HOW TO RAISE WAGES selling there for about 2 cents, and

BY VOTING RIGHT THEY CAN BE INCREASED 10 PER CENT.

Strike Off the Tariff and the Average Family Will Have \$100 a Year More to Spend-Figures That Prove This Assertion.

The workingmen of the United States can raise their wages 10 per this by voting for men who will abolish the accursed system of tariff "protection" which adds 10 per cent to the cost of living without in any way benefiting labor. A saving of 10 per cent in expenses is equivalent to an advance of 10 per cent in wages. It is, in fact, an increase in wages, for actual wages are not money, but the goods which money will buy.

Workingmen sell labor and buy goods. It is to their interest to have labor dear and goods cheap. How can a tariff on goods protect labor? A tariff on goods, by barring out for- than 10 per cent. As the wages and eign goods, makes it easy for our manufacturers to form trusts and put the boot and shoe workers are about up prices. This they have done. Prices 13 per cent greater than those of the of goods are now 35 per cent higher than in 1897, when the Dingley bill, nearly everything.

But the Dingley bill did not put a duty on labor to keep out foreigners | per cent. and protect workingmen. It left labor landing in this country to compete with American workingmen and keep wages down. Many strikes are lost, or partly lost, because of this steady inflow of foreigners, all looking for work.

Take the case of the boot and shoe workers of Massachusetts and see what they pay for tariff "protection" and how little they get for their money-less than nothing.

The 1902 report of the Bureau of Labor of Massachusetts tells us that the average number of persons employed in the boot and shoe industry, in 1903 was 61.224, and that the total wages paid was \$30,095,854. This makes the average wages \$491.49 each per year. The average workingman's family contains about 41-2 persons, at least two of whom work for wages. The yearly wages of the average family, then, is about \$983.

The report of this same bureau, in 1901, on "Prices and the Cost of Living," estimates that families with incomes from \$750 to \$1,200 a year spend certain percentages for certain They Join Hands to Rob the Farmer

was so cheap that it was fed to stock to fatten it. At 21-2 cents per pound

over \$8 a year, only \$3 of which reaches our national treasury. Sugar is only one of hundreds of articles coming under the "grocerles"

item. In a similar way the tariff cost of woolen clothing is estimated at \$10 per family and the tariff cost of other clothing at \$20 per family. The allowance for tariff cost of liquors does not include the increased cost because of

cent without a strike. They can do the internal revenue taxes. This amounts to \$20 or \$30 more per family.

> Thus, at a fair estimate, the tariff on goods adds \$109 to the cost of living of the average family of the boot and shoe workers. Only \$13.75 of this tax reaches the government which is less than the average (\$14.26) per family collected last year. It thus appears that the average family

spends \$888 for goods and for legiti mate taxes and gives \$95.25 each year to the tariff trusts. These trusts, then, increase the cost of living more average workingman's family in the manufacturing industries of this coun-

which greatly increased tariff duties try, we may conclude that the average on goods, became law. Trusts and tariff cost per family is about \$90, and monopolles now control the prices of that the abolition of tariff duties would save this much per family and reduce the cost of living at least 10

Why do the voters vote to tax on the free list and 3,000 immigrants a themselves so heavily to fatten the day, or nearly 1,000,000 a year, are trusts? Why not vote to keep the \$95 which you now give to the trusts and have so much extra to spend on your family? Try it!

BYRON W. HOLT.



Payne Trying to Stop the Leaks.

THE SUGAR TRUSTS.

the sugar trust magnates have invest

ed in a large acreage of the finest

Cuban sugar lands, and when the reci

these lands will be utilized to produce

The only hope for the farmers who

grow beets, and also for the general

public-the consumers of sugar, is

that the discriminating and counter

vailing duty shall be abolished and

the sugar trust would then have to

reduce the price of refined sugar to

article. As beet sugar is refined wher.

it is manufactured from the beets

without going through a separate re

fining operation, as the cane sugar

does, it is probable that the trust would

find it more profitable to manufacture

beet sugar than to buy and refine the

cane raw sugar when the preferential

The Democratic position is that a

reasonable duty on sugar is necessary

duty which allows the trust to in-

crease the price to the public and

A Costly Postime.

the neighbors about his summer home,

the summer folk in Maine and the

deserved relaxation allowed the

officers of the ships, worn by over-

work in their country's service.

together with the pleasure afforded

duty is abolished.

sugar.

