REASONS WHY HE BELIEVES IN AND TRUSTS REPUBLICANS.

They Have Never Deceived Nor Betrayed His Interests and Have Aggressively Favored Legislation for His Benefit.

Each national campaign emphasizes the fact that the "farmer" vote must be reckoned with and catered to, and all parties put forth their best arguments when addressing the farmer. Away from the madding crowd, untrammeled by the prejudices and false cries of the politi-cian, the farmer calmly reads and thinks, and thinks and reads, and decides the question with a discerning judgment that leads to a decision which is honest and right.

In 1896 it was generally feared that the farmer would be deceived by the great promises made of the beneficent results to be attained by voting for free silver, but this was not so; the farmer might be deceived when away from home, but at his own fireside, with plenty of time to weigh the question, he decided for the gold standard, AND THE DEM-OCRATIC PARTY AND ITS CANDI-DATES ON THE NATIONAL TICK-ET NOW SAY THAT THE FARMER DECIDED RIGHT. In 1900 the cry was impeglalism, and with his love of it was said that the farmer might be stampeded, but again he allowed common sense and calm consideration to decide the question, and, seeing no danger of militarism or overthrow of the established government by the new order of things, forced upon us by the war with Spain, the farmer again cast his ballot for the Republican ticket, and time has proved that his judgment was good and his decision right.

Chaff Will Not Answer.

In the present campaign no new or striking issue is presented. The Democrats arraign the Republican party, vilify the President and hold forth glittering generalities, but definiteness is lacking, and what would be gained by the election tion of a Democratic President is not apparent. A general "calamity howl" is no argument, and to secure the farmer vote it is necessary to present more than

One term of a Democratic President, two years only of absolute Democratic administration, was sufficient to prac-tically paralyze business throughout the nation, deprive the worker of the chance to earn an honest living, depress values and prices and make us the laughing stock and subject of ridicule of the nations of the world.

McKinley was elected, a Republican Congress enacted a consistent protective tariff, industry was revived, factories started, unemployed given work at the highest wages ever known, consumption stimulated, values restored, Spain defeated, Cuba freed, order established in the Philippine Islands and the people given civil liberty in its fullest sense and the opportunity of becoming a creditable part of the greatest nation on earth. The sta-bility of the currency has been assured istration; the public debt reduced and interest charges lowered; laws passed that will bring the arid lands under cultivation, and that, too, without tax or ans person except the one diland from the government.

iring of the route for an isthnow assured, is a crowning triumph for a Republican President and the party, and no one class will receive a greater benefit from the connection of the Atbenefit from the connection of the At-lantic and Pacific by this great waterway than will the farmer.

The opposition to the Cuban reci-recity bill, on account of the reduction of the tariff on raw sugar, came largely from a misconception of what the result would be. Instead of retarding production and lowering the sprice of sugar beets, the opposite has been the result, and the production has been stimulated

Benefits of Protection The policy of protection which guards and develops the industries of our country, cardinal with the Republican party, is necessary to the prosperity of the farmer. A tariff on agricultural products may not increase the price if the dedoes not equal the supply, but a which protects American labor and home industries insures work at high wages, plenty of money and increased on, insuring high prices for

The farmer is indebted to the Republican party for the rural free delivery system. First suggested by the editor of a leading farm paper, himself a Republican, the idea was reported upon and recommended by a Republican Postmaster General, adopted and enlarged upon by the Republican party, appropriation made by a Republican Congress for an investigation and trial of the proposed em. A Democratic Postmaster eral, supported by a Democratic President, refused to expend the appropriations and reported not only adversely to the system, but that the scheme was impracticable. Not until the Republicans were again in full power was the system given a fair trial, and its entire practicability, as well as the great benefit to be derived by the rural population, fully demonstrated. From a \$10,000 appropriation for the trial of the system t has grown to an appropriation of over \$20,000,000 under the friendly encouragement and aggressive business bolicy of Republican administrations. No other one thing could have been of such great in daily communication with the world, and from the seclusion of farm life he emerges and becomes a part and parcel of this great nation and is not only able to read of the doings throughout the world, but the facilities afforded for frequent and prompt communication ener is now recognized as a big, broadis due to the rural free delivery system, established and fostered by the Repub-

lican party.

