

# PROSPERITY STILL REIGNS

## Democratic Efforts to Breed Distrust Have So Far Proved Futile.

# REBUKE FOR THE CALAMITY HOWLERS

## Railway Traffic Is Heavy, New Factories Are Being Erected, and Iron and Steel Mills Are Crowded with Orders.

There is an effort on the part of some Democratic newspapers and a few blasphe- mous orators to create lack of confidence in the public mind by saying the country is going to the bad; that great in- dustries are shutting down; that rail- roads are retrenching, instead of im- proving roadbed and equipment; that no new factories are being constructed; that thousands of working people are idle and that Republican prosperity is a myth. These statements are so pat- tently false or so greatly exaggerated that intelligent persons are not misled by them, but there is danger that when the canards are rebuked by the calamity howlers a few people who do not keep closely in touch with industrial and com- mercial conditions may be led to believe them.

Any man or newspaper that delibera- tely attempts to create distrust in the financial or commercial world is little less than a criminal. Some States have punitive laws framed for the purpose of sending to prison persons who circulate untruthful rumors about banks and trust companies. If the man who causes a run on a bank by spreading a false report is a criminal, is not the man or newspaper that attempts to make political capital by destroying public confi- dence also a criminal? And, by the same reasoning, is not the party that permits or induces the utterances of the calamity howler and spreader of false rumors an enemy of the law?

Suppose the Democratic party won a victory at the polls through destroying confidence in commercial and industrial circles, would the administration of that party have the confidence of the people? Would not capital, which is always timid in the face of uncertainty, begin to hide? And when capital is distrustful what happens? Industries lag or close, trade of the retail merchant falls off, the job- ber and wholesaler suffer, railway traf- fic diminishes, hundreds of thousands of wage earners are thrown out of work, distress becomes general, soup houses are opened and cities are compelled to begin charitable work for the idle.

No political party that countenances the creation of distrust is worthy of the people's confidence. It will be a sorry day for the country when the calamity howlers succeed in reversing those bene- ficent policies which the Republican party has put into effect and which have re- sulted in an era of the greatest pros- perity any nation has ever known.

That industries and business of all kinds continue to prosper there can be no doubt. The few strikes in the build- ing and other trades are not indicative of depressed conditions. Wage earners do not strike in times of panic or want of prosperity. Strikes are generally for higher wages, and no employer expects an increase in wages when work is scarce and thousands of his fellows are idle.

There is ample evidence that prosper- ous times are still with us. A glance at the newspapers, Democratic as well as Republican, shows that millions of dol- lars are being expended in building new factories and enlarging old ones, in con- structing new trolley lines and improv- ing the roadbed and equipment of steam railways.

More persons are employed now than ever before. As proof of this statement, take, for instance, the railways, whose traffic always is a reflex of business conditions generally. The number of em- ployees on the pay rolls of the railways in the United States on June 30, 1903, was 1,312,537, or 639 per 100 miles of line. These figures, compared with those of 1902, show an increase of 123,222, or 45 per 100 miles of line.

A summary of dispatches taken from the Boston Evening Transcript, the Pittsburg Dispatch and other reputable newspapers in the last five days is here given:

**Steam and Electric Railways.**  
New York.—Two million is the estimate of the cost of the steel rails wanted by the Grand Trunk Pacific sponsors for 1903 delivery.

Kansas City.—One million dollars is to be spent by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company in the develop- ment of holdings in Clay County, Mo., op- posite Kansas City.

Jackson, Miss.—Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be spent by the Coast Electric Railway in constructing a line from Henderson Point to Point Cadet.

Pittsburg.—The Union Switch and Sig- nal Company will spend \$300,000 in improv- ing its passenger station at Baltimore; the Washburn-Pitts- burg Terminal is erecting a \$75,000 freight house at Pittsburg.

Alamogordo, N. M.—The El Paso & Northwestern Railroad is building fifty resi- dences at Alamogordo for employees.

Buffalo.—Ten large locomotives have been added to the rolling stock of the Bos- ton & Maine Railroad equipment.

St. Louis.—Work commenced on the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad, which is to extend through San Patricio County.

