brewer says, 'into a position of constant danger and menace to republican institutions?'"

TREND IN NEW YORK

Every indication points to the Victory of the Democracy.

There can be no doubt that the Republican managers feel the changes are against them in New York state, says the Atlantic Constitution. They are making and casting out the usual elaborate claims that their national ticket is certain to carry there, but they show by the energetic character of the work that they are doing elsewhere that their chief hope is that they may carry the other doubtful states even if they lose New York.

But the experience of the past has shown that the result in the country at large has been very materially affected by the popular impression of the trend of the campaign in New York. Perhaps there is no reason why this should be so, but the fact is that in recent years the country has always gone with New York.

It was so in 1876, when Mr. Tilden won, though subsequently denied his rights; it was so in 1880, when Garfield was elected; it was so in 1894, when Cleveland was elected by so emphatic a majority that he could not be counted out, and it has been so ever since. The country has gone with New York.

With Democratic chances confessed by the best in New York, why should the Democrats not go into the active work of the campaign, practically just at its inception, with courage and confidence? And, no matter how big the handicap may be on the surface, why should they not have every reason to feel that the defeat of Roosevelt and his party is going to be accomplished? As New York goes so goes the Union!

RULE OF CENTRALISM.

Gives a Heavy Burden Upon the Shoulders of Labor.

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance, though calm and dignified, will stir the country even more profoundly than did his famous telegram announcing his "firm and irrevocable adherence to the gold standard," says the New York Herald (Ind.). Its calmness is the calmness of power, like that of the oceanic tide. It forcibly recalls Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance published on Sept. 27, 1892.

As a great but conservative tribune of the people, which the author of this statesmanlike letter now shows himself to be, his strong protests against the oppression of monopoly and the subversion of constitutional government and law by audacious and arrogant extremists of imperialism will have immensely greater weight with all independent voters because the statements evidently emanate from a man who soberly weighs his words in the nice balance of judicial accuracy and are supported by irrefutable facts. He backs up his exposition of the enormous burden of Republican taxation by adducing from the government's own statistics the frightful increase of taxation during the last four years of Republican rule. And his arraignment of the Roosevelt administration for its revol of extravagance and its mammoth expenditures must arouse the most torpid voter to the pests of imperialism, militarism and an ever growing centralism that drain heavily upon the earnings of labor and of all classes of the people.

A Bird in the Hand.

The Republican candidate for vice president still holds on to his seat in the United States senate. He and his political associates have good reason to fear that the Democrats will carry the legislature of Indiana along with the electors for president. In that case the Democrats would elect two senators from Indiana should Candidate Fairbanks resign, as the term of Senator Beveridge will expire on the 4th of next March. If Senator Fairbanks had the confidence which he pretends in regard to Indiana he would have resigned his seat long ago. But with him a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.—Philadelphia Record.

The President's Dilemma.

What will President Roosevelt do about it? He enthusiastically advocates a large army and just as earnestly appeals for many families and large families. Yet here comes the major general of the army with the recommendation that officers be denied the privileges of matrimony until they can show their ability to support a family. General Corbin asserts that officers cannot marry on their salaries. Therefore the larger the army the greater the degree of vice suicide? The president has no other course open than to recommend the increase of officers' salaries by at least 50 per cent.—Columbia State.

The New York State Ticket.

That the New York state Democratic ticket is stronger than Odell's ticket is also unquestionable. The unanimous and enthusiastic action of the convention in nominating the candidate for governor gives assurance of united support in the election. The important question is whether Herrick can also secure the support of the independents and dissatisfied Republicans. On that question largely turns the position of New York in the final presidential count.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Not to Be Discouraged.

Any discussion of the issues would surely bring to light the truth concerning the high prices paid for all kinds of American goods at home and the exceedingly low ones demanded for the same in foreign markets. Consequently the Republicans do not desire to have the subject discussed.—Boston Globe.

Fruit of Effort.

Mr. Bryan declares that "Populism in Colorado is the legitimate fruit of imperialism and militarism in the Philippines."

Wheaty Flavor

You should eat bread raised with Yeast Foam. It has a wheaty flavor and delicious aroma all its own, and retains sweetness, freshness and moisture longer than bread made with any other yeast. Yeast Foam partially predigests the bread and preserves in it all the nutritive qualities of the wheat.

YEAST FOAM

Is made of pure vegetable ingredients. With proper care it never loses its life and strength. It's always fresh and ready for use. Bread made with it is never acid, sour or heavy; it's always good as long as it lasts.

The secret is in the yeast.

For sale by all grocers at 5c a package. Each package contains 7 cakes—enough for 40 loaves. "How to Make Bread," mailed free.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO., Chicago.

GET TREKO

THE SWELL FRENCH PERFUME FOR SALE BY

SAM B. HALL, PATE & CO., JOHN R. POGUE. ASK FOR A SAMPLE.

EVERYBODY'S

Advertisements under this head will be charged at the rate of 25 cents per week for four lines or less. Over four lines five cents per line. Amount must be paid when the ad is handed in. No charge made less than 25 cents.

GOATS—30 head of high-grade, and fall blooded Angora goats for sale. S. P. LILLY, R. R. No. 4, Sullivan, Ill. 44-f.

ABSTRACTS—If you are in need of an abstract of title or wish to buy a farm or city property call on SICKAFUS BROS., west side of square.

SEED CORN—I have good white seed corn for sale. Samples can be seen at Wm. Emel's feed store in Sullivan, next door to express office. E. D. MAST, Kirksville, Ill. 44-3.

FOR RENT—Front room, one block west one north from square. For information, call at FAIR STORE.

WANTED—Solicitors to secure applications for the "Woodmen of the World." The "W. O. W." has 40,000 members, is 25 years old, has an emergency fund of \$35,000.00. Parties who can produce fine results will be paid a cash salary of \$100.00 per month. Address, W. J. ANDERSON, State Manager, 510 Arcade, Decatur, Ill. Local Agents, HUGHES & LEE BROS.

FOR EXCHANGE—Apple trees for any kind of live stock or anything of value. To close out stock before the 15th day of November, 1904. J. M. CARTER, one mile south of Kirksville, Ill.

FOR SALE—Three heating stoves in good condition. At EDEN'S FURNITURE STORE. 42-2w.