DEPARTMENT.

Evidently the Attorney-General Has May Resign.

Has anyone heard of Philander Chase Knox lately.

The question is pertinent because, while all Mr. Knox's ministerial colleagues are more or less de.irably in the public eye these days, the distinguished heard of the department of justice has slipped out of sight altogether. The last heard of the attorney general was when he sternly forbade the district attorney for Porto Rico to prosecute certain military and naval officers for smuggling.

In point of fact, Philander Chase Knox does not seem to enjoy the confidence of his chief. Otherwise how can we account for the fact that all expenditures of the average family of the really important work of the department of justice is taken from its regular officers and intrusted to spe-

cial counsel. The beef trust prosecutions were handed over to William R. Day. The Northern Securities litigation was the prosecution of the postoffice de-

Not one of the gentlemen named has any connection with the department of justice. They are lawyers in private practice. Yet they are assigned heard of that it is sometimes difficult even to recall his name. Mr. Knox's resignation. Never in sympathy with the violent anti-trust views professed by the President, he can hardly be blamed if he seizes the with an administration which evident-

ly withholds its confidence and trust

FREIGHT RATE INCREASED.

The Farmers Foot the Bill Through the Tariff Tax. Eastbound freight rates on flour and

grain will be advanced two cents Oct. 1, so the railroad combine has decided.

KNOX NOT THE HEAD cent from the lowest point in 1897 and as their figures are accepted the world over, as reliable, the absurdity the tariff on sugar taxes each family LAW BUSINESS TAKEN FROM HIS of the results of the Employers' Asso ciation experts is apparent. Dun's fig. ures are based upon the average prices at certain dates of 350 articles of consumption, with due allowance

for the relative importance of each Since the highest point was reached in 1902, there has since then been a decline of nearly 6 per cent, and

from August 1, 1902, to August 1 1903, there was a reduction of 2.2 per

cent, which will probably be again raised when the figures are published for August of this year, in conse quence of the large advance in the prices of cereals. Anyway, the increase from 1897 to the present time has been about 35 per cent. Every provider for a household has prob ably discovered that this raise in the cost of living has taken place. Ever since the Dingley bill was passed in 1897, there has been a steady increase

of prices until the climax of 1902. when the beef trust and the coal trust put the prices of their product out of all reason

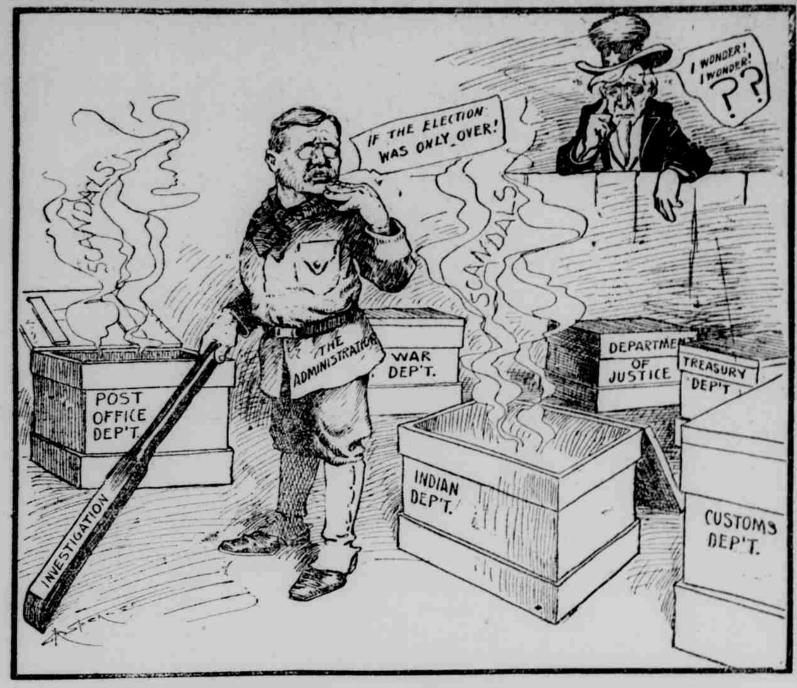
As most of the 350 articles of consumption are controlled by trusts and combines, it is unlikely that the price

of their products will decline until the monopoly that the tariff protection gives the trusts is abolished or diminished. There will be slight fluctuaplaced in charge of D. T. Watson of tions as during the past year, but Pittsburg. Now it is announced that no great decline until a panic causes a lack of consumption of everything partment thieves will be conducted by but the necessities, or the monopoly of Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore. the combines through the tariff, is taken from them.

