. ARON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Demoralizing Effects of Democratic Policies vs. Beneficial Effect of Republican Policies.

KING TO PAUPER AND PAUPER TO KING

Phenomenal Rise of the Industry Since 1894-Accurate Barometer of General Trade Conditions-Wages Increased.

depression or prosperity throughout the -for there is no business nor inclusing in the country which does not share closely in the various conditions which norke steel either "king" or "pauper,

'steel is always either king or panner. When times were hard, as during the period of the last Democratic administration, 1803-1806, there was indeed an open door into the palace of King Steel for the wolf of poverty to enter and make Steel a Pauper.

It was shown then that when panie and depression visit the country, steel feels the effects the most sharply and the most quickly of almost any com-

POLICIES WAS NOT ONLY TO HEAVILY CURTAIL THE AMERI-CAN CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL, BUT TO GIVE AN OPEN DOOR TO THE FOREIGNER TO SUPPLY WHAT DEMAND THERE WAS LEFT. In two years, from 1892 to 1894, represented by the change from Republican to Democratic rule, the production of pig iron in the United States dropped from 9,157,000 tons to 6,657,388

The financial depression that existed through the Cleveland administration made it difficult for railroads to float the issues of bonds that were needed to raise money for new rails, bridges, cars and other equipment involving large consumption of iron and steel. The same was true of the building trades, and other industries which can use iron and steel only as their business can expand, and, whose business instead of expanding during the last Democratic administration, was forced to contract.

Remarkable Change Occurs.

After the election of President Mewas King, and like King Cotton and that neither masters nor men can expect King Corn, the growth of his worldwide equality of conditions unless the home

The iron and steel industry is often | TURN OUT THE PEST TYPES ON referred to as the "barometer of gen- THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND AT eral business." It reflects conditions of THE LEAST COST, TO PEACE ABLY INVADE WITH THON AND country in a remarkably sensitive way STEEL THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD, DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING WITH JUNE. 1904. THE TOTAL EXPORTS OF TRON AND STEEL AND THE MANand, as Andrew Carnegle once said, UFACTURES THEREFROM A M O U N T E D TO \$111,948,586, AGAINST \$20,220,264 DURING THE DEMOCRATIC YEAR ISM.

During the last eight years the Britsh newspapers have been forced to dole fully notice a continued succession of American industrial triumplis over Great Britain. Now it is an American firm that gets the contract to build the great Athara bridge across the Nile in appear Egypt. Now it is an American locomotive that supersedes the British locomotive on a leading English railroad. Now it is an American electrical company that gets all the orders for the electrical equipment for the great new London underground callroad system. And thus episodes of American commercial conquest during the last eight years could be expented not? they would grow wearisome to read. The continued tritimphs of the United States in the steel and iron trade, at the same time that this industry in Great Britain has been in process of decline, led to the creation recently of a British Commission of business experts to investigate the sitnation. This commission in its first report on the iron and steel trade presents information of the highest value from firms employing over 87 per cent of the labor in this combined trade-231,000 out of an aggregate of 265,000 workers; and it has ascertained that while this indastry has been advancing rapidly in other constries it has remained almost stationary in Great Britain. The imports have increased 200 per cent and the exports have declined 712 per cent. and foreign competitors, protected in their own home markets, have made it Kinley the enormous gains both in our flue basis for the conquest of the British consumption and our production of iron market. The masters of the trade have and steel, attracted the attention of busi- been consulted, and only 5 per cent of ness interests throughout the world, them are content with free trade and Steel, which was Pauper under the a policy of inaction. The employers of Democratic administration, once again 87 per cent of the labor are convinced

