

South Jersey Republican

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Sixteen
Pages

HAMMONTON, N. J., SEPTEMBER 3, 1904.

NO. 36

RED CROSS PHARMACY.

Now is the time to save your hair. We have just received and are agents for

Yek Tonic Shampoo Cream.

Stop in and ask about it.

Also, a full line of

Rabel and Allegretti's Chocolates.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

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Wax Flowers, Figures, etc., for funerals and memorial services, furnished on short notice.

Young People's Societies.

This space is devoted to the interests of the Young Peoples Societies of the various Churches. Special items of interest, and announcements are solicited.

Y. P. S. C. E.,—Presbyterian Church:

Meets Sunday evening, at 7:00.

Topic, "New courage for new work."

(Consecration.) Ps. 144: 1-15;

Acts 28: 15. Leader, Miss Anna

Walther.

Y. P. S. C. E.,—Baptist Church:

Meets Sunday evening, at 6:45.

Topic, "New courage for new work."

(Consecration.) Psalm 144: 1-15;

Acts 28: 15. Leader, N. C. Hol-

bridge.

Jr. O. E., Sunday afternoon at 3:00:

Topic, "A great trial and its

lessons." Gen. 37: 23-28; 50: 20.

Leader, Fannie Dean.

Epworth League,—M. E. Church:

Meets Sunday evening, at 7:00.

Junior League on Sunday afternoon,

at 3:00 o'clock. Topic, "Joy in

service." John 4: 36.

Y. P. C. U.,—Universalist Church:

Meets Sunday evening, at 7:45.

Topic, "The right foundation. On

what are you building?" Matt. 7:

20-27; 1 Cor. 3: 11. Leader, Miss

Helen Berry.

Church Announcements.

Notices of Church meetings are of public interest, and no charge is made for their insertion. Weekly changes are urged.

Baptist Church,—Rev. Wiltshire W. Williams, Pastor. No preaching to-morrow, morning or evening. Other services as usual.

M. E. Church,—Rev. G. B. Middleton Pastor. 10:30 a. m., "Some better thing." A special sermon. Every Methodist desired to be present. 7:30 p. m., first in a series on "Anti-Christ." Subject, "Unitarianism."

Presbyterian Church,—Rev. H. M. Thurlow, Pastor.

Universalist Church,—The Rev. J. Harner Wilson, Pastor. 11:00 a. m., "A plea for a simple life."

St. Mark's Church,—Rev. Paul F. Hoffman, Rector. Sunday services as usual.

JOHN H. MARSHALL

DEALER IN

Choice Teas, Coffees,

Extracts,

Baking Powders, etc.

All Goods strictly First-Class

Also handle G. U. Tea Co. goods, which are strictly high-grade.

Also, Sir Thomas Lipton's Coffees and Teas, known the world over.

See the Wagon, on Wednesday and Saturday. Orders left at Simons's Candy Kitchen promptly filled.

220 Washington St., Hammonton

Hammonton School Roster, 1904-5

(Central—Continued.)

Grade IV,—Josephine Rogers, Teacher

Viola Adams Bertha Bowker

Grace Bernato Priscilla Batchelor

Annie Bernato Jessie Blake

Lena Cipriano Peter Costa

Flanie Cunningham Frank Donatello

Eliza Gork Leon Gerstenfeld

Ellen Hadkins Rita Heiste

Anna Klingenburg Edith Leonard

Louisa Link Mike Mazzeo

Wilbert Mott Joe Molino

Anne Nasso Albert Ordile

Ada Park Anna Penza

Thomas Perona Matthew Romeo

Helen Small Frank Twomo

Frank Vassella Bessie Warner

B Class,—

Russell Brown Katie Oysterman

Frank Malmone Jennie Tomasello

Carmello Solutto Angelina Macri

Gladys Niepling Alvin Rothfus

Howard Booy Marjorie Monfort

George Folk

Grade III,—

Miss Katharine Garton, Teacher

Frank Andrews Mike Bucci

Lizzie Bucci Jeanette Brooker

Lola Cunningham Willie Dunkle

Milton Diger Nuncio Dominica

Edna Dinger Elsa Elliott

Albert Frensdorff Chas. Hanum

Everett Hooper Arthur Johnson

Russell Loveland Anna Keyser

Mary Berni Mary Lanza

Joe Lanza Rosa Noto

Elizabeth Rhoda John Folk

Frank Selegato Doris Monfort

Angelo Romeo

B Class,—

Mary Cottrell Laura Cicarelli

Anna Cordone Rosa Clemente

Anna D'Agostino Edna Egger

Etta Egger Frank Jacobs

Reba Mart Rose Messico

Margaret Peguesse Rosa Roscetti

Angeline Rubba Dunbar Wright

Viola DeWalt Doris Monfort

Grade II—Advanced

Miss Nora Monfort, Teacher

Kathryn A. Bissett

Flora Bissett

Edgar Carter Eugene Cordery

Oscar Haney Adelaide Hoyle

Pearl Forman Nell Lane

Emmett Gork Freddie Park

Helen Parkhurst Olive Bohannon

Lucy Schute Myrtle Socy

Howard Taylor Mildred Tilton

Hiram Warner Clifford Wnas

Frank Anastasio Mary Crescenzo

Mary Crescenzo Thomas Siano

Jennie D'Agostino Joe Siliago

Jennie D'Agostino Frank Calletta

Angeline Grelia Oscar Link

Maria London Marguerite Twomo

Joe Twomo Joe Tuzsiska

Grade I—Junior

(In old Postoffice Building)

Miss Katharine J. Coogan, Teacher.

Onofredo Basile

Harry Biddle Tony D'Agostino

Raymond Elliott L. E. Ellis

William Gilbert Roy Gordon

Norman Haney Louis Mondillo

Leah Montgomery Oswald Schwartz

Tony Zozone Gordon Thurlow

Jennie D'Agostino Josephine Clemente

Mary Grillo Edith Hall

Lillie Hannum Mary Jarole

Joie Jarole Irma Langham

Linda Loveland Winnie McManne

Camille Macrea Nellie Malino

Jennie Ordille Chas. Oysterman

Millie Perona Katie Petalita

Elizabeth Phillips Ethel Reynolds

Mary Lomea Edna Trafford

Grade I—Advanced

Mrs. Mabel Yates, Teacher.

Annie Burnal

Lillian Loman Annie D'Agostino

Rose Moutier Sadie Melola

Mary Ryan Tracy Rogers

Rose Valentia Soutino Twomo

Willie Donatella Mike Cappacelo

Sam Roda John Gurella

Edna Siano Tony Ordilla

Marguerite Beard Russell Brooker

Wilbert Bakely Mary Capelli

Katie Carreno Josephine Coast

Helen Cunningham Peter Crescenzo

Mary Cottrell Jennie D'Agostino

Geoff Dodd Chas. DeNucci

Florence Foster Elvin Kendall

Virginia Mondillo Stephen Maszio

Alfred Measley Gertrude Oysterman

Julia Crescenzo Chas. Pasquelli

Frank Pasquella Teresa Roda

Ernesta Romeo sparta Rosario

Carl Schlenzig Tony Siliago

Willie Skinner Virginia Wilson

Olivia Zietz Mary Zozone

Grade I—Junior

(In old Postoffice Building)

Mrs. Mabel Yates, Teacher.

Bertha Andrews E. Wood, Teacher.

Verrill Boyerage Mary Bernato

Richard Hand Tereza Cappacelo

Mike Masino Domenicob Jacobl

Beatrice Socy Mike Masino

Annie Siliago Tony Schuto

Ruth Vaughn Frances Roda

Nanette Bassett Jennie Basile

John Boyer Miriam Blake

Rudolph Cappacelo Pasquallino Cappacelo

Tony Agano Charles Clemente

Julia Crescenzo Jennie D'Agostino

Annie Cunningham Miriam Elvius

Nellie Foghietto Emma Gentel

Margaret Higgins Mary Laman

Doretta Langham Katie Lucas

Bidney Mart Edw. McNaney

Hannah Myers Carrie Ordill

Joe Ordill John Pagano

Frank Perona Henry Phillips

Francis Romeo Edward Rhoda

Yale Stockwell Joe Tencore

Olivia Walecott Jennie Tomasello

Mildred Wood Yennie Wigginsworth

(Suburban Schools next week.)



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Central Ave., Hammonton, N. J.

Large assortment of

Palms, Ferns, House Plants,
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in Fresh Flowers, Wax, or Metal.

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Special Attention given
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AND

PERIODICALS.

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Hammonton, N. J.

The Peoples Bank

OF

Hammonton, N. J.

Capital, \$30,000
Surplus and Profits, . \$31,000

Three per cent interest paid
on time Deposits.

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent

R. J. BYRNES, President.

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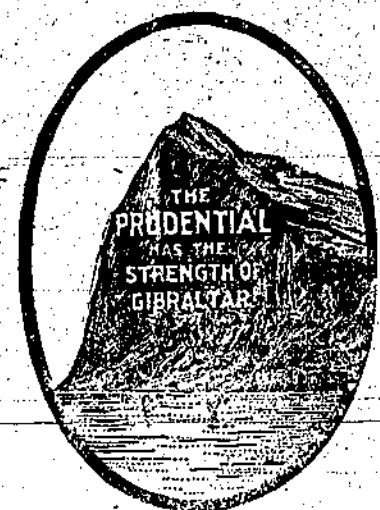
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Strike Now!

The success of the blacksmith lies in his skill in striking while the iron is hot. You are earning money now. Through an Endowment Policy you may strike the key-note of success.



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JOHN F. DRYDEN, Pres't. EDGAR B. WARD, 2nd V. P.
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We bring Philadelphia and its best Clothing Store to your very door. This is how:

You pay excursion railroad or trolley fare. Come to our store; buy your clothes, your boy's, your girl's, your wife's. Same price to everybody. Show your railroad ticket for fare paid. We pay you exactly its cost if you buy a certain amount. How much? Can't tell—depends upon your carfare.