The Republican party has always been aggressively in favor of legislation for the benefit of farmers, and the record will be considered and remembered when

the farmer casts his vote. The platforms of the Republican and cratic parties are so similar on important subjects that the conclusion is inevitable that the latter followed the former for vote-catching purposes, and so-calle that the Democratic party is insincere things.

AS THE FARMER SEES and asking support under false representations, and the farmer never favors or supports insincerity or fraud.

"MUD-SLINGING."

Democratic Newspapers Are Horrified When Facts Are Stated.
[New York Tribune.]

To charge that the President of the United States is so reckless and un-scrupulous that he means, if elected, to grasp Mexico, the West Indies, Central America and South America, and 'consolidate all in one huge American empire-that is moderate and proper political discussion. "The candidate is the issue.'

To recite, with scrupulous moderation, the historic facts concerning the entry into public life of the opposing candi-

date—facts that no man disputes or dare dispute—that is "mud-throwing!"

To mention that his first political friends and creators were the ballot-box stuffers of Stony Hollow and Jockey Hill; that his debut as a political manager was, while a surrogate judge, as the State chairman for and personal representative of David B. Hill, who in gratitude made him a Supreme Court Justice: and that, when he needed a close friend to intrust with his bid to Bryanites for the Chief Judgeship of the Court of Appeals on the ground that he had voted for Bryan, he chose as such confidential representative the elec-tion thief Danforth—to mention these undisputed and indisputable facts, it seems according to the horrified Demoeratic organs, is "mud-slinging."

Well, shivering souls, if those facts imply "mud," then that is the sort of "mud" your candidate lives in. You inoke in vain a cast-off judicial robe to hide it. "The candidate is the issue."

ROOSEVELT GOOD ENOUGH. The People Like the President's Dom

ocratic Ways.
[John S. Wise, of Virginia.] The people have seen more of Roose-velt—now as youth and cowboy and sportsman and naval secretary and poce commissioner and soldier and governor and President to think themselves fair judges of his ingrain democratic and republican personality. They believe he would spring at and grapple with a usurper or a monarchist as fiercely as he would lasso a wild broncho or fight a Spaniard. And they like his demoratic ways, more democratic far in ac tion than the aristocratic and exclusive-ness of Parker, with his colorless demo-cratic platitudes.

Talk does not settle popular estimates of public men. Thousands—nay, hundreds of thousands—of Democrats see more real democracy in the vigorous, aggressive, wideawake Theodore Roosevelt than in the colorless, secretive Alton B. Parker. The platforms are mighty near together. The men are going to be a more decisive feature of this campaign than usual. And with my knowledge of the American people and the things which please their taste and fancy and fill their ideals of what real American manhood is I would, if I were a betting man, stake all I had that Rooseve!t will

Cheap Barricades.

be an easy winner.

It is droll, the attitude of the Demo cratic party in the present campaign. nominated candidates of moderate talents as figure-heads for the ven tures of the discredited party, and expects the people to support them, while the Democratic National Committee and Tammany are expected to buy or steal

The Democratic party, with its unund views, financial and economic, lies opefully behind Parker and those unnamed expectancies voiced by Williams, Bryan and other Democrats.

And Bryan promises to reorganize the party after the election! How? Evidently on lines of socialism, government and municipal ownership of telegraph and railroad lines, with all the sequence. What a vagueness of thought and prom-ise! How may so-called leaders of any party expect to get the votes of sensi ble men upon a proposition so dim as this! The fault with the Democratic party, the year, is that it does not even urnish a good dissolving view.

Take Your Choice.

