NOT USED BY DEMOCRATS

Adjectives for Which Parker's Followers Have No Use.

"We know what we mean when we speak of an honest and stable currency," said President Roosevelt in his speech of acceptance.

In no official utterance of the Democratic party, or of its candidates for president or vice president during the last eight years, have the adjectives "honest" or "stable" ever been used to designate the kind of currency Democracy demanded, and this notwithstanding the Democratic phrase makers will use adjectives freely and recklessly whenever they have any "paramount" or "tantamount" idea to advance, like in the platform adopted at St. Louis, which said "the existing Republican administration has been SPASMODIC, ERRATIC, SENSATIONAL, SPECTACULAR and ARBITRARY."

Alton B. Parker says the gold standard is "irrevocably established," but he does not say that his own personal belief in it as affording an "HONEST AND STABLE CURRENCY" has been irrevocably established, nor, furthermore, that he deemed the Democratic party wrong, when in congress in 1893, it almost to a man voted against the establishment of the gold standard.

As the gold standard of value was then "irrevocably established," not by the Democratic party, but by the Republican party, the only gold standard that the Democratic party can honesty claim to have "irrevocably established" is the gold standard of silence on a subject on which it never did talk except to lower itself in the estimation of intelligent people, and to breed apprehension in business circles.

Probably the greatest harm done by vast wealth is the harm that we of moderate means do ourselves when we let the vices of envy and hatred enter deep into our own natures.—From Roosevelt's speech at Providence, R. I., Aug. 23, 1902.

Republican vs. Democratic Policy.

Organization does much to maintain the wages of labor, but organization of wage-earners does not provide consumers. 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 industries by wise and benedicent 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.

Parker's Political Conferences.

It is announced, with a flourish of trumpets, that Richard Olney, who was in President Cleveland's cabinet, has visited Judge Parker, spending two hours with him at Rosemount. Nothing is said about the visits of "Blue-Eyed" Billy Sheehan of Tammany fame, who is a near neighbor of Judge Parker, and who can run in any time. It would take many pounds of Olneyism to cure one ounce of Sheehanism.

The Policy of Silence.

A German proverb says "speech is silver, silence is gold." The Democratic party evidently has come out for gold if that means silence on the money question, and it certainly has gone back on silver, if that means any speech positively committing it to friendliness to any sane system of finance.

Democrats Believe Roosevelt.

During the last session of congress a Democratic senator arose in his place and said: "When the president affirms that this government had no part in the revolt in Panama, that settles it, so far as he is concerned. I believe him."

He Won't Loafed.

The American secretary of state has accomplished about all that has been attained by the great diplomats of the world within the last four or five years. In other words, John Hay hasn't done any "loafin' 'round the Throne."

Under the Republican policy of protection our home market affords our 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 so-called cheapness the people do not get things.

The Democratic editors will have fun with themselves when they begin making extravagance of the national expenditures and the Jeffersonian parsimony that has plastered New York over with a debt of more than $310,000,000.

The question is now being discussed as to whether a shadow can occupy space. The answer must be in the affirmative to those who believe there is a money plank in the St. Louis platform.

Confidence in the continuance of the present administration at Washington for another four years is reflected in the confident tone that pervades all business circles in the United States.

Odds in Wall street of 2 to 1 on Roosevelt deliver no electoral votes, but they are mighty discouraging to the silent speculator of Esopus.

HEALTH

"I don't think we could keep house without Thedford's Black-Draught. We have used it in the family for over two years with the best of results. I have not had a doctor in the house for that length of time. It is a doctor in itself and always ready to make a person well and happy."—JAMES HALL, Jeffersville, Ill.

Because this great medicine relieves stomach pains, frees the constipated bowels and invigorates the torpid liver and weakened kidneys

No Doctor

is necessary in the home where Thedford's Black-Draught is kept. Families living in the country, miles from any physician, have been kept in health for years with this medicine as their only doctor. Thedford's Black-Draught cures biliousness, dyspepsia, colds, chills and fever, bad blood, headaches, diarrhoea, constipation, colic and almost every other ailment because the stomach, bowels liver and kidneys so nearly control the health.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order (pension order No. 78) and announce that they will treat the veterans of 62 to 70 as presumably in full bodily vigor and not entitled to pensions. Will they now authoritatively state that they intend to do this? If so, we accept the issue. If not, then we have the right to ask why they raise an issue which, raised, they do not venture to meet?—Roosevelt's Letter of Acceptance.