Pittsburg.—Pittsburg railroads are in- creasing their coal and cattle car supply. The Baltimore & Ohio is in the market for 1,000 gondolas and 250 refrigerator cars; the Wheeling & Lake Erie has ordered 1,000 wooden and 500 steel cars; the Pittsburg & Lake Erie has put into service 1,000 new steel cars.

Barrington, Vt.—At a cost of \$200,000, the Central Vermont Railway will construct a branch line from Bethel to the newly de- veloped granite quarries three miles from Bethel.

Buffalo.—The Lake Shore intends to re- sume four-tracking the road from Buffalo to Chicago.

Wichita, Kan.—The Frisco Line is recon- structing its track and roadbed between Wichita and Ellsworth, giving employment to several hundred laborers.

Pittsburg.—The Union Switch and Sig- nal Company reports that the new orders booked for August exceed any other month of the year.

Chicago.—Western railroads brought to Chicago last week 5,200,000 bushels of grain, showing an increase of more than 1,000,000 bushels over the grain traffic in the corresponding week last year.

New York.—The manufacturers of ma- chine tools report that there is a decided improvement in the demand from the rail- roads which are repairing their rolling stock.

New York.—Eight million dollars will be

expended by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in improving the service from New York to the Bronx. The road will issue \$15,000,000 of bonds.

Altoona.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is building for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the Juniata shops.

Derby Conn.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has decided upon important improvements on the Berkshire division at Derby.

Memphis.—The projected railroad from Clarksville to Friar's Point, in Mississippi, is said to be assured; estimated cost of construction, \$15,000 per mile.

Jefferson City.—Railroad officials at Jef- ferson City say they are much encouraged because of the heavy increase in business within the past two weeks.

Pittsburg.—A \$7,000,000 deal involving the purchase of twenty different trolley roads in Massachusetts and Northern Con- necticut is under way.

Superior, Wis.—The docks are so full of coal many boats are still compelled to wait several days to unload. This condi- tion is owing to a scarcity of cars which are being used in the wheat trade.

Detroit.—Freight traffic on the roads centering in Detroit all state that business is picking up.

**Iron and Steel Industry.**  
Pittsburg.—One hundred and fifty more men to be given employment in new mills being erected by the Inter-State Steel Com- pany of Tarentum and the Allegheny Steel and Iron Works.

Pittsburg.—By producing 1,651 cotton bundles in eight hours work the employ- ees of the Pittsburg Steel Company have broken the world's record, previous record, 1,614 bundles.

St. Paul.—One hundred thousand tons of ore in excess of last year's production will be taken out of six working iron mines on the Iron Range, adding in royalties to the school fund \$90,000.

St. Paul.—A \$10,000,000 steel plant running on double time turning out 20,000 tons of steel rails for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

Bradock, Pa.—The Edgar Thompson plant of the United States Steel Corpora- tion has resumed operations, giving employ- ment to 1,000 workmen.

Pittsburg.—Twelve hundred men given employment by the resumption of work in Clairton Furnace No. 2 of the United States Steel Corporation and Mills Nos. 8 and 9 of the American Sheet Steel and Tin Plate Company.

Pittsburg.—Six hundred and fifty given employment by resumption of mills in the Homestead plant of the Carnegie Steel Company.

Pittsburg.—New open hearth furnaces of the United States Steel Company plant at Canton started up together with the plate, sheet and mill mills.

Chicago, Ill.—Contract for 64,000,000 pounds of material awarded the American Bridge Company by the South Side Elevated Rail- road for use in extending the system; estimated cost, \$5,000,000.

Newport, Ky.—Five hundred men given employment by a resumption of work in the sheet, puddle and bar mills.

Bradock, Pa.—One hundred and forty thousand dollars was paid out by the Ed- gar Thompson Steel Works after the first week of resumption of business.

Pittsburg.—The pay roll of the Home- stead Steel Works has been increased \$200,000 by the employment of additional men.

Pittsburg.—The large portion of the big rail order of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was secured by the Carnegie Steel Company. This, with other orders, will keep the rail mills at Bradock operat- ing for the next six months.

New York.—At a cost of \$1,000,000 a new plant of the Seamless Tube Company is being built at Monessen, Pa.