Wanamaker & Brown

Outfitters to Men, Women, Boys and Girls. Oak Hall, Sixth and Market Sts., Philadelphia

Camden Safe Deposit & Trust Co.

224 Federal Street, Camden, N. J.

Assets: \$5,338,459.35 Capital, \$100,000.00 Surplus, \$460,000.00
Not included: Trust Funds, \$13,719.25
Deposits: \$5,641,319.83

Pays Interest

3 per cent on deposits, 14 days' notice to withdraw.
2 per cent subject to check without notice, on average balances of \$500 and over.

Banking by mail

can be done safely and satisfactorily. Correspondence invited.
Safe-deposit boxes in fire and burglar-proof vaults for valuables and jewelry. Administrator, Trustee, Guarantor, papers, \$2.00 and upwards. Daily, etc. Wills kept without charge.

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to buy a postal card and send to The New-York Tribune Farmer, New York City, for a free specimen copy.

The New-York Tribune Farmer is a Nation al Illustrated Agricultural Weekly for Farmers and their families, and EVERY issue contains matter instructive and entertaining to EVERY member of the family.

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Send your order and money to the

SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN,

Hammoniton, N. J.

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Philadelphia Weekly Press

and the

South Jersey Republican

(two papers each week), for \$1.50 a year

to any address in this county, or \$1.75 outside.

Send subscriptions to this office.

The Republican.

[Entered as second class matter.]

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1904

Republican Nominations.

For President,
Theodore Roosevelt
of New York.
For Vice-President,
Charles W. Fairbanks
of Indiana.

Town Council Meeting.

One would have thought, by the number of spectators present last Saturday evening, in the Council Room, that there was to be nothing doing.

All members were present except Mr. Parkhurst.

Highway Committee reported that a portion of First Road, also Lakeview Avenue, had been graded.

Law and Order Committee reported that Marshal Myers had been authorized to prosecute carriers of concealed deadly weapons.

No bids had yet been received by the Property Committee for repairs to the Park Hall.

Bills ordered paid were as follows:

Wm Coburn appropriations, \$77.85
Att. Co., 20 yr. board, clothing, etc., \$1.85
Dr. Still's fee, and R.R. fare, \$1.85
Total, \$81.55

Poor Fund—\$14.00
E. Stockwell, " 4.00
W. L. Black, " 8.00
Mrs. McDaniel, boarding, \$4.00
Total, \$30.00

Town Purposes—\$23.40
W. P. Keyser, special officer, \$2.00
J. W. Myers, marshal, \$4.00
A. H. Miller, janitor, \$2.00
Geo. Barnhouse, Overseer Poor, \$10.00
Total, \$28.00

General Surplus—\$1.00
W. P. Keyser, 2 dogs killed, \$1.00
A. B. Davis, 40 tax releases on lands bought by Town, \$0.00
Total, \$1.00

Street Light—\$0.00
Bill for August, \$148.75
Highways—\$24.15
A. L. Litchfield, \$9.15
Peter Robbe, \$3.00
J. R. Miller, \$7.00
Matteo Calabris, \$4.00
Antonio Scudis, \$1.00
Total, \$51.65

(Several other highway bills were presented, aggregating \$250, but were laid over until a special meeting, as the committee wished to know where the work was done.)

A communication was received from the W. O. T. U., asking permission to erect a public drinking fountain at Second and Bellevue. Referred to Fire, Water and Light Committee.

A petition with about forty signatures was received, asking Council to enforce the Sunday law by closing the several places of business. In a discussion which followed, it was stated by some that bicycle repairs had the same rights as a preacher or sexton. The subject was finally rocked to sleep in the arms of the Committee of the Whole.

Overseer Barnhouse reported taking Wm. Coburn to Mount Holly, and presented bills for \$81.85, leaving a balance of \$8.15. The doctor says Coburn will soon be well.

After deductions made by Council, Clerk reported paying the paving contractors \$1240.63.

Treasurer Davis presented a list of properties bid in by the Town at the recent tax sale.

It has lately been discovered that a number of properties sold to Wharton estate were really his own land; also, that several other properties belonging on our town map were not on it. It was decided to send assessors and collector to Atlantic to confer with Mr. Middleton, surveyor, who has all the necessary information. It was stated that the Wharton estate will buy land adjoining their own, belonging to the Town.

A tract of land labeled 5-M on the map, near Chew Road and Thirteenth Street, is now covered with houses. Mr. Davis to get Mr. Middleton's figures for plotting this on the map.

After having purchased the George Sherman property, Second Road and Eleventh Street, Clerk instructed to have deed recorded, and notify tenant to pay rent to the Town.

Reported, that a lot now owned by the Town, on Boston Heights, would be good location for dog pound.

The subject of janitor was discussed. Council wants a man to take care of the lock-up every day, to sweep, light, and heat the hall, mow and water the lawn, and keep sidewalks in order.

After brief debates "for the good of the order," Council adjourned.

Just the Season

of the year to take pictures. Be sure to take your CAMERA with you. If you haven't one, come see our selection—\$1 up. We keep complete line of Plates, Films and all Photo supplies.

We are trying to make our Optical Department better in every way,—have added an Ophthalmometer, and feel that you will appreciate it in giving us your patronage when in need of glasses.

Eye Strain causes headache, nervousness, and other ills of body and mind. This can be prevented by the use of glasses, properly fitted. Come and see if your case requires glasses. Not prescribed if not needed.

ROBT. STEEL, Watchmaker & Optician,
215 Bellevue Avenue, Hammoniton

O, my Back! Ouch!

Such sharp and lasting pains!
Is there no relief?

Yes, our KIDNEY FLASTER will help you.
25 cents.

LEIB, the Chemist,
Second St. and Bellevue Ave., Hammoniton.

At Eckhardt's Market

will be found a full line of

Beef, Pork, Veal, and Mutton

of the best quality. Our Hams, Bacon, and Smoked Sausages are surpassed by none.

PRICES RIGHT

Haverford Tires---

Regularly \$6 a pair,—

While they last,
the price will be

Only \$4 per pair.

Cordery of course.

City Dressed Meats

My own make of
Sausage and Scrapple.

VEGETABLES - CANNED GOODS

H. L. MCINTYRE.

Watch this space for the

GAS COMPANY

Advertisement.

The Republican.

[Entered as second class matter.]

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1904

Mail Time.

Mails will close at the Hammoniton Post Office as follows:

DOWN
9:40 A.M.
6:00 P.M.
UP
8:55 A.M.
12:20 P.M. (thru 4:15 Reading)
4:30
7:20 A.M.
7:50 A.M.
8:40 P.M.
9:40 P.M.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican County Convention for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Senator, a candidate for Governor, and a candidate for Coroner to be held November 8, 1904, will be held at Ertell's Hall, Egg Harbor City, on Wednesday, September 14, 1904, at 11 o'clock a.m.

The several towns, townships, boroughs, cities and wards, in accordance with the provisions of the new primary act, will be entitled to vote in the convention as follows:

Districts	Delegates
Absecon, First Ward	1
Absecon, Second Ward	1
Atlantic City, First Ward	1
Atlantic City, Second Ward	1
Atlantic City, Third Ward	1
Atlantic City, Fourth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Fifth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Sixth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Seventh Ward	1
Atlantic City, Eighth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Ninth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Tenth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Eleventh Ward	1
Atlantic City, Twelfth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Thirteenth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Fourteenth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Fifteenth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Sixteenth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Seventeenth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Eighteenth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Nineteenth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Twentieth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Twenty-first Ward	1
Atlantic City, Twenty-second Ward	1
Atlantic City, Twenty-third Ward	1
Atlantic City, Twenty-fourth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Twenty-fifth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Twenty-sixth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Twenty-seventh Ward	1
Atlantic City, Twenty-eighth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Twenty-ninth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Thirtieth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Thirty-first Ward	1
Atlantic City, Thirty-second Ward	1
Atlantic City, Thirty-third Ward	1
Atlantic City, Thirty-fourth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Thirty-fifth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Thirty-sixth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Thirty-seventh Ward	1
Atlantic City, Thirty-eighth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Thirty-ninth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Fortieth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Forty-first Ward	1
Atlantic City, Forty-second Ward	1
Atlantic City, Forty-third Ward	1
Atlantic City, Forty-fourth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Forty-fifth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Forty-sixth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Forty-seventh Ward	1
Atlantic City, Forty-eighth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Forty-ninth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Fiftieth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Fifty-first Ward	1
Atlantic City, Fifty-second Ward	1
Atlantic City, Fifty-third Ward	1
Atlantic City, Fifty-fourth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Fifty-fifth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Fifty-sixth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Fifty-seventh Ward	1
Atlantic City, Fifty-eighth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Fifty-ninth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Sixtieth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Sixty-first Ward	1
Atlantic City, Sixty-second Ward	1
Atlantic City, Sixty-third Ward	1
Atlantic City, Sixty-fourth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Sixty-fifth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Sixty-sixth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Sixty-seventh Ward	1
Atlantic City, Sixty-eighth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Sixty-ninth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Seventieth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Seventy-first Ward	1
Atlantic City, Seventy-second Ward	1
Atlantic City, Seventy-third Ward	1
Atlantic City, Seventy-fourth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Seventy-fifth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Seventy-sixth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Seventy-seventh Ward	1
Atlantic City, Seventy-eighth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Seventy-ninth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Eightieth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Eighty-first Ward	1
Atlantic City, Eighty-second Ward	1
Atlantic City, Eighty-third Ward	1
Atlantic City, Eighty-fourth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Eighty-fifth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Eighty-sixth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Eighty-seventh Ward	1
Atlantic City, Eighty-eighth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Eighty-ninth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Ninetieth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Ninety-first Ward	1
Atlantic City, Ninety-second Ward	1
Atlantic City, Ninety-third Ward	1
Atlantic City, Ninety-fourth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Ninety-fifth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Ninety-sixth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Ninety-seventh Ward	1
Atlantic City, Ninety-eighth Ward	1
Atlantic City, Ninety-ninth Ward	1
Atlantic City, One hundredth Ward	1

WATSON, and business or old lumber, for cash. Box 27, Hammoniton.