The Employers' Association of Chicago has been fighting the demand of the labor unions for higher wages to conduct the most important litiga- and this one-sided attempt to prove tion. The chief of the department of that the cost of living has only injustice is ignored. He is so little creased 15 per cent and that therefore wages should be only increased in like ratio, will hardly settle the Under these circumstances we may dispute. Wages must keep pace with be prepared at any time to learn of the cost of living or the laborers canpot partake of the prosperity that the trusts, combines and corporations are boasting of, and to attempt to prevent that adjustment by fictitious figures first opportunity to sever his relations is only to incite strikes and lockouts.

Still Paying the Price.

The transport Kilpatrick is about due at New York. She is bringing home the bodies of 387 officers and from Manila-the latest item in the bill of costs that we are paying year by year for the possession of those who may ignorantly hold a different not let go of any scheme which has It is strange the Post should now so far wholly unprofitable islands. opinion It would be interesting to know, if paid up to this time for the un-Amer which the employes of the railroads ican folly of purchasing the liberties have wrung from the unwilling railof an alien people and compelling in farming, merchandizing, manufacthem by armed force to submit to the sorry bargain. Up to April 30, 1902, of making money for himself. That is the adjutant general, 139 of our as security for circulation-because he fficers and 4,016 enlisted men had expects to make a profit on the bank died from wounds, diseases or accidents, and 2,897 officers and men had been wounded. In the nearly eighteen months since that reckoning was government circulating notes on the made there must have been a consecurity of warehouse receipts for his siderable lengthening of the list of stored grain, and if the price of grain victims. should subsequently rise so that he The penalty paid by the conquering could make much greater profit by rewhite man for carrying his governcovering his warehouse receipts and selling the grain, he would certainly ment without "the consent of the governed" into climatic conditions where. Co it. That is to say, he would do just what the banker is doing-all in he withers and dies is never to be within his legal rights. evaded. For sending the flower of her youth to the Indian shambles England has poor excuse that her pines we are sacrificing our young same conditions of human nature." men without adding anything of consequence to the grand total of American commerce. Reosevelt Then and Now. Payne says that there is an agree ment between Allee and Ball as to the division of the Delaware patronage. and that under this agreement Allee was entitled to the Greenwood postoffice if he wanted it. In Payne's opinion there was nothing else for him to do but meet Allee's expressed wishes and turn Miss Huldah out We know how this little history would have struck Theodore Roose velt of the civil service commission and what he would have said about



Why not pry into the rest of them while you are at it? Courtesy of The Commoner.

Commoner Comment.

SELFISHNESS ADMITTED.

After saying that the next congress direct vote of the people, Those who are in favor of turning the currency of the country over to will do nothing on the currency ques-

national banks assume, as a rule, that tion which is radical and may not do the Washington Post says: the banks will exercise in a patriotic anything which is moderate, the Chiway the authority conferred upon cago Tribune says: "The agitation for inquire how, when, and where that them. Occasionally a republican paper an asset currency will not die out be- committee, or any other similar body is candid enough to admit that the cause of the refusal of the next con- of citizens became clothed with nusoldiers of the United States army banker acts purely from selfish mo- gress to do anything. Many bankers thority to lay down a party principal? tives, and such an admission is worth believe there would be money for their The only authority competent for that reproducing for the benefit of those banks in such a currency, and they will work is a national convention.

THE ASSET CURRENCY.

A PARTY PRINCIPLE.

The New York News recently said that the New York state committee at a recent meeting laid it down positively as a party principal that United States senators should be elected by

Commenting upon this statement,

"If it be in order, we would like to

money in it. There will be many dis- insist that the only authority com-The Lincoln (Neb.) Daily Star is one cussions, arguments, and votes before petent to lay down a party principal This advance will, of course, be paid by the producers and is to offset the 10 per cent average advance in wages

from him.