WANTED—Men and women in this county and adjoining territories to represent and advertise an old established house of excellent financial standing. Salary to men, \$12.00 weekly; to women \$18.00 to \$18.00 weekly with expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Home and buggy furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address, BLEW BROS. & CO., Dept. A, Monon Building, Chicago, Ill. 42-6.

WANTED—Reliable party with \$500 to take interest with reliable Real Estate Company, for Moultrie county. Something new. No competition. No oil or patents. Retired farmer preferred. Investigate. Write Box 576, Farmer City, Ill.

FOR SALE—A good draft horse. GALE CARTER. 35-1f.

CURES WINTER COUGHS.

J. E. Gover, 101 N. Main St., Ottawa, Kan., writes: "Every fall it has been my wife's trouble to catch a severe cold, and therefore to cough all winter long. Last fall I got for her a bottle of Horshoed Syrup. She used it, and it has been able to sleep soundly all night long. Whenever the cough troubles her, two or three doses stops the cough, and she is able to be up and well." 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold by Pate & Co.



OUR FARMERS HANDICAPPED

Most pay more for implements than the foreigner.

The tariff tax on implements and tools bears most heavily upon the farmer. All, or nearly all, of these articles—plows, cultivators, harrows, planters, drills, hoes, shovels, axes, wrenches, scales, saws, barb wire, wire nails, etc.—are sold at greatly reduced prices to foreigners. Our farmers, when they sell wheat in England, compete with the wheat from Argentina and from Australia. Our wheat growers are greatly handicapped in this competition by three facts: (1) They have to pay about 25 per cent more for their implements and tools, all made in America, than is paid for these same implements and tools by their foreign competitors; (2) they have to bear the burden of other protective tariff taxes which unnecessarily increase the cost of living and of producing wheat; (3) the railroads over which our farmers must ship wheat pay about 25 per cent more for steel rails and many other materials than is paid for these same materials, all made in America, by the railroads over which the wheat of Argentina and Australia is shipped.

As if this were not sufficient handicap upon our farmers, it is now proposed by the political statesmen in control of the party of this ridiculous system of protection to further tax our farmers to provide subsidy for ships. Should subsidy prevail and this new tax be levied, as is promised by the Republicans, American built ships, drawing heavy subsidy, might replace the foreign ships now engaged in trade between this and foreign countries. These foreign ships in their search for cargo would look to other countries such as Australia and Argentina. Competition in the ocean carrying of the grains and meats of those countries would be very great and would result in benefit to the farmers of those countries.

Our farmers are foolish to support a system of "protection" which operates to their disadvantage as compared with their foreign competitors in producing and transporting products by land. They will be absolute clumps if they vote to tax themselves still more in order to give their foreign competitors an advantage in ocean transportation.

PROTECTION HUMBUNG.

It enables Tariff Barons to Plunder the People.

The protectionists are much exercised at the exposure of the agricultural department plan of estimating the number and value of sheep. The statistical abstract of the United States on page 392 quotes the figures of the agricultural department, and as these statistics show a falling off in the number of sheep of 12,334,782 and a corresponding decrease in value of \$34,785,851 from 1905 to 1904 it would indicate that in spite of the highest protection on wool, sheep are not profitable to farmers and herdsmen. The American Economist, of course, as befits a trust supported organ of protection, comes up smiling and attempts to explain the vast falling off in the number of sheep by saying that the growing fondness for lamb has led to their unusual slaughter. But this lame explanation does not explain, in fact, it begs the question, for the government figures are given for the 1st of January, and lambs are born in the spring and would not be counted until the following year.

The facts are that, like most of the government statistics, the sheep figures are mostly unreliable, for the census report for 1900 on sheep shows the agricultural department figures are not anywhere near the other.

It is certainly rather an awkward matter for the protectionists to explain what is the matter with the sheep industry when wool is protected 70 per cent. If the Republicans had only made the duty on wool 140 per cent they would apparently have wiped out the sheep industry altogether. Great is the protection humbug and plunder, and every one has to hold up his hands while the tariff barons go through his pockets.

HIGH PRICED BEEF.

Relation Between the Packers' Consensus and Campaign Funds.

Secretary Shaw's prayer for high prices has been answered even more quickly than perhaps he anticipated. The beef trust was evidently in close

THE RULE OF A CHANGE

Government the Republican Party Has Established.

It is Between Democracy and Autocracy—Roosevelt is Hostile to Regular Government and Favors the Ascendancy of the Financial Class, With Which He is Allied.

Henry Loomis Nelson, professor of political science of Williams college, says in a recent letter:

The issue is between democracy and autocracy. Mr. Roosevelt is hostile to popular government; he is hostile to the rule of law, and he favors government by the political and financial class with which he is allied.

There is today no party of the democracy or of the republic except the Democratic party. Judge Parker is the one serious candidate for president who believes in the maintenance and persistence of democratic institutions. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Watson stand for class legislation and class administration, Mr. Watson being a serious candidate because every vote cast for him is a vote for Mr. Roosevelt. Every vote for state communism is therefore a vote for oligarchic government. The only candidate for the man who believes in the free democracy and is opposed to class government of any kind is Judge Parker.

There is no better illustration of the difference between the two leading parties, as wide asunder as the poles, than that afforded by the two state conventions of New York. The Republican state convention was absolutely controlled by the "boss," a "boss" who shamelessly confesses that he puts his party above the state by acting as the party chieftain, while he holds the office of governor.

As it is with the state so it is with the nation. The Republican national convention was controlled by a dictator. It was not a free convention of free men. The independent governing citizen must now be looked for elsewhere than in the Republican party.

It is a feature of our political theory that party government reflects our political principles and our system. The individual Republican, as the individual Democrat, once helped to govern his party. Now the party's boss governs the individual, who has no more voice in the party's councils than has the American citizen who has emigrated to the Philippines in the government of his new home, and this notwithstanding that he still lives under the flag and under the laws of congress.

How wrong were these forefathers of ours under the present Republican philosophy of politics when they declared that they brought with them their birthright of freedom! The descendants of these sturdy lovers of liberty are now deprived of the right of trial by jury and of self government by the party which was formed to expand human liberty when they emigrate to the possessions of the United States in Asia.

Not only is the Republican party's rule of the Philippines autocratic, but the citizens of this country at home are beginning to be ruled without their consent or without the consent of their representatives.