**Southern Industries.**  
Asheville, N. C.—In the last year 117 buildings have been erected at Asheville and a total of \$200,000, and work under way represents an additional expenditure of \$175,000.

Chattanooga.—The Government will spend millions of dollars in the coming year in im- provements to the benefit of Chat- tanooga wage earners and producers.

Charleston, W. Va.—A \$2,000,000 fac- tory is to be established at Charleston.

Memphis.—More than \$4,000,000 has been spent in building enterprises during the present year.

Tampa, Fla.—During the year \$659,319 has been expended in new buildings and \$40,000 of bonds are to be issued for im- provements.

Rock Hill, S. C.—A hydro-electric plant recently completed at a cost of \$1,100,000 is furnishing power for machinery and lighting purposes covering an area of twenty-five miles.

Paris, Tex.—More than \$1,000,000 is the estimate of investments at Paris during the year 1904.

San Antonio.—Building operations now under way represent an expenditure of \$2,000,000.

Berkley, Va.—A steel door and blind fac- tory is a new addition to industries of Berkley.

Dallas, Tex.—There is a demand for 2,000,000 laborers in the cotton fields and in the factories of the South.

Columbia, Tenn.—The Mena Coke and Coal Mining Company of Mena, Ark., has been chartered with a capitalization of \$200,000.

Columbia, S. C.—A cotton mill is to be established at Columbia by the Marion Cotton Mills Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Richmond, Va.—The new Ashby Cotton Mill, containing 8,000 spindles, will be started up at Emporia, Sept. 15.

Charlotte, N. C.—The remodeled Lora- My Mills of Gastonia will have over 50,000 spindles and 700 looms in operation by Oc- tober.

Columbia, S. C.—The Drayton Mills of Spartanburg, operating 12,400 spindles and 300 looms, will double its plant.

Austin, Tex.—The Brasos Valley Cotton Mills Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Emartette, N. C.—The contract has been awarded for the erecting of buildings for the Etowah Mills of Greens- ville. The company is incorporated for \$1,000,000.

Nashville.—A \$500,000 plant for the man- ufacture of carbon point is to be erected at Nashville. Work on the \$75,000 stone dam of the City Mills Company has been started.

Nashville, Ga.—More than \$245,000 has been spent in Sandersville in the last year in industrial enterprises and improve- ments.

Baltimore.—Three million dollars is to be invested in commercial enterprises upon the resumption of navigation of the Om- kegee River between Macon and Hawkinsville, Ga.

Louisville.—The Kentucky Packing and Provision Company is a new industry for Louisville. The plant has a daily capacity of 1,000 hogs, 100 cattle and 500 sheep.

Memphis.—At a cost of \$25,000 the Welsh & Lesh Manufacturing Company is doubling the capacity of its spoke factory at Grenada, Miss. A \$20,000 sand brick plant is being erected by the Grenada Brick Company.

Birmingham, Ala.—Universal Equipment Company organized, capital \$60,000.

Sylva, Ala.—Capital stock of the Alabama White Marble Company increased to a quarter million dollars; property to be developed.

**Miscellaneous.**  
New York.—The lockout and strike of 1,200 plumbers in Brooklyn has been de- clared off, the master plumbers granting

to the journeymen an increase of wages from \$4.38 to \$4.75 a day; the agreement runs two years.

Trenton, N. J.—Statistics show that the increase in the number of manufacturing in- dustries in the last ten years is almost double that of any other State, the percent- age being 72.

Kansas City, Mo.—Among the noteworthy improvements at Kansas City are \$1,000,000 soap factory; \$1,000,000 oil refinery and pipe line; \$1,000,000 packing plant; railroad elevators; additions to terminal facilities costing \$1,000,000.

Harrisburg.—Four hundred men and women are given employment in new in- dustries at Lochiel, near Harrisburg. The large farm of former United States Senator J. D. Cameron is to be transferred into an industrial village.

Canonbury, Pa.—Employing 3,000 men, the Standard Tin Plate Company has re- sumed operations.

