Commoner Comment.

Extracts From W. J. Bryan's Paper.

Favoring the Influential.

Two officials of the wrecked Seventh National Bank of New York were indicted by the grand jury but they were not arrested until nearly two weeks after the indictment was returned. The United States' assistant attorney explains the delay in these words:

"To subject these gentlemen, who are reputable business men, to confinement in prison from September 11 until the return of a United States judge to the city who could accept bail would be a hardship and unfair in view of the fact that there was no likelihood of their trying to evade answering the indictments."

Can men who do things which a grand jury believes to be deserving of indictment be said to be "reputable business men?" Even if, in this instance, these men were "reputable business men" why should they be given more consideration, after a grand jury has preferred serious charges against them, than the humblest citizen in the land?

What reason had this United States attorney for assuming that "there was no likelihood of their trying to evade answering the indictment?"

Was it because the evidence was not sufficient to convict? Then why did the grand jury indict?

Was it because these "reputable business men" depended upon the good fortune of influential men accused of crime to escape responsibility for their lawlessness?

It is true that in many instances the authorities are altogether too solicitous lest a "hardship" should be imposed upon influential wrongdoers, but, do these wrongdoers ever stop to consider the hardships they might be imposing upon the men and women who trusted their savings to them?

No Time for Despair.

The editor of The Commoner has recently received a letter from a democrat, who, feeling that his efforts have been fruitless, is inclined to hibernate for awhile and take no interest in public affairs.

While this is the only letter of the kind received, it probably reflects the feelings of a considerable number of persons who have labored long and earnestly in behalf of reforms without being able to note the progress which they hoped for and had reason to expect. It is not unnatural that a period of enthusiasm and earnestness should be followed by a period of depression and despondency. Even the best of men have sometimes halted and hesitated in the prosecution of a noble cause. Elijah, one of most courageous of the prophets of the olden time, once became discouraged, but the Lord revived his drooping spirits by showing him that there were thousands who had not "bowed the knee to Baal."

So the reformers can take courage today, for although the enemy is even more strongly entrenched than we thought, there are millions who are still loyal to Jeffersonian principles and still interested in reforming the abuses which have grown up under republican rule.

The fight must be continued. Whether the battle be long or short, it is the duty of every citizen to think for himself, form his own convictions, and then stand by his opinion, confident that the right will finally triumph and the truth will ultimately prevail.

It will be remembered that the democratic state committee of Ohio suggested to the republican state committee that the opening of the campaign be postponed on account of the attack on President McKinley. The republican committee declined to accede to the suggestion and took occasion to deliver a cheap political discourse, but the republican committee has finally yielded and the opening of the campaign has been postponed until October 19.

The Nebraska anti-trust law has been declared unconstitutional. It was held that exemption of labor unions from its provisions invalidated it. To be sure! When federal courts imprision men for daring to ask other men not to cut wages and refuse to imprison men for asking other men not to cut prices, is to be expected that all anti-trust measures will be declared unconstitutional.

Some gentlemen calling themselves democrats who denounced the fusion of democrats and populists in Nebraska are working for fusion between democrats and anti-machine republicans in Philadelphia. Mention is made of it at this time for the purpose of calling attention to the truth of the old adage that "it makes a difference whose ox is gored."

This is the season of the year when recipes for preserving plums occupy considerable space in the newspapers. The grand old plum preserver, Matthew Stanley Quay, has yet to write his recipe, but he is acknowledged to be an expert at the business.

The New York Journal is now paying its respects to a few "esteemed contemporiaries," and as a result the aforesaid contemporaries are taking to the woods. The trouble with most of the newspapers that seek to make political capital out of the presidential assassination is that they neglected to collect and destroy all their files and back numbers.

There is something wrong about the republican prosperity that makes potatoes worth $1.50 a bushel and fails to furnish a large crop of potatoes.

A reciprocity which will destroy the breast-works which protect the arrogant trusts that have so long posed as infant industries, is a species of tariff reform that will be acceptable to the American people.

The American boat has won the race and the cup stays on this side of the Atlantic. Now we can sing "Columbia Gem of the Ocean."