Lost the Confidence of President Roosevelt-Friend of the Trusts

items of expenditure. Based upon those percentages, but making allowances for expenditures for liquors and | the American Sugar Refining Comtobacco of \$50 per family, which ap- pany, has bought the controlling inter pears to have been omitted from the est in the Oxnard Beet Sugar combine. hureau's estimates, we get the following:

Tariff taxes paid by the average family of workers in the boot and whoe industry:

-Tariff tax paid to-Yearly Expenditures Prust etc. 15 .50 \$ 10.00 \$ 10.00 \$108.42 \$ Furniture and household fur-4.00 nishings .50 25.36 Fuel and light. .30 2.00 4.00 25.00 29.0 243.79 Ments, fish and .25 5.00 153.77 5.2 Milk 34,60 5.00 25.00 30.00 . 134.10 Clothing Personal ex- $5.00 \\ .50$.50.10 5,50 38.23 penses . Education 3.73 .60 Newspapers and periodicals Religion and 10.42 .15 1.00 1.15 15.04 .15 1.00 1.15 charity Societies and un-11.30 DOTTS: Insurance 22.60 .05 Amusements and travel for rec-12.48 .10 1.00 Travel to and 4.42 .25 from work. .05 Sickness and funeral expenses 27.13 Other expenses, 37.63 .50 2.00 .40 4.00 Liquors, malt, distilled, etc ... 3.00 3.50 4.65 34.00 .50 16.00 Tobacco

\$983.00 \$13.75 \$95.25 \$109.00 In partial explanation of the table it may be said that the tariff, by increasing the prices of nearly all articles, increases the cost of buildings, cars, railroads, boats, etc. It thus increases the cost of doing business and of transporting goods. In these ways the tariff enters into the price of nearly all goods, including many on the free list. Even when you buy flour, meal, meat or milk you pay your share of the tariff cost of steel rails, of structural material in bridges and buildings and of the paint, glass, tin plate, etc., used in cars, depots, steamers, warehouses, stores, etc. About 10 per cent of your rent goes for the extra tariff cost of building your home and of keeping it in repair. The trusts, which charge two or three prices for glass, tin plate, lead, pipes, nails, screws, etc., all present their bills to you through your landlord. to raise revenue, but the preferential You do not see these trusts or realize how much tariff there is in your bill. but they get your money just the pocket the difference is robbery. same. The great steel trust collects tariff taxes averaging \$5 per family. Because you do not buy steel rails or other steel goods you may imagine that you do not pay your share of the tariff profits (\$75,000,000) of this greatest of all trusts. You are mistaken. The tariff trusts go over this protected country with a fine comb. They miss nothing worth mentioning. To show how carefully the tariff cost of each item has been estimated in the above table we will go over the expenditures for a few articles.

The per capita consumption of sugar, in 1902, was 72.8 pounds, or about 326 pounds per family. The average retail price in New England was not less than 51-2 cents per ind, or \$18 per family. The gov-

and the Consumer. The Sugar trust, officially known as

road magnates. The farmers will foot the bill on the flour and grain that is exported because the market price is so that in future there will be no more fixed in competition with the flour and grain from all other countries. The competition between these two high waymen as to who shall hold up the price of flour and grain in the Eastern consumer, and we may expect the states is also fixed by the surplus exprice of refined sugar to gradually, it ported, so that here, too, the farmer

not rapidly, rise. On the other hand will pay the increased freight. How it is probable that the price paid to much higher the railroad combine the farmers for beets will be reduced will make freight rates depends on for the sugar trust will have no incen how much kicking there is on the adtive to increase the output of beet vance noted, but when navigation sugar and will probably decide to de closes on the water route, it is tolercrease it. The profit on refining cane ably certain that freight on these artisugar being greater than on manufac cles of prime necessity will be adturing beet sugar, in consequence of vanced to "all the traffic will bear." the discriminating duty of nearly one Producers, other than farmers, are cent a pound on refined sugar, to protected from this competition from which must be added the countervail other countries by the tariff, but as ing duty, which is imposed to offset comparatively no flour or grain is imported into this country, there can the export bounty paid by foreign nations, making the actual duty or | be no protection that will add to the price above that of the markets of the refined sugar about 2.25 cents a pound world. What a paradox it is, then, If the reciprocity treaty with Cuba is ratified this winter, the sugar trust that the tariff bill contains a rate of will have a further advantage of a 25 cents a bushel on wheat, fifteen 1.10 25 per cent reduction on all sugar im cents a bushel on corn, the same on oats and ten cents a bushel on rve. .30 ported from Cuba, and as sugar can be placed there to fool the agriculturalist grown much cheaper there than it car be manufactured from beets, the out into believing that he is protected like 4.40 look for the farmers who grow beets other producers. is not reassuring. It is stated that

