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\$5 Trousers Free
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ALL SENT FREE, together with order blank, instructions for taking measurements, tape measure, etc. We will also send you a list of the persons in your own town for whom we have made suits. Be sure to write today and ask for samples and our Free Trousers Offer.

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The Johnstown Democrat Johnstown, Pa.

WARREN WORTH BAILEY, ED.

It stands for Democratic Democracy

The Democrat is a radical advocate of Jeffersonian principles as applied in the philosophy of Henry George.

Daily \$3. Weekly \$1.

Information wanted as to unknown heirs. The undersigned is seeking information as to the residence of Edward L. Hawes and Frances Taylor or Newberry, whose maiden name was Hawes, if living or of their heirs if they are dead. Important. Address, D. B. Van Pelt, Reibold bldg., Dayton, Ohio.



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German As She Is Spoke

Sir William Ramsay likes to tell about his first meeting with Professor Ira Remsen, president of Johns Hopkins university, back in 1871. Both were students at Tubingen university, Germany, but did not know each other. Sir William lost his way. Ringing for a long time at a door in the rear of the laboratory, he was finally answered by a man with dirty face and hands, and still dirtier overalls.

"Können Sie mir sagen wo die Vorlesungszimmer?" queried Sir William. This was shocking German, but he had done the best he could with his phrase book.

"Was ist?" inquired the man of toll. The question was repeated. Finally a light broke upon Professor Remsen. "O," he said, motioning to a building across the yard. "I guess you want the recitation room.—New York Times.

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Cures deep seated Coughs and Colds, Croup and all Bronchial Troubles. \$1.00, 50c. and 25c. per bottle.

Senator Davis's Letter

Henry G. Davis, democratic nominee for vice president, made public his letter of acceptance October 2. The letter follows:

Hon. John Sharp Williams Chairman, and Other Members of the Committee:

Dear Sirs: In accordance with custom, and my promise when notified by your committee at White Sulphur Springs, on August 17, of my nomination for the office of vice-president, I submit the following observations upon some of the questions now before the country.

The times are propitious for the reinstatement of the democratic party in control of the government. The public mind is being disillusioned of the pretension of the republican party, so long and so arrogantly made, that the material prosperity of the country depends upon its own ascendancy. Thoughtful and patriotic people are becoming more and more distrustful of the heady and personal element of the present administration, and are more than willing to see it replaced by one that better recognizes constitutional and other lawful restraints. They demand that the present wasteful, extravagance in the expenditure of the money, drawn by taxation from the industry of the people, shall cease, and that economy and honesty in the public service shall be again regarded as virtues in the high places of the government.

The expenditures per capita of the government are increasing at an alarming rate. When the present administration went into power there was a large surplus, but notwithstanding the enormous taxation, the revenues therefrom are not now adequate to meet the demands made by reckless appropriations. The revenues fell short during the last fiscal year, over \$40,000,000. In the first sixty days of this fiscal year the expenditures exceeded the receipts by \$24,000,000, and if this rate of excess should continue, the deficit for the present fiscal year would be in the neighborhood of \$140,000,000. This needless deficit is due to the extravagance of the administration, and can only be met by imposing additional taxes or selling bonds, thereby increasing the interest-bearing debt of the government. Which course will the republicans adopt? The cost of government during the fiscal year was \$7.14 per capita, which means that the average tax paid in some form or another by every family of five persons toward the support of the national administration of public affairs was over \$25, which, in the case of wage earners, is a considerable percentage of their entire earnings for the year. No more money should be taken from the people by taxation, direct or indirect, than is necessary for the needs of a government economically administered. To show the rapid growth of the cost of government it is only necessary to give the total expenditures in the last fiscal year of the following administrations:

Buchanan, 1860, \$63,000,000; per capita, \$2.01. Cleveland, 1892, \$345,000,000; per capita, \$5.29. Roosevelt, 1904, \$582,000,000; per capita, \$7.14.