Mr. Parker, Democratic nominee for president, has never journeyed west of Buffalo, N. Y. What does he know of the great west, its people, their achievements, their possibilities, their needs? How can he reconcile the demands of the different sections, and decide great questions properly and for the good of the whole country? Of limited experience, a narrowed horizon, he is not comparable with Theodore Roosevelt, who has traveled the country over, lived east and west, knows the people, the country and is a president of the people, not controlled by Wall street and its influences.

"Political empirics" well describes the species of constitutional hair-splitters who see the constitution rent in tatters every time a new condition demands the exercise of some government power not dreamed of in the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson. If the political empirics of 1861 had had their way there would have been no union left for their successors to weep and groan over in 1904.

The annual report on the coal industry of Illinois, furnished by the state bureau of statistics, shows that miners were never so prosperous as under the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations. The coal output of the state now is nearly twice what it was under Cleveland; 15,000 more men are employed than six years ago, and wages are fully 50 per cent. higher than in 1897.

When the industries of the country prosper coal is in demand and miners get their full share of the general prosperity. When the mills and factories close or work on short time for lack of orders, railway traffic falls off and the mining industry suffers. Miners are as much interested in maintaining the Republican policy of protection as any other class of workingmen.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The element which leads and dominates the Democratic party today stands not for tariff for revnue, but for ultimate free trade. There is no use trying to dodge that fact. The workingmen of America must take note of it.

Judge Parker is said to have written his financial views so as to not offend Bryan. He voted that way, too, a couple of times.

PARKER WON'T GO TO THE FAIR!

Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1904.—"It is now announced that Mr. Parker has changed his mind, in regard to his trip to the fair at St. Louis, and in all probability he will not leave Rosemount again during the campaign."—Press Dispatch.

Dear! Dear! What can the matter be?
Dear! Dear! What can the matter be?
Dear! Dear! What can the matter be?
Parker won't go to the fair!

He promised to travel across the wide prairies,
He promised to let loose some old-time vagaries,
He wanted to ride on the Pike dromedaries!
But how he won't go to the fair!

Dear! Dear! What can the matter be?
Parker won't go to the fair!
He said that for once he would set forth and travel,
Would brave all the dangers of dust and gravel,
He said all the mysteries he would unravel,
But now he won't go to the fair!

Dear! Dear! What can the matter be?
Parker won't go to the fair!

Why won't the big bosses let Parker go
And why do they keep him shut up in the gloaming?
St. Louis is waiting—her beer glasses foaming,
But Parker won't go to the fair!

Dear! Dear! What can the matter be!
Oh, dear! What can the matter be!
Dear! Dear! What can the matter be!
Parker can't go to the fair!

SHOW THE TRUTH

Republicans, forecasting events from the September elections in Vermont and Maine, should not allow themselves to be overconfident of results of the presidential election in November.

There is no doubt as to the fact that Roosevelt will win, but he ought to be given a great vote of confidence, an outpouring of national affection and trust, aside from a mere majority of electoral votes.

A rebuke is deserved for the men who so falsify facts and sentiments, so distort, prevaricate and invent, as to make it appear that Theodore Roosevelt is anything but the strong, thoughtful, loyal American citizen that he is.

The silly bosh about "imperialism" and "militarism," the groundless flubdub as to fancied personal dictation by their executive to the American people should be rebuked by the people in such manner as can never be forgotten.

Let Republicans appear en masse at the polls in November, to show what they think of Theodore Roosevelt.

A Rearguard Action.

Already in the presidential campaign of this year the Democrats are fighting a "rearguard action." The Russian General Kuropatkin has his troubles and has been fighting rearguard actions for some time, but his condition is good as compared with the condition of the present leaders of the Democratic party.

The Democracy is fighting a "rearguard action," and about the only trouble the Republicans have in the premises is that there will not be fun enough in the campaign. Even the "rearguard action" appears to be about over.

Take Your Choice.

David B. Hill, the sponsor of the Democratic candidate for the presidency, said at St. Louis that he "did not know how Parker stood on the money question." For thirty years Hill and Parker have been intimately associated, socially 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 misleading the people; and if the people are to be deceived in one thing, why not in all the acts of the Democratic leaders?

