



Springfield (Mo.) Leader: Missouri really voted for republicanism as a protest against republicanism in the democratic party.

Penn's Grove (N. Y.) Record: The party better stick to democracy. Cleveland betrayed the party once and the people can not be fooled twice by the same clan.

Monroe City (Mo.) Democrat: The democrat party can not expect to win by permitting plutocracy to dictate the platform. From this time on the line of battle must be clearly drawn.

Potosi (Mo.) Independent: Let us line up for the fight against monopoly in 1906 and 1908, with trust agents outside of the breastworks. We can't fight monopoly successfully under the leadership of the agents of monopoly.

Ramsey (Ill.) News-Journal: Let the slogan all along the shattered ranks of democracy begin now and be continually kept up that this country shall be a country "of the people, for the people and by the people," and not one dominated by class and caste corporate greed and private monopoly.

Mesquite (Tex.) Mesquiter: The campaign that has just ended has at least served to teach the democracy of the south and west that there was nothing to be gained by a surrender of the principles for which they had stood because the eastern plutocratic element of the party promised success.

Cadillac (Mich.) Democrat: The republicans who are going around bragging that the democratic party has been crushed forever and "wiped out for all time" would do well to recollect that there has been a few other landslides in this country, and that the democracy has experienced greater defeats only to pull itself together and vanquish its braggart foe.

Sylvian Valley (N. C.) News: Until the democratic party learns to have principles of its own without appropriating the cast-off garments of the enemy, it can not meet with success

at the polls, and it doesn't deserve success. As long as the party permits mugwumps and republicans to do its thinking it deserves defeat, and will most assuredly get what it deserves.

Oquawka (Ill.) Democrat: A good indication is the election of three democratic governors in northern states, two of them by large majorities, while the states went strongly republican. Also the election of Folk, governor of Missouri, while the state went republican by a good majority. These candidates stood for reforms and radical measures and did not try to stand in with the corporate influences.

Manhattan (Kan.) Mercury: The lesson is plain, if the democratic party is to win, it must stand for the common people, and the common people must stand for it, and against organized greed of capital, against the tariff, in favor of an income tax and the demand that the rich who receive the protection of the government shall pay the expenses of government. For what they do not get that is coming to them, the people are to blame. Some day they will demand their own.

Boone (Ia.) Democrat: No more foolish assertion was ever made than that the democratic party is dead. There are thousands of virile young men in the nation today ready to become its leaders and who will become its leaders. The future of the party is in the hands of the young men of today and under their leadership it will again become progressive, yes, radical, if you please, intelligently radical, and its future will be one of glorious and triumphant victory for pure and righteous government. The democratic party dead! Then indeed has the hope of the nation perished.

Waynesburg (Pa.) Democrat: The democratic party was a power when it stood boldly for the doctrine of equal and exact justice for every man. A firm stand on that doctrine will bring back to it all its pristine strength and beauty. The republican party, naturally the party of monopoly, exultant with its unparalleled victory can be counted on to show its real self in the next four years. If the democrats get right and stand upon real democratic principles the party will be able to assert itself again. It must purge itself of every monopolistic tendency and be prepared to serve the whole people.

Oswego (N. Y.) Bulletin: The part which the democratic party is to play in the future depends solely upon itself. Its only hope at the start is to utterly cast out the peanut politicians and the bogus democrats who have made a wreck of its fortunes during the past few months. If four years hence it again puts forward a nonentity, a mere bale of hay wearing the plutocratic brand and surrendering tamely to the leadership of politicians who have no higher conception of the party than the mere greed of office and graft, it will again invite and again deserve defeat. The triumph of the people will once more be put off.

Sylvian Valley (N. C.) News: True democracy—a direct vote for president and vice president of the United States is democratic; the election of United States senators, postmasters and all other public officers by direct vote of the people is democratic; state or national ownership of public utilities is democratic; an income and inheritance tax, placing the burden of government on those best able to bear it, is democratic. Why not have a democratic

platform with something in it to benefit the people. It would be impossible to fall any harder than the party fell last Tuesday—even if it stood for something.

Mokane (Mo.) Post: It is not necessary to reorganize the party. Democrats are as numerous as ever, and whenever their leaders get together, put aside the damnably-foolishness of "safe and sane"—which in the last campaign served as a tacit admission that the party has heretofore been unsafe and insane—formulate doctrines which are plainly in the interest of the common people, fight the combinations of capital and organizations for greed to a standstill and resolve itself into a party of aggression and progression instead of a mere party of opposition, the yeomanry, the sturdy manhood of America, will rally to the democratic standard and march forward to victory.