Under the partnership which exists between Mr. Roosevelt and the senate oligarchy, which consists of a group of senators of whom Mr. Fairbanks, by reason of his nomination for the vice presidency, is now the head, this autocratic power has not only silenced the national convention and made it a mere recording instrument—

It has usurped and assumed the powers of the general government.

It determines all questions of importance.

It controls all the unclassified patronage in its own interests.

It dictates our foreign policy.

It sustains the president's lawless acts.

It compelled the appropriation of money for the support of his illegal pension order.

It forbids the house of representatives to discuss so called measures of legislation, which are fast assuming the nature of edicts.

No legislation can be enacted without its consent. The duty of raising revenue and of expending it has been taken from the representatives of the people, where the constitution lodges it.

It has permitted the president to use the navy as he willed in hostility to a friendly power. Our relations with other powers are at its mercy, for it may plunge us into war at any moment.

It is this kind of a government which the Republican party has established, and it maintains it by exercising a like control over the party machinery for making nominations.

Mr. Roosevelt explains the reason and admits the fact when he says in his letter of acceptance that half the people of the country are unfit to govern, consequently unfit to participate in government.

The contrast to this is the contrast of democracy to autocracy. The Democratic conventions at St. Louis and Chicago were the free conventions of free men. What "bosses" there were were dominated by the opinions and views of the delegates and of the public sentiment of the party, expressed most potently and effectively by thoughtful leaders and by the voice of the free Democrats, who insisted upon a candidate whose nomination would appeal to those who desire good government for the public and not selfish management for the gain of an individual or of a few.

The Popular Money Plank.

That \$1,000,000 check which rumor says Andrew Carnegie talks of giving toward the Republican campaign expenses is the kind of money plank the whole party can agree upon.—Baltimore Sun.

Years Didn't Count.

Napoleon in the course of his Italian campaign took a Hungarian battalion prisoner. The colonel, an old man, complained bitterly of the French mode of fighting, by rapid and desultory attacks on the flank, the rear, the lines of communication, etc., concluding by saying that he fought in the army of Maria Theresa. "You must be old," said Napoleon. "Yes, I am either sixty or seventy," was the reply.

"Why, colonel," remarked the Corsican, "you have certainly lived long enough to know how to count years a little more closely." "General," said the Hungarian, "I reckon my money, my shirts and my horses, but as for my years I know that nobody will want to steal them and that I shall never lose one of them."

Women of Muscle.

In the time of Louis XV. there was an actress engaged at the Theatre Francaise—Mlle. Gauthier—who could break a coin between the fingers of one hand and roll a silver plate into the form of a cup of conical shape. No one could bear the pressure of her hand, and only Maurice de Saxe, one of the strongest men of his time, was able to open her closed hand.

In the same century there lived in England a woman, Miss Bettle Thompson, who could break chains with her hand.

Miss Kerra, a young mulatto woman, who appeared in most of the capitals in Europe, was, we believe, the first to perform the feat, while hanging with the head of her knees in a trapeze, of holding a man at his belt with her teeth and turning him rapidly round with her hands.

Retrothed at Birth.

In some parts of west Africa the girls have long engagements. On the day of their birth they are betrothed to a baby boy a trifle older than themselves, and at the age of twenty they are married. The girls know of no other way of getting a husband, and so they are quite happy and satisfied. As wives they are patterns of obedience, and the marriages usually turn out a success.

Aggravating the Offense.

"I've come to tell you, sir, that the photographs you took of us the other day are not at all satisfactory. Why, my husband looks like an ape!"

"Well, madam, you should have thought of that before you had him taken."—Woman's Journal.

An Ancient Lay.

It is formally announced that department heads have been instructed to cut down their estimates for next year's appropriations to the lowest possible limit. It is real pleasure to meet this old friend.—Washington Post.

Republicans Disappointed.

The Republicans are disappointed. Tom Haggart won't run the campaign to suit them.—Baltimore Herald.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEWS

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QUESTIONS FOR VOTERS.

Judge Parker Defines the Issues of the Campaign.

In his letter of acceptance Judge Parker is neither so voluminous nor vehement as his adversary. He calmly discusses the great issues before the public as he sees them and in summing up puts the following questions to the American voter for an answer at the polls in November:

"Shall economy of administration be demanded or shall extravagance be encouraged?"

"Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay by the people or must justice wait upon political oligarchy?"

"Shall our government stand for equal opportunity or for special privilege?"

"Shall it remain a government of law or become one of individual caprice?"

"Shall we cling to the rule of the people or shall we embrace beneficent despotism?"

In these questions the Judge defines what he believes to be the grave issues before the American people. Each is based on conditions that now exist or are threatened. The people, after all, render the verdict, and these questions should command their serious attention.

This letter needs no extended comment. It is not involved or obscure. It is a plea of an earnest man.

All American citizens, whether Republicans or Democrats, should read it. The issue is now made up, and every Democrat should go to work to make victory certain.—New York American.

The People's Burdens.

The central feature of Judge Parker's masterly letter is his bold exposure of the tremendous burdens imposed on the American people by the Republican system of high protectionism and the flagrant exclusiveness of the trust fostering Dingley tariff, against which even many leading Republicans have protested and which because of its disastrous effects on our manufactures and export trade led President McKinley in his last address to declare, "The period of exclusiveness is past."—New York Herald.

A Waste of Paper.

Senator Fairbanks has made his perfunctory contribution to the literature of the campaign in a letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination for vice president. It is not as long as the letter of Mr. Roosevelt, and it is not as lively. But why should he write it at all? A postal card with the short message, "Accepted with thanks," would cover the situation.—Boston Post (Ind.).

Civil Service Reform.

The Republican assessment on Iowa federal officeholders for state campaign purposes is 3 per cent of salary. Of course this is in accordance with the best interests of civil service reform.—Atlanta Constitution.

Doubts His Own Statement.

Having declared that Republican victory is already won, Uncle Joe Cannon will now pitch in and wear himself to a frazzle working for it.—Chicago News.

Stars Favor These Judges.

Astrologically the stars this season seem to favor the bench—Judges Parker, Herrick, Cullen and Werner, famous for their good luck.—Troy Times (Rep.).

Both Up and On.

The government deficit for the first two months of the present fiscal year is \$25,750,941. We may say that the secretary of the treasury is up a stump as well as on the stump.—Omaha World-Herald.