Milwaukee.—Eastern capitalists are con- templating the establishment of a large soap factory at Milwaukee, with a capital of \$1,000,000. One hundred thousand dol- lars is to be invested in a linen mill at Salem, giving employment to 100 persons the first year.

The capital stock of the Yellow Creek Coal Company of Wilkesbarre, Pa., has been increased to \$1,000,000. The company has purchased 1,000 acres of coal land in Brush and Saline Townships, Ohio.

Zanesville, O.—It is positively stated that the mines of the Crooksville district will all be in operation within a few days.

Pittsburg.—More than three months by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufac- turing Company of East Pittsburg have been taken in the Westinghouse Ma- chine and Air Brake Companies are rushed with orders.

Detroit.—A new \$50,000 passenger steamer ordered by the Anchor Line to be built by the American Shipbuilding Com- pany.

Toledo.—Marine men are speculating on an increase of sailors' wages with the open- ing of fall trade. The wages are now \$2 per day, or 25 cents higher than in pre- vious seasons.

Fort Collins, Colo.—Fifteen thousand dol- lars has been subscribed for the establish- ment of a cannery factory at Fort Collins. The contract is being promoted by the Fort Collins Best Growers Association.

Milwaukee.—Capital stock of Wisconsin- based firms and iron Company increased \$200,000 to meet expansion of business.

New Bedford, Mass.—Company organized with capital stock of \$600,000; will erect a 200-ton steel mill.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The 800 striking miners at the Barnum Colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Pittston, have returned to work.

Pittsburg.—An unusually heavy move- ment of coal is being reported. At Youngwood alone 1,400 loaded cars are awaiting movement.

Detroit.—Sixty-story addition to plant of the American Shipbuilding Company, giving employment to 700 more persons.

Guild, Mich.—Board of Directors elected for proposed Kanis. The assessor's report shows an increase of 2,167 acres of brown coal planted this year.

Detroit.—Consolidation of differences between manufacturers and their employes in the Newark district have been adjusted satisfactorily.

New York.—The new \$9,000,000 Hotel Astor will be opened for business Sept. 10.

**DAVIS WILL NOT DO.**

**Too Old for the High Position to Which He Aspires.**

Dr. J. B. McFarrich, editor of the Third Ward Republican, a Chicago publica- tion, says:

"It may be that former Senator Henry Gassaway Davis is planning to have his money talk for him during the campaign. It is only on this hypothesis that his re- ply to the notification address of John Sharp Williams can be satisfactorily ex- plained. The octogenarian vice presi- dential candidate of the Democracy at White Sulphur Springs function indicat- ed that he is sadly deficient, in so far as present issues are concerned. He had nothing to say upon any of the questions which interest the voters of both parties. A careful reading of his address fails to disclose where he stands on any vital issue.

The man who is popularly supposed to carry the State of West Virginia around in a shawl strap had not a word to say regarding the trusts. He omitted an allusion to labor and capital. So far as the speech indicates there is no such thing as the Philippine question. He had nothing to say about the tariff. He is certainly old enough to have heard of the Monroe doctrine, but not a line of this important bit of Americanism can be found in his speech. For all he says there is no such thing as the Panama canal and the closest observer cannot learn whether he believes in the open door or reciprocity or any of the things which men discuss. And has not Uncle Gassaway heard of the United States navy?

For a speech which was looked forward to as a sort of keynote essay, the utterance of the old gentleman with the barrel is a great disappointment to the Democrats. To the Republicans it is merely an evidence of the fact that Mr. Davis does not possess, at his advanced age, the necessary mental equipment to properly appreciate the great public ques- tions which must confront the next pre- siding officer of the Senate.

"Of course, Uncle Gassaway is a thor- oughly respectable old gentleman. He is also possessed of much wealth and for a man who has slipped over the 80 mark is well preserved and active. But there is a vast difference between minding his own personal business and attempting at the sunset of life to take a hand in the great affairs of a big nation. As Vice President Henry Gassaway Davis will not do."

**The Lone Fisherman.**

It is only one of the curiosities of an American national campaign the result of which is foreordained, but it arouses more than a slight degree of interest.

Where is the Lone Fisherman, the man who has been twice President of the United States? Where is he, and what is he going to do between the present time and the 8th of November?