A month is not long, but it affords one anarchist plenty of time to realize the full majesty of the law in this republic.

The Farm.

As the daily papers have seen fit to make some comments upon the house which I am building, it may not be out of place to present the facts to the readers of The Commoner. In the spring of 1893 I purchased five acres of ground about three miles southeast of Lincoln. The land is situated on the top of a beautiful knoll overlooking the Antelope valley. The view from this spot is unsurpassed; as far as the eye can reach the land is under cultivation and the colors change with the crops and the seasons.

In 1897 twenty acres were purchased adjoining the original five, and in 1898 I began improving the place by setting out an orchard and shade trees. Since then ten acres more have been added, so that the farm now consists of thirty-five acres. Our only son is past twelve, and believing that life on a farm will be beneficial to him as well as pleasant to the rest of us, we are now about to realize the plans made years ago.

The first day of October was the seventeenth anniversary of our marriage and the fourteenth anniversary of my removal from Illinois to Nebraska. To celebrate this double anniversary Mrs. Bryan and I went out to the farm on that day and helped to stake off the ground for the house and took out the first shovelfull of dirt. The foundation will be put in this fall so that the house can be completed early next spring. When it is ready for occupancy a picture of it will appear in The Commoner—until it is completed the plans are subject to change.

Unkind and Untrue.

The Nebraska State Journal is responsible for the following paragraph:

"It will be noticed that the localities in this country where the names of a large part of the citzens end with 'gosz,' 'ski,' and 'cek,' can be safely depended upon to give democratic majorities."

As 'gosz' is the termination to the name of President McKinley's assassin, the Journal paragragher evidently meant to cast a slur upon the democratic party and upon some of the foreign voters. He would have been more frank if he had named the nationalities to which he referred. It is unkind in anyone to vent his prejudice against a race merely because a member of that race has become an assassin. We have had three assassinations in this country and no two of the persons guilty of the crime belonged to the same race.

If, however, the Journal means to intimate that the entire foreign vote is democratic, its editor ought to read the speech made by Mr. Ingersoll after the election of '96 in which he credited the foreign-born voters with having saved the country from a "dishonest dollar." The only plausible reason why the foreign-born voters gave their support to the republican ticket was that the democratic party was not in as good position as the republican party to supply literature printed in the various foreign languages.

It is unfortunate that many of the republican papers have used the nation's calamity as the excuse for partisanship. Public questions ought to be discussed according to the principles involved and not by appeal to ignorance or prejudice.

Harsh But True.

The Philadelphia North American in discussing the proposition that the right of free speech be abolished is a bit severe in its premises, although entirely levelheaded in its conclusions, when it says:

"Only a very extraordinary kind of fool can be made to believe that because a murderous wretch has taken the life of the president it becomes everybody's patriotic duty to cease criticising the trusts, cease discussing the problem of poverty and the dangers threatening the republic through the rapid growth of enormous fortunes which have their roots in monopoly."

There being no congressional or national campaign on, the Chicago Tribune is again an anti-high protective tariff organ. The Tribune is afflicted with this sort of thing. When the real test comes the Tribune will have recovered, thanks to the kind ministrations of the affable specialists employed by the tariff barons to attend to such cases.

The Massachuetts democracy endorsed democratic principles as "enunciated in the last national platform" and nominated Hon. Josiah Quincy for governor. The candidate has been counted among the gold democrats, but gave active support to ticket in 1900 and notified the gold democrats of his state that the democracy of the nation would not go back to its political attitude of a decade ago.

The best monument that can erected to the memory of Wm. McKinley will be American homes as full of love and tenderness as the home at Canton was before the assassin's bullet was fired.

By a queer coincidence the state that profits most from the business of chartering trusts, combines and monopolies also harbors the worst gang of anarchists in the republic.

The difference between proclamation and performance is shown by the news from South Africa. While Kitchener is proclaiming the Boers are performing.

The Sultan is not so much interested in the peace of Europe as he is in the pieces of Turkey.