Herald Circulation

Guaranteed 500 larger than any other paper published in Moultrie County.

A word to the wise advertiser is sufficient. Investigate.

Farmers should not buy Scales until they have seen

Chas. W. Crowson,
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Many who formerly smoked 10 Cigars now smoke LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER STRAIGHT 5 CIGAR

PHYSICIANS endorse the W. B. Erect Form corset. That's because the Erect Form is founded on the natural figure—answering instead of hindering its fullest development. The Erect Form throws out the chest, flattens the abdomen, braces the back and rounds off hips and bust into graceful modish lines.

More than 40 different models. Each style designed for a different figure. Your dealer carries the Erect Form in stock at prices upward from \$1.00.

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FREE TO THE READERS OF THIS PAPER.

By an especial arrangement, ED. PINAUD, the largest manufacturer in the world of Hair Tonics, Perfumes, etc., will give to readers of this paper, who will cut out this advertisement, sample of ED. PINAUD'S SAUVAGE QUININE HAIR TONIC—LATEST CREATION IN PERFUMES, and ELIXIR DENTIFRICE (FOR THE TEETH). This offer is made, as we desire to convince the public, or rather that part of the public who are under the impression that ED. PINAUD'S Hair Tonics and Perfumes are too high-priced, an opportunity to test them. Cut out this ad., enclose 10c. to cover cost of packing and mailing, include name and address, and send to

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DeWitt is the name to look for when you go to buy Witch Hazel Salve. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the original and only genuine. In fact DeWitt's is the only Witch Hazel Salve that is made from the undiluted

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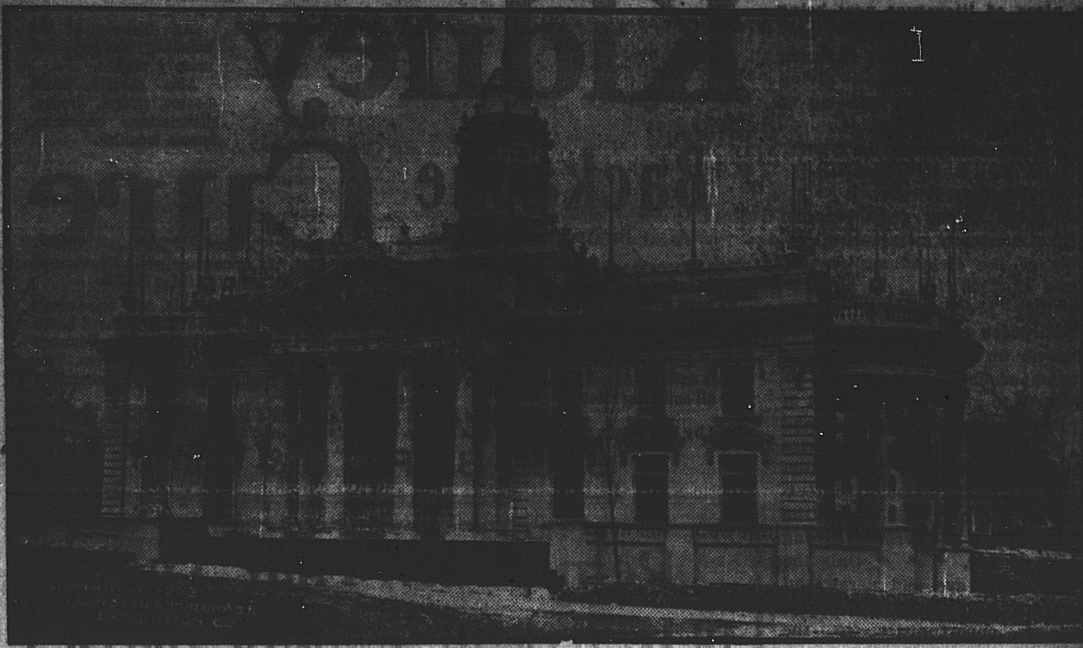
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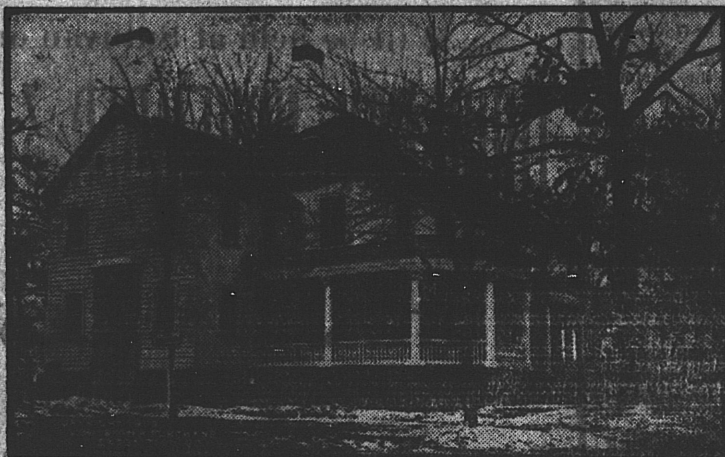
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State Buildings at the World's Fair