Papers are being drawn up, so rumor says, for the sale of the Shourd place to Mr. Shion, the tenant.

There ought to be more water used on Bellevue Avenue. Passing vehicles scatter clouds of dust.

Otis C. Small and family have moved into the Morrill house, corner of the County Road and Cherry Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Leberman DeMoya, of Philadelphia, spent from Saturday to Monday at the Universalist parsonage.

HOUSE and TWO LOTS for sale, fine location. Speak quick if you want it. For cash. Box 27, Hammoniton.

The Post-Office will observe the holiday, next Monday,—open only from 7:00 to 10:00 a.m., and 5:00 to 6:30 p.m.

M. L. Jackson and family and George King are safely home from the great St. Louis Fair. They enjoyed it.

Pastoral vacations being about ended, there will be regular services in all the churches except the Baptist, to-morrow.

Rev. J. C. Johnson vacated his store this week, which is regretted by many. This was one of the first business places in the town.

FOR RENT, from Nov. 1st for before Oct. 1st, a two-story house, complete, furnished, hot and cold water, bath. Thoroughly clean and well located. Inquire at this office.

On the 8th of November we are to vote for President, Governor, Congressman, State Senator, Assemblyman, and Coroner.

Mrs. Chas. Monfort, accompanied by her niece, the Misses Tucker, spent a very pleasant week at "The Hobart," Atlantic City.

The Hammoniton team will play ball in Egg Harbor next Saturday, the 10th, and the return game will be in Hammoniton on the 17th.

Base-ball this afternoon, as usual, with the St. Columbia nine, who defeated our boys once this season, and were themselves defeated once.

IMPERIAL Wind-Mill for sale—never been used, and in perfect order. Apply to W. L. LITTLE, Second P. O., Atlantic County, New Jersey.

Next Monday evening, the Board of Education will hold a conference with the teachers. On Tuesday, the Board will have its regular session.

The official notices of Primary Election are out. Delegates are to be chosen for the coming County, Congressional, and State Conventions.

Don't forget the Red Men's big time next Monday. Refreshments, music, and a good entertainment in the evening. Help the boys along.

We couldn't complete the school roster this week,—too many names, requiring type and time. We will give the suburban schools next week.

TWO FINE YOUNG BULLS for sale, one a champion, age one year; the other, fine month old, just journey and Jersey. Apply to H. W. ROEHRS, Central Ave., Hammoniton, New Jersey, or Look Box 26.

There will be no meeting of the Board of Trade on the 13th, the hall being occupied. The Secretary will send postals when the date is set.

For the first time in many years, it is said, the bed of the Rine stream is dry. We have not had sufficient rain to more than wet the surface since last spring.

There was a rumor that a portion of Mrs. Joie Fish Haines' property, on Cherry Street, had been sold, and that a house is to be erected thereon, but we find this is no error.

Mrs. John Seely has been entertaining her brother, Lawyer Westcott, of Atlantic City; also, Mr. and Mrs. Holsbach, from Philadelphia, and Mrs. Myers and daughter, of Bristol.

Inquire with the A. H. Phillips Co., Bartlett Building, Atlantic City.

You can purchase a

10-cent bottle of .Oil,
at PATTEN'S,
for 5 cents.

Don't fail to call and see our

\$25 BICYCLE

They are good value for the money.

A. L. PATTEN

School Days

will soon be here, and if your little girl needs some new Fall School Dresses, or your little boy some new Jackets, we have now a fine assortment of those Gingham that always wash and wear so well.

They are 10 cents and 12 cents per yard, and always give satisfaction.

W. L. BLACK.

GAS STOVES

At Little's Store.

call at the store and see these up-to-date stove in actual operation. Gas is to be the popular and most convenient fuel for cooking.

Ranges, with two ovens,

and several other varieties.

Prices to correspond with style.

H. McD. LITTLE

Cor. Bellevue and Central Aves., Hammoniton.

SHAMONG VEAL

OUR VEAL trade has been phenomenal, this Summer. Since June 1st, the calves we have used weigh 7,339 pounds. Last week, the calves we used weighed 934 pounds.

There IS a reason for this unprecedented sale of veal.

It is THE quality. We have a man scouring Shamong Township to secure calves of the right quality for our trade.

The CHOICEST

cuts are often sold in advance, so leave your order early.

M. L. Jackson & Son,

[illegible][illegible]

With that he departed off, and I began
my sail standing, with Fortuna as a
partner.

The next time I saw Fortuna was
on a transport steamer. She left
for home on very short notice, and in
some way she heard of it, and appear-
ed just before the vessel sailed, bear-
ing gifts of plan and just and Cinton
to me and the children. The woman
was the very same Fortuna—but the
evident affection she had for me had
awakened quite a warm feeling for
her in my heart, so I submitted to her
company while the children clung to
her with tears.

The last gong had sounded, and
when half way down the gangway
Fortuna turned and waved her hand.
The ship took a very pretty swing,
and among the diamonds and pearls,
I noticed upon her little finger the
gift of a blue moonstone.

Gazing over the side of the ship,
Fortuna and I saw a most comfort-
able little private launch, and steam
off in-state.

"What a promotion for Fortuna," I
remarked. "How do you suppose it
came?"

"It is rather remarkable," said my
better-half, as he lazily flicked the
ashes from a German cigar—"but
then you know, for a Filipino, Por-
tuna really won a very pretty thing."

For the next two months the chil-
dren and I lived in the beauties of
Pahia. By October we returned to
the head of the family, who was hard
at it again.

I was greeted with the pleasing
news that orders were on the way for
us to go home. So I determined to
enjoy as fully as possible the last
days of our sojourn in the East.
When we were about to leave, one of
the various political parties to a
great banquet, I decided to go, as it
was to be nearly the last of my Fili-
pino entertainments.

SUEZ CANAL IN 1903.

Receipts Were a Good Return Upon
Investment.

As Uncle Sam is now the owner of a
canal for international usage, which
before many years have passed, it is
likely will be the largest source of in-
come to the United States, let us see
what England's Suez canal in 1903. The
tonnage for the year, says the Lon-
don Weekly Times of May 27, shows
an increase of 438,876 tons over 1902.

Through there has been a reduction in
of 50 centimes per ton in the tonnage
dues, the transit receipts for the
year amounted to \$20,724,504 (com-
pared with £10,000,000 in 1902), mak-
ing only \$18,914 from 1902, even
though the receipts of that year were
as highest known in the history of
the canal.

Increased traffic in 1903 is attrib-
uted mainly to heavier and more
numerous consignments of manufac-
tured goods and supplies for the far
East; in coal the increase over 1902
was 100,000 tons.

Shipments of wheat from India to
Europe via the United Kingdom were
also considerably greater, the figures
being 868,000 tons, as compared with
700,000 in 1902.

The record vessels passing through the
canal for the past three years is as
follows:

	All British vessels.	Tonnage of whole.
1901	3,509	2,978
1902	3,708	2,195
1903	8,761	2,278

The vessels using the canal shows a
large increase each year. The figures
are:

	Tonnage.	Per cent of whole.
1901	6,282,810	61.1
1902	7,722,013	60.0
1903	14,040,658	57.5

The great gain in the British
shipping business can be more easily
understood on the basis of the percent-
ages which British vessels and their
tonnage formed of the entire canal
business in the three years named.

	Tonnage.	Per cent of whole.
1901	1,702,424	16.5
1902	1,707,322	16.2
1903	1,741,298	14.0

The percentage of net tonnage of
all other maritime nations in 1903
was practically the same as in 1902.
American shipping companies are
now being "like angels' visits, four or five
or twelve." In fact, they were so
slow and so far apart that the record
did not look well in print.

A clean-cutting of the canal as a pro-
position—Thorndike Post-Biz-
ness.

Natural Geyser.

Boogues—My physician has forbidden
me to drink cold or muggy.
Boogues—No? What physician are
you going to employ now?

—The splendor pink of Cape Negro
Nigro grows for a century and never
fades.

Science Invention

Clothes washing by electricity, without soap, is the idea of a Hungarian. The stream of electrified water is claimed to remove all spots and dirt, and the three hundred garments held by the machine are washed in less than fifteen minutes.

For several years a record has been kept of the wear of locomotive wheels on the Danish state railways. The single drivers are found to run better than four-coupled, the latter better than six-coupled, and in all cases wear is increased by dimness of road.

Distinct pigmy elephants and hippopotami have been found in several large islands of the Mediterranean, remaining discovered, seeming to be those of an elephant hardly three feet high. Dwarfs of these animals appears to have come from the continent at the area over which they could range.

A remarkable luminous meteor trail seen at Madrid has been reported by J. A. Perez. It continued visible from sunset until midnight, the shape gradually changing from an oval most closed curve with a loop-in it to an enlarged loop with a very faint detached portion of the primary curve.

A local study of rural depopulation near Paris has been reported by Dr. A. F. Pique. He finds that the causes include sanitary ignorance leading to high infant mortality, migration of young people to towns, effects of conscription and decay of agriculture. His suggested remedy—one that promises success in Belgium—is improved primary and technical education, with special efforts to cultivate a love of farm life.

Professor Borchers of Aix-la-Chapelle is said to have invented a process of obtaining the metal calcium by the aid of electrolysis at a very low cost, so that it may play an important part as an industrial metal. Calcium is harder than lead and lighter than aluminum. Its specific gravity is only 1.88. It can be hammered into the metallic form, and possesses many characteristics which may render it valuable in the arts, although it oxidizes rapidly.