An equal paradox is the duty on wheat flour of 25 per cent ad valorem for if the manufacturers of flour were protected like the manufacturers of other articles, they could add the 25 procity treaty is an accomplished fact per cent protection to the price they charge, or nearly that, and yet no Toreign flour could come in and compete with them. The price of flour, that is exported, is fixed by the law of supply and demand in the markets of the world where the surplus from all countries which produce more than they can themselves consume, is sold in competition, so that neither the prevent the competition of the foreign farmers or the millers are protected by the duty on flour.

There are only two classes of agriculturalists that are protected by the tariff, the sugar planter and the rice grower, and these are confined to a small strip of land on the Gulf of Mexico, and are few and insignificant in number as compared to the vast number of other agriculturalists.

While not receiving any benefit from the tariff, the farmers, as well as everyone else, are required to pay the tariff tax on sugar and rice for the benefit of the few growers c these products in the United Statand a bonus, besides, to the sug trust v the

The recent sham battles on the New which is especially protect tariff. The farmers, althoug, not be-England coast and the visit of the ing protected by the tariff. ... like fleet to Oyster Bay cost the United the balance of us obliged to juy not States navy more than the war with Spain. The figures may be open to only the tariff tax on nearly every thing they eat, drink or wear, int also challenge, but they are not far wrong. What the American does not take into the more onerous tax that the trusts account is the immense satisfaction impose on their products, which in which the commander in chief felt in cludes about everything. displaying the navy to his sons and

And yet nearly one-half the formers vote the Republican ticket and thus

perpetuate the tariff tax from which they get no benefit.

LABOR DISPUTES. Capital and Labor Do Not Agree Upon

it. How does it strike Theodore Roosevelt, president, and what is he going to do about it?

of the republican party in Delaware. He can hardly hope to retain Postmaster General Payne in his cabinet and escape a direct responsibility for offensive misuse of the federal patronage which that official brazenly ad-

The Treasury to Be Looted.

With the fat surplus in the treasury, the demand for improvements in various parts of the country and the congress will make Tom Reed's bil- else. lion-dollar affair look like the en-

forced parsimony of hard times.

The Sham and the Reality. Cartooning is not a lost art, as is shown in a recent drawing depicting Mr. Roosevelt eloquently orating upon civil service reform while Postmaster General Payne, in the background, de takes toward any remedial legislation. capitates women postmasters who are "personally and particularly" obnoxious to political bc_ses.

Might Extend Prudence.

remain in power after these discus- that the Kansas City platform does not "But a man who engages in bank sions, arguments and votes, the asset represent the principals of the demoing, the same as those who organ currency project will be adopted be- cratic party? Is the Post one of those ause there is money for the bankers newspapers that have laid great emturing, etc., does so for the purpose in such a currency; and have we not, phasis upon the action taken by every according to the official returns of why he puts up United States hands also, the right to believe that after committee or state or local convention the republican party shall have adopt- where an affort was made to discredit ed that system the Chicago Tribune. the democratic national platfrom of aithful to ...s characteristics, will be 1900? notes. When he can make a distinctly

found apologizing for a currency sys- Are we to understand that in the greater profit by recovering the bond tem against which it has repeatedly Post's view whenever a political comand selling them he will ordinarily do protested? it. If a farmer could secure from the

EYES ARE OPENING.

epublican party, has concluded that or local convention is competent authe banks that are on the inside of thority? But when a minor organiza-Wall street financiering are now ask- tion indorses a plan like the election ing for flat money, but under the con- of senators by popular vote, then the trol of the banks." And the Tribune [minor organization is without authorhas come to the conclusion that "the ity?