	Date of	Census -	Per cent increase. 1890 to
	185a).	1900.	11MM).
Number of establishments	719	669	17.0
Capital	*\$414.044.844	\$7400,5300,484	42.6
Salaried officials, clerks, etc., number	4,325	9,217	113.1
Salarles	\$6,462,2366	\$11,741,784	81.7
Wage-carners, average number	171,181	1207	30.0
Total wages	\$80,273,056	\$120,500,008	35.4
Men. 16 years and over	168,943	210.005	30.0
Weinen, 16 years and over	\$88,840,642	* \$120,157,007	35.3
Wemen, 16 years and over	7.8	1.071	1.746.6
Wages	\$17.1(H)	\$260,888	1,400.2
Children, under 16 years	2.180	1,001	112.8
Wages	\$416,208	\$412,443	20.51
Miscellaneous expenses	\$18,214,948	\$22,274,100	77.2
Cost of materials used	8327,272,845	8502.431.701	749.46
Value of products (2.224 pounds each)	\$478,687,510	\$804.054,938	68.0
*Not reported separately, *Decrease.	16,264,478	29,507,860	81.4

ship of the Republican party was nothing short of marvelous.

The great victory for the gold standord cured the uneasy, panicky conditions that had prevailed in the money market. It was possible in 1807 for great improvements to be financed by railroads and other corporations. The investor came out of the woods where he had been during Democratic times and be expended in more rhils, more bridges. more cars, more machinery, more skyscrapers and more other things that required enormous consumption of iron and steel. But the increasing ability of the country to buy more iron and steel was met by increasing necessity for larger consumption. The railroads suffered from car shortages because they could not buy new cars fast enough to keep pace with the increasing business that came to them. In almost every line of industry the calls in the iron and steel industry for material increased so rapidly that it was a difficult matter for the iron and steel manufacturers to hire new men fast enough for the additional work to be done, and to otherwise keep up with enormously increasing consumption. But the Republican policy of protection not only operated by its general business effects, to stimulate the increas ing consumption, but also to force the increasing consumption to be met, not by larger foreign imports of iron and steel, giving more work for the foreigners to do, but by increasing domestic production, giving more work for American laboringmen to do at continuously increasing wages.

Consumption and Production.

Here are the figures as to how both consumption and production of pig iron almost trobled between the Democratic year 1894, through the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations, up to the year

1004.		
	Production.	Consumption,
	Tons.	Tons.
1894	6.657.388	6,694,478
1898	11,773,934	12,005,674
1899	13,620,703	13,779,442
1900	13,789,242	13,179,409
1901	15,878,354	16,232,440
1902	17.821.307	18,442,800
1903	18,000,252	18,039,907
	quest of Foreign	Markets.

With the vast increase in the domes production of iron and steel under Republican rule it became possible to than Great Britain and Germany comconduct the industry at a relatively far | bined, the total world output of ore was when the work was done on only onethird the scale. THIS CAUSED THE States, whose production was 28,887,479 UNITED STATES, BY ITS SUPE- tons.

power and prestige under the sponsor-lindustries are protected. The commission itself reports unanimously that the relative decline of the iron and steel industry cannot be attributed to natural disadvantages or want of skill and enterprise on the part of either of British manufacturers or workmen, 15ths due to the fact that their competitors in the United States and Germany, having secured control of their home markets by means of tariffs and the regulation of bought bonds that represented each to their export trade, are in a position to

export their surplus products. Increase in Wages.

The value to labor and to the indus trial and commercial interests of the United States of the development of the iron and steel industry under Republican rule will be apparent when it is realized that the wages and salaries paid in iron and steel manufacture in United States have increased from \$89, 273,956 in 1890 to \$132,000,000 in 1900. The growth and importance to labor of the iron and steel industry is illustrated by the following table, the figures being a part of the official report of the United States Census of 1900;

Iron Ore Regions Get Benefits. The extraordinarily good times which came to the iron and steel industry of the United States brought exceptional prosperity to our iron ore regions, the United States soon assuming a greatly increasing lead over its closest competi

tors, Great Britain and Germany. From the Democratic years, 1895 to 1901, the latest date where official data

S #1	cailabl	e, the p	production of	the three
coun	tries	Was:		
	Great	Britain,	Germany.	U. S.
	tiro	ss fons.	Metric tons.	Gross tons.
1895	12.6	615.414	12,349,600	15,657,614
1 MINI	13.	700,764	14, 162, 335	16,005,449
1897	13.	THT. HTH	15,465,979	17,518,046
INDA	14.	176,998	15,901,263	19,433,716
1 NOT		461.330	17,080,005	24,684,170
LINKS.		128, 208	18,563,254	27, 553, 161
1901		275, 198	16,570,258	28 887 479

In 1901 the 28,887,479 tons of ore duced by the United States exceeded by 42,023 tons the combined output of Great Britain and Germany, which amounted only to 28,845,456 tons.