Just as long as American naval officers exhibit the kind of "cowardice" and "catiff flight" exhibited by Schley at Santiago there is no immediate danger of any foreign navy bombarding our coast.

Twenty Miles a Year.

London is 12 miles broad one way and 17 the other, and every year sees about twenty miles of new streets added to it.

Married people are like shoes—if exactly alike they are not a well-fitting pair.

WARRING FACTIONS.

BIG BATTLE GOING ON IN REFUBLICAN PARTY.

Leaders Are Working at Cross Purposes—The Honest Element, the Dishonest Element and the Ignorant Element to Struggle for Mastery.

Will President Roosevelt rule Congress or will the legislative department of the government be independent of the executive.

This is an important question as the outcome of much momentous legislation depends upon the answer. The revision of the tariff is at stake, for President Roosevelt having declared for a continuance of the policy of the late executive which includes reciprocity in its full meaning, not only the reciprocity of the French and other treaties, but a general lowering of the tariff or even free trade upon trust production that are sold cheaper to the foreigners than they are to our own people.

Nearly all the Republican leaders in Congress have declared against tariff revision, but this was before President McKinley made his notable speech at Buffalo advising the opposite course. If he had not been stricken down by the bullet of the assassin he would doubtless have brought the majority of his party to this reform. Can President Roosevelt do as much, will he ever attempt it? That a large element, probably the majority of the republican party, are opposed to any meddling with the tariff, even to the ratification of the reciprocity treaties is certain, this same faction are controlled by the trusts and nothing but the fear of defeat by the people will change their trust prepossession and inclination. The leader of this trust faction is Mark Hanna and his declarations on trusts and the tariff are well known.

The New York Commercial speaking for this element of the republican party says: "We are inclined to a belief that it is not easy—not practical anyway—to get at a consensus of republican sentiment in this subject before another Congressional election. If it were to be precipitated in Congress next December, the result would be in our opinion that an acrimonious debate would be stretched over the entire session with no settlement of the question at the end, but a most deplorable unsettling of business for the better part of a year.

Let the republican Congressional conventions in 1902 determine approximately how the republican masses feel on this question of "tinkering in the tariff"—then republican law-makers could proceed more intelligently in the matter. This procrastination of course means that the trusts think that with a united effort they can control the elecion next year of a majority of the fifty-eighth Congress and in any event as that Congress will not meet until December, 1903, and any legislation of this character would not be possible until the summer of 1904, they would have a long pull at the tariff that they are so loath to let loose from.

THE REAL AIDS TO ANARCHY.

It is well to note that in all this rampant rubbish that some of the republican newspapers are using to prove that so-called "yellow journalism" is responsible for anarchism in the country, that those that are the loudest and most blatant have the most unsavory reputations and are the outspoken organs of organized political robbery. Some of these are controlled by the trusts and all are controlled by the plutocrats who thus hope to throw discredit on every newspaper that has dared to say one word against their monopolies. Others have been worsted in the keen business competition with the so-called "yellow journals" and in trying to inflame public opinion against them they hope to get even. Of these the New York Sun is the most striking example and that most conservative of newspapers the Staats Zeitung says: "If the question must be discussed what causes and elements are working into the hands of anarchism we do not hesitate a moment to denounce the Sun and its followers as the most dangerous of these elements. Their nauseating cynicism, their derision of all nobler sentiments, their support of all most corrupted elements, now on this side and now on the other, their continuous performance in villifying workingmen on the one hand and their unlimited advocacy of capitalism based on the principle of "might is right" on the other—these are methods of warfare which allied to calumny, distortion of the truth, aye, even barefaced untruthfulness, breed hatred among the classes, act as irritants and conjure up blind fury against their own pompous insolence. We are convinced that a single one of these contemptible articles on the problems of labor, as they are to be found frequently in the Sun does more mischief than all the stuff thus sharply criticised by the Sun, that other papers are emitting for the "benefit of anarchism."

CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The Boxer uprising completely upset all the carefully laid plans for the exploiting of the Chinese Empire. The buildings of railroads and the opening of coal and iron mines will have to be deferred to another generation. This opens up another question that will soon have to be settled, namely, the continued occupation of the Philippines. These islands were supposed to be the key to China and the proposed exploiters of that Empire were the power that forced the extraordinary change of front on the part of the late administration in its final dealings with Spain. As the protocol shows there was no intention of annexing the Philippines when that instrument was signed. Their purchase was an after thought. There being but small hope that the Chinese will allow our exploiting syndicate to invest its money in China, will the continued occupation of the Philippine Islands pay for the great cost it now is and will be in the future? Are the people of the United States willing to be taxed nearly $100,000,000 a year for the sake of holding on to these islands.

The proposed civil government will more than eat up all the revenues of the islands and if the same extravagance is continued in the future, and there can hardly help being more of it, as in the past, the people of the country will have to pay a large part of the bill for even the civil government. Then there is the army of occupation to be provided for; at the lowest estimate this will cost $50,000,000 a year. The building of dockyards and the increased navy will largely increase the above amount. The islands must be fortified to protect the navy yard and arsenal and these bills will be a continuous drain on the United States. Will it pay, even looking years into the future?

ARE THEY FRIGHTENED?

Nearly the whole of the daily press of the country have seemed to be united in suppressing the facts about the trusts, combines, and monopolies, but under the stress of the election this fall the Columbus, Ohio, State Journal appears to have become frightened at the unanimity of the people in wishing the trusts controlled and says in an editorial: "The public is witness to another deluge of watered stock whose only hoe of dividend lies in the ability of the manipulators to maintain a monopoly in all iron and steel products with all that monopoly makes possible.

"The new company swells the total capitalization of its constituent companies from about $757,000,000 to $1,100,000,000, or over 45 per cent. This would be monstrous enough if it came at the first flood of water, but it is water upon water.

"Nobody pretends to believe that the Carnegie company was worth $320,000,000 and yet it went into the combine at $510,000,000. It is notorious that the other seven companies whose aggregate capitalization is about $437,000,000, represented an actual investment of not to exceed one-third that amount. Even with the high price of their product during the last two years they were unable to earn enough to give their stock a market value in the aggregate of 75 per cent of its aggregate par valuation. Yet about $100,000,000 more water is poured into the outrageous over capitalization that already existed."

This coming from a leading republican newspaper of the state where Hanna rules the roost shows that they see the retribution that is sure to come and that the trust load is even too heavy for the well greased Ohio machine.

When Mark Hanna went to Nebraska about a month before the last national election after conference with the leaders of the Republican party and a division of the swag they were instructed to "do anything" to beat Bryan in his own state and the Federal officials at once went to work. The agent of the Omaha Indians was one of these worthies and he determined to corral the vote on the reservation. The Indians tell, says the Nebraska Independent, that the agent promised forty of them that he would appoint them policemen if they would vote the Republican ticket. As there were only four policemen to be appointed the promises were not kept. The Indians now think that they know something about the ways of Mark Hanna politicians.

The republicans of Kentucky certainly do take the cake, if this tale that the Nebraska Independent tells about them is a true one: "When a republican gets a federal office there is no stopping him. Down in Kentucky one of them wanted a postoffice that was held by a woman whose dead husband had been a prominent democrat. All the patrons of the office, both republicans and democrats, were in favor of the woman retaining it. Not one of them would sign a petition for the applicant. One would suppose that the office seeker would have given up, but he did no such thing. He finally married the woman and then she resigned and he got the office.

United States Senator Clark of Montana, the only democrat that is a multi-millionaire, is having a tussle with the railroad trust or that part of it represented by Harrison, Gould and their clique. He is trying to build an independent line from Salt Lake City to the Pacific, this would afford great relief to the people of that territory from the almost unbearable extortions of the railroad trust. The whole railroad trust is fighting him wherever he has interests in Montana, in Wall street and elsewhere, but Clark is a persistent fighter and the prospect seems favorable that he will succeed in getting his railroad completed.