In answer to criticisms upon the size and expense of maintaining the army, the president has said that the number of soldiers now is no greater per capita than in former times. But an army then was necessary to protect settlers from the Indians and to do other police duty in the unsettled portion of the country—conditions which do not now exist. The army, however, has greatly increased in cost

much faster relatively than it has in numbers.

The expenses were:

Under Buchanan in 1860—\$ 16,500,000
Under Hayes in 1880..... 38,000,000
Under Roosevelt in 1904.... 115,000,000

We hail as the harbinger of the new era in the commerce of the world the inception of the great work of building the canal that is to join the two great oceans; but we deprecate the action of the present administration, which inflicted a wound upon our national honor by its disregard of the rights of a weaker nation, in order to gain a doubtful credit for energy in forwarding that great enterprise. Territory of a neighboring republic, with which we are at peace, was seized by a band of revolutionists, protected by the guns of the United States navy and erected into a state overnight, which the president promptly recognized as an independent nation. A gross offense against a friendly republic which it was helpless to resent.

These and many other unwarranted things that belong more to an empire than a republic, have occurred under the present administration, and brought deep concern and alarm to thoughtful and patriotic minds. They must be regarded as the first fruits of imperialism, and show how fast we are drifting toward absolutism and centralized power. The effect of the imperialistic tendency of the republican party upon our foreign affairs is in opposition to the teachings of the founders of the republic, and so impressed was Washington with the importance of keeping aloof from the affairs of other nations, that in his farewell address he warned his countrymen especially against foreign entangling alliances. Imperialism is hurtful and abhorrent in a free government and subversive of free institutions. The policy of imperialism—if it can be said to have a policy—is always dangerous to liberty. Its powers are first exercised in far off territory and on conquered people, but once adopted for acquired and distant possessions, it becomes, sooner or later, the rule of the home government. Liberty and free government have always been secured at the cost of great sacrifices, but history teaches us that both can be easily lost without the knowledge of the people.

Our federal constitution has appropriated to the exclusive use of the general government the power of indirect taxation, covered by the popular designation of "tariff duties." In excluding the states from this domain of taxation, there is an implied and wise partition of the taxing power between the states and the federal government. Except in the exigencies of war the taxing power has been exercised by congress largely in the direction of the imposition of duties upon imports. No one expects to change this arrangement, which has proven so convenient to the general government and so conducive to the interests of the states, whose resort to other sources of revenue is left untrammelled. Indirect taxation, however convenient, needs, by reason of its indirectness, to be watchfully guarded, lest abuses should attach themselves unknown by the people.

That many of the existing tariff rates are excessive and enable powerful combinations to extort unjust and oppressive tribute from the people cannot be controverted. The tariff is undoubtedly too high upon such articles as enables the manufacturer to sell his products abroad cheaper than at home. Steel rails are a conspicuous example in this respect. It is admitted that they are being made for \$15 a ton. A few years ago they were freely

sold in this country at \$17 a ton. They are now selling at the mills here for home consumption at \$23 a ton, and for the foreign market at from \$18 to \$22 a ton. This unjust discrimination against our people is made possible only by a tariff that on this article is entirely too high.

The average selling price of 100 articles, taken principally from the iron and steel list, is found to be about 20 per cent higher in this country than abroad. Relief from these conditions will only come through the success of the democratic party, which stands for a wise, conservative and gradual change in the tariff laws, which will equalize the burdens of taxation and make honest competition possible. But in making such changes its purpose will be to legislate with a due regard for the labor and capital involved in industrial enterprises.

It is estimated that there are in the United States between 200 and 300 combinations of capital and corporate interests, known as trusts, which have grown up in the last few years under republican rule. Some of them are so conducted as to be pernicious and harmful to the general interest. With the power they are able to exert, they can lessen competition, control prices and regulate to their own advantage the law of supply and demand. Individual effort is helpless against such strong rivals, and the natural right of all persons to barter and trade is unnaturally restricted. The effort of

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