It is reported in Petermann's Mittheilungen that Lake Shiraz, discovered by Dr. Livingston in 1860, southeast of Lake Nyasa in Central Africa, has entirely disappeared, with the exception of a few small ponds in its bed. In Livingston's day the lake was about thirty miles long and from ten to fifteen miles wide. At least it was then shown on the map. Lake Ngami, also discovered by Livingston, has since disappeared. The explanation of the changes appears to be gradual drying up of bodies of water in Central Africa. It is not a process of sinking up of the bottom, like that which has recently affected the shore-line of the Sea of Azov.

Old age is an infectious disease, which we may expect soon to be treated by a preventive serum, prolonging life. Such was the view expressed in the late Paris lecture of Dr. Menchikov. Scullery, he explained, is produced by certain physiological states which cause the "macrophages," which are a beneficent species of microbes, to increase too rapidly, when they become injurious. These parasites are plentiful in the large intestine, which is possessed by manna, but is almost completely lacking in birds. The rooster was illustrated in the Doctor's brown dog and parrot, the former being decrepit at 18, while the latter was sleek and lively at 70. While the assumption is being waited, we are advised to eat curdled milk.

GLADSTONE OF JAPAN.

COUNT OKUMA.

Count Okuma, a member of the House of Peers and a leading financier, has been called by his admirers who grand old man of Japan and who are many points of resemblance between him and Gladstone.

SUSANNE OTTE.

Bernie-Gladys tells every man she meets with her the apple of her eye.

Bru-Graculous Shio must be cultivated on an orchard.

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TRUMPET CALLS.

The Lord's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unrepentant.

SAVING SOULS.—(1)LOTS are plenty on clear days.

(2)Proof is not a proof of worth.

Our deeds determine our days:

Affection knows no affection.

Sin gives his slaves no holidays.

Your peace be bought by His blood.

When men seek self they find shame.

He visionary sees no real visions.

More consciences are allowed to run than to wear out.

Be scattering of the Word is the destruction of the world.

Most distinctions of character do not rest in differences of circumstance.

The sun should seem to be hidden.

It will save the life of many.

It is one thing to know the Bible—memory and another to know it best.

Man has to take a good many battles before his pride is entirely slain.

LABOR NOTES.

The threatened reduction of wages threatening 38,000 Scottish miners, was recently discussed at Dalkeith.

A recent estimate of the number employed in the coal-mining districts makes the figures at 13,300.

Switzerland wood-carving and other homey trades produced a revenue of more than £1,900,000 in the year 1907.

Decade ago the laborer had to work 16 hours 18 and 20 hours for less than 10 cents for 8 and 10 now.

Unemployed laborers at Baton Rouge, La., were paid \$1.00 per day, while the organized laborers get .75 and .85 per day.

An association of Milwaukee, Wis., packing planters has been formed to prevent the purchase of rebating officials with employees.

In the year 1907, Toronto, Canada 24 strikes involving 3528 men. The most numerous quarter of the union families in the city.

A firm of watchmakers in Switzerland takes annually from Sheffield, England 150 tons of steel for the manufacture of watch springs.

Logging machine has been perfected—a Russian inventor with the object of saving labor in this detestable instrument of official industry.

Great Britain's shipbuilding trades reported out-of-work members of unions was recently 12.3 per cent a year ago 5.1 per cent.

A new wage agreement of the Journeymen Barbers' Union, at Cleveland, Ohio, is being signed by nearly all of master barbers employing unions.

Members of the Lithuanian coal miners increased from 30 to 40 per cent. In 1907, the mean proportion of their organization of their unions effected.

In ten years the Brotherhood of Englishmen as well as had a strike. It is very interesting to see the willingness of the well-to-do unions there is, comparative.

Workingmen, no choice and no organization of the Fiat Janina, Minnesota, Chicago, Ill., recently, and the result is a new satisfaction of the workers as the Employees' Union.

More than 25 local unions of different have been organized in Porto Rico. The members of the A. P. of Porto Rico are more than 1000 members have affiliated with it.

Returned since to the Labor Board of the London (Eng.) Dockers' Association, the average earnings for ten years, 1894 to 1903, was 5.8 per cent.

Wanted "A Positive Gospel,"

The preacher of positive faith and the man who must deeply impress a conviction upon the people's greatest power among a people. Neutrality and indifference does not commend itself to the public mind. Preaching is influential in and persuasive in the public mind. The preaching of views of Bible doctrine and present conditions is needed in the south to accept him as their representative, and the greater those contradictions which he brings to light, the more entangled. A larger enthusiasm among the subalterns, and a larger increase in the number of those to follow his faithful and zealous —The Kresington.

The First Result of Effort.

The first result and searching effort of self-sacrifice is that of a lesser or greater unity. For we cannot move a weight of iron unless we have the strength, the weakness, the infirmity, the movement, or without desiring to possess the force, the power, the might.—William Ewart Gladstone.

Exalt Our Lives,

We introduce life to the pinnacles of our existence; we exhalt our living to the center of life.—Phillips Brooks.

The first of God is the only hope of the first really efficient worker of the world be put to the credit of William, of Stratford-on-Avon, who was the first prince of the world under the name of "Cromwell" in compliance to Sir William.

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Correspondence Solicited.
Hartlett Building,
Atlantic City, N. J.

by
WILLIAM BAKER,
No. 25 Third Street,
Hammononton.

The cost of these booklets largely exceeds the above prices, and all money obtained from their sale will be kept separate from the general funds of the Board of Trade, and be used exclusively for advertising the Town in other ways.

1308 Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

HE IS A MAN OF PEACE.

Interests of the Nation Are Secure in the Hands of President Roosevelt.

SAFE, WISE AND PATRIOTIC.

Utterances that Show He Believes War Should Be the Last Resort, Only When All Attempts at Arbitration Have Failed.

Are the interests of the nation imperiled by having a strenuous, outspoken, fearless man in the White House? Has the United States suffered financially or commercially during the three years Theodore Roosevelt has been its chief executive? Has the nation lost prestige among the world powers either through the diplomacy of its State Department or by the utterances and action of its President? Has the peace of the country been menaced in any way in the last three years? These questions should be considered by every voter, for they are of paramount importance in the present campaign. It is needless to say that every candid man will say "no" to each question.

Some of President Roosevelt's political opponents have charged him with being an "unsafe" man because his utterances on all public questions have been phrased in vigorous terms, and also because his patriotism, or Americanism has led him to express the hope that the nation always would be prepared to maintain its position among the world powers in case it was assailed.

Wise and Patriotic.

The charge is as unwarranted as it is demagogical. No President whose voice is ever raised in the interest of the nation at large, the welfare of all its people, need give cause for worry. President Roosevelt's messages to Congress and speeches at public gatherings, all given with wisdom, patriotism and wholesome advice. None of his opponents can point to a single sentence in any of his addresses, if taken in connection with the subject under discussion, that can be construed as inimical to the peace and prosperity of the country. He has kept his solemn promise, made at Buffalo, N. Y., on Sept. 14, 1901, when he took the oath of President, after the untimely death of William McKinley.

Here is what Theodore Roosevelt said after writing his signature under the constitutional oath of office:

"In this hour of deep and terrible bereavement I wish to state that it has been my constant aim to follow the path of peace and prosperity for our beloved country."

This declaration was made in a firm, convincing tone, and it constantly has been kept in mind by Mr. Roosevelt. Indeed, it may be said that the "peace and prosperity of our beloved country" has been his motto.

MESSAGES AND SPEECHES.

An proof of the assertion that President Roosevelt is a man of peace—honorable peace—quotations from his messages to Congress and speeches are subjoined:

The Wicked Folly of War.
(From Message to Congress of Dec. 3, 1901.)

"The true end of every great and free people should be self-respecting peace; and this nation most earnestly desires peace and cordial friendship with all others. Over the entire world, of recent years, wars between the great civilized powers have become less and less frequent. Wars with barbarous or semi-barbarous peoples come in an entirely different category, being merely a most regrettable but necessary international police duty, which must be performed for the sake of the welfare of mankind. Peace can only be kept with certainty where both sides wish to keep it; but more and more the civilized peoples are realizing the wicked folly of war and are attaching that condition of just and intelligent regard for the rights of others which will in the end, as we hope and believe, make world-wide peace possible."

Peace and the Monroe Doctrine.
(From Message of Dec. 3, 1901.)

"We do not wish any old world military power grow up on this continent, or to be compelled to become a military power ourselves. The peoples of the Americas can prosper best if left to work out their own salvation in their own way."

"Probably no other nation in the world is so anxious for peace as we are. There is not a single civilized power which has anything whatever to fear from aggressiveness on our part. All we want is peace, and towards this end we wish to be able to secure the same respect for our rights from others which we are eager and anxious to extend to their rights in return to assure fair treatment to us commercially and to guarantee the safety of the American people."

"Our people intend to abide by the Monroe doctrine and to insist upon it as the only sure means of securing the peace of the Western hemisphere."

"We desire a peace which comes as of right to the just man armed, not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the wrongdoer."

The Best Guarantee of Peace.
(From speech at Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 26, 1902.)

"The entire country is vitally interested in the navy, because an efficient navy of adequate size is not only the best guarantee of peace, but is also the surest means for seeing that if war does come the result shall be honorable to our good name and favorable to our national interests."

Voice of the Just Man Armed to Protect.
(From speech at the Banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, Nov. 11, 1902.)