The last low tariff law, the Wilson law, was repealed in July, 1897. An official statement, prepared by the department of agriculture, shows that during the last year of the Wilson law the imports of agricultural products amounted to $400,871,868. In 1898, the first year of the Dingley tariff, these imports dropped to $314,201,796. The difference went into the pockets of American farmers.

Like the Indian, who, when unable to find his camp and it was suggested he was lost, replied, "Me no lost, wigwam lost," so the Democratic party insists, notwithstanding its constant change of front, that the country, not the party, is lost. The Democratic party, without a fixed policy, would be as safe a guide as the Indian in a strange wilderness.

Under the Republican policy of protection our manufactured products have become one-third of those of the civilized world, and American workmen secure almost double the pay for their labor that similar labor receives in other countries.

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 New York Herald has printed a fac-simile of Judge Parker's gold telegram. It should furnish a companion piece by printing a fac-simile of his silver ballot in 1896 or 1900.

The record of the Republican party is one of things done and pledges fulfilled; that of the Democratic party is one of the things promised and pledges broken.

If Democratic promises were of value it would be proper to insist upon less expression of "woe" and a little more "light."

AWKWARD QUESTIONS

Democrats Object to Answering Financial Interrogatories.

When the "gold" message of Alton B. Parker reached the Democratic convention at St. Louis William J. Bryan suggested that the currency views of Mr. Parker ought to be more explicitly defined in some detail, and that the convention therefore should prepare a list of questions connected with the various phrases of the currency issue for the candidate to answer, but Master of Ceremonies Williams rushed to Parker's defense with the statement that the candidate should not be asked "A LOT OF FOOLISH QUESTIONS."

This was the same "public be d——d" attitude that arrogant corporations used to take in refusing to answer questions of pertinent interest to their stockholders or to the general public, until the Republican party remedied matters by passing a law compelling publicity, and especially established the bureau of commerce and labor to secure it.

Mr. Bryan, all the Democrats in the convention at St. Louis, and in fact all American voters of whatever political belief, had a perfect right to expect detailed and explicit publicity from Candidate Parker of his views on governmental financial policies, so that they could know whether or not, or to what extent his views were their views. But this publicity was denied them, because the managers of the convention deemed it of more importance to protect their candidate from questions which he would not want to answer for fear of making a "break," than to protect the voters of the country from possible misunderstanding as to financial views which might not bear the limelight of public discussion.

The managers of a corporation conducted on unsound lines are always apt to consider as "foolish" questions, which, if answered, might result in an expose. And it is the same way with the Democratic managers, who think their only safe policy on the currency question is to refuse to give information as to what their policy really is.

Cheap Barricades.

It is droll, the attitude of the Democratic party in the present campaign. It has nominated candidates of moderate talents as figureheads for the ventures of the discredited party, and expects the people to support them, while the Democratic national committee and Tammany are expected to buy or steal success.

The Democratic party, with its unsound views, financial and economic, lies hopefully 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 promise! How may so called leaders of any party expect to get the votes of sensible men upon a proposition so dim as this? The fault with the Democratic party, this year, is it does not even furnish a good dissolving view.

We have a large commerce with Germany, which good relations will tend to promote; but beyond this, and above this, we are bound together by thousands of ties of kinship and association, which should stimulate relations of enduring cordiality.—Senator Fairbanks at Indianapolis, Sept. 3, 1904.

Prosperity at Home, Prestige Abroad.

"Prosperity at Home and Prestige Abroad"—was a campaign phrase that appealed with great force to the American people in 1900. It should appeal to them with still greater force in 1904, for during the last four years of further Republican rule there have been still further great gains in the prosperity of the United States, and still further great increase in the respect entertained for the United States by all the nations of the world.

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 political life at peace with all men.

"Sow a character and you reap a destiny" was one of the beautiful but meaningless apothegms flung into the lap of Judge Parker by Editor Knapp, of the St. Louis Republic, in introducing his Democratic brethren of the shears and paste pot to their candidate. With about equal relevancy and more wit he might have said "Plant a corpse and raise a tombstone."

During the last Democratic administration the government borrowed hundreds of millions of dollars during a time of profound peace, to pay current expenses. During the McKinley administration it prosecuted a foreign war to a successful conclusion without borrowing a cent, and since the war closed all of the war taxes have been removed.

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

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