PARKER WRITES OF THE ISSUES

Exhaustive and Able Document Made Public by the Democratic Nominee.

TARIFF CHANGE IS PROMISED

With Victory in November the Rapacity of the Trusts Will Be Curbed by Wise Legislation.

Reciprocal Trade Treaties a Necessity of the Situation—Underhand Methods of the Administration in Panama Denounced—Justice for the Filipinos Urged—National Leader Pleads for Co-operation of All Members of the Party in the Struggle for Wise Legislation and Good Government.

Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Judge Parker to-day made public his letter supplementing his acceptance of the nomination for President of the United States tendered him by the national Democratic convention. The document follows:

To the Honorable Champ Clark and Others, Committee, Etc.:

Gentlemen: In my response to your committee, at the formal notification proceedings, I referred to some matters not mentioned in this letter. I desire that these be considered as incorporated herein, and regret that lack of space prevents specific reference to them all. I wish here, however, again to refer to my views there expressed as to the gold standard, to declare again my unqualified belief in said standard, and to express my appreciation of the action of the convention in reply to my communication upon that subject.

Imperialism.

If we would retain our liberties and constitutional rights unimpaired, we cannot permit or tolerate, at any time or for any purpose, the arrogation of unconstitutional powers by the executive branch of our government. We should be ever mindful of the words of Webster, "Liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining constitutional restraints and a just division of political powers."

Already the national government has become centralized beyond any point contemplated or imagined by the founders 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. While the growth of our country and the magnitude of interstate interests may seem to furnish a plausible reason for this centralization of power, yet these same facts afford the most potent reason why the executive should not be permitted to encroach upon the other departments of the government, and assume legislative, or other powers, not expressly conferred by the constitution.

The issue of imperialism which has been thrust upon the country involves a decision whether the law of the land or the rule of individual caprice shall govern. The principle of imperialism may give rise to brilliant, startling, dashing results, but the principle of Democracy holds in check the brilliant executive and subjects him to the sober, conservative control of the people.

The Tariff and Trusts.

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. It levies oppressive and unjust taxes upon many articles forming, in whole or part, the so-called raw material of many of our manufactured products, not only burdening the consumer, but also closing to the manufacturer the markets he needs and seeks abroad. Its unjust taxation burdens the people generally, forcing them to pay excessive prices for food, fuel, clothing and other necessaries of life. It levies duties on many article 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.

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.

For the above-mentioned reasons, among many others, the people demand reform of these abuses, and such reform demands and should receive immediate attention.

In the words of our platform we demand "a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses, and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and discriminations."

It is true that the Republicans, who do not admit in their platform that the Dingley tariff needs the slightest alteration, are likely to retain a majority of the Federal Senate throughout the next presidential term, and could, therefore, if they chose, block every attempt at legislative relief. But it should be remembered that the Republican party includes many revisionists, and I believe it will shrink from defying the popular will expressed unmistakably and peremptorily at the ballot box.

The people demand reform of existing conditions. Since the last Democratic administration the cost of living has grievously increased. Those having fixed incomes have suffered keenly; those living on wages, if there has been any increase, know that such increase has not kept pace with the advance in the cost of living, including rent and the necessaries of life. Many to-day are out of work, unable to secure any wages at all. To alleviate these conditions, in so far as is in our power, should be our earnest endeavor.

Trust Remedies.

I pointed out in my earlier response the remedy, which in my judgment, can effectually be applied against monopolies, and the assurance was then given that if existing laws, including both statute and common law, proved inadequate, contrary to my expectations, I favor such further legislation, within constitutional limitations, as will best promote and safeguard the interests of all the people.

Whether there is any common law which can be applied and enforced by the Federal courts, cannot be determined by the president, or by a candidate for the presidency.

The determination of this question was left by the people in framing the constitution, to the judiciary and not to the executive. The Supreme Court of the United States has recently considered this question, and, in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. The Call Publishing Company, to be found in the one hundred and eighty-first volume of the United States Supreme Court reports at page 92, it decided that common law principles could be applied by United States courts in cases involving interstate commerce, in the absence of United States statutes specifically covering the case. Such is the law of the land.

Reciprocity.