The high record of production in this country was reached in 1902, when the was 35,554,135, in a combined world output of about 87,000,000 tons. Germany reached its highest record in 1900 with 18,964,294 tons, and Great Britain its maximum in 1889, when its

total was 14.546.105 tons. In 1901, the year when this country for the first time produced more ore greater perfection and lesser cost than 79,981,935 tons, leaving only 51,084,456 for the entire world outside the United

RIOR METHODS. ABILITY TO | For that year the official figures, with

the exception of Russia, show produc-

into by	10	861	187	ts:	Ħ	15		R	4			n	9	'n	*	11	8	ŧ.	Ŋ			
																						Tems
Chitrof	575	a¥.	ÙŔ				ļ,			J	į.	į		ı	,		į,	ŧ.				28,887,475
* C.3.5 E.111	130.				4 1	W.	ж.	4		×	A.	×							ж.	87		S. S. S. A. L. S. S. S. S. L. S.
regt !	14911	11.1	22	T.	60	0.0	ξ		į,	D	0	¥.	W	A.	4	I	ĸ.	À.				Lancate Links
spaln .	mon	uo.	oci	, i	90	101		30	w	4	,	,			×	4	×	ĸ,	ĸ,	d	ŀ,	4.791.00
table	1000				ij,	Г	¥		ĺ.	¥		4	4	÷		Ŷ	4	ì.	8		ő	4:7012.009
KUSTULL	an i	1111	124	LT.	\$	1	1		¥	÷	÷		4	¥	v		æ.	₹	ď,	ø.	ö	Continued Cont
desirated.	1	4.0	16		-					- 4			Ų.	v	ı,	w.	ų.	Ų.				-2.795,00
Seligini	и .		.03				÷		÷			¥	y	¥	Ý	¥	¥.	ų	ŗ	ĸ	ĸ,	227.00
All off	14979	1		ú	9	6	à	Ŷ	ě	ú	4	à	×	ï	à	i	è		ı	à	i	227,00
																						79,481,93
	CITYLE		1177	-171					Ĺ	í		_	_	-	_					ú		
		237	_	=	_	=		55		-			-		37							

THE PHILIPPINES.

Republican Policy Is in Line with Territorial Precedents.

Four years ago the Democratic party denounced the acquisition of the Philippine Islands by the United States as a dangerous form of national expansion and their retention as an application of unificarism. The only logical conclusion of this position was our immediate retirement from the Islands, leaving them to shift for themselves. In his letter necepting the nomination for Vice President in 1900 Mr. Roosevelt commented on this position as follows:

"The simple truth is that there is nothing even remotely resembling 'imperialism' or militarism involved in the present development of that policy of expansion. which has been part of the history of America from the day when she became a nation. The words mean absolutely nothing as applied to our present policy in the Pallippines, for this policy is only imperialistic in the sense that Jefferson's policy in Louisiana was imperialistic; only military in the sense that Jackson's policy towards the Seminoles or Custer's towards the Sioux embodied militarism; and there is no more danger of its producing evil results at home now than there was of its interfering with free dom under Jefferson or Jackson, or in the days of the Indian wars on the

plains. "The only certain way of rendering it necessary for our Republic to enter on a career of 'militarism' would be to abandon the Philippines to their own tribes, and at the same time either to guarantee a stable government among these tribes or to guarantee them against outside interference. A far larger army would be required to carry out any such policy than will be required to secure order under the American flag: while the presence of this tlag on the Islands is really the only possible security against outside aggression. * * Properly speaking, the question is now not wheth er we shall expand—for we have already expanded-but whether we shall con-