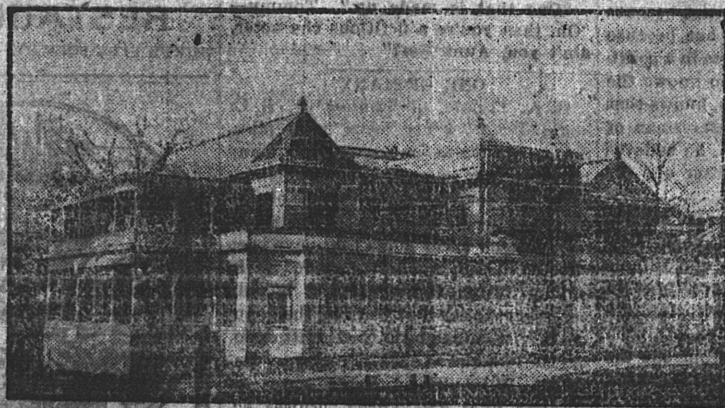
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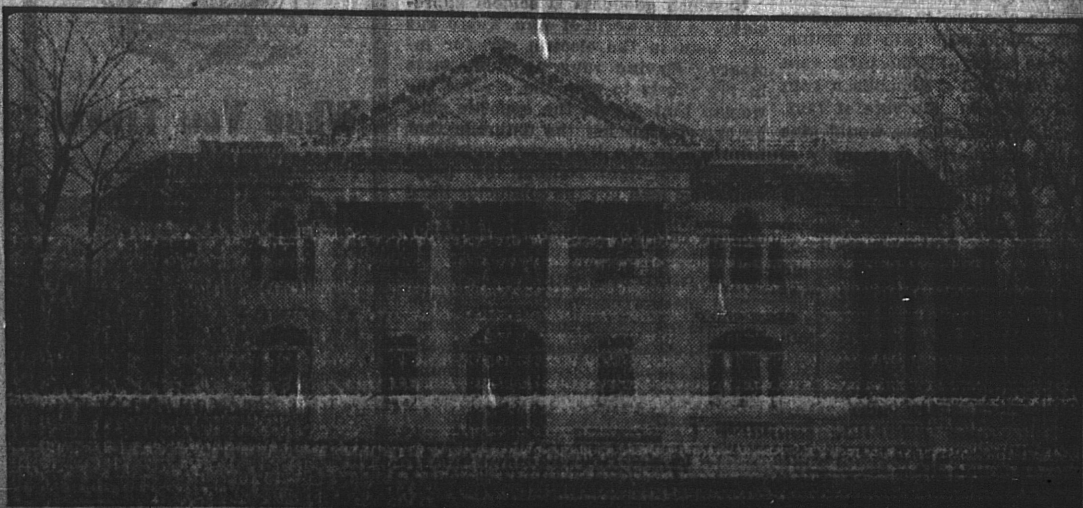
NEW JERSEY.



WEST VIRGINIA.



KANSAS.



ARKANSAS.

PHILIPPINES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Complete Exhibitions of Island People and Industries Covers Forty-seven Acres and is Independent of Larger Show.

Not even in the heart of Manila city could there be found forty-seven acres of Philippine territory as interesting as that amount of space covered by the islands' display at the World's Fair. Here is an exposition within an exposition, a little world that revolves independently of the larger one encircling it.

Scores of buildings are filled with exhibits, native life is depicted by so many different villages, as there are tribes on the islands, military drills are given by Philippine troops, and concerts are rendered by native bands. For its amusement features the Philippine exposition has the humorous Igor-



SOUTH ENTRANCE PALACE OF LIBERTY ARTS, WORLD'S FAIR.

rote, who dines on dog meat, and visitors are entertained by Visayan actors and actresses. Nothing is lacking to make the show complete.

The Administration building is a replica of the government offices in Manila, while the Art and Education building reproduces in miniature the cathedral within the walled city, even the mellowed tints of age being faithfully rendered. A section of the ancient but still serviceable town wall has been reconstructed to serve the double purpose of a gateway to the show and a museum of arms and war relics. The other main edifices are types of Filipino homes, being built of undressed timber, bamboo and rattan, with thatched roofs and broad verandas.

Then there are the tribal villages, nestling under the trees, some of the houses perched high up among the boughs, others on piles above the waters of the Arrowhead lake, all of them actual dwellings fashioned of native materials by native workmanship and illustrating the manners, customs and pursuits of their occupants. Here are women weaving a coarse cloth on a rude hand loom, others making baskets, others tending irrigated fields of rice. One group of men are in village council, trying an offender according to their tribal laws; others are slowly moving in a circular dance to the thump of tom-toms and the clang of brass gongs; others, again, are smelting iron by the aid of a primitive but most ingenious bellows, the constituent parts of which are a bamboo tube and an airtight mop of feathers working therein like the piston of a syringe. And these are but a few of an almost endless variety of life pictures.

The ethnological problem is a somewhat complicated one; but, although there are no fewer than sixteen races represented among the village dwellers, the scouts and the constabulary, each race speaking its own dialect and following its own customs, all may be roughly classified into four groups—the true aboriginals or non-Malays, the pagan Malays, the Christian Malays and the Mohammedan Malays.

The first are the dwarf Negritos, with dark skins and woolly heads, wearers of scanty raiment, proficient in the use of the bow and poisoned arrow, a race of nomads and forest dwellers, pagans pure and simple. They live in their own stockaded village.

Next to them are the Igorrotes, whose origin is traced back to the first wave of Malay invasion. Here, again, we have scanty clothing, amounting almost to nudity, but copper colored skins, long wavy tresses, pleasant featured faces and fine physiques, even though the stature be small. Among these pagan Malays are the head hunters and the dog eaters. They are savages, yet have their code of laws and a knowledge of several primitive industries.

The Christian Malays, produced by the second wave of invasion, are represented by the Visayans, a tall and handsome race, dressing well, living in pretty homes, skilled in weaving, dyeing, basket making, hat making, wood carving and other handicrafts, musicians of no mean merit, the one group of natives who came early and thoroughly under the influence of the early Spanish settlers.

Very different are the Moros, who swept into the islands from the Malay peninsula last of all, bringing with them their Mohammedan religion, also a knowledge of gunpowder acquired with the Koran from the Arabs—fanatics like their teachers, pirates, blood-thirsty, treacherous and vindictive fel-

lows, ever at war among themselves and with the whole outside world. Despite their ferocity they are a clever race, dress handsomely, have their galleys and their slaves and are expert seamen, while less civilized than on the islands, but certainly more so with regard to the structure and construction of their dwellings.

The Philippine exposition is a very attractive and interesting one, primarily because of the variety of exhibits and the number of native industries introduced, including the beautiful fabrics from the loom, bamboo and rattan, and the intricate carvings of the Igorrote. The information is reliable and the method of exhibiting is followed. In one hall are samples of all the articles produced for export, among which Manila fiber, of course, holds the chief place of prominence, while in a second hall are all the manufactures from every country that are imported and find a ready market among the populace. Thus the business man gets a dual lesson. He sees what he can profitably take from the islands, and also what he may profitably send to them. When it is added that a large number of representative Filipinos have been brought over to visit the Exposition and study American business methods and manufactures, it will be recognized that great benefit, both to the islands and to the world at large must result from this work of mutual enlightenment.

CONCERTS BY MASSES BANDS

Prizes Aggregating \$30,000 to Be Distributed at the World's Fair.

Never were musical events in America planned upon such an elaborate scale as those of the World's Fair. A series of concerts will be given by competing bands in contest for prizes offered by the World's Fair. These contests will take place in Festival Hall, Sept. 12 to 17.