In my address to the notification committee I said that tariff reform "is demanded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer." With equal truth it can be said that the benefits of reciprocal trade treaties would enure to both. That the consumer would be helped is unquestionable. That the manufacturer would receive great benefit by extending his markets abroad hardly needs demonstration. His productive capacity has outgrown the home market. The very term "Home Market," has changed in its significance. Once, from the manufacturers point of view, it meant expansion; to-day the marvelous growth of our manufacturing industries has far exceeded the consumptive capacity of our domestic markets, and the term "Home Market" implies contraction, rather than expansion. If we would run our mills to their full capacity, thus giving steady employment to our workmen and securing to them and to the manufacturer the profits accruing from increased production, other markets must be found. Furthermore, when our manufactures are dependent on raw materials in whole or part imported, it is vital to the extension of their markets abroad that they secure their materials on the most favorable terms.

Our martyred president, William McKinley, appreciated this situation. He pointed out in his last address to the people that we must make sensible trade arrangements if "we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus." He said, "a system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. . . . The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not."

This argument was made in the interest of our manufacturers, whose products, he urged, "have so multiplied, that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention." He had come to realize that the so-called "stand pat" policy must give way—that there must be a reduction of duties to enable our manufacturers to cultivate foreign markets. The last words of this president—who had won the affection of his countrymen—ought to be studied by every man who has any doubt of the necessity of a reduction in tariff rates in the interest of the manufacturer. They present with clearness a situation and a proposed remedy that prompted the provision in our platform which declares that, "We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining or commerce."

The persistent refusal of the Republican majority in the Federal Senate to ratify the reciprocity treaties negotiated in pursuance of the policy advocated alike by Mr. Blaine and Mr. McKinley, and expressly sanctioned in the Dingley act itself, is a discouraging exhibition of bad faith. As already mentioned by me, the exorbitant duty imposed on many an imported article by the Dingley tariff was avowedly intended by its author not to be permanent, but to serve temporarily as a maximum, from which the Federal government was empowered to offer a reduction, in return for an equivalent concession on the part of a foreign country. President McKinley undertook honestly to carry out the purpose of the act. A number of reciprocity agreements were negotiated, which, if ratified, would have had the two-fold result of cheapening many imported products for American consumers, and of opening and enlarging foreign markets to American producers. Not one of those agreements has met with the approval of the Republican masters of the Senate. Indeed they did not even permit their consideration. In view of the attitude of the present executive, no new agreement need be expected from him. Nor does the Republican platform contain a favorable reference to one of the suspended treaties. The reciprocity clauses of the Dingley act seem destined to remain a monument of legislative cozenage and political bad faith, unless the people take the matter in their own hands at the ballot box and command a reduction of duties in return for reciprocal concessions.

Independence for the Filipinos.

In some quarters it has been assumed that in the discussion of the Philippine question in my response, the phrase "self-government," was intended to mean something less than independence. It was not intended that it should be understood to mean, nor do I think as used it does mean, less than independence. However, to eliminate all possibility for conjecture, I now state that I am in hearty accord with that plank in our platform that favors doing for the Filipinos what we have already done for the Cubans; and I favor making the promise to them now that we shall take such action as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.

A vast expanse of country in the West, portions of which are to be found in each of the sixteen states and territories mentioned in the law, is directly affected by the national statute—the outcome of intelligent and persistent efforts of leading citizens, providing for the reclamation of the arid lands for the benefit of homeseekers. During the years of the development of the measure which finally received the vote of every member of the upper house of Congress, it encountered opposition, based to a large extent upon the view that the aim of its promoters was to secure the benefits of irrigation to private owners at government expense. The aim of the statute is, however, to enable this vast territory to reclaim its arid lands without calling upon the taxpayers of the country at large to pay for it. Whether the purposes of the bill will be fully accomplished must depend in large measure upon the ability, sobriety of judgment, independence and honesty of the officers of the Interior Department having this great work in charge.

Panama Canal.

An isthmian canal has long been the hope of our statesmen, and the avowed aim of the two great parties, as their platforms in the past show. The Panama route having been selected, the building of the canal should be pressed to completion with all reasonable expedition.