One of the doctors who attended the late President, when asked about the deceptive bulletins, said: "We are under martial law and have to do as we are told," and the facts are that Secretary Root, who was in full control, had these bulletins issued in the interest of the Wall street financiers who were afraid if the whole truth about the condition of the President was known, that a financial panic would be precipitated, which with a little time they hoped to avert. As it was the banks had to call on the United States treasury for help.

Democrats need not worry about who will be their candiate for president. Send good delegates instructed for the principles you believe in and the candidate will be forthcoming. As Mr. Bryan said: "The issues before the country are principles, not men. The anxiety of the administration organs to discuss men is based on the fear of principles."

With new oil wells in Texas, California, Tennessee and Wyoming the price of oil would naturally decline, for we have J. Pierpont Morgan's word for it that supply and demand regulate prices. Perhaps it may with the steel trust and would with the oil trust if rebates and special privileges were abolished.

The high protective tariff breeds frauds and smuggling and the enormous robbery of the government by the silk importations in New York are doubtless but one of a hundred, if the whole business was investigated.

Some of the gibbering idiots who the trusts employ to edit their newspapers are claiming that to criticise or cartoon the trusts is breeding anarchy.

REPUBLICAN RULE.

HAS BOUGHT A COSTLY BRAND OF PROSPERITY.

The Good Times Being Enjoyed Mainly by the People Who Were Never in Want—Wage Earners No Better Off Than They Were Under Clevelandism.

The Republican party has so many sins of commission and omission to answer for that it is hardly possible to enumerate them all, but it is well to bear in mind some of them, especially as it is constantly with pharisaical airs denouncing others in platforms and on the stump.

It has defied and violated the anti-trust law and has allowed capital to combine and its chosen servant, the attorney general of the United States, whose duty it is to see that such laws are executed, has taken no steps to do so.

Through the protective tariff it has given the trusts a monopoly, thus allowing wealth to accumulate in the hands of the few until the power that accompanies money is greater than the power of the people.

By the lack of enforcement of laws, both federal and state, those vast monopolies called trusts and corporations generally refuse and do not pay their share of the taxes, either state or federal, thus throwing the burden of protecting those immense interests upon the middle class, the farmer and the wage-working and poor.

Under its fostering care the banks and trust companies have grown so great and their profits so enormous that even more than one hundred per cent dividend has been paid by some of them, and this was in a great measure made possible by the manipulation of United States bonds and the use without interest of the money loaned to them by the United States treasury.

Under Republican rule the striking wage-worker has been denied a trial by jury, by introducing a system of issuing injunctions by which the courts forbid them to do what the law does not prohibit and when they have ignored the injunctions have imprisoned them for no crime. If a thing can be legally done by a workman, the judge has no right to forbid by injunction. If he has committed a crime, he should be arrested and given a trial by jury.

Under Republican rule railroads have been allowed to violate law and go into combinations that leave whole cities, communities and states at their mercy. One can be favored and another depressed.

Under Republican rule the nation has been forced to abandon the foundation principles upon which the government was founded, and an empire has been made out of a free republic, in which class distinction are more clearly marked than in any monarchy of the old world. These are part of the things and only part that the Republican party has done, and has left undone.

OUR BOASTED PROSPERITY.

That vast wealth is being accumulated by banks, trusts and individuals is apparent to every one, that the railroads and corporations are paying large dividends and laying up reserves is evident from the statements they issue and the great advance in the price of their stocks. The newspapers and public men are loud in their boasts of this class prosperity, and those of the Republican persuasion are trying to make us all believe we are equally prosperous.

An article in the Pilgrim Magazine, after noting this, says: In the face of such a clamorous celebration of the national wealth it has been difficult for individuals to secure a hearing long enough to say they are not getting their share of it. If a Kansas or Nebraska farmer sees his corn shriveling under the hot winds, he has only to pick up the paper to read that Secretary Wilson, ex-Secretary Vanderlip—every officeholder and supporter of the administration—says that the damage to corn has been greatly exaggerated. If a farmer in Ohio, Michigan, or the far northwest notes that the operations of the woolen trust have forced down the price of wool to a point at which it is scarce worth clipping, he can still read in the newspapers of farmers buying automobiles with their surplus gains and deserting populism as all rich men should. The emblematic full dinner pail looms so big that it makes many a man ashamed to speak of his empty cupboard, while with the biggest per capita circulation of money the country has ever seen, a man is obviously himself alone to blame if his share has not correspondingly increased. It is so flattering to know that Mr. Rockefeller and you made over $10,000,600 last year, you naturally hesitate to identify your share as the $600.