"We believe that the trend of the modern spirit is ever stronger toward peace, not war; toward friendship, not hostility; as the normal international attitude. We are glad, indeed, that we are on good terms with all the other peoples of mankind, and in effort on our part

shall be spared to secure a continuance of these relations. And, remember, gentlemen, that we shall be a potent factor for peace largely in proportion to the way in which we make it evident that our attitude is due, not to weakness, not to inability to defend ourselves, but to a genuine repugnance to wrongdoing, a genuine desire for self-respecting friendship with our neighbors. The voice of the 'weakling' or the 'craven' counts for nothing when he clamors for peace; but the voice of the just man armed is potent. We need to keep in a condition of preparedness, especially as regards our navy, not because we want war, but because we desire to stand with those whose plea for peace is listened to with respectful attention."

The Hague Tribunal.
(From Message of Dec. 2, 1902.)

"As civilization grows, warfare becomes less and less the normal condition of foreign relations. The last century has seen a marked diminution of wars between civilized powers; wars with uncivilized powers are largely mere matters of international police duty, essential for the welfare of the world. Wherever possible arbitration or some similar method should be employed in lieu of war to settle disputes between civilized nations, although as yet the world has not progressed sufficiently to render it possible, or necessarily desirable, to invoke arbitration in every case. The formation of the international tribunal which sits at The Hague is an event of good omen from which great consequence for the welfare of all mankind may flow. It is far better, where possible, to invoke such a permanent tribunal than to create special arbitrators for a given purpose."

"It is a matter of sincere congratulation to our country that the United States and Mexico should have been the first to use the good offices of The Hague Court. This was done last summer with most satisfactory results in the case of a claim at issue between us and our sister Republic. It is earnestly to be hoped that this first case will serve as a precedent for others, in which not only the United States but foreign nations may take advantage of the machinery already in existence at The Hague."

A Good Navy Not Provocative of War.
(From Message of Dec. 2, 1902.)

"A good navy is not provocation of war. It is a sure guaranty of peace. The refusal to maintain such a (efficient) navy would invite trouble, and if trouble came, would insure disaster. Futuous self-complacency, or vanity, or short-sightedness in refusing to prepare for danger is both foolish and wicked in such a nation as ours, and past experience has shown that such fatuity in refusing to recognize or prepare for any crisis in advance is usually succeeded by a mad panic of hysterical fear once the crisis has actually arrived."

Triumph for International Arbitration.
(From Message of Dec. 7, 1903.)

"This triumph of the principle of international arbitration, effected by the American claims to The Hague Tribunal is a subject of warm congratulation and offers a happy augury for the future."

"There seems good ground for the belief that there has been a real growth among the civilized nations of a sentiment which will permit a gradual substitution of other methods than the methods of war in the settlement of disputes. It is not pretended that yet we are near a position in which it will be possible wholly to prevent war, or that a just regard for natural interest or honor will in all cases permit of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, but by a mixture of prudence and firmness with wisdom we think it is possible to do away with much of the provocation and excuse for war and at least in many cases to substitute some other and more rational method for the settlement of disputes. The Hague Court offers a good example of what can be done in the direction of such settlements that it should be encouraged in every way."

PARKER'S MISTAKE.

No Democrat Ever Attempted to Enforce Anti-Trust Laws.

In his speech of acceptance, Judge Parker says of anti-trust legislation: "What is needed is not so much other and different laws, as officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce existing law."

Oh, no, that is not the need, for the country has an official of that kind in Theodore Roosevelt. Witness what that Democratic newspaper, the New York World, said on this point the day after the Supreme Court confirmed its decision in the Northern Securities suit: "The Anti-Trust law was framed by a Republican, was passed by a Republican House and a Republican Senate, was signed by a Republican President. The law remained a dead letter on the statute books during the second term of Grover Cleveland, a Democratic President. Through those four years of Democratic administration all appeals and all efforts of the World to have the law enforced were met with success, fees and open contempt from a Democratic Attorney General, Richard Olney, who protested that the law was unconstitutional, and who would do nothing toward preventing violations of it."

"The first effort to enforce the law was made by Theodore Roosevelt, a Republican President. The first Attorney General to vigorously prosecute offenders and to test the law was a Republican, Attorney General Philander C. Knox."

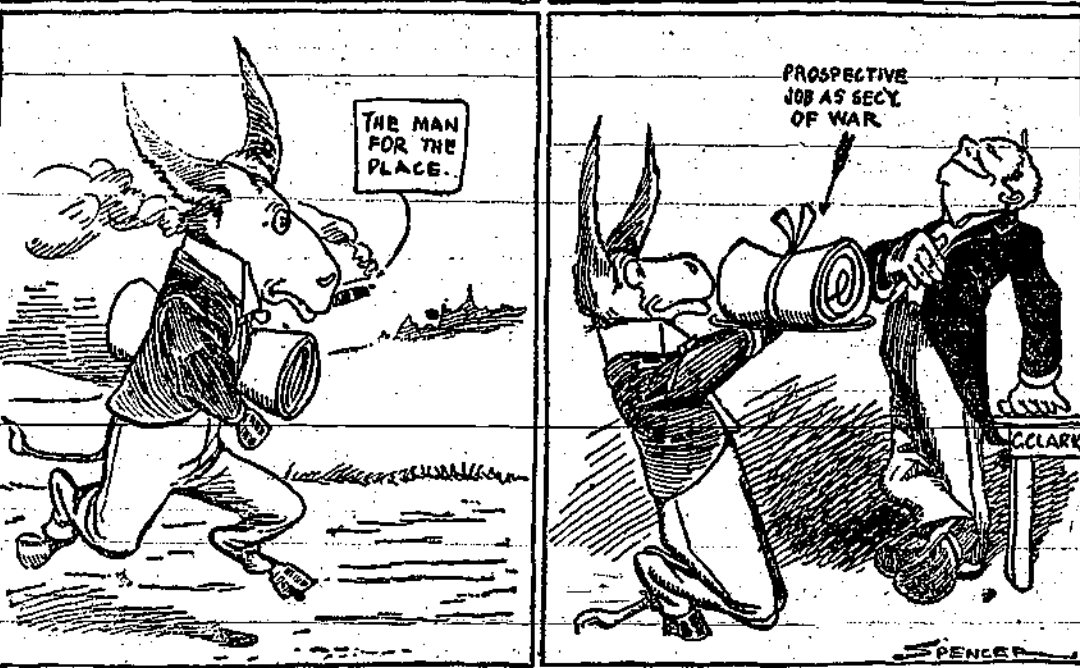
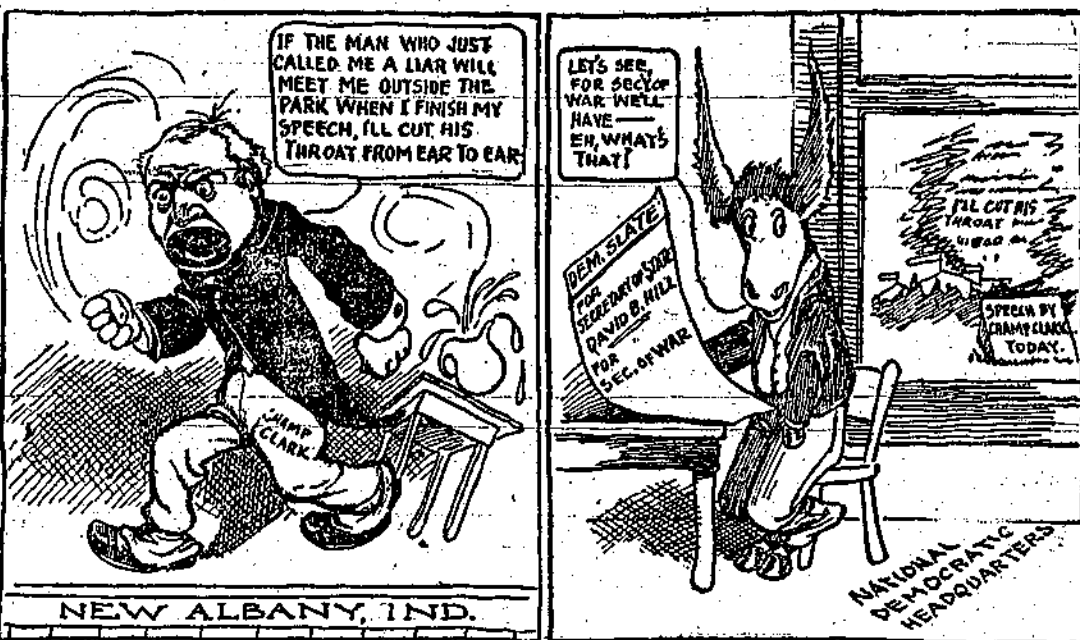
Real Issue of the Campaign.
(From the Pacific (U.S.) Christianian.)

The prominence given to the tariff in the Democratic platform and the open declaration in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and against protection, emphasized the importance of that issue and afforded ground for the declaration by prominent public men that this is the most important issue of them all.

But the real issue of the campaign is not any one of these, and the verdict of the people will not be given upon any one of them, though they may all be considered. The question to be judged by the people is that of Republican performance versus Democratic promise. Inconsistency, Republican promise versus Democratic reality.

Every one knows what the Republicans have done in the administration of the government. There is no evidence that the Democrats could do any better. There is abundant evidence that they could not do nearly as well.

THE ETERNAL FITNESS OF THINGS.



DEMOCRACY HAS CHOSEN ITS SECRETARY OF WAR—PROVIDED DEMOCRACY WINS.
—Denver Republican.

WHO SAYS CHANGE?

Are Not These Facts and Figures Convincing Argument that President Roosevelt Should Be Elected?

From \$832,000,000 merchandise exports in Democratic 1896, to \$1,460,000,000 in Republican 1904, an increase of \$628,000,000. Who says change?

From \$779,000,000 merchandise imports in Democratic 1896, to \$900,000,000 in Republican 1904; increase, \$121,000,000. Who says change?

From \$102,000,000 favorable balance of trade in Democratic 1896, to \$170,000,000 in Republican 1904; increase, \$68,000,000. Who says change?

From \$33,000,000 imports of gold in Democratic 1896, to \$95,000,000 in Republican 1904; increase, \$62,000,000. Who says change?