What is he thinking about—this Lone Fisherman, and what are his inclina- tions? We are all interested in him as we should be interested in any ex-Presi- dent of the United States, and, being interested, we have also a curiosity.

What about Cleveland? Is that portly and forceful old gentleman going to have anything to do with politics this year, or is he simply intent upon the considera- tion of the subject of lines, bait, and that sort of thing?

The impression seems to prevail, and one apparently justified, that the Sage of Princeton is not much interested in the Sage of Eopous. The Sage of Princeton has at least a certain caliber, and the two men do not fit.

Still, we all want to know what the Lone Fisherman is going to do.

"The Republican party will be found espousing those issues and those questions which make for the stability, the honor and the welfare of the country."—Sen. Fairbanks, at Indian- apolis, December 31, 1903.

Judge Parker is said to have written his financial views so as to not offend Bryan. He voted that way, too, a couple of times.

# SOME COMPARISONS

## CONDITION OF TREASURY UNDER PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATIONS.

### How the Public Debt Was Managed When Democracy Was in Power and How the National Finances Were Conserved Later by Republicans.

When Grover Cleveland began the first fiscal year, July 1, 1893, of his second term, our public debt was \$1,345,000,000; when the fourth fiscal year closed, June 30, 1897, it was \$1,817,000,000, an in- crease of \$272,000,000, without anything to show for it.

When Benjamin Harrison began his first fiscal year, July 1, 1889, our public debt was \$1,619,000,000; when his fourth fiscal year ended, June 30, 1893, it was \$1,545,000,000, a decrease of \$74,000,000.

When we add Cleveland's increase of \$272,000,000 in the public debt to Harrison's decrease of \$74,000,000, we have a bill of indictment amounting to \$316,000,000 against the Democratic party as a result of "four years more of Grover."

When Benjamin Harrison began his first fiscal year, July 1, 1889, he found \$643,000,000 cash in the public treasury; when he closed his fourth fiscal year, June 30, 1893, the cash balance was \$707,000,000, an increase of \$64,000,000, without selling any bonds to increase the public debt.

When Grover Cleveland began his first second-term fiscal year, July 1, 1893, he found \$707,000,000 cash in the public treasury; when he closed his fourth fiscal year of that second term, June 30, 1897, he left only \$831,000,000 of a cash bal- ance, though in the meantime he had sold enough bonds for cash to increase the public debt by \$272,000,000; consequently he really decreased the treasury cash by \$130,000,000, being the \$272,000,000 bonds sold less the \$134,000,000 difference between the \$831,000,000 and the \$707,000,000 cash balance.

When Benjamin Harrison began his first fiscal year, July 1, 1889, the net public debt—that is, the entire debt less the cash in the treasury—was \$975,900,000; when he closed his fourth fiscal year, June 30, 1893, it was only \$838,000,000, a decrease of \$137,900,000 as the result of four Republican years.

When Grover Cleveland began the first fiscal year of his disastrous second term, July 1, 1893, the net public debt was \$838,000,000; when he closed the fourth fiscal year, June 30, 1897, it was \$986,000,000, an increase of \$148,000,000, as the result of four Democratic years.

When we add Harrison's decrease of \$137,900,000 in the net public debt to Cleveland's increase of \$148,000,000 in the same, we have another \$280,000,000 bill of indictment against the Demo- cratic party for only four years of financial misrule.

When William McKinley began the first fiscal year of his first term, July 1, 1897, he found only \$831,000,000 in the public treasury; when he closed his fourth fiscal year, June 30, 1901, the treasury cash balance was \$1,098,000,000, an increase of \$267,000,000 as the result of four Republican years of protection to American industries and finan- cial ability. And this was in spite of the fact that \$40,000,000 had been paid out for the cost of the Spanish war for the freedom of Cuba.

When we add McKinley's increase of \$267,000,000 treasury cash to Cleveland's real decrease of \$138,000,000 in the same, we have \$405,000,000 plus the Spanish war expense, as the true gain to the country of four years of Republican pros- perity immediately following four years of Democratic adversity.