That was the issue four years ago Now the Democratic platform says: "We believe with Jefferson and John Adams, that no government has a right to make one set of laws for those at home and another and a different set of laws, absolute in their character, for those in the colonies. • • • We insist that we ought to do for the Filipinos what we have already done for the

There has never been a time since the formation of the government that Congress has not made one set of laws for the States and another set for the territories. The laws enacted by Congress for the government of the Philippines are no more absolute than those which have been enacted during the last

bundred years for our various territories. The demand that the United States shall do for the Filipinos what it has one for the Cubaus is unreasonable. We never claimed to own Cuba, but we pos sess the Philippines by an undisputed title. A Republican administration did entire justice to Cuba as demanded by the circumstances of the case, and the Republican party can be depended upon to do entire justice to the Philippines.

AS TO IMMIGRATION.

A Campaign Issue that Is Worthy of the Voter's Attention.

They are coming, the less fortunate oming to this American continent to secure a better life for themselves than they have in their own land. They are coming from the less prosperous parts of Italy, and from Bohemia and from Hungary and from Poland, and throughout all that wide northern Savic region wherein is oppression of the Jews. In other words, they are coming from everywhere! From Europe the most oppressed and, in some cases, most unintelligent classes are coming here to find better conditions for themselves, and meanwhile to necessarily infuse a new element of blood here as well as a new element of thought and religion and general drift of being. We accept them and their blood and the infusion of their generations for the future. We accept them, in the broadest sense, with the idea that. by and by, there will become a homo geneity of the races which will take care of itself. The Norse in all his varieties is, of course, a part of us, but the assimilation of the Latin in all his varieties is another thing. We are trying to be big. broad Christians and make no distinc

Certain laws have been enacted under the regime of the Republican party, and the manner in which they are being enforced illustrates, as well as could be the earnestness of the present administration, in allowing the filtering into this country, in all generosity, of those who seek a better harbor for what there is in It is but fair to the Republican party in this campaign that every voter should think of all that the party has done in the enactment of laws and the enforcement of them, in all liberality, as to perfecting the immediate business welfare of the country and as to controlling

the amaignmation of its future blood. This is one of the side issues of the campaign to which the attention of every voter may well be directed.

"We want no laws inspired by pastered by selfishness or incapacity. The best laws, wisely administered, are what we demand, and they can be secured if we but do our duty, a duty commanded by the sacrifice of those who sleep on this field, and by our own interests and the interests of those who shall follow us."-Senator Fairbanks at Freehold, N. J., June 27, 1903.

The country is indebted to the Republican party for the national bank system, the resumption of specie payments and the establishment of the gold stand-It can well afford to point with pride to these and other achievements opposed and denounced by the Democ-

The average weekly rate of wages in the United States is 179 per cent and in Great Britain 100 per cent. It marks the difference between protection and

ROUSEVELT'S WORDS has carefully picked out of their se

PRESIDENT'S UTTERANCES MA-LICICUSLY MISCONSTRUED.

Ludicrous Attempt by a Self-Enthroned Democratic Leader to Make the Country Pulitzer's Letter.

(Chicago Tribune.) The New York World is probably the most enthusiastic Parker paper in the country. To an extent it is striking the keynote of the Parker chorus in the east. Two of its editorials are to be reprinted and circulated by the Democratic committee as campaign docu-These two editorials are in the ments. form of open letters addressed by Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the World, to Theodore Roosevelt. The first one occupied a page-the second nearly two pages. The third may take up three pages.

In the words of Mr. Pulitzer, "The paramount issue of this campaign is not. as you would have it, free trade or free silver, but YOU YOURSELE—Theo-dore Roosevelt, This issue is forced upon the country by your unusual temperament and talent-your own strong. able, ambitious, resourceful, militant, passionate personality, your versatile and

curprising genius." This issue was framed by the World in its first letter, July 30, 1904. But as that document did not seem to frighten brain of Mr. Pulitzer, and his emptions ravished his judgment. His second letter-the one two pages long, printed on Roosevelt, Cambidate for President of the sphere." The headlines ask if the President is a "military megalomaniae." is accused of a "reconomania" to be the 'grand lord protector' of the two Amer-

A Gibbet of Folly.