The methods by which the executive acquired the Panama canal route and rights are a source of regret to many. To them, the statement that thereby a great public work was assured to the profit of our people is not a sufficient answer to the charge of violation of national good faith. They appreciate that the principles and healthy convictions which in their working out have made us free and great, stand firmly against the argument or suggestion that we shall be blind to the nature of the means employed to promote our welfare. They hold that adherence to principle, whether it works for our good or ill, will have a more beneficent influence on our future destiny than all our material upbuilding, and that we should ever remember that the idea of doing a wrong to a smaller, weaker nation than we, or even all mankind, may have a resultant good is repugnant to the principles upon which our government was founded.

American Shipping.

Our commerce in American bottoms amounts to but eight percent of our total exports and imports. For seventy years prior to 1860, when the Republican party came into power, our merchant marine carried an average of seventy-five per cent of our foreign commerce. By 1877 it had dwindled to twenty-seven per cent. Now we carry but a contemptibly small fraction of our exports and imports.

American shipping in the foreign trade was greater by over one hundred thousand tons in 1810—nearly a hundred years ago—than it was last year. In the face of the continuous decline in the record of American shipping during the last forty-three years, the promise of the Republican party to restore it is without encouragement. The record of the Democratic party gives assurance that the task can be more wisely entrusted to it.

It is an arduous task to undo the effect of forty years of decadence, and requires the study and investigation of those best fitted by experience to find the remedy—which surely does not lie in the granting of subsidies, wrung from the pockets of all the taxpayers.

Investigation of Government Departments

Recent disclosures, coupled with the rapid augmentation of government expenditures, show a need of an investigation of every department of the government. The Democrats in Congress demanded it. The Republican majority refused the demand. The people can determine by their vote in November whether they wish an honest and thorough investigation. A Democratic Congress and executive will assure it.

We are justly proud of the officers and men of our army and navy. Both, however, have suffered from the persistent injection of personal and political influence. Promotions and appointments have been frequently based on favoritism instead of merit. Trials and court-martials have been set aside under circumstances indicating political interference. These and other abuses should be corrected.

Pensions for Our Soldiers and Sailors.

The National Democracy favors liberal pensions to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents, on the ground that they deserve liberal treatment. It pledges by its platform adequate legislation to that end. But it denies the right of the executive to usurp the power of Congress to legislate on that subject. Such usurpation was attempted by Pension Order No. 78, and effect has been given to it by a Congress that dared not resent the usurpation. It is said that "this order was made in the performance of a duty imposed upon the president by act of Congress," but the provision making the imposition is not pointed out. The act to which the order refers, which is the one relating to pensions to Civil War veterans, does not authorize pensions on the ground of age. It does grant pensions to those "suffering from any mental or physical disability, or disabilities, of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support." This specified requirement of incapacity is in effect set aside by Order No. 78 as to all persons over sixty-two.

The war closed nearly forty years ago. In the meantime many of our soldiers and sailors long survived the age of sixty-two, and passed away without receiving any pension. Skillful pension attorneys hunting through the statute failed to find there a provision giving a pension to all who had reached sixty-two. Many prominent veterans urged the justice of congressional action giving a service pension to all veterans. Bills to that effect were introduced in Congress. And not until March of this year did any one ever claim to have made the discovery that the president had power to treat the statute as if it read that when a claimant had passed the age of sixty-two years he is necessarily disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and therefore entitled to a pension.

If elected, I will revoke that order. But I go further and say that that being done, I will contribute my effort toward the enactment of a law to be passed by both houses of Congress and approved by the executive that will give an age pension without reference to disability to the surviving heroes of the civil war; and 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.

Foreign Relations.

The foreign relations of the government have in late years assumed special importance. Prior to the acquisition of the Philippines, we were practically invulnerable against attacks by foreign states. Those tropical possessions, however, seven thousand miles from our shores, have changed all this and have in effect put us under bonds to keep the peace. The new conditions call for a management of foreign affairs the more circumspect in that the recent American invasion of foreign markets in all parts of the world has excited the serious apprehension of all the great industrial peoples. It is essential, therefore, more than ever, to adhere strictly to the traditional policy of the country as formulated by its first president and never, in my judgment, wisely departed from—to invite friendly relations with all nations while avoiding entangling alliances with any.

Reform in Governmental Expenditures.