David B. Hill, the sponsor of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, said at St. Louis that he "did not know now Parker stood on the money ques ion." For thirty years Hill and Parker have been intimately associated, so-cially and politically. If the statement made by Hill is to be believed, then Parker is too secretive a man to elect to the Presidency; if false, then it was evidently made for the purpose of mis-leading the people; and if the people are to be deceived in one thing, why not in all the acts of the Democratic leaders?

It is conceded that the Democrats are not on record on the tariff question. This eing the case, would it not be unwise to trust tariff revision to the party oposed to the principle of protection, result being practically free trade, bring-ing industrial depression, hard times and inevitable lowering of prices on farm

Tom Watson acknowledges that the ondition of American workingmen now vastly improved, and that in their omes they enjoy conveniences of life thich a king could not command some hundred years ago. If the Democracy had its way we would reverse the wheels of progress so that the workingmen enjoy the privations of life that were the common lot in the grand old days of Jeffersonian scarcity of bath

The helpfulness of the Germans toward each other has been one of the splendid lessons they have taught. Fidelity is always an admirable trait. The fidelity of Germans toward each other has been to me always one of their striking and admirable characteristics.—Senator Fairbanks at Indianapolis, September 3, 1899.

Under the Republican policy of pro tection our home market affords manufacturers and producers, the best market in the world, even if we did not sell any of our products abroad. But protection has also made us the greatest exporting nation in the world.

China and India are "cheap" countries Human labor is held very low in these lands and the result is that the masses are constantly steeped in poverty and menaced by starvation. In spite of the called cheapness the people do not get

THE PHILIPPINE ISSUE.

Position. Nothing in the conduct of the Democratic party is more conducive to the public weal than the ease with which t abandons untenable issues after pledging eternal fealty to them.

For eight years it was indissolubly wedded to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at an arbitrary ratio-only at the telegraphic behest of its candidate, to accept the gold standard as "firmly and irrevocably established" by the Republican party.

From time beyond the memory of the oldest voter the Democracy has been fulminating against "protectionism as a robbery"—only to have David B. Hill waive the tariff issue into the back yard and abysm of time, "because it is a question on which very few of us (Democrats) agree."

Nothing could have been "more beau-tiful to see" than the sham frenzy with which Democrats and "anti-imperialists" denounced the prompt action by which United States seized the opportunity and became possessed of the authority to dig and control the Isthmian canal-except the avidity with which the Democratic convention swallowed all its voiferous scruples and resolved that, when entrusted with power it will construct the Panama canal speedily, hon estly and economically." No wonder the mocking echo, "when entrusted with ower," reverberated through the repub-

And now comes Alton B. Parker and draws the pen of ante-election expediency through the Philippine plank of his par "We insist," reads that sibillant document, "that we ought to do for the Filipinos what we have done already for the Cubans, and it is our duty to make that promise NOW."

At the first opportunity Judge Parker was given to unburden his soul over the wrong perpetrated in substituting American justice, liberty and security for Span-ish cruelty, extortion and oppression in the Philippines, he modified the "now" in the above quotation with these Eso pean words:

"The accident of war brought the Philippines into our possession and we are not at liberty to disregard the responsibility which thus came to us, but that responsibility will be best subserved by preparing the islanders as rapidly as possible for self-government and giving to them assurances that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it.'

When interrogated by John G. Mil burn of Buffalo as to whether the Del phic phrase, "self-government," in the foregoing sentence was to be construed "identical with independence political and territorial," he replied; "I am in hearty accord with that plank in the Democratic platform which advocates treating the Filipinos precisely as we did the Cubans; and I also favor making the promise to them NOW to take such action AS SOON AS IT CAN PRU-DENTLY BE DONE."

Aye, there's the rub! Give the prom ise, and a Democratic promise at that, now, and redeem it "as soon as it can prudently be done.'

Was there ever a more flagrant case of that juggling with words that gives the word of promise to the ear, but puts its fulfillment beyond the pale of living hope? Why promise now what in the expediency and wisdom of the future it may never be prudent to fulfill?