This letter is interesting—first, be-cause the World is generally recognized as the chief Parker spokesman; second. as an exhibition of that gibbet of folly to which partisan zeal, untempered by common sense, can on occasions, elevate a man ordinarily so level headed as Joseph Pulitzer.

Rooseveit's record, contends the World, clearly indicates that his return to power would be vested with the rain of our free institutions. It proceeds to examine all his despotic procedures and unconstitutional usurpations, seriatim. But it unquestionably omits much that would make its ease stronger. For instance, it does not show how the President has increased the standing army so that it has become a menace to the liberties of the citizens. (For, in fact, during President Roosevelt's administration the army has been diminished, not

increased.) It does not prove how the ambitious, costly, and bloody wars conducted during the present administration were begun, not as the constitution provides, by an act of Congress, but at the imperial dictation of the ruler. (For, in fact, there has been no war of any sort during President Roosevelt's administration.)

Always for Peace.

It does not even show how the Pre dent has brought the country to the verge of a desperate war, which was prevented only by the retreat of the country which he threatened, as it might have proved against its favored Presi-dent Cleveland. (For, in fact, the President has at no time brought the country near a war. His efforts and those of his Secretary of State have been consistently directed toward the peace of the world, and the circumscribing of the area of hostilities once wars have begun.)

It does not show how President Roose velt had used either corruption or force to influence elections in any State, so abasing the principle of local self-government, nor how he has deposed a recalcitrant governor, or dissolved a hostile State assembly- after the fashion of certain reconstruction Presidents

(For he has done none of these things,) It does not show how he influenced judicial decisions, reversed a decree of court, or suspended a judge who had striven to limit the presidential usurpation. This is always the first symptom of the dissolution of constitutional government. (But President Roosevelt has

not been guilty of it.) It does not show how, when the legislature, maintaining its independence. refused to divest itself of its authority and humbly accept the "advice" of the man on horseback, he tilled the halls of the lawmakers with bayonets, overawed the tribunes of the people, dissolved the sitting, imprisoned the ringleaders. As is well known, the terrorizing of the legislature is the twin forerunner with the control of the judiciary in the downfall of free institutions.

Has Done None of This. does not show how the President

annulled the right of free speech and imposed a vexations consorship upon the press. The World's own articles are living proof that he has done none of this. It does not show how, like the greatest of our cresidents, he has, under the plea of national duress, suspended the writ of habeas corpus-the very spirit of civil liberty. (For President Roose velt has not suspended the writ of habeas

corpus.

Thus the record shows President Roosevelt has, in no single way, even embryonically exceeded his constitutional functions. He has not turned his face in the direction of a single one of that set of actions whereby the usurpers of history have established themselves in power on the ruins of freedom. Nevertheless, the World reiterates that, by his record, it can prove Theodore Roose velt to be a man dangerous to the lib erties of his country. How can this

proof be wrought? In a simple way. By passing over in silent contempt his record as a thoroughly constitutional and patriotic President; by picking out of their contexts some of the things he has said-taking one paragraph from one speech, another paragraph from a different speech; by taking one sentence from a paragraph here, another sentence from a paragraph there; even by taking a phrase from a sentence here, another phrase from a sentence there; by then weaving these different contextless paragraphs, sentences, and phrases into a single fabric -which fabric, charges the World, is truly indicative of the whole character

of the man Roosevelt! In pursuance of this plan the World in 1894 or 1995?

lutist, imperialistic sayings of which President Roosevelt has ever delivered bunnelf. These are the quintessence of his bloodthirsty expression. Nothing that he has said has ever gone farther

on the road to military despotism than

hese twenty-six things. Ex Parte Argument,

course, as every reasonable bea Safe Man Appear as Dangerous to ing knows, such ex parte argument is not fair. It were easy by choosing out all of defferson's sayings on one side to prove him an ardeat expansionist, or by picking out of all his writings on the other side to prove him a bigoted contractionist. He could be shown up as a protectionist, if all that he said in tayor of that principle were collected together, while all that he said against it were omitted. Or by reversing the process it could readily be demonstrated that he was an absolute and perpetual free trader. It could be shown that be was a practical anarchist, advocating a revolution every twenty years, that the tree of liberty might be kept well watered with blood. Or by omitting this ciass of his writings and combining the opposite class he could be represented as constantly enjoining implicit obedience to the law-