country will probably decide on two "It is a simple plain matter of business. There is not a particle of sen- things at an early day: to abolish a will take the trouble to read the Kantiment in it. The banker and the tariff so high that monopoly may find sas City platform, he will discover that merchants collect large trade divi- farmer act on the same general con- shelter behind it, and to curtail the even according to the rule laid down dends on their death. In the Philip siderations of interest and upon the privileges of the national banks." The Sioux City Tribune seems to The Star is correct, in saying that have reached this concluson because, for declaring the popular election of "is a simple, plain matter of business," as it explains: "The Chicago Tribune, senators to be a party principle. The out if the banker is going to exercise a newspaper owned and edited by Kansas City platform declares: the power for his own advantage, why multi-millionaires, is responsible for favor an amendment to the federal give him a power that can be used the statement that the recent tremen- constitution providing for the election

against farmers and merchants, and dous slump in Wall street was the di- of United States senators by direct people in other occupations? If he is rect result of a policy inaugurated by vote of the people." But perhaps the going to sell his bonds, and withdraw the great financiers, and managed by Post's explanation is that the national circulation every time he can make J. Pierpont Morgan, for the purpose platform is written for a brief cama profit by selling the bonds, will not of reducing prices. Prices were pound- paign and that from one presidential the currency fluctuate in such a way ed down, lower and lower, until solid election to another presidential elecrailroad stocks were bought on less that a party is without principles. as to jeopardize the interests of the

public? Must the security of the peo- than a 6 per cent basis. Then they ple be endangered whenever the bank took an upturn of 10 to 20 points. has a chance to speculate and make Many of these stocks were loaded on more that way than in ordinary bank- the public by Mr. Morgan. Steel stock farmers want a trust. The best trust ing? If the public generally under- was sold to employes of the steel trust for them is trust in elbow grease. It stood that the banker is as selfish as at more than double the price it now in the man who works his muscles and other people, and that he will use for brings. This was done ostensibly for not his politics who gets ahead in this his own advantage power put into his the benefit of the more than 300,000 country." The Eagle has expressed hands, there would be few outside of employes. History will judge it dif- itself very clearly in favor of trusts the bankers' association who would be ferently."

in favor of turning the financial system of the United States over to the

says: "Charles Joseph Bonaparte has system. But the Eagle believes in been selected by Mr. Hitchcock to take trusts that are operated for the special If Senator Hanna will clearly outcharge of the investigation of the op-jadvantage of the particular classes line what he thinks ought to be done erations of the Indian land speculators represented by the Eagle. So far as on the Philippine question, or state and crooked Indian agents in Okla- the farmers are concerned, in the his opinion on the trust question, or homa and Indian Territory. If the Eagle's opinion, "the best trust for define his position on the asset cur- man with the Napoleonic ancestry had them is trust in elbow grease." Why rency, or propose a system of just been detailed to pay a visit to the not a bit of elbow grease for some of state taxation, or show why the rail- Omaha and Winnebago reservations in the Eagle's client? Is it not really roads should not be required to give Nebraska he would have found a state true that the men, represented by the a Scent rate to the public, or explain of affairs just as scandalous as has Eagle, who work their politics make why home rule should be denied to the subsisted in the southern Indian set- considerably more than the men who cities of Ohio-if he will do any of tlement." How does it happen then work their muscles? If the Eagle bethese things he can get up a contest that our strenuous administration does lieve in a trust for the financier and that will draw his attention away from not investigate the "scandalous" situa- for the manufacturer, with what reahis illness. The trouble is that Mr. tion at the Omaha and Winnebago res- son does it object to the proposed Hanna's "let well enough alone" policy ervations? Is it possible that under farmers' trust?

WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?

is merely an excuse for not meeting the republican administration fraud the issues that are presented. He is and dishonesty thrives in official cir- A democratic club in every voting willingness generally of Congressmen like the boy who, when being led cles to such an extent that with all precinct would enable loyal demoto help each other out, there are indi- toward the woodshed, suggested to his the resources of the federal govern- crats to lay the foundation for a subcations that the coming session of father that they talk about something ment, the administration finds it im- stantial victory for democratic principossible to cope with the situation? ples next year

> Some of the gold democrats of Wis-There is a new Fowler bill and the consin are finding fault with La Follette because he is attacking corpora- features as follows: (1) Conversion of today. One Sullivan has been elected tion rule in politics. One of them is quoted as saying that La Folletteism is a disease that must run its course. A funds in banks without security except lowa, and another is a candidate for man's sympathy with corporate wealth and with organized greed is generally per cent interest for such deposits. Nerbaska. manifested by the attitude which he (3) Notes issued against general as-La Follette is in error when he advocates republican policies, but he is everlastingly right when he protests against the manner in which the cor-

sets. The interest received for the desion of the greenbacks into gold notes. Organization is the best remedy for any democratic boat." Perhaps. It is

holes in its pottom.