Probably never in the history of the world has so much money been made by a few men as in the last year Perhaps never did the men who made so much money give so little useful service in return.

In earlier ages of our industrial life a man has worked a lifetime to create a business, adding a little to his plant as events justified it, extending his trade, and heartily content if after enjoying a comfortable income as the fruits of his industry himself, he was able to leave a sound, remunerative business to his family. But that is not the ideal of business life today; the men who are making the most money and notoriety out of the steel business, for example, never saw the inside of a mill. Where the old-time manufacturer built up his own mill or factory, working in it and understanding its every detail, these men are juggling slips of paper called stock and bonds, consolidate a number of mills and elect themselves to position of enormous profit and power.

FREE TRADE IS DEATH TO TRUSTS.

The Protective Tariff League has taken a great deal of pleasure in trying to magnify the number and importance of trade combinations in free trade England, thus trying to show that it is not the protection given the trusts in the United States that is one of the main causes of their monopoly, as in free trade England trusts are likewise numerous. Even this prop of the League has now tumbled down, for the few combines that have been formed in England have with one exception all failed or are practically bankrupt.

Commenting on this state of affairs the Boston Transcript says: "The cause of this decline is not far to seek In the first place the free-trade policy of the United Kingdom subjects these combines to the competition of the whole world, and now that over-production in the textile industries is seriously threatened, even if it has not actually arrived, they can no longer maintain monopoly prices. When many of the younger men associated with the private firms as junior partners or simply as salaried managers and servants, have been cast adrift in the efforts of the combines to secure economy and have started business on their own account, only as a rule, in a moderate way, but with the most modern machinery and careful attention to every detail, which more than counterbalances any supposed cheapening of production on an immense scale, and their competition is already being keenly felt."

This shows that if our trusts here are shorn of the protection they enjoy under the present tariff, many of them would find it impossible to maintain the enormous profits they are now making, for competition would compel them to sell as cheaply as the foreign product could be sold here. It is also possible that in some lines of production similar competition will start up, as in England, from those who have been let out of business when the trusts were organized and again give them a chance to earn a living at work they have been used to.

As the tariff is so high on most of these trusts productions that it has been prohibitive in nearly every case, there will be no loss of revenue to the government as there is none now paid, as the trusts is protected from competition by the 50 or 60 per cent or even higher duty that the custom house would demand.

ANARCHIST AND ARCHISTS.

There are some newspapers in the United States that would be greatly offended if they were styled anarchists and yet they are attempting to destroy all that they do not believe in and that is as much the teachings of anarchy as the miserable fulminations of Herr Most. The Inter Ocean and the Brooklyn Eagle are examples of this, one styling itself Republican and the latter calling itself Democratic—God save the mark.

The Eagle says: "We are glad we never wrote a yellow editorial to the effect that law is a bloody shame, that a man who works with his hands should rightly be killed by a man who works with his mouth, that sweat of jaw is better than sweat of brow."

Commenting on this the Nebraska Independent says it is glad that it never had any sympathy with a man like the one, who under the present circumstances would write like that. He is one of those who never did a day's work causing the "sweat of the brow" in all his life, and he never saw an editorial of the kind that he deprecates. What is more probable he is a patronizer of such papers as Herr Most publishes. It was there, and there only, that such writings have appeared, that this journalistic skunk would have his readers believe that such doctrines have been taught by all those who have not believed in the gold standard banks running this government, and hides his venom behind such statements as the above. He rightfully belongs to the same class of degenerates as the one who assassinated the president.

NO RULER IN THIS COUNTRY.