It is useless to multiply examples, By such a narrow schome of special pleading the wise man could be shown a fool. because wise men sometimes are foolish. The most foolish man could be shown a sage, because foolish men some times are sensible. The gutter drunkand could be proved a tectotaler, for he has occasional periods of complete soanybody to Parker, the hot blood of briefy. Such a method is wholly false, strong desire denied mounted to the The World knows it and resorted to it

only because its case was weak-It you would judge what kind of a President Roosevelt would make the August 23-is addressed to "Theodore fairest method is to consider what kind of a President he has made. But if you, United States and the Western Hem- for some reason which it is not easy to conceive, refuse this test, and prefor to indge him on what he has said. do not read merely stray words and sentences gathered and arranged by his In all fairness read these words in their proper contexts. Read as much of Roosevelt's writings as you have time for. You will find them the expressions not of a bloody and despotic intellect but of a clean, strong, honest mind, instinct with patriotism.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

A Daily Increase of \$352,304 for Eight Years.

During the last eight years of Republian administration the increase in the volume of our currency has amounted to \$352,304 per day, or more than \$10,-000,000 per month—the total increase being \$1.014.716.561. This increase has been chiefly and directly due to the poliies of sound money and protection. By the act passed Dec. 18, 1899, by a

Republican Congress (142 Democrats vot-

ing against it and only 11 voting for it in the House of Representatives and 23 voting for it and 2 against it in the Senate), and signed by President McKinley. the gold standard was sauctioned by law, and according to Alton B. Parker was then "firmly and irrevocably establish-1 Just as free silver would have driven gold from the country according character had made fitting cl to the famous Gresham law that "bad atterances of the choleric spe money drives out good money," so this positive committal of the country to the gold standard resulted in a large gain party. of gold to our currency. The increas ingly large output of gold from Alaska, 'alifornia, Colorado and other Western States remained in the United States instead of being driven out, as would have been the case had free silver triemphed in 1896 or 1900. Not only this, but the United States gold standars drew to this country much of the gold produc-

the world. The policy of protection also contributed to our ability to keep our own gold and get more gold from other nations, for it made the balance of trade favorable. since it tended to increase our exports over our imports. Instead of sending gold out of the country as in Democratic times, to pay for goods that American labor at home might just as well have produced, the Republican policy has been to cause gold to be distributed at home for work done just as well at home.

ed in South Africa and other parts of

Of the present amount of money in irculation about 48 per cent is goldwhich mostly represents money saved to the people of the United States by the Republican policies of sound money and protection.

SUGAR TRUST POLITICS.

Close Relations of Wall Street and the Democratic Party. New York Letter in Los Augeles Times.

When New York State was being got into line for Judge Parker. Havemeyer put on guard for Parker one of his own men, Cord Meyer by name. Cord Meyer is the sugar trust's representative in Democratic councils. The Republican party is able to get along without having a sugar trust representative in its councils, but if Democrats come luto power. it will be Cord Meyer's happy duty to make sugar stock go up and down on the New York Stock Exchange and to let it be known to anxious statesmen when it is going up and when it is going down. Do the people out West know that in New York, when the Democrats desire to carry an election, they go out and tell the district leaders that a certain stock on the New York Stock Exchange, say Manhattan Elevated, will go up \$15 per share in case of Democratic success? That is what they do, and it does go up. too, and that shows how close the Democratic party is to Wall street in New York, where Parker and his cohorts come from. They buy elections with stock tips, and Cord Meyer, Billy Sheehan and Belmont are extraordinarily good tip-

Latest Republican Outrage.