No wonder the Democratic New York Times scornfully declares that "the only perceptible difference between the Democratic position and the Republican posiion is that Judge Parker would tell the Filipinos now what is in store for them, and President Roosevelt would not. * * * There is nothing either in his speech or in his letter to Mr. Milburn which would in any other than a heedless anti-imperialist mind lead to the conclusions that were he in the White House he would pursue toward our possessions in the far East a policy different from that pursued

by President Roosevelt."

The Times further expresses the opinon that "If the American people were asked to vote to-day upon the question of immediately granting independence to the Philippines, they would vote the proposition down ten to one, perhaps wenty to one, certainly by an exemplary majority. They would vote it down be-cause they are not insane and because hey are not heartless. If they were asked to vote upon the question whether we should 'make the promise now' they would laugh in the faces of those who asked them to take the trouble to express their will upon a mere question of expe diency."

A promise now to do something which t may be prudent to do fifty or two hundred years hence, possibly never, would seem to almost reach the unscalable heights of Democratic folly. Certainly Judge Parker's promise now with its "as soon as it can prudently be done" condition, eliminates the Philippine issue from the Democratic category of Republican transgressions.

Imperialism of Steel. When the great iron and steel indus try of the United States thrives, other American industries thrive. The Dem ocratic party could not legislate to destroy the protection to the iron and steel industry without legislating to destroy the prosperity of the United States.

The millions of additional profit and

wages that have come to the iron and steel industry under Republican rule would have been earned, if at all, by foreign nations, had Democratic policies prevailed during the last eight years. The gigantic rise of this industry dur-ing the last eight years added enormously to the wealth of the United States and every branch of American industry and agriculture has been stimulated b "Prosperity at home and prestige abroad" has indeed been intimately connected with the increasing imperialism of steel, which once was Pauper but now is King.

Prosperity at Home, Prestige Abroad. "Prosperity at Home and Prestige -was a campaign phrase that ican people in 1900. It should appeal to them with still greater force in 1904, for during the last four years of fur ther Republican rule there have been still further great gains in the prosper ity of the United States, and still fur ther great increase in the respect enter-tained for the United States by all the nations of the world.

The Democratic campaign managers are trying to hoodwink the mass of the

The truth is, there is now more disaffection in the Democratic party than there was when Bryan was nominated Marked Modification of Judge Parker's the first time. Neither Bryan Demo-crats nor friends of W. R. Hearst will support Parker. In New York State the Bryanites have put a State Populist ticket in the field and will vote for Watson, the Populist nominee for the Presidency. In New Jersey the Hearstites have organized the "People's Demo-cratic party" and will fight the regular organization. In Indiana and other States the free silver and Bryan Democrats are in arms and will worry the Parker party.

THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND.

Railway Firemen Pay a Notable Trib-

ute to President Roosevelt. No President ever received a more notable tribute from a labor organization than Theodore Roosevelt did at the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen held in Buffalo. A public meeting was held on the night of Sept. 13. Fully 5,000 persons were in

Grand Master Hannahan, in concluding an address, called attention to the fact that a New York newspaper had criticised the President because he had accepted an honorary membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. "Let me say," said Mr. Hannahan, "that if the President of the United States or any other of its citizens does nothing worse than accept membership in this organization he will neither merit the ill will nor deserve the censure of any of his fellow-men. (Cheers.)

"If the rest of the public, and particularly those who are intrusted with the direction of our government and the management of the nation's greatest enterprises would do as the President and meet us upon a common level, there would be fewer strikes and less strife and more of peace and good-will in the industrial world." "What has the President done for

you?" shouted an intoxicated man, who stood near the stage door-on the right. "What has the President done?" repeated Grand Master Hannahan. "The President has proven to the organized workingmen of this country that he has an interest in their welfare by accepting an honorary membership in an organization of men whose faces are begrimed by smoke and dust, and who daily and hourly face the gravest dangers.'

The monster audience burst into deafening cheers. The tumult from wall to wall and back again. Men stood up on the benches, wildly waving their hats and cheering for the Presi dent. The demonstration was spon-taneous and was general all over the hall Finally it died down and some one in the audience shouted:

"Hurrah for Theodore Roosevelt!" And again the crowds burst into cheers and when the second demonstration died out the intoxicated man was

nowhere to be seen.