In speaking of the President of the United States many newspapers and nearly all the preachers call him the ruler of the country. This is a great mistake. Under our Democratic Republican form of government there can be no rulers, the officers elected are the servants of the people and not their ruler, or are we advanced so far towards imperialism that our officials have in a measure usurped power that the constitution does not give and assume to rule? Under our new colonial government in the Philippines the army is the ruler, though the farce is being enacted of a civil government, and the governor-general is a ruler with despotic power, which the military execute, the power being derived from the President. That is imperialism. Ruling other people in that way may accustom the people of the United States to a despotic form of government that in the end they may submit themselves to be ruled, but as long as grass grows and water runs there will be a Democracy to resist such usurpation. We want no ruler in this country, we must have honest servants of the people to carry out the work, for the time, for which they have been elected.

Prince Kropotkin is a noted anarchist and last spring he paid a visit to this country and was invited to Chicago to deliver lectures by President Harper of the Chicago University, which is the Rockefeller college; President Draper of the Illinois State University. High society in Chicago entertained him, amongst whom were Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Emmons Blaine. They wined him and they dined him, showing him distinguished consideration generally. Of course Prince Kropotkin is not an anarchist of the bloodthirsty kind, but he believed in the doing away with the present systems of government. It is rather a ghastly joke on those Chicago people, who are now being laughed at by the anarchists of that city. But then being a prince covers a multitude of sins in the eyes of the leaders of society, and it seems even college professors also.

Sheriff North of Alabama, who defended his negro prisoner at the risk of his life, has done the noblest deed for the South and is entitled to the thanks of the people of the whole country. Lynching is a remnant of barbarism and must be stayed.

The steel strike, whichever way it ends, will be a lasting excuse for the trust to raise prices, so, as is usual, the trust will win anyway it goes.

The report of the Pennsylvania bureau of mines shows that 677 persons were killed about the mines in that state last year.

MRS. IDA L. ROSER

Grand-Niece of Ex-President James K. Polk, Writes to Mrs. Pinkham Saying:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been married for nearly two years, and so far have not been blessed with a child. I have, however, suffered with a complication of female troubles and painful menstruation, until very recently.

MRS. IDA L. ROSER.

"The value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was called to my attention by an intimate friend, whose life had simply been a torture with inflammation and ulceration, and a few bottles of your Compound cured her; she can hardly believe it herself to-day, she enjoys such blessed health. I took four bottles of your Compound and consider myself cured. I am once more in fine health and spirits; my domestic and official duties all seem easy now, for I feel so strong I can do three times what I used to do. You have a host of friends in Denver, and among the best count. Yours very gratefully,—MRS. IDA L. ROSER, 326 18th Ave., Denver, Col."—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free.

THE BEST WATERPROOF CLOTHING IN THE WORLD

BEARS THIS TRADE MARK

ENORMOUS CROP

North Dakota has just harvested a wonderful crop of wheat and flax. Reports from the various railway points along the "Soo" Line show yields of 25 to 38 bushels to the acre of wheat, and from 15 to 18 bushels of flax per acre. Flax is now bringing $1.25 per bushel. Most of the crop was raised on newly broken land, so that the first crop pays for the farm and all the labor, and leaves a handsome profit. There is still plenty of good free government land open for entry; also good openings to go into business in the new towns along the "Soo" Line. For descriptive circulars, maps and particulars, write to D. W. Casseday, Land Agent, "Soo" Line, Minneapolis, Minn.

SAWYER'S EXCELSIOR TRADE MARK

Keep Out the Wet

Sawyer's Slickers

Sawyer's "Excelsior Brand" Suits and Slickers are the best waterproof garments in the world. Made from the best materials and warranted waterproof. Made to stand the roughest work and weather. Look for the trade mark. If your dealer does not have them, write for catalogue. H. M. SAWYER & SON, Sole Mfrs., East Cambridge, Mass.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE.

For More Than a Quarter of a Century

The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold at these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $3.00 and $3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.00 and $3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.

W. L. Douglas sells more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers.

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes are made of the same high grade leathers used in $5 and $6 shoes and are just as good.

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