mittee or state or local convention indorses policies and principals to which the fianciers do not object or with The Sioux City Tribune, a newspaper which they are heartily in sympathy hat in recent years has supported the then a political committee or a state

> If, however, the editor of the Post by the Post, the New York democratic committee had the highest authority We

SUGGESTS ELBOW GREASE

The Brooklyn Eagle says: "Now the as they are now organized. It has declared that it believes in trusts and

it is anxious to see the democratic The Omaha Bee, a republican paper. party take its stand in favor of the

"The good old name of Sullivan" is American Banker presents its main quite prominent in American affairs greenbacks into gold certificates. (2) head of the Fraternal Order of Eagles Authorization to deposit any public another is running for governor of a prior lien; and the payment of 2 re-election to the supreme bench in

The San Antonio Express declares that "the hand that is rocking the cradle at Gray Gables is not rocking demoralization. Organize a democratic difficult to rock a boat while boring

posits is to be devoted to the converporations are running the republican

lub in your voting precinct.

party.

mits.

financiers. Roosevelt and Addicks. The president has gone far to justify doubt of his sincerity as the up holder of decent politics by his manifest leaning toward the Addicks wing

ernment collected a tariff tax of \$53,- "Regularity" Carried too Far.	Increased Cost of Living.	The president, according to a con-				
033 511 or \$3 per family. But it col-	The Employers Association el Chi-	temporary, deserves commendation	Although Uncle Sam's printing es-	The Ohio democratic platform is be-	Chicago physicians are astonished	
the state of the s	cago pretend to have gone to a great	for the prudence which he exercises	tablighment is now the largest in the	ing severely criticised by a lot of dem-	because a man in that city is alive	
the land omce because they were not	expense to try and discover what the	with respect to his personal salety,	world Public Printer Dalmon will re-	ocrats who never lose an opportunity	after having his heart severed. Did	
the and the second while the prought to his attention through the	increase of the cost of living has been	and that is true. If the same pru-	quest an appropriation from the next	to vote for republican candidates and	these physicians ever study the cases	
and anone is only 105 regular channels. It may be remem-	during the last five years. They em-	dence were exercised in administra-	congress of nearly \$2,500,000. The	policies.	of the whony heardese men who traine	
cents per pound, nominally, yet, be-	I NO AN INTER AND AND AND AN	time matters over more commendation	nublic printer thinks that the consulty		in the bodily comfort of the people?	
cents per pound, nominally, yet, be- cause of the countervailing duty levied ness was disclosed. The extreme so-	the knotty question, who have re-	Additional and a second s	of the government minting office	1 The Massachusetts theory that some	Turkey and China must understand	
Company and other countries the ac-	per cent during the time mentioned.	Needs American Spelibinders.				
Germany and other countries, the ac- tual duty is about 2.25 per cent. In- be commendable, but why is it dis-	Another corps of experts employed by	As Mr. Chamberlain is having some	architecture of what is now known as	large onice men who are entirely too	terial upon which to try the "big stick" flourishing business.	
cluding the profits on the tariff tax, played only upon occasions when	Dura's Managentile Agaman have for	difficulty in persuading the British	the new office be built. The public	sman.	acten noornang ananana	
Citilitie the provide the start only linen occasions when			printer says that the present structure,	Defeat in a manly fight for princi-	The 2:00 minute trotter arrived far	
it is certain that we pay nearly 3 scoundrelism is threatened with ex-	tion, and every month publish the	selves rich he ought to import shin	which has but recently been completed.	ple will be more profitable in the long	and away ahead of the trust-busting	
cents per pound more for sugar than we would pay if there were no tariff	result of their investigations. Over	lead of statesman from this country	does not give and one-han the room	run than victory in a dishonest scram-	republican administration.	
we would pay it there were no taring . Mon love women in proportion to	a year ago Dun's announced that the	The make a specialty of that avera	creasing huginess of the government	ble for political pie.		
on it. In fact, before England put a Men love women in proportion to	a year ago built announced that the	who make a operately or case argue	erements ousiness of the Sovernment.			
duty on sugar, two years ago, it was the attention they receive.	soost of living had increased 41 per	I ment,	The second s			