During the demonstration the men on the stage sat silent and made no effort either to check or urge on the remark able ovation which the President had re-ceived. The Brotherhood does not permit politics to influence its action, but its members, regardless of party, entertain a high opinion of President Roose-velt and will stand by him as firmly as he stands by them.

MR. DAVIS' CONTRIBUTION

Democratic Vice-Presidential Candidate Draws the Line at \$50,000. A press telegram dated Cumberland,

Md. Sept. 7, says: "It is stated on reliable authority from Elkins that the campaign contribution of Henry G. Davis will not be anything like the amount the Democratic managers had expected. He has fixed the amount for all purposes at \$50,000 and his brother, Col. Thomas B. Davis of Keyser, W. Va., gave a similar amount.

"Mrs. Elkins and Mrs. Arthur Lee, daughters of Mr. Davis, are known to have objected to their father contribut ing large sums, and his son, John T Davis, is said to have done likewise.

"Four years ago John T. Davis spent a large sum in four counties when his Uncle Tom was a candidate for Congress, but no results were obtained. Col. Davis being defeated by a large vote Since then the Davises have little faith in politicians' judiciously expending

There's some sense in the Davis fam ily, it appears. The ex-Senator himself has always succeeded in hanging on to his dollars.

How much better it will be to us some of papa's money to buy pretty bon-nets and gowns with, than to throw them to the mocking-birds of the Democratic

And all for nothing, too!

Handicapped.

Marshall P. Wilder's most successful joke of the season has a political tang to it that is calculated to make even a Democrat with any sense of its eternal aptness laugh. He tells of a teacher who asks a class of boys whether they would like to be President of the States. Observing that amid the gen eral enthusiasm of assent one boy was silent and disconsolate, she said: "What's the matter, Willie?

you wish to be President?"
"Yes'm, but I can't," replied the boy. "How do you know you can't?" she

"Because I'm a Democrat." That let him out.

Republican vs. Democratic Policy. Organization does much to maintain he wages of labor, but organization of wage-earners does not provide consum Consumption of coal is always greatest when mills and factories are running full time. It is the policy of the Republican party to protect all indus-tries by wise and beneficent laws, while it has been the policy of the Democratic party, as evidenced by the last Cleveland administration, to provide as much work as possible for the artisans of other countries by removing the protection the tariff affords American workingmen.

The Democratic party has been fatally wrong on every phase of the money question from the resumption of specie pay ments after the war to the establishment of the gold standard, both of which it opposed. It is constitutionally unfit to deal with financial questions.

The story of the struggle on the edge of the arid belts is a record of heartbreaking disappointments and of failure for causes utterly beyond individual con-trol. Under national irrigation these party by saying all Democrats are working earnestly for the election of Parker. will occur happily no more.

NOTHING TO TAKE BACK.

How Will Bryan Explain His Hostility to Parker? William Jennings Bryan has been offiially engaged by the Democratic National Committee to make speeches in New York, Indiana and other places. The former candidate for the presidency has something of a reputation as an agile political contortionist, but he will have the time of his life explaining his record during the present campaign. Mr. Bryan has been on a good many sides of a good many different questions, and yet he lives to tell the tale. But just how

he proposes to advocate the election of

Parker is a mystery.
Bryan was opposed to Parker before the convention met at St. Louis. He was opposed to Parker every day during the ssions of that inharmonious gathering. When Parker sent his telegram supple menting the Democratic platform Bryan rose from a bed of sickness to denounce the nominee as a traitor and a dictator, and his dramatic appearance on that Saturday night was one of the most extraordinary episodes of an extraordinary convention. Bryan lashed Parker and he dared the convention to send a telegram to the nominee demanding his nest opinion on other well-known Dem-

ocratic principles.