From \$112,000,000 exports of gold in Democratic 1896, down to \$81,000,000 in Republican 1904; decrease, \$31,000,000. Who says change?

From a gold balance of trade of \$79,000,000 against us in Democratic 1896, to one of \$18,000,000 in our favor in Republican 1904, equal in comparison to \$97,000,000 in our favor. Who says change?

From a total of foreign commerce of \$1,081,000,000 in Democratic 1896, to \$2,451,000,000 in Republican 1904; increase, \$1,370,000,000. Who says change?

From \$4,915,000,000 bank deposits in Democratic 1896, to \$9,530,000,000 in Republican 1903; increase, \$4,615,000,000, or nearly double. Who says change?

From a trade of not over \$25,000,000 in Democratic 1896, with the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii, to one of \$100,000,000 in Republican 1904, besides acquiring the ownership of those valuable territories. Who says change?

From \$228,000,000 export of manufactures in Democratic 1896, to \$450,000,000 in Republican 1904, an increase of \$222,000,000, or nearly double. Who says change?

From \$622,000,000 production of minerals in Democratic 1896, to \$1,260,000,000 in Republican 1903, an increase of \$638,000,000. Who says change?

From \$70,000,000,000 total national wealth in Democratic 1896, to \$102,000,000,000 in Republican 1904, an increase of \$32,000,000,000. Who says change?

From \$3,223,000,000 total resources of our National banks in Democratic 1896, to \$9,310,000,000 in Republican 1903, an increase of \$6,087,000,000. Who says change?

From paying all the government's expenses, paying off bonds, and buying property for cash (Panama Canal), back to selling bonds to meet daily expenses. Who says change?

From selling practically nothing to the Philippines in Democratic 1896, to nearly \$5,000,000 sales in Republican 1901. Who says change?

From 300,000 half-clothed factories in Democratic 1896, to 600,000 all running factories in Republican 1901. Who says change?

From 3,500,000 half idle factory workers in Democratic 1896, to 7,000,000 fully employed workers in Republican 1901. Who says change?

From a yearly factory payroll of \$2,000,000,000 in Democratic 1896, to one of \$5,000,000,000 in Republican 1901, an increase of \$3,000,000,000. Who says change?

From \$3,900,000,000 total factory production in Democratic 1896, to \$11,400,000,000 in Republican 1901. Who says change?

From the present Republican tariff policy of protection to American industries, back to the Democratic tariff policy of closed factories and open shop houses. Who says change?

From a President who stands upon a platform of gold to a candidate who stands upon a platform of silver with

CLARK'S INNOVATION.

The Honorable Missourian's Threat.

The Honorable Champ Clark is already adding to the gaiety of nations by the recitations of his razor back wit. He promises to introduce into the fall campaign a new species of spectacular exercises combining pleasure with usefulness.

Heretofore the efforts of orators have been accompanied by stirring music, glowing pictures, and sometimes "a grand display of fireworks in the evening," such as Koko promised Nanki-Poo should celebrate his youthful hearer's execution.

"You won't see 'em," adds Koko, referring to the fireworks, "but they'll be there!"

Some such thought occurs to the innocent bystanders in connection with the Honorable Champ's invitation to an auditor who raised the question of the Honorable Champ's truthfulness when dealing with public affairs in his recent speech at New Albany, Indiana.

"If you will meet me after my speech is over," belittled the Honorable Champ, "I will cut your throat from ear to ear!" or was it, "I'll cut out your heart?"

Some such words of wisdom and earnest thought fell from the lips of the clamping—or clamping—Missourian.

It is a great idea, this, of setting up throat-cutting contests after the intoxicating speech of the Democratic speller-binder has done his work upon the hearts, heads and nerves of an audience. It offers a new field of industry, for the honest tinner whose costume consists of a red shirt, a pair of jeans and a bowie knife.

For all the speakers will not be ready, like the Honorable Champ, to do their own slashing and cutting, but such orators can be furnished with the necessary functionary, heavily armed, and so be ready to hurl bloodthirsty threats at whoever among their auditors so far forgets himself as to comment unfavorably upon any of the speaker's statements or opinions. We may expect to see among Democratic announcements, some such features as this:

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!
DEMOCRATS OF MISSOURI!

At 3 p. m. Speech by the Honorable J. C. Crickley Mossback!!!

Made by the Shagbark Band!

At 6 p. m. razor-cutting contest between the Honorable J. C. Crickley Mossback or his deputy, and any discontented member of his audience!

(P. S.—Innocent ground free on the premises.)

This is, indeed, a great country, and it is inhabited by all kinds of curious people, of whom the Honorable Champ Clark, who was chosen as permanent chairman of the Democratic Convention at St. Louis, is only one example.

And this man was chairman of the Democratic Convention; chairman, also, of the committee which notified the Democratic candidate of his election; and may possibly be a member of the cabinet if Parker shall be elected.

How the tone of a party indicates itself in spite of itself!

First to Mention Irrigation.

One of the first acts of President Roosevelt was to send for the men who had been working for national irrigation. He discussed the conditions with them and told them of his belief in action by the national government, and his intention to make irrigation one of the topics of his first message to Congress. No President of the United States had ever mentioned irrigation in a message before.

It must seem a little awkward for the Democrats to seek for power, not on their own record, but on the strength of the Republican party's record.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

DEMOCRACY DESERVES NO CREDIT FOR PROPOSED WATERWAY.

Its Declarations Are Incorrect in at Least Two Particulars—Strenuous Policy Advocated in Platform on Which Buchanan Made His Race.

The Democratic platform undertakes to make the party the guardian of national and international honor by attacking the administration's Panama Canal policy. The platform says:

"Our party having long and earnestly advocated the construction of an inter-oceanic canal for the purpose of national defense and commerce between the States and with foreign nations, we favor the early completion of the isthmian canal."

"But, while making this declaration and accepting the results as an accomplished and irreversible fact, we cannot fail to express our disapproval of the methods by which, in disregard of the usages and obligations of international law and treaty obligations, the canal route has been acquired, or too solemnly record our hope that this precedent of defiant diplomacy may never be used against us to our humiliation and injury."

If the Democratic party has ever advocated the construction of an isthmian canal its advocates have been purely academic. No Democratic administration has ever taken a step or lifted a finger in that direction.

Democratic Platform of 1856.

As to the question of methods the party is on record in favor of the most strenuous policy for the establishment and maintenance of isthmian transit. The Democratic platform of 1856, on which James Buchanan was nominated, contained the following:

"Resolved, That the great highway which, as well as the ascent of States and immediately interested in its maintenance, has been opened for free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times, in the unconquerable energy of our people; and that it would be a disgrace to the nation if the efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it; and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that may suit our policy to establish a more permanent and the governments of the States within whose dominions it lies; we can under no circumstances surrender our consideration in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it."

When the resolution was adopted the question of an isthmian canal was not being agitated, as it never was in any practical way by the Democratic party. The resolution refers to the maintenance of overland isthmian transit, which had been interrupted by Nicaragua under a pretense that her sovereignty was being invaded. The resolution virtually asserts the paramount right of the United States to maintain and control the transit route, which was an important part of communication with California, against any and all comers.

Buchanan's Message.

In his annual message of 1858 President Buchanan said the transit across the isthmus was "a highway which must be open to the world," and "the commerce of other nations to stand still and await the action of such a power as the United States, which Nicaragua had raised against government of the United States, and no more than this," he added, "and they will not be satisfied with less."

These were brave and true utterances, but no Democratic administration ever did anything to make them good. Still less did the Democratic party ever attempt to apply them to the construction of an inter-oceanic canal. It was left for a Republican administration to do that.

Canal policy has moved steadily and firmly towards assuring the construction of the canal, and his methods have not savored of a deficient diplomacy as much as did those advocated by the Democratic party in 1856.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

Is Parker a Free Trader?—Would He Protect the Labor Element?

Why did Judge Parker forget to send a telegram to the St. Louis convention about the tariff? He must have known that the same platform which failed to mention the money question did not fail to declare that the Democratic party favored protection is to "protect" the many to enrich the few. If Judge Parker calls, why did he not telegraph his views to the St. Louis convention? If he does believe that protection is robbery, how can he expect to secure the votes of the great mass of the working men of the United States? Would Judge Parker, if elected President, veto a free-trade bill if passed by a Democratic Congress? He sent no telegram about the tariff, and therefore it is a fair inference that the platform is entirely satisfactory to him. He must have known when he sent his gold standard telegram that the same convention had already adopted a platform which declared that the Democratic party, including of course Judge Parker himself, favors "a tariff limited to the needs of the government, economically administered." This is nothing in the world but free trade, and no one knows better than Alton B. Parker himself that the very men who failed to declare for the gold standard were unanimous in their declaration for free trade. Why did Judge Parker, in his speech of acceptance, fail to allude to the labor element at all? Why has he failed to pledge himself to protect their interests? Why did he not send a telegram to the St. Louis convention asserting that the policy of protection to American industries is established quite as irrevocably as the gold standard? Why has he not pledged himself to the tariff question, as he pledged himself on the financial question? Why was not the protection of the American laboring man against the competition of the pauper labor of Europe worth a telegram to Alton B. Parker, a free trader? Is he not bound by the platform of his party in all cases where he does not send telegrams? Does he not believe that "protection is the robbery of the many to enrich the few"? Would he not sign any bill which came to him from Congress passed by Democratic votes for the express purpose of providing a tariff for revenue only? Why are Judge Parker's rich New York friends any more entitled to telegrams of explanation than the poor workmen of the west ship and the farmer? If Judge Parker believes in the protection of American labor, does he not believe in free trade, why has he not said so?

Why?

Judge Parker's Campaign Conducted by Members of Big Corporations.