Nine cash prizes, aggregating \$30,000, are offered for the successful bands. The prizes are divided so as to give to the organization scoring the highest number of points \$3,250; \$2,500 will be given to the band scoring the second highest number of points and \$1,500 to the one getting the third highest number.

The above division is made for bands in Class A, which consist of twenty members. In the B class \$10,000 will be given in prizes—first, \$4,500; second, \$3,500; third, \$2,000.

Class C, which includes bands of thirty-five members, will enjoy the division of \$12,750. For the organization scoring the highest number of points a prize of \$6,000 has been named. The second prize is \$4,000 and the third \$2,700.

Bands employed by the Exposition are not permitted to contest. All players must be bona fide members, and each musician must have been enrolled at least three months prior to the date of the contest. Each band must send to the bureau the name of its members and a nominal entrance fee.

Festival Hall concerts by masses bands will be given at 7:30 each day during the contest, in which all contesting bands will take part under the direction of a distinguished conductor. All bands entering must agree to play one concert in addition to the competing concert and masses concerts.

A separate programme has been prepared by the Bureau of Music for each class, and each band will play through the full programme of its class. The numbers in all three programmes are by eminent composers and are chosen with the view of bringing out the qualities of the bands performing them. The list of composers includes Wagner, Gounod, Offenbach, Verdi, Saint-Saens, Bizet, Strauss and Leoncavallo.

WEATHER AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Cool Nights and Delightful Indian Summer to Be Expected at St. Louis.

Usually the warmest month of the year, July proved to be one of the most pleasant of the World's Fair season, the average temperature being 67 degrees, a record lower than that made by either Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati or Chicago. The weather bureau records show that the temperatures in St. Louis during July were just between the extremes recorded at New Orleans and St. Paul, cities located at great variance.

August in St. Louis is a month of cool nights, and September and October are the most delightful months of the year. It is that period known as Indian summer, when the foliage and birds linger to challenge the coming winter. Nowhere on the American continent is there a spot more delightful than the World's Fair city, a garden of blooming flowers and spraying fountains.

St. Louis, like all cities, experienced several hot days during July, but her highest temperature recorded, was 93 degrees against 94 degrees registered by the thermometer at Chicago. On the same day the mercury rose to 96 degrees in Philadelphia, and scores of heat prostrations were reported from New York and Boston.

The relative humidity shows St. Louis to be about normal. Assuming absolutely no moisture in the atmosphere to be zero and absolute wetness to be 100, the relative humidities for July, taken from the records of more than twenty years, Boston shows 70.6, New York 72.2, Philadelphia 68.6, Cincinnati 64.6, Chicago 63.9 and St. Louis 63.3. The same degree of heat in two places, with different degrees of humidity, would cause it to seem the hotter at the point of greater density.

St. Louis may therefore rightly claim to be a summer resort, this summer, positively one of the most comfortable and delightful places on the map.

WHAT TWO DOLLAR WHEAT WILL MEAN.

"May wheat is going to two dollars," is the cry of the gamblers in the wheat pits. Republican organs echo the cry and follow it with "Hurrah for Roosevelt and Prosperity!"

Prosperity for whom? Prosperity not for the farmer, certainly not for the consumer. If by any chance wheat should go to two dollars a bushel, the price of flour would advance correspondingly. There would be an increase of 100 per cent in the price of bread. This might please a few people, comparatively speaking, but it would be a great hardship to millions and tens of millions of wage earners who find bread dear enough at present prices. The only way in which bread riots could be prevented if wheat should really go to two dollars per bushel, would be by the repeal of the duty of twenty-five cents per bushel on wheat, and even that might only relieve the situation in a measure. This is one of the many taxes on food stuffs levied to fool the farmer, who in an ordinary year is able to supply the home demand, and to export besides.

The Dingley bill did not put a duty on labor to keep out foreigners and to protect American wages. It left labor on the free list and 3,000 immigrants a day, or nearly 1,000,000 a year, are landing in this country to compete with American workmen and keep wages down. When workmen strike for higher wages or shorter hours their places are often filled by these foreigners. Many strikes are lost or partly lost, because of this steady influx of foreigners, all looking for work. If the workers now on strike in the cotton mills, steel mills, beef packing houses, etc., are lost, it will be because there is plenty of idle labor, and it is easy for employers to obtain workers at lower wages. In fact, the employers would not have permitted or encouraged strikes, had it not been for this great influx of foreign labor and for the fact that high tariffs and high trust prices have prostrated our industries and thrown thousands of men out of employment.

The tariff must be changed somehow, if the workmen are to be benefited by it.

A tariff on goods, by barring out foreign goods, makes it easy for our manufacturers to form trusts and put up prices. This they have done. Prices are now from 25 to 40 per cent higher than in 1897, when the Dingley bill, which greatly increased tariff duties on goods, became law. Trusts and monopolies now control the prices of nearly everything. A leading Republican Congressman, Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, had printed in the Congressional Record of February 26, 1903, a list of 800 trusts with a capitalization of nearly \$14,000,000,000. The most of these trusts have been formed since 1897.

The Dingley bill did not put a duty on labor to keep out foreigners and to protect American wages. It left labor on the free list and 3,000 immigrants a day, or nearly 1,000,000 a year, are landing in this country to compete with American workmen and keep wages down. When workmen strike for higher wages or shorter hours their places are often filled by these foreigners. Many strikes are lost or partly lost, because of this steady influx of foreigners, all looking for work. If the workers now on strike in the cotton mills, steel mills, beef packing houses, etc., are lost, it will be because there is plenty of idle labor, and it is easy for employers to obtain workers at lower wages. In fact, the employers would not have permitted or encouraged strikes, had it not been for this great influx of foreign labor and for the fact that high tariffs and high trust prices have prostrated our industries and thrown thousands of men out of employment.

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A GOOD SIGN IN NEW YORK.

The reappearance of Smith M. Weed as an active Democratic leader in New York State, is another welcome sign of Democratic harmony and coming victory. Mr. Weed was one of Samuel J. Tilden's most aggressive and trusted lieutenants, and during two of the Cleveland campaigns he was conspicuous for successful leadership. In Clinton and adjoining counties Mr. Weed is a political power, and his activity this year will be worth several thousand votes to the Democratic ticket. No Republican, familiar with political conditions in northern New York, will deny this.