Twenty-eight years have passed since the Democratic party of the state of New York, in convention assembled, recommended to the National Democracy the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden as its candidate for the presidency, and declared it to be "their settled conviction that a return to the constitutional principles, frugal expense and administrative purity of the founders of the Republic is the first and most imperious duty of the times—the commanding issue now before the people of the Union." This strong expression was called forth by the national expenditures for the year 1875, which amounted to $274,000,000—a situation which, in the opinion of a majority of our people, justified an imperative demand for reform in the administration of public affairs. As the expenditure of the last fiscal year amounted to the enormous total of $582,000,000, it is evident that a thorough investigation of the public service and the immediate abandonment of useless and extravagant expenditures are more necessary now than they were then. This astounding increase is out of all proportion to the increase of our population, and finds no excuse from whatever aspect we view the situation. The national Democratic platform declares that "large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service." Can there be any doubt of the accuracy of this statement?

In this connections it is interesting to note the recent administrative orders forbidding government officers from making public any statement of estimates on which future appropriations are to be based.

If a man of ordinary intelligence and prudence should find in the operating expenses of his business such a tremendous percentage of increase, would he not promptly set on foot an inquiry for the cause of the waste, and take immediate measures to stop it, especially when trusted employes have been found dishonest and convicted, and a widespread impression exists that a thorough investigation may discover other cases of malfeasance? When the chief executive reported to Congress that, "through frauds, forgeries and perjuries, and by shameless briberies the laws relating to the proper conduct of the public service in general, and to the due administration of the postoffice department have been notoriously violated . . . ," there was a general popular demand for a rigid, sweeping investigation by Congress, in addition to that undertaken by the executive himself. Such an investigation the Republican majority in Congress would not permit, although the minority insisted that the interests of good government demanded it. And the minority was right. The liberality, patriotism and national pride of the people should not be made an excuse for waste of the public funds. Official extravagance is official crime.

Reform in expenditures must be had in both the civil, military and naval establishments in order that the national expenditures may be brought to a basis of peace and the government maintained without recourse to the taxes of war.

Conclusion.

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.

Very truly yours,

ALTON B. PARKER.

An Editorial "Send Off."

Jest erbout now down in Ol' Mistoury, th' same bein' atween hayin' and huskin', th' kentry papers be effervescein' with spekilashun!

The way I hearn it, one o' them thar newspaper fellers what has allus been a wumeran teetotlar an' a mocker o' pomes o' pashun', up and gits innocerlated with that thar love's fitful fever twelve miles frum a body er acquer purer, an' his autymobeel tire punchured!

Seein' thet he's surrounded by th' enemy's arms, he throws hisself inter th' face o' providence (thet not bein' her name), locks the gates behind him an' gits shot whar it'll do him th' most good!

Refrence is made ter Brother Hank Somers, him as edits that thar noospaper over at Sasafras Corners, and Miss Henriette Seiders, the school marm, her as whom we bow ter in spite o' our rheumatiz an' tight fittin' overalls!

Frum now on she's his'n an' he's hern, an' if he don't split ther kindlin' as he oughter, all she's got t' do is ter lay down th' law an' ther statootes therein provided!

And tharby hangs er tale, as th' meat kleaver said t' th' choppin' block after ther dorg had passed through th' skissage faktury! But jest why them Missoury editurs should be speckilatin' is more'n I kin see, fer every man, no matter how he's bin blowin' his foghorn, gits sumbody sum day t' put linseed poltises onto his nuralgy, provided he don't wait so long th' bait all gits dried up an' onenticin' no more!

Fer years now Brother Hank has bin puttin' his own cat out nights an' goin' round braggin' thet no wumeran ever'd git him cornered inter a mess o' chippendale fernituro in his stockin' feet! No, siree!

Ev'ry time er good-lookin' wumeran'd come proselitin' eround his bailerwick, he'd sic ther office dorg onto her an' take fer th' bowels o' his sanktum sanktorium, scarder than a gopher what hed got his tail decapertated in er steel trap!

But th' good Lord knows best, an' one day Brother Somers he seen a wumeran thet set th' whole dummed universe t' singin' "Bedelia," an' sichlike poplar musik! Then he begin ter quotin' potry, killed his dorg an' got religiouser'n all git out!

Well, t' make a long story some less'n a spool er rope, he up an' got married an' they do say down in Missoury he dun erbout right considerin' th' gal, exceptin' he oughter seasoned ther wind t' ther shodn lamb sost all th' boys wouldn't a swallowed ther stoar teeth gaspin' fer su'prise when th' weddin' bells got ter doin' th' ding-ding!