QUEER FLOP OF A NEWSPAPER

Incontestable Proof that the Democratic Candidate is Allied with Corporations Which His Party Platform Demagogically Denounces.

From the New York Press.
The New York World again discovers for campaign purposes that President Roosevelt is a tool of the trusts, as demonstrated by his "fiddling himself" of the one successful trust prosecutor in order to placate the corporations, in making his former private secretary and head of the Department of Commerce a campaign fund collector from the very corporations he was appointed to diligently investigate, in appointing a railroad corporation official Secretary of the Navy and a political agent of the Southern Pacific Railway to be head of the department to supervise and curb corporations. The New York World again reaches the solemn conviction, for campaign purposes, that the continuation in power of the Republican party will "further enlarge the rule of corrupt corporations in politics and their controlling influence in government."

It gives us pleasure, therefore, to publish again, as incontestable proof of the sincerity and honesty of the New York World, the following editorial printed by the New York World immediately after the Supreme Court decision dissolving the Northern Securities merger:

FACTS.
"1. The anti-trust law was framed by a Republican, was passed by a Republican House and a Republican Senate, was signed by a Republican President.
"2. The law remained a dead letter on the statute books during the entire second term of Grover Cleveland, a Democratic President. Through these four years the Democratic administration all appeals and all efforts of the World to have the law enforced were met with sneers, jeers and open contempt from a Democratic Attorney General, Richard Olney, who pretended that the law was unconstitutional and who would do nothing toward prosecuting violators of it.
"3. The first effort to enforce the law was made by Theodore Roosevelt, a Republican President. The first Attorney General to vigorously prosecute offenders to test the law was a Republican Attorney General, Philander C. Knox.
"4. The decision of the Supreme Court in the United States given as an analogy to the law as perfectly constitutional and practically impossible in every respect. The World for twelve years constantly asserted, was due to five judges, every one of whom is a Republican.
"5. The dissenting minority of the Court included every Democratic judge of that tribunal, to-wit: Chief Justice Fuller of Illinois, Mr. Justice McKenna of Louisiana, Mr. Justice Peckham of New York. All these distinguished Democrats not only voted against the constitutionality of the law, but denounced it as a danger to the Republic.
"6. Under these circumstances it does not seem probable that the Democrats can make great capital in asserting to the anti-trust issue and charging the Republican party with the crime of being swayed by and sold to the trusts. It is just as easy to record some plain truths, however unpleasant or surprising. We further submit the following list and description of the gentlemen who have been selected to assist Tom Taggart, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in "saving" the country from the trusts:

DEMOCRACY'S COAT OF ARMS

[Candidate Parker, in a letter to a correspondent, says that the arms of the Parker family show three stars and a chevron charged with a trefoil slipped.] Old Dame Democracy sits down
And knits her puzzled brow
To a deep and lasting frown—
"I can't decide, somehow."
She sighs, "which one of these designs
Shall be my coat of arms;
The figures and heraldic lines
Have rather lost their charms."
"For instance: Here's a nautic emblem—
His ears are both askew,
His legs all limply lie askant
Upon a field of blue.
A placard tied upon his tail
Tells why he cannot run—
This motto: 'Do not work, but wait
About 10 to 1.'"
"Again: Here's one discreetly drawn;
The mule is on his feet,
But thin and ragged and weak and wan
As though he did not eat.
The shadow of a partly man
Seems to be not so stable,
And this dark motto needs my pen:
'Let Grover Cleveland ride.'"
"And here a tiger is rampant,
With red lights for his eyes—
The mule, conceived, is very gaunt
And looks on with surprise.
He reads the motto, which is big,
And which is printed thus:
'In old New York you have to dig—
The graft belongs to us.'"
"They will not do. Ah, here is one
That I will have to choose;
A mule, in flight, before a gun,
His neck held in a noose.
His heels tied by a telegram
Unearthed: 'From Parker, quick!'
Below, a platform, built of shame
The motto: 'You can't kick.'"

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

William F. Sheehan, Chairman, New York.
William F. Sheehan was Lieutenant Governor under David B. Hill and Governor of the State of New York and exponent of Hill methods. He has a large financial interest in trusts and corporations. Sheehan is a director of the Albany & Hudson Railway and Power Company; director of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company; vice president and director of the City of New York Lighting Company of Louisville; director of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn (Standard Oil); director of the New York Edison Electric Company; director of the International Telephone and Telegraph Manufacturing Company; director of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company (Standard Oil); director of the Long Island Lighting Company; director of the New York Land and Warehouse Company; director of the Westchester Lighting Company (Standard Oil); director of the White Plains Lighting Company.

August Belmont in one of the most prominent financiers interested in trusts and monopolies of the United States. He is president and director of the Rapid Transit Railway Construction Company, and his interest in other corporations is as follows: Trustee, Alliance Assurance Company of London; director, American Alliance Assurance Company; director, American Alliance Development Company; acting president and director, The Anti Company of New York; director, Century Realty Company; director, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company (Standard Oil); director, Chicago & North Western Railway Company; director, Commercial Union Trust Company of New Jersey; director, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of the United States; director, Federal Coal Company; trustee, Fifth Avenue Life Insurance Company; director, First National Bank of New York; director, Golden Reward Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company; director, Guaranty Trust Company of New York; trustee, Helvetia Life Insurance Company; president and director, International Trust Company; director, Long Island Railroad Company; director, Manhattan Trust Company; chairman of the Board of Directors, Louisville & Nashville Rail

road Company; director, Mount Morris Bank; director, Mutual Bank; director, The National Bank of North America; director, The National Park Bank; director, New York & Long Island Terminal Railway Company; director, North American Transportation and Trading Company; trustee, North American Trust Company; director, The Plaza Bank; director, Republican Iron and Steel Company; director, Somerset Coal Company; director, State Safe Deposit Vault; president and director, Subway Realty Company; director, Union National Bank of New Orleans; director, Westchester Race Association; director, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; director, Windsor Trust Company; director, Yorkville Bank.

John R. McLean of Ohio.
John R. McLean is editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer. He is president of the Washington Gas Light Company, a bondholder Capital Traction Company, director in the American Security and Trust Company, a bondholder District of Columbia bonds and owner of \$1,000,000 in real estate in Washington, D. C. He has been repudiated by his own party in his own State.

Thomas S. Martin of West Virginia.
Thomas S. Martin is a United States Senator, a railroad lawyer, and was counsel for the old Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and other corporations which contributed liberally for campaign purposes. He is a stockholder in many Virginia corporations and his election to the United States Senate was due largely to these interests.

Col. James M. Guffey of Pennsylvania.
Colonel J. M. Guffey is closely associated with Standard Oil interests and with silver mining in the West. He has extensive corporate affiliations. He is president of the Bellevue Natural Gas Company, vice president of the Westmoreland and Cambria Natural Gas Company, president of the United Fuel Gas Company, vice president of the Wheeling (W. Va.) Natural Gas Company, president of the Trade Dollar Mining and Milling Company of Silver City, Idaho, and the principal owner of the Florida Mountain Mining and Milling Company of Idaho.

James Smith, Jr., of New Jersey.
James Smith, Jr., was former United States Senator from New Jersey, and was noted for his straddling policy on the silver question in 1890. He was associated in railway investments in Philadelphia with I. A. B. Widener and in New York with John D. Crummett. He is essentially a supporter of trusts and corporations.

Timothy E. Ryan of Wisconsin.
Timothy E. Ryan of Wisconsin is prominent as the legal adviser of railroad and other corporations, and has been engaged in all the important litigation in Wisconsin County in the last twelve years. He was the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate in 1899.

To this somewhat informative list may be added: Mr. Cord Meyer of the Sugar Trust, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York, and Mr. Pat McCarran, chairman of the State Executive Committee and legislative agent of both the Sugar Trust and the Standard Oil.

Chairman Taggart further announces: "The National Campaign Executive Committee will have the advice of Senator Gorman's judgment and experience, he agreeing to keep in close touch with the management at all times." It was Senator Gorman who "fixed" the Wilson tariff bill in such shape for the benefit of the Sugar Trust that President Cleveland refused to sign the measure, permitting it to become a law in default of executive action by him!

From the foregoing list of powerful trust members and agents, managing the campaign of Judge Parker, it is readily understood that the New York World must only have convinced itself that the TRUSTS ARE IN A POLITICAL CONSPIRACY TO SMASH THEMSELVES!

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH.

EXHIBITION OF AMBIGUOUSITY AND CIRCUMLOCUTION.
Finest Collection of Telling Allusions on Record—Failure of Republicans to Control Weather or Stay Progress of Comets Noted by the Sage of Kropus.

Without the exhibition of any undue bitterness, speaking calmly of our opponents, as should become an ex-Road Commissioner, I would call your attention, gentlemen, to the fact that under a Republican administration the last winter was the coldest in over forty years. What has followed? Has the Signal Service been reformed? So far as my intelligence has been transmitted to me, the bureau of the Agricultural Department to which I have just made casual reference remains in almost precisely the condition in which it was a year ago. I wish to refer to this matter with all broadness and dignity of perception, but while I would not directly charge misadministration in the premises, I feel at least justified in calling the attention of the American people to an existent state.

The boll weevil.
Furthermore, gentlemen, and bearing in mind the graceful remarks of your chairman, I would call attention particularly to the boll weevil which has so ravaged the cotton crop under a Republican administration. It is true that certain ostensible attempts to check the evil have been made, but why should the boll weevil have appeared at all? What necessity was there for a boll weevil under any circumstances? It is the old story of Republican oppression of the South. And the chinch bug is undoubtedly impending!

Knock's Comet.
But, gentlemen, and I am not unmindful of the fact that I was practically re-nominated a second time on a platform supposed to be thoroughly expurgated in spirit if not in letter, I would call attention to the fact that under this same Republican administration Knock's comet is to reappear again this fall and fear his menacing rays across our solar system! The Republicans admit the fact themselves, and having, unfortunately, a majority of the educated class in their ranks, including almost all astronomers, they should certainly be conversant with the situation.