Later on Mr. Bryan, in his own paper. he Commoner, while the events in the onvention were fresh before him, openly charged that Judge Parker was a party to a corrupt attempt to deceive the convention and that his nomination had been secured by improper means. It was then that the former candidate for the presi-dency put himself on record by saying in the Commoner of July 13, less than a week after the nomination: "I have noth

ing to take back." It seems a curious thing to find a man who has "nothing to take back," appearing on the stump favoring the election of Alton B. Parker for the presidency. If Mr. Bryan has "nothing to take back," he should in common honesty when he appears on the stump in Indiana and ewhere, repeat to his audiences exactly what he said in the Commoner of July 13, which was printed exactly one week after the Democratic convention was called to order and only four days after Judge Parker was nominated for the presidency and had sent his telegram repudiating the Democratic platform. In this issue of the Commoner Mr.

Bryan said: "It was a plain and deliberate attempt to deceive the party. The New York platform was vague and purposely so, because the advocates of Judge Parker were trying to secure votes from among the people who would have opposed his riews had they known them. The nomination was secured, therefore, by crooked and indefensible methods."

As an exhibition of political gymnastics Bryan's campaign speech for Parker ought to be worth going miles to hear. If, as he says, he has "nothing to take back," how will he explain matters to the people? What did he mean when he said in the Commoner: nomination of Judge Parker virtually nullifies the ami-trust plank?" Was it rue on July 13 that Parker's nomination and been secured "by crooked means" If it was true then is it not true now?

Mr. Bryan in the Commoner said: "I shall not appeal for votes for the ticket on false grounds." How can he appear on the stump, therefore, and seriously ask the workingren of the country to vote for the Democratic nominee after the Commoner had declared that "The labor plank as prepared by Judge Par-ker's friends on the subcommittee was a straddling, meaningless plank?"

his paper, "A Democratic victory will mean very little, if any, progress so long as the party is under control of the Wall

street element?"

If the party was under the control of he Wall street element when Mr. Bryan wrote that editorial, is it not just as much under the same control while he is on the stump?

Perhaps Mr. Bryan can explain away hese things. Perhaps he can answer hese questions. Perhaps not.

TAMMANY "TAR WATER."

Will It Prove an Acceptable Beverage to Respectable Democrate?

Judge Parker's "admonition,"

dressed to his waning supporters, in his speech to the visiting editors, has in it, for all its rhodomontade, a shadow of the nathetic. It is little wonder that there are dis-

ensions in the Democratic camp, as staid gentlemen from the South, and West, men who have certain traditions of respectability to reckon with, find that their candidate is and always has been cheek by jowl with David Bennett Hill and hand in glove with Tammany.

Judge Parker, recognizing the daugers of his position, but unable to shake off the political associates and methods by which he has risen, pleads fervently for 'the elimination of personal, factional and unimportant differences involving no surrender of principle." Such elimination, he declares, "is essential to suc-

But will the Democrats drink the

Tammany "tar water?"
There is something to be said—or there WAS—in favor, even, of "tar water." Bishop Berkeley in his famous eulogy upon that old-fashioned but un-pleasant mixture declared: "IT IS OF A NATURE SO MILD AND BENIGN AND PROPORTIONED TO THE HUMAN CONSTITUTION AS TO WARM WITHOUT HEATING, TO CHEER BUT NOT INEBRIATE."

Still, tar water went out of fashion

A man who is weak enough to put his candidacy in their (Hill's and Belmont's) hands before the convention would not be strong enough to resist their influence after election, if he were by any possibility successful.-

Forty years of practical control of the government by the Republican party covers the whole period of modern prog-The only intervals of tion or failure to progress were when the Democratic party was in power.

History shows that a Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity and a Republican tariff by business prosperity. Why not accept the verdict of history?

The Democratic party is like the man who was in favor of prohibition but "agin" the enforcement. It favors a Panama Canal, but opposes the measures necessary to obtain it.

"AS MAINE GOES."

In each campaign They look to Maine
To make the future outcome plain.

For each one knows That as Maine goes The tide of public judgment flows.