When Roosevelt's first fiscal year be- gan, July 1, 1901, the treasury cash bal- ance was \$1,098,000,000; when he closed his third fiscal year, June 30, 1904, it had increased to \$1,382,000,000, an increase of \$284,000,000, notwithstanding that all the Spanish war taxes had not been abolished, but \$50,000,000 had been paid out for the Panama canal property and rights; and that \$5,000,000 had been given, and nearly \$5,000,000 more loaned to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

When we summarize the treasury cash transactions from the beginning of Cleveland's second-term first fiscal year, July 1, 1893, to the close of Roosevelt's third fiscal year, June 30, 1904, we have the following:

Cleveland's loss in treas- ury cash	\$138,000,000
McKinley's gain in treas- ury cash	267,000,000
Roosevelt's gain in treas- ury cash	284,000,000
Paid cost Spanish war	340,000,000
Paid Spain for Philip- pines	20,000,000
Paid account Panama canal	50,000,000
Gift and loan Louisiana Purchase Exposition	10,000,000
Total	\$1,100,000,000

Eleven hundred and nine millions of dollars betterment less forty-eight mil- lions increase in our interest-bearing debt between July 1, 1897, and June 30, 1904, leaving one thousand and sixty-one mil- lions (\$1,061,000,000) to the credit of seven years of Republican control of our national finances.

WALTER J. BALLARD.  
Schenectady, Aug. 25.

**SLY OLD DAVID.**

**Unique Position Now Occupied by Judge Parker's Manager.**

It is not often that a political leader finds it necessary to promise his party associates that he will keep out of office and be unrepresented in the councils of his friends in case of the success of his own nominee. This unique performance has been exemplified by the Mephisto- philes of the Democratic party, David Bennett Hill.

The effect is rather grotesque. It is much as if the king of the nursery rhyme were to declare that he would not, in any case, taste of the pie, after the four and twenty blackbirds had been caught, plucked and baked in a big dish of pastry.

The reception given to the promise of Mephistophiles to "be good after the list of next January," is rather comical. The more outspoken of the Demo- crats say plainly, "Pshaw! I don't be- lieve it!" while the more secretive ones simply "wink the other eye" with a grimace that would make the fortune of the man that "broke the bank at Monte Carlo."

It is a sly old David, so it's his! Well he knows how to draw the ass's skin over his own; content is he that no braying will hide from the faithful few his real

nature, while the gullible many, he im- agines, will joyfully count upon his meekly retiring into private life as soon as he has seen his party triumphant in the fall elections.

It is a grotesque position, that of the Wolf's Roost politician. To gain his ends he promises to keep out of all partic- ipation in the results he is working for. It must have been at some cost in self- respect that this sop was given to the more respectable wing of the New York Democracy, men who will not train with Hill, and who do not scruple to say so.

But with those at whom the shot was aimed Hill's promise will avail nothing. They know the man. He has no friends, nor has he any enemies who believe in him, except as to his limitless power for evil politics in whatever he undertakes. It is quite probable that he will retire from politics before the first of January, 1905, but it will be, not by his own volition, but because of the defeat of his party at the polls in the preceding Novem- ber.

**MR. HILL'S RETIREMENT.**

**It Is Fortunate for Him, but Its Manner Is Not the Best.**

David Bennett Hill announces that he will at the end of his sixty-first year retire from politics, but that he will take a part in the present campaign. The mis- take that Mr. Hill makes is that he does not retire now. This is one of the things he said in his recent opening campaign speech at Binghamton, New York:

"That vast corruption exists in many de- partments of the Federal Government is virtually conceded. It has been declared often that more corruption has been dis- closed during the last four years than dur- ing the whole previous period of our his- tory. Therefore it must exist, or it could not be disclosed. Convictions for frauds, however, can be counted on one's fingers. The Republican party tends toward social- ism when it advocates the right to build one's own business at the expense of the community. What the American people demand is a free field and a fair contest in the race of life."

It is perhaps fortunate for Mr. Hill that he has decided to disappear from public life. It is most unfortunate, for his sake, that in his speech, practically open- ing the campaign on the Democratic side, he should have been guilty of political falsehood. That is not the manner in which a good American should sing his swan song.