When they went on ther tower they cum by the great lakes, somehow er ruther, to Shicago. They cum by water sosts they could be seasick in each other's arms fur the fust (and last) time! Well, him wantin' t' show her off ter excuse hisself fer not askin' our opinion, he brung th' lady cround fer our inspeckshun. We ain't got nuthin' t' say, bein' as how he seen her fust, exceptin' thet she's a bit o' femerninity thet makes a feller think o' th' time when his ol' wumeran said "I will," and he wilted. She's th' kind er jooiry thet ain't goin' t' let her ol' man git loansum wastin' his affekshuns on no dorg!

Well, agin', ther boys all erlong th' line sort er got out an' handed 'em bokets with one hand and tied a can t' em with the other hand, jest t' make 'em remember what 'twas they wuz celebratin'. Down t' St. Joseph, Missoury, Bill Williams, bein' no relation o' ourn and probly glad of it, he put er bell onter 'em and scared 'em over th' state line inter th' hands of Ernest McGaffey, him bein' no respecter of newly married folks hisself. After fritnin' th' life most outen 'em showin' 'em what th' tunnel caved in and whar th' Masonic Temple turned 'round, we cast 'em lose ter cavort erbout 'till ther money giv out!

Then we got em aboard a editorial injine and sent 'em back t' Missoury. Here's hopin' thet nothin' never will git atween that thar love o' thern an' them Ol' Missoury sunsets, whar th' roses is painted on the varikolored background in glorious splendor! An' may they allus read in each uthers eyes thet: "Whomsomever lives true life is boun' ter love true love!"

This bein' erbout th' wust thet's bin done t' 'em, we bein' all busted up with brain rheumatiz, we're hopin' this'll hold 'em ter awhile.

UNCLE BY.

The most stinging insult ever handed a man is when an insurance agent comes around the next day after he has lost an eye, and tries to sell him some accident insurance.

In the country town especially the women do the shopping. Wise is the advertiser that appeals directly to them.

A newly married shoemaker is now using his wife's first cake for a lapstone. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

After the county fair comes the Harvest Home supper. Folks in the country have a lot of fun.

A man loves to go shopping with his wife because it makes him forget all his other sorrows.

The Cub Reporter's Fate.

Politics were working like a can of Aunt Polly's preserves in D——, when the cub reporter secured a "sit" on the Morning Fog Horn and was sent out to get the great Danville's speech for early copy.

Danville was a friend of the paper and a good fellow. When the cub found him at the Burris Hotel, he said yes, in Barkis-is-willin' mood, and summoned a stenographer. While the steno made curleycues, the cub sat on the foot of a sofa in Danville's room and wondered when he would be great and influential like Danville.

The speech being transcribed, the reporter proceeded to interject into the copy at divers closing paragraphs the words:

"Great applause!"

"Demonstration in the audience!"

"Uproarious commendation!"—and the like. Then he handed in the manuscript and went out to the sinker counter to allay the hunger within him.

Now Danville was a much admired speaker, but a lesser light than either the gubernatorial candidate or the local chairman (?) both of whom talked long and dryly at the evening "rally." Despite the fact that many people had driven in from the rural districts to hear Danville, who was last on the program, it was soon evident that he would not be heard except very briefly. Thus there was uneasiness in the nauseated throng and disintegration of the compact body as the farmers "pulled their freight" for pastoral haunts.

To further embarrass, there was to be a politicians' banquet at the leading hotel following the speeches and this must not be delayed too long.

Danville, much chagrined, but tactful, settled the fidgeting by calmly referring to the lateness of the hour and withdrawing to his hotel.

The cub reporter, busier than he had ever been with the Cross Roads Advocate, was throwing off copy in bales, while all this was happening. On his way to the hotel, however, he stopped in the office of the Fox Horn and hastily shouting up the tube to the city editor, to revise "that Danville speech," hurried to the banquet hall.

He was visibly excited over his political affiliations when he returned to the office, but he obeyed instructions when the city editor blurted:

"Sutton, write a caption to that Danville article. Say you met him in the rotunda of the hotel and he spoke on the issues of the day as follows!"

The cub retired at 4 o'clock that morning feeling he had earned at least a part of his stipend that night.