Liberty.
Incidentally I will now refer to liberty, and I feel that I may do so fearlessly, as it is a well-known assertion, if not a fact, that many crimes have been committed in the name of said liberty. Liberty is, in short, liberty in something we always refer to in the platform.

Power a Menace.
Thomas Jefferson said about all there was worth saying about power, but I may add a few well-chosen words of warning. There is danger in the very air of Washington, may, in the air of the entire District of Columbia. I do not fear it, and I may never leave to breathe it, anyway, but, fellow citizens, I warn you against the inhale of power which follows the lead of the "Uncle Sam's" horse. The power which seeks to do things, to accomplish work, to create

be raised against imperialism and the tariff. Under the heel of imperialism what has not come to pass, but we need not at this time go into details; it suffices that things have come to pass. As to the tariff, it is well known that under its operation certain industries have flourished outrageously. Under its nefarious workings we are competing with the world in trade and even the farmer is becoming, in some cases, far too opulent. Take, for instance, the one who raises wool. He gets far more for his wool than he would were the Australian product allowed to enter free of duty. Why should the wool grower be thus benefited? We feel, as we have felt for a long time, that all is wrong with the tariff. We may be a trifle vague concerning our own attitude as to what we might, could, would or should do with the tariff were its adjustment in our hands, but let that pass.

No Second Term.
In conclusion, gentlemen, I wish to remark that I seek no second term. I feel that even a consideration of such a thing as a second term would be infinitely. I feel that we all, in common, are convinced that all thought and energy should be concentrated upon obtaining the first one. Gentlemen, I am satisfied with the platform, with you and with myself. Could there be a more magnificent outlook for the party of Thomas Jefferson, to whom, I believe, I have already referred? Could there be an outlook more full of promise?

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BOILED DOWN FACTS.

1. In politics "the out" want to get in and must find fault with "the in."
2. There are many good men in all parties, but parties must be judged by results.
3. During Republican administrations we have usually had "good times," while during Democratic administrations we have usually had "hard times." The people of 1893, which business men remember, occurred during the administration of Grover Cleveland, and some people think, with due changes in the tariff and the currency.

4. While perhaps some things might be bettered, do we want any radical changes in the Government policy just now and are we likely to get any more honest, patriotic, fair, able and sane man for President than Theodore Roosevelt?

England is trying to shake off the policy of free trade which has impoverished her workmen. Democrats in the American paradise of the workmen, are trying to have us adopt the system which England, after half a century of disastrous trial, is now anxious to discard.

From the New York Times (Dem.):
"You can't 'top him' him," his American friends appeal to Americans, without repelling them of foreign birth. For some millions of the people of this country he stands for the best type of citizenship and this estimate of him does not depend upon his chance of election.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger (Ind.):
"He has been honest, patriotic and the country knows it."

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"The people love Roosevelt for the strength and spontaneity of his impulses in favor of all that is good, and the depth and persistence of his detestation of all that is hateful and mean. The people love a man and the President is every kind of a man."

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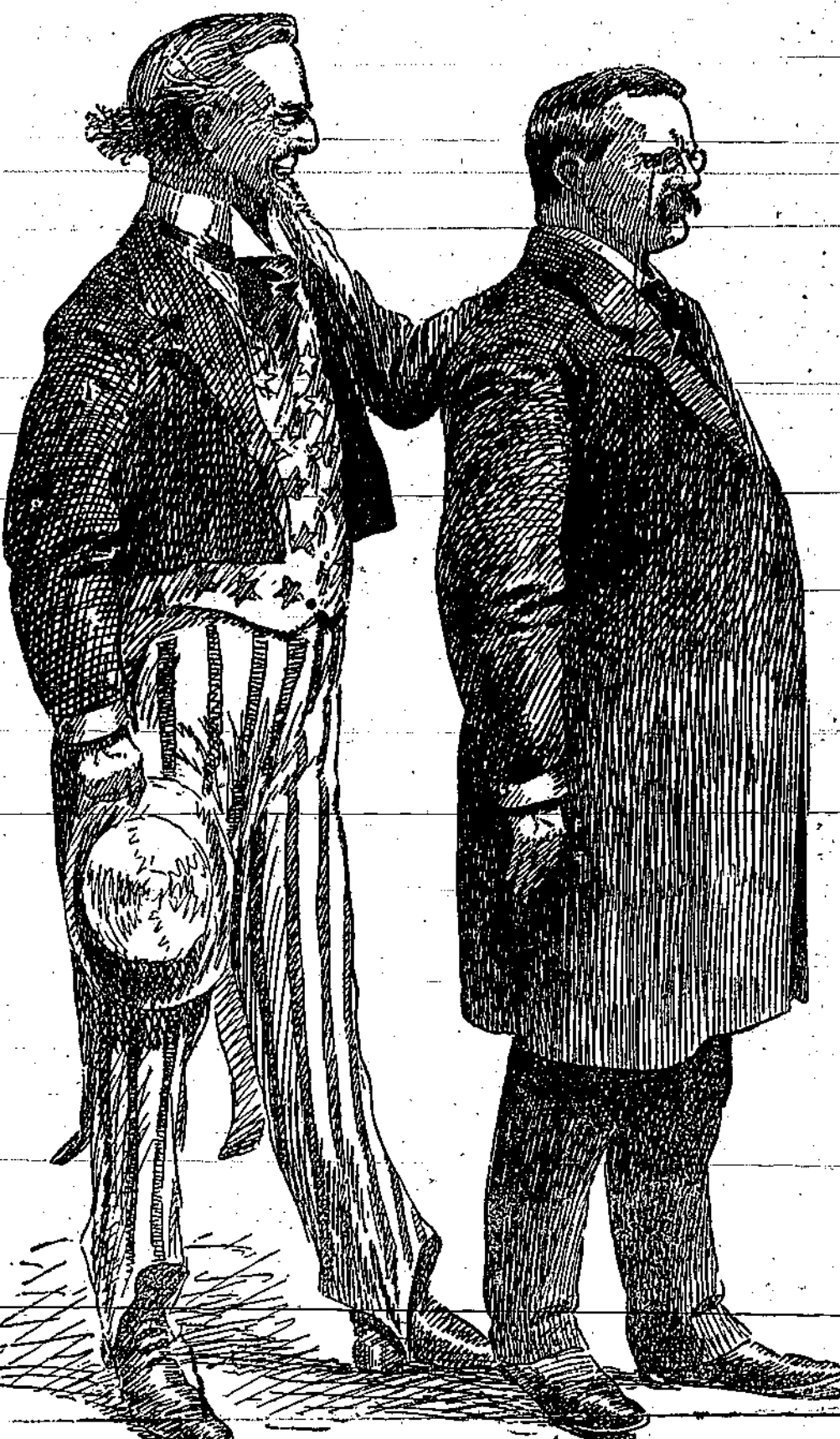
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HE'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME.



ROOSEVELT'S PERSONALITY.

Opinions of the Independent Press and Individual Expressions.

SECRETARY HAY'S TRIBUTE.

Courageous, Resourceful, Frank, Patriotic, Honest and Intelligent—Praising in All Things, with a Marvellous Capacity for Work—His Manliness Admired by All the People.

From the New York World.
The paramount issue of this campaign is not, as you would have it, free trade, or free silver, but you yourself, Theodore Roosevelt.

This issue is forced upon the country by your unusual temperament and talents—your own strong, able, ambitious, resourceful, militant, passionate personality, your versatile and surprising genius.

From Secretary Hay's address at Jackson, Mich.:

Secretary Hay's Questions.

"Even on this narrow issue they will dodge most of the details. Ask them, has the President been a good citizen, a good soldier, a good man, in all personal relations? Is he a man of intelligence, of education? Does he know this country well? Does he know the world outside? Has he studied law, history and politics? Has he had great chances to learn, and has he improved them? Is he sound and strong in mind, body and soul? Is he accessible and friendly to all sorts and conditions of men? Has he the courage and candor and the God-given ability to speak to the people and tell them what he thinks? To all these questions they will answer, Yes. Then what is your objection to him? They will either staid speechless or they will answer with the parrot cry which we have heard so often: He is unsafe."

"In a certain sense we shall have to admit this to be true. To every grade of law breaker, high or low; to a man who would rob a till or a ballot box; to the sneak-or-the-bully; to the hypocrite and the humbug, Theodore Roosevelt is more than unsafe; he is positively dangerous."

"But let us be serious with these people. What are the coefficients of safety in a chief of state? He should have courage; the wisest coward that ever lived is not fit to rule. And intelligence; we want no blunder-headed hero in the White House. And honesty; a clever thief would do infinite mischief. These three are the indispensable. With them a man is all the more safe if he has a fourth, a wide knowledge of men of affairs; if he seeks good counsel; and, finally, if he is a patriot, if he loves his country, believes in it and seeks in all things its interest and its glory. All men may make mistakes; but such a man as this will make few and no grave ones."

"Such a man is our President and our candidate."

The Independent Press.

Naturally, very emphatic endorsements of President Roosevelt's personality and candidacy comes from acknowledged party organs, but note the tributes from influential Democratic and Independent papers in which the pertinent interrogatives of Mr. Hay are answered.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch (Ind.):

As a party choice, none more sagacious, none instinct with elements of popularity and exultant strength, none possessing more courage, the frankness and honesty that magnetize, could have been made. He has deviated not a hair's breadth from the impulses of a noble character or from promptings of a profoundly informed statesmanship.

From the Chicago Evening Post (Ind.):

Such is the man chosen to lead the Republican party in this presidential year. A man of courage, a man of sincerity, a strong man who frankly takes the people into his confidence, tells them what he believes to be right, and that he intends to follow the right at any cost.

From the Review of Reviews (Ind.):

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