All men should be fair. Mr. Hill de- clares that enormous corruption exists under the present Republican administration, and intimates vaguely that the Re- publican party is responsible for any evil which may have occurred. He refers especially to frauds of the Postoffice De- partment, and there were some frauds. We at least admit this. Into every great party will necessarily be ingrafted some thieves. What has happened in the United States following the discovery that some officials of the Postoffice Department were indirectly stealing?

What has happened is this: The Republican party punishes its own thieves and throws them out of its ranks. What happened to the men who stole under the present administration? They are already wearing striped clothes and doing the lockstep in various locali- ties. Could there be a better proof of the soundness and honesty of the present administration in that it punishes its own sinners, and, very properly, punishes them to the utmost.

David Bennett Hill, in intimating that there has been unpunished crime among the vast mass of the party which is conduct- ing the affairs of this government just now, is guilty of political trickery and political falsehood of the blindest kind.

It is very earnestly to be regretted that an exceedingly clever American should mar the circumstances of his exit from political life by expressions of what are not facts, and of a sort never coun- tenanced by the greatest leaders of great parties. What Mr. Hill said at Bing- hamton cannot mar the outlook of the Republican party one jot or tittle, but it can mar the respect which the American people held, aside from all party lines, for one of the shrewdest of politicians.

**YOUNG DEMOCRATS**

**Those Who Voted for McKinley Prob- ably Will Support Roosevelt.**  
(Kansas City Star, Independent.)

Some allowances must be made, of course, for the optimistic representations of politicians at the approach of every great election. It is a part of the game to manifest confidence, even if the policy of "claiming everything" has been dis- credited by the best political managers. But the declaration that, according to more or less careful canvasses, those young Democrats who bolted Bryan and voted for McKinley will remain in the Republican party, is quite plausible.

Those old Democrats in whom the party spirit is still strong in spite of the trying alignment of the Democracy four and eight years ago, may be expected to re- turn to the fold pretty generally this year; but there is nothing except partisan feeling to draw them, and this does not exist to any great extent among the younger generation, especially among those who have already broken over the lines to vote for a Republican Presi- dent.

Indeed, President Roosevelt appeals with especial force to the young men of the nation. Considering his achieve- ments, he is still a young man himself. He is in intimate sympathy with the spirit of early manhood. He is vigorous in mind and body, and is active in both. He is strongly progressive. His leader- ship has been inspiring to all classes, but more especially to those in whom ambition is assertive. His policies ap- peal forcefully to those who would make a stronger and a better nation. He stands for those reforms that are regarded as essential to the perpetuity of personal liberty and civic righteousness.

The belief that President Roosevelt, in his splendid fulfillment of an obligation assumed as a result of accident, has earned an election at the hands of the people he has served, is especially strong in the hearts of the younger generation of vot- ers.

The Democratic argument this year should be printed in the humorous col- umns. It is, in brief: "You need not be afraid of us, for if we elect a Presi- dent and the House, the Republican Sen- ate will keep us from doing any dam- age."

"Growth is the law of our national, social and industrial being. We have not yet reached the limit of the Divine purpose. Tomorrow will be greater and more splendid than today."—Sen. Fairbanks, at St. Paul, August 31, 1903.

Whenever the Democratic party has had the power it has attacked and de- stroyed the policy of protection for American industries.

# WHEN HILL WILL QUIT.

[David Bennett Hill says he will abandon politics when Parker is elected.]

"When Parker is elected," Mr. David Bennett Hill

Announces that his speaking voice will suddenly grow still; He says that for rude politics he really shall not care.

When Parker has been planted in the Presidential chair— O, gentle reader, with alarm do not grow cold and stiff; There's much of virtue in that "When," as Shakespeare said of "it."

"When Parker is elected"—it's a striking trait of Dave's. That always in his statements there's a little phrase that saves. You see, it would have sounded like an unexpected joke.

Had he said he'd retire the day that Davis said: "I'm broke." "WHEN Parker is elected, I shall put campaigning by," Was how he emphasized it, and he winked the other eye.

When Parker is elected, then the stars will shine at noon. And we will shovel snow along about the month of June. The birds will put on trousers and the crocodiles will sing. The frogs