Frankfort (Ind.) Standard: The question the American people have to settle is: Is this to be a plutocracy or a democracy? Plutocracy strives to control both party organizations. The cure is a prompt elimination of plutocracy, or the surrender of democracy. There can be no use in trying to harmonize these two things in the same party. As long as the money power can control the democratic party and keep the people hoping that democracy will yet get control of the democratic party, the money power can govern the country. We grovel in the filth of corruption methods and wonder what is the matter when an undemocratic campaign has left us bruised and broken.

A Railroad Tax Dodging Campaign

Hardly had the ballots been counted and the fact become established that the railroads of the state had scored their greatest victory in the history of Nebraska politics before they began putting into operation a campaign against the payment of their taxes. Their plan of action must have been determined upon months ago and yet it was not until after the election had demonstrated that the people of the state were apparently contented to permit the railroads to continue in control of the state government that these corporations dared to expose their game.

Within the last week, however, it has become clear that the Nebraska railroads intend by concerted action to escape if possible the payment of their taxes as assessed by law. Those who remember previous instances of similar character know that if the state is successful in eventually collecting what is due, it will be only after expensive and fatiguing litigation up to and through the highest court to which the company can appeal.

The scheme of the railroads is to offer to pay in each county, in full of the amount due under the terms of the new law, a sum whose total is computed by adding 20 per cent to the assessed valuation of 1903 and multiplying by the levy of 1904. In each county the amount thus arrived at approximates only three-fourths of the sum due according to the books of the county treasurer. Of course the county treasurer must refuse such an offer of settlement and litigation must ensue before the taxes are collected.

Those who thought the present revenue law a sufficient act of leniency toward the railroads will have their eyes opened. It is evident that they consider last week's result a renewed invitation to run the state to suit themselves and they will demand of the next legislature even better things than they were favored with at the last session. Absolute republican control in both branches means no opposition and the lobby intends to rule with a high hand.—Lincoln (Neb.) Post-Democrat.

Great Success

Nell—You seem perfectly satisfied with your new gown.

Belle—Yes; it has been approved by the man I like best, and condemned by the woman I hate most.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

King Edward's 36,000 Relations

Genealogists who have traced the blood royal of Britain have found that people so widely different as Archbishop Temple and Sir Wilfred Lawson are relatives of the king. There are 36,735 persons whose descent can be clearly and undisputably traced to be of royal lineage. In addition to these, nearly double that huge number has some connecting link more or less established.

The great family of Jones have over 1,000 members who come of royal blood. The Smiths are well represented; and over 2,000 Wilsons are of the line. If you are called Churchill you may safely pride yourself on royal connection, for nearly all of that great family are linked, however remotely, with blue blood. A large number of Sandersons have also this distinction. Another name, with its variations, which is largely represented in this record total of relatives, is that of Manners. Equally distinguished is the great army of Morneys, and also of Valletorts. These names by no means exhaust the list.—Boston Transcript.

Testing Cables by Roentgen Rays

A novel application of the Roentgen rays to the testing of submarine cables has recently been made in Europe, and has been found useful in determining defects and imperfections which might cause a breakdown of the cable and involve considerable expense for repairs. The apparatus consists of a Roentgen-ray tube, above which is a fluorescent screen, while the cable to be tested is passed through guides just below, so that a shadow is cast on the screen. The cable is allowed to run through the testing apparatus, and the observer looks for any indication of a fault in the shadow. Foreign substances, air bubbles, or bad joints in the rubber or guttapercha insulation are readily detected and may be remedied at the works. Imperfections of this kind can remain unnoticed by other tests, and a cable with such imperfections may be laid on the sea bottom at great expense and operated for a number of years before it will fail.—Harper's Weekly.

Generous in His Day

Judge Saunderson, who is practising law in Everett, Wash., is recalled in Success for December as having formerly lived in Kentland, Ind., the boyhood home of George Ade, the humorist.

"Ade was a peculiar character in his younger years," says the judge. "He made my office a sort of loafing place during the little time he spent in loafing. He was employed on a farm owned by a banker. One day he walked into the office and said to me:

"That man is the best I ever worked for."

"Why?" I asked, for I knew that something funny was coming from Ade.

"Well," he replied, "he doesn't ask a man to do a day's work in ten hours—he gives him sixteen."

"As a boy we didn't suppose that Ade would amount to much," continued the judge, "though his drollery was always amusing."

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