But his sense of security and gratification was visibly jarred next morning! When he read the Fog Horn he discovered:

There was the caption to Danville's speech all "O K," just as he had written it—Danville in the rotunda of the hotel talking to the reporter—and then—

Horrors! In the body of the article were those interjections standing out as boldly as a blue and red polka-dot wrapper at a Sunday school picnic:

"Great applause!"

"Demonstration in the audience!"

"Cheers!"

And all this, when the great Danville was talking to a "mere reporter" in a hotel lobby!

The cog had slipped!

This incident happened during the year of the big wind and was, curiously, about the time that the cub blew out of the Fog Horn office to test his ability to swim on other bladders in untried seas of prospective glory.

It is not wise to throw bricks even when out of the glass house district. In an Illinois town a bootblack annoyed a man at the depot. The man, protesting, angered the vender of shines who threw a brick at him. The target unfortunately, was the superintendent of the road, and he issued an order to keep all bootblacks, newsboys and other peddlers, off the platforms. If you want the news at this station now you have to ask the voluble (?) ticket agent for it—with the usual results.

Ten years ago the expenditures of the New York department stores were less than one-half of that of to-day. Twenty years ago it was less than one-tenth. Thirty years ago it was a minute fraction. Note how these stores have prospered and broadened. Does advertising pay?

Some wives object to putting their hands in hot water to wash dishes. These are usually the sort of women that keep their husbands in hot water up to the breathing line.

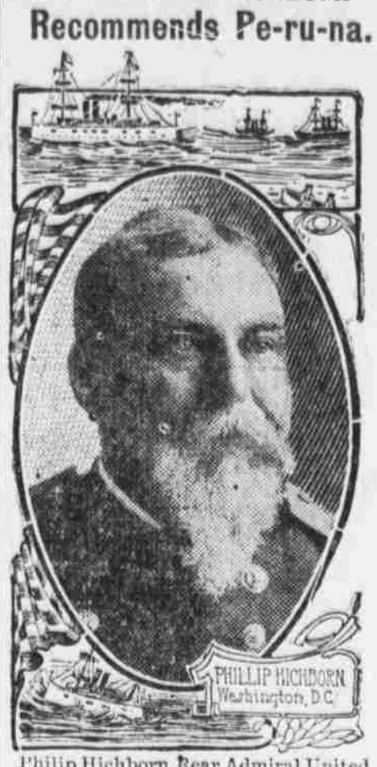
A man can seldom rely on his friends to tell him when to grasp an opportunity, but they never fail to chide him for his lack of foresight afterward.

If the girl doesn't know how to cook she may have the money to hire one. This is worth investigating.

Peace hath its war of conflict. Life is a perpetual sally 'gainst the contending forces of existence.

A great preventive of tramps is an ancient bucksaw on top of a pile of gnarled oak wood.

Rear Admiral Hichborn Recommends Pe-ru-na.



Philip Hichborn, Rear Admiral United States Navy, writes from Washington, D. C., as follows:

"After the use of Peruna for a short period, I can now cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy to any one who is in need of an invigorating tonic."—Philip Hichborn.

No remedy ever yet devised has received such unstinted eulogy from so many renowned statesmen and military men as Peruna.

Our army and navy are the natural protection of our country. Peruna is the natural protection of the army and navy in the vicissitudes of climate and exposure.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

W. N. U., Omaha. No. 40—1904

Every housekeeper should know that if they will buy Defiance Cold Water Starch for laundry use they will save not only time, because it never sticks to the iron, but because each package contains 16 oz.—one full pound—while all other Cold Water Starches are put up in ¾-pound packages, and the price is the same, 10 cents. Then again because Defiance Starch is free from all injurious chemicals. If your grocer tries to sell you a 12-oz. package it is because he has a stock on hand which he wishes to dispose of before he puts in Defiance. He knows that Defiance Starch has printed on every package in large letters and figures "16 ozs." Demand Defiance and save much time and money and the annoyance of the iron sticking. Defiance never sticks.

Intemperance among young women in rural districts is said to be rare.

Home Visitors' Excursion Tickets to Indiana and Ohio.

Via The Northwestern Line.

Will be sold at very low rates on four Tuesdays, Sept. 13th, 20th and 27th, and Oct. 11th, limited to return within 30 days from date of sale.

For particulars as to territory to which excursion tickets may be sold, etc., apply

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