



At the Sign of the Golden Girl

This is a picture of the celebrated statue of Progress, an original creation by the well-known sculptor, J. Massey Rhind. She is made of sheet copper, covered with more than one thousand dollars worth of pure leaf gold. Perched away up on the tower of our new building, 394 feet from the sidewalk, she looks only life size, but in reality she is 17 feet tall and weighs nearly two tons. She shows the direction of the wind to all Chicago and also marks

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POLITICAL.

"If President Roosevelt steadfastly holds to the determination to regard merit as the real test, he will place his country under obligations to him," says the Philadelphia Ledger (Rep.), "and at the same time will adopt such a wise course politically that he will become one of the most popular chief magistrates in our history."

"We have simply to do for the ocean-carrying trade as the German government has done by the Hamburg-American line—give it freedom and let it alone," counsels the Indianapolis News (Ind.). "American enterprise needs no subsidy. It requires simply an even chance—a fair field and no favor. The people ought to set their faces as flint against subsidies."

"If in the past the Massachusetts democracy has been twitted by its republican opponents as simply opposing republican action and offering nothing resembling constructive legislation on its own account," premises the Boston Herald (Ind.), "it can now wholly clear its skirts from such criticism, as the platform laid down for state work furnishes enough new suggestions to keep the legislature busy for several years to come."

The Philadelphia Press (Rep.) sees "indications of an increasing disposition to keep partisanship out of the judiciary elections. There are still some districts in the state where the judgeships are treated as a matter of political spoil," it says, "and where

the judges themselves treat their high offices as political places," but "no less than nine of the whole number of nineteen common pleas judges to be elected in different districts of the state this year will be chosen without partisan opposition."

"The only apparent possibility of uniting and reviving the democracy in several important commonwealths lies in utilizing local domestic questions as campaign issues," says the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin (Rep.) "There is a chance that a fair degree of party harmony and co-operation may be secured in this manner, and that the eastern democracy may again become a compact and effective organization, strong enough to impose a wholesome check on the republicans in such states as New Jersey and Pennsylvania."

"To exhaust ingenuity in devising ways to spend the surplus, instead of in discovering how to prevent its accumulating would be like enlarging the bung of a wine barrel to keep it from overflowing, instead of shutting off the inflow," argues the St. Paul Pioneer Press (Rep.). "It is practically to tax the people of the country for comparatively useless objects, and to depend upon expenditures variable and uncertain to prevent a dangerous congestion of the treasury, instead of ridding the country once for all of the burden of taxation and of the danger."

"The obstructionists who have succeeded hitherto in defeating all reciprocity treaties in the senate have not come from this part of the country,"

says the Chicago Tribune (Rep.). "They hail from the eastern states, noticeably from New England, where there is a cabal of protectionists who pretend to favor reciprocity as a theory, but who always oppose putting it into practice. It is this same cabal which is now obstructing the reciprocity treaty with France and trying to smother it in committee. This is trickery, not legislation."

"It would unquestionably be better for the South if the parties were more equally divided in the matter of both respectability and numbers," reasons the Nashville American (Dem.). "Such a condition would demand strong leaders, the best men to fill the offices and a wise administration of affairs. It would serve to make the South more influential in national affairs, in the selection of candidates, the framing of platforms, the shaping of policies, and in the distribution of federal patronage and public expenditures. President Roosevelt has a splendid opportunity to contribute to this change of conditions."

"With respect to Cuban annexation the attitude of the United States should be that of absolute non-intervention and non-interference," counsels the Philadelphia Ledger (Rep.). "It is possible for the United States to make the commercial conditions in the island intolerable by a narrow, illiberal, and oppressive policy, conditions from which there could be no escape save through annexation. The United States is bound by the highest sanctions of honor not to force annexation by this or any other course."