A NATIONAL DISGRACE

Methods Roosevelt Permits in Behalf of His Candidacy.

TRUSTS BUYING THE PRESIDENT.

Chief Executive Consents That His Official Powers Be Used in Furtherance of His Political Interests—Republican Campaign Policy Tainted with Public Immorality.

In a scorching editorial the New York Times charges the trusts with buying the president. The Times says: "Grover Cleveland would have been impeached by his partisan opponents had he even upon a single occasion stooped to practices so tainted with public immorality as those which President Roosevelt consents shall be employed in behalf of his candidacy, not once, not in a few cases merely, but continuously, all the time, and as a deliberated campaign policy. It cannot be said of the activities of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich in soliciting and collecting Republican campaign funds that they directly implicate the president. Mr. Aldrich is recognized as the most influential representative of the trusts in the United States senate. He understands what they want. He knows what they fear. But when he assures the officers of a great industrial or railroad combination that a check to the order of the Republican national committee will secure immunity from executive molestation under the antitrust law or otherwise, the objects of his solicitations must judge for themselves whether he will be able to keep his covenant after March 4, 1905. The pledge of assurance, whatever it may have been, that he gave to the chief men of the tobacco trust when he called for their contribution was evidently kept only in part. The treasury order in regard to customs stamps upon boxes containing imported cigars has been modified, not rescinded. The independent domestic cigar manufacturers gained their point as to the position of the stamp, the trust its point as to the color thereof. To be sure, Senator Aldrich may reply to accusations of bad faith that this was a special case, that the president was forced to turn an unwilling ear to the demands of the independent cigar manufacturers because of their control over many thousands of voters, a condition not at all likely to recur in the case of any other industrial combination. Nevertheless the trusts can be nowise be sure that the promise of the senator will be fulfilled by the president. They may elect Mr. Roosevelt and be late discover that they have put their own destroyer in the White House.

The matter which here concerns the public is that the men of the trusts think and believe that they are buying, not the presidency, but the president. Senator Aldrich encourages that belief. President Roosevelt permits it to be formed and sustained.

Very different, immeasurably more scandalous, is the case of George B. Cortelyou, who was secretary of the department of commerce and labor in Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet, and was by him, against the protests of the party chiefs, made chairman of the Republican national committee. Within the department of commerce there is a bureau of corporations, which is authorized and empowered to inquire into the affairs of corporations doing an interstate business and to try out their secrets. The act creating this bureau is an extension and continuance of the policy which dictated the enactment of the antitrust law of 1890. Conceivably the public welfare may be promoted by a rigorous federal supervision of corporations. But no man would have the hardihood to assert that any other than private and political ends are served when the chief of the department, which has become the custodian of corporation secrets, is put at the head of the partisan committee whose principal function is to collect campaign contributions which come chiefly from great corporations.

That man's moral sensibilities must be not merely blunted, but blotted out, who would not fail to see that the assumption of these functions by Mr. Cortelyou is a public scandal, a national disgrace. The disgrace is in the trust sense national, since it involves the head of the nation, whose creature, agent and personal representative is the offender in question. Mr. Hay and Mr. Root have extolled the Republican party as 'a party fit to govern.' Would they at the bar of public opinion defend the sending out of Mr. Cortelyou as a collector of campaign funds—Mr. Cortelyou, who has just come from one public office which gave him large official power over great corporations, and who, it is believed, will return to the president's cabinet as the incumbent of another office having still more important and intimate dealings with the chief corporations of the country?

Concrete instances are more impressive than statements of general principle. Here is one: Chairman Cortelyou goes to one of the officers of a large corporation and informs him that the Republican national committee expects a substantial contribution from his company. The officer in question is surprised. He is not of Mr. Roosevelt's party. Neither he nor his corporation has been accustomed to meddle with politics. He asks for time to think it over. In the solitude of his office his thoughts run in this wise: I do not want to give money to the Republican national committee. But I am trustee of the interests of the stockholders of this corporation. I may soon have to appear before this man as a representative of my corporation in a matter affecting its business.

...at least very great personal and official influence, which I would dislike to have used against me. I cannot let my personal disinclinations stand in the way of the company's interests. I will make this forced contribution to Mr. Cortelyou's fund.

Chairman Cortelyou will readily recall many concrete instances of this nature. It is typical. In the vast majority of cases, however, the contribution is willingly, gladly, generously given. Here, as in the case of Mr. Aldrich, the corporations think they are buying the president. Will he attack a trust that has handed a great check to his former private secretary, one time secretary of commerce and future postmaster general? No; when Mr. Cortelyou is the collector they feel in a much surer sense than in the case of Senator Aldrich that they are buying the president. The trusts are all for him; the great combinations of one kind or another are fairly loading his committee down with campaign funds. At the beginning of the year, before Mark Hanna died, any man could hear Theodore Roosevelt roundly abused in a score of great Wall street offices. They abhorred him then; they feared him; they were determined that he should not be the Republican nominee. One of the chief corporation men in this city who are now gathering in money for Mr. Roosevelt was his bitter foe ten months ago. It was the death of Hanna that wrought the change. After that they could not beat Mr. Roosevelt. They resolved to buy him. They think now that they are buying him with the great sums they fling into his campaign chest.

Why does Theodore Roosevelt, honest, upright, incorruptible man that he is, allow his stainless reputation to be thus compromised? Nelson W. Aldrich and George B. Cortelyou are defiling his good name; they are every day mixing up his official powers and responsibilities as president of the United States with his personal and political interests as candidate of the Republican party. The presence of either one of these men, without a word spoken, in the office of a corporation amenable to federal discipline is a scandal, an implied invitation to bribe the executive, an offer of immunity from prosecution for pay, a degradation of the presidential office through its accredited agents, a humiliation put upon a sensitive people, a stain upon the honor of Theodore Roosevelt.

RULE OF THE TRUSTS.

Corporations Are a Menace to Republican Institutions.