One time Maine "went - bent for Kent,' And every one knew what that meant This year the State Has struck a gait That sets Republicans elate.

There is a fuss, Because the votes are going thus; And Gassaway. So blithe and gay. Must write checks till election day,

The Texans shout And jeer and flout Because their State is not in doubt; But D. B. Hill Has had a chill

And thinks that he had best keep still.

Much pain is felt Beneath the belt Of those opposed to Roosevelt; They have the blues

That as Maine goes

Maine.

At this great news-They know that Roosevelt can't lose

The tide of public judgment flows-The fight is vain, For all explain That they will have to vote with

PENSION ORDER, NO. 78.

President Roosevelt's Action Is in:

Line with Law and Precedent. The groundless character of the charge that President Roosevelt has exceeded his constitutional powers is shown clearly by examination of the facts and the laws concerned in the executive action known as the "age pension order" issued

last March by direction of the President. Anyone who will take the trouble to-read the act of June 27, 1890, as amended May 9, 1900, will find a clear basis begin with. It directs who shall havepensions, and how the amount of the pension, in each case, shall be determined, as follows:

All persons who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable toearn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact according to such fules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding \$12 per month, and not less than \$6 per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support, and in determining such inability each and every disability shall be duly considered, and the aggregate of the disabilities shown shall, be rated.

Thus, as plain as words can make it, s authority given to the Secretary of the Interior to determine what pension shall. be paid to any applicant for pension who-served ninety days in the War of Re-bellion, was honorably discharged, and who is disabled for the performance of manual labor by any cause other than the results of his own vicious habits.

The Supreme Court has decided that upon the point of establishing the rate of: pension to be paid, within the limits pre scribed by the law the Secretary of the Interior has entire control. The only check or supervision upon him is fromthe President of the United States, whom the general laws specifically direct shall have control of the Commissioner of Pensions and the administration of the pension system.

Therefore, it was directly in line with the duties imposed upon him according to section 471, U. S. Revised Statutes, that President Roosevelt gave the celebrated order which has been called an evidence of "usurpation," "imperialism," 'a desire to override the constitution," "looting of the treasury," and otherhard names, by excitable Democrats. The section of the Revised Statutes referred. to reads as follows:

The Commissioner of Pensions shall perform, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, such duties in the execution of the various pension and bounty-land laws as may be prescribed. by the President."

President Roosevelt, in his pension order, did no more than his plain duty, acting strictly within the powers conferred upon him by the Congress of the United

Parker's Election Would Unsettle Business.

Eugene A. Merrill, president of the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company of Minneapolis, in an interview in the Commercial West of Minneapolis says:

mercial West of Minneapolis says:

"Much has been said concerning the insignificance of the coming election so far as it relates to business. It has been urged that the maintenance of the gold standard is assured, etc., but, while the theory of the case is excellent, yet as a matter of fact the man with money to invest does not want to be monetarily involved in unsettling of conditions through a change of administration. The policy of the party in power is pretty well known and its continuance in office will precipitate no difficulties. The policy of the opposition may be ever so clearly conjectured, but its accession to control would, I think, cause some contraction in business and financial enterprises, at least temporarily until the safety and conservatism now talked of should be more substantially demonstrated."

Taggart Is Fascinated.

Tom Taggart is so fascinated by the nscrutable mystery behind Judge Parker's speech of acceptance that he can-not lay it aside long enough to take his meals. He pores over it from morn till dewy eve. He reads it in his bath at French Lick Springs and drops to sleep-reading it in bed. He declares that the elusive mystery of what it all meansbecomes clearer with every perusal, and that by the close of the campaign he confidently expects that it will be as clear as the water of his own Pluto spring.

A Sure Sign.

Now we know that David B. Hill intends to quit politics next January, for he has disclaimed calling President Roosevelt "a fraud." That a little innocuous fling like that when he has exhausted the vocabulary of vituperation upon the Republican half of the American people for "nigh on 40 years" is surely a sign that David is setting his house in order and wants to depart po-