On Aug. 29 a fall of snow, the first of the season, occurred in Minnesota and it cannot be denied that it occurred under the Roosevelt administration. Crops, flowers and garden produce were damaged, and there was the dickens to

pay generally. The Republican party cannot deny that this thing has happened under a Republican administration, but it can do this: It can promise another snow-fall on Nov. 8, so vast that the memory of all preceding snowstorms will be lost.

It is sometimes well to consider what might have been. Where would our government finances, our revenues, our do mestic industries and our foreign trade be now if the Democracy had succeeded

WATTERSONIÂN

THIS TIME IT'S ROOSEV HE'S AFRAID O

the Cantindra of America Utters Plama! Howls Prediction About Roo Republicant.

On the evening of Sept. land was at peace, and no dread possessed it. Vermor its say, in no numeaning i in New York was gathering s few faithful editors of antecedents, to talk over the nation, and incidentally c square meal which, when ea' and accompanied by speeche

banquet. Among the chivalry whi there was Henry Watterson tucky. The moment be was festive board those editors tors who are accustomed to usual progress of events knet thing was going to bappen vined that Henry had by

he says things. Time rolled on. The rich viands, prepared for the m corktails, the generous wines strong waters, all these by Watterson, as chief speaker

Watterson is at times a man. This was one of they was not only excited, he wa morbidly, seared. And of a the world, this brave, loyal, American gentleman was af other brave, loyal, chivalron gentleman-the President of

States, Theodore Roosevelt.
There was ant about "thack flag," "sputtling the service," "and butting the triprocity" which made Watte ers turn pale, though they kn than did the speaker to what i lent words referred.

The trembling editors lists Watterson lowered his muttered forth charges of raagainst Roosevelt past, Roos ent, Roosevelt future. Agair the earth, shook his fists alo lowed his predictions of arcandidate for the presidency, erlasting President in the ne. odore Roosevelt, if the Reput tinue in power. Watterson thought of Carter II. Harrison ter H. Harrison II., perennia blooming Mayors of Chicag these examples of political la long to the Democratic party the perves of the wrought? ers, and they were able to be listen to the impassioned gent

Kentucky. The flood of orntory went and when it was over the ed lieved, because no seizure eloquence has been whetted upon the obtrusive augles

And then the telegraphic is upon the wings of the words of Watterson, to be prin mornios papers that there coul by the toping millions, the free of objurgation, adjuration astion.

of Watterson with that Jak which greets the efforts of the the first place, talk too much, second place, habitually over mark. There was a good-natu perhaps, as some stalwart glanced over the "scare bead morning papers, and one or the great army of freemen neighbors, as he looked up warnings, denunciations and of the hysterical orator of Watterson's broke loose agai And that was all.

THE PRODIGAL PAI

Hiblica! Story that Pits the

(Portland Oregonian.) The Democratic party is like son which wandered off into a try and filledt his belly with to which the swing and cal. came to himself be said, I will a go back to the home of sense at which I left and will ask to back as a hired servant on prowill admit that I was wrong now seen the light and I hope stored through good behavior to

mer place in the confidence of

at home and decent people gen That is to say, the Democr could be conscientiously liken prodigal son if it had acted on just laid down. But the attitu tually assumes is something ent ferent. Without explaining or r ing his actions of 1896 and 196 he voted for Bryan, Judge Par the support and confidence of standard men because he somew ronizingly recognizes the gold as "irrevocably established." not animadvert upon his own co leaving home or even upon the

of populism afforded the Depaunch. As near as we can make it Democratic idea is that the Elder er should be thrown out on th and the Prodigal Son installed

ager of the estate.

of the nutriment which the far

Price Placed on Repentant Gold Democrats who bolted the party will be permitted to join th Belmont-Parker organization. p they pay a big entrance fee. The eratic State Committee of Indi preparing to levy a heavy assessed gold Democrats who wish to Parker. In other words, the me have been reviled so bitterly Bryan for supporting Palmer or 1 ley at the last two elections mus

President Roosevelt mid in his of acceptance: "A party is of only in so far as it pr

their pocketbooks if they wish

humbly in the Parker bandwagon