The conditions of life in this republic have wonderfully changed during the last century. Formerly there were two parties—the individual and the government. Now there are three—the individual, the corporation and the government. No one can be blind to the fact that these mighty corporations are holding out most tempting inducements to lawmakers to regard in their lawmaking these interests rather than the welfare of the nation. Senators and representatives have owed their places to corporate influence, and that influence has been exerted under an expectation, if not an understanding, that as lawmakers the corporate interest shall be subserved. There may be no written agreement; there may be, in fact, no agreement at all, and yet when the lawmaker understands that that power exists which may make for his advancement or otherwise, that it will be exerted according to the pifancy with which he yields to its solicitations, it lifts the corporation into a position of constant danger and menace to republican institutions.—David J. Brewer, Republican Justice Supreme Court of United States.

We intend in the future to carry on the government in the same way that we have carried it on in the past.—President Roosevelt's Letter of Acceptance.

Not a Creature of the Boss.

More than is usually so Judge Herick's nomination was a case of the office seeking the man. He made no systematic or organized effort to win. He had no boomers busy in his behalf, and even his own county delegation was disposed to be for Grouse. It is another instance that may be quoted to sustain the proposition that one need not fall in with the bosses every time to attain political preferment. He has been a hard fighter in politics, as the machine knows to its sorrow. If he had been complacent and obedient he probably would not have been nominated for governor.—Utica Press (Ind.).

Tired of Roosevelt.

While Judge Parker is not as strong in some respects as Cleveland was, there is a much better feeling among the Democrats than there was in 1892. They are practically united, and they are tired of Roosevelt and will work together to get rid of him and his methods.—Montgomery Advertiser.

The Two Letters.

It is worthy of notice that Judge Parker stands a much better chance of election since the publication of his letter of acceptance. Mr. Roosevelt's letter doesn't seem to have had a beneficial effect on his campaign.—Savannah News.

The Shortage of Corn.

J. J. Hill predicts that the corn crop will be the smallest in seven years. General Grosvenor can now proceed to show that the shortage is due to fear of Democratic success in November.—Washington Post (Ind.).

On the Firing Line.

Mr. Bryan is not sulking in his tent. He is out on the firing line doing some rare sharpshooting for Democracy.—Atlanta Constitution.

THE REAL CIVIC HERO

Alton Brooks Parker, the Imperturbable Judge.

WISE AND ABLE LEADER OF MEN

The Roosevelt Lights Burn Dim, and the Jurist is Acclaimed the Foremost Political Figure—The Cowboy's Luck Waning.

Those who are called lucky are generally erratic individuals that take chances and jump at conclusions. The luck of such people never lasts, for when their luck turns they get rattled and throw wisdom, if they possess any, to the winds. President Roosevelt has been lucky, but it has been the luck of a gambler who takes desperate chances and is sure to meet reverses when everything looks brightest for winning.

Before the Democratic national convention met the Roosevelt luck was at high water mark. In spite of all the efforts of the Republican machine politicians he had been nominated by acclamation, had dictated the platform and felt so sure of his election that he selected an inexperienced manager of his campaign against the protest of the wisest leaders of the Republican party. Since the nomination of Judge Parker the Roosevelt luck has turned, and fortune has sought another to lavish her favors upon.

The eclipse of Roosevelt began when the star of Judge Parker appeared on the national horizon. He at once became the national hero who could be looked upon to do the right thing at the right time.

The fustian hero, Roosevelt, who had inflamed the hearts of his followers with questionable heroism at San Juan hill, who had slain bears and catamounts, the cowboy and the rough rider, sank into insignificance when the real civic hero appeared.

When President Roosevelt refused to receive the deputation of miners his good fortune had deserted him, a cranky spell possessed him.

One reason why Republicans begin to fear that 'Roosevelt luck' is waning is, says the New York Post, "undoubtedly their perception of the awkwardness of his having suddenly to appear as an eclipsed hero. Their dejection is really comic. They never dreamed of this. Why, it almost looks as if they had unconsciously drawn their own platform to fit Judge Parker. They held up a candidate with a 'clear head and brave heart' ready for every emergency. How by any possibility could those words be used of the expected Democratic nominee—a mere judge who had never smelled powder? Yet the provoking man quietly displayed before the country a ready courage in a great crisis which instantly made Roosevelt's lights burn dim and caused the nation to acclaim Judge Parker as its foremost political figure.

There is a most important aspect to all this. It means much for our national ideals. We are all hero worshipers, whether we want to be or not. We have had set before us again the great civic virtues, home bred and nurtured in peace. It is only by cherishing and cleaving to them and honoring them that a nation can pass on the lamp of progress.

THE TARIFF A SUBSIDY.

Grinds the Poor by Vastly Increasing Cost of Living.

At one of the hearings before the marine commission Representative Grosvenor said, "Subsidy is a frightful word!" And yet he immediately began to plead for aid to the shipping industry and tell the Detroit people that the city's lines of communication were due to subsidies, "and the question now is whether the great system that has built up your inland trade may not demonstrate some plan by which congress can accomplish equally good results on the high seas."

Grosvenor was always generous with other people's money. He would vote for a subsidy or procure a pension for Satan if he was a voter in the Eleventh Ohio district.

The protective tariff law is but a multiplicity of subsidies to the trusts and manufacturers when the rate of duty is beyond what will produce enough revenue to provide for the necessary expenses of the government. Although every Republican congressman does not plead for ship subsidy, yet they all vote, work and plead for tariff subsidies that vastly increase the cost of living.

Davis of West Virginia.

The Republican press is profoundly concerned about the Democratic vice presidential candidate on two scores. It regrets his advanced age more than words can tell and is already beginning to admit the possibility that if elected he may not outlive his term of office and also to suggest that his would be too aged a hand to hold the helm of state should he be called upon to assume the presidential chair. Secondly, it is pained that he should be a man of wealth, worth, they say, about \$30,000,000, instead of one of more moderate fortune. There is a vague suggestion in the editorials that have come to our eye that a vice presidential candidate ought not to have that much money and that the Democratic party has somehow surrendered its principles by nominating him.—New Orleans Picayune.

Oh, Fehaw!

If Secretary Shaw wants to prove that he is not in favor of living cheaply now is the time for him to lay in his winter's supply of beef.—Washington Post.

For Right and Liberty.

MARCH.

Jacob Matlack, Jr.

The musical score is a march in 2/4 time, written for piano. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a tempo marking of 'marcato'. The score is divided into two systems, each with a first and second ending. The first ending concludes with a 'D.S. al Fine' instruction, and the second ending concludes with a 'FINE.' instruction. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (mf, ff), articulation (accents), and phrasing slurs.