THE ONLY REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER AND THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN CARROLL COUNTY.

AMERICAN SENTINEL.

JOB WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE. —o— ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

$1 PER ANNUM. WESTMINSTER, MD., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 7, 1904. VOL. 73--NO. 41.

NOTICE OF THE TIME AND PLACE OF REGISTRATION AND REVISION THEREOF, IN CARROLL COUNTY, MD.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of Election of Carroll county, pursuant to and in accordance with the directions contained in Sec 13 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, that the Board of Registry for the several election districts and precincts of Carroll county, Maryland, will sit for the purpose of registering qualified voters and erasing the names of those disqualified, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 7 P. M. on

Tuesday, October 4th, and Tuesday, October 11th, 1904,

and for the purpose of revision only (on which day no one can be registered) on

Tuesday, October 18th, 1904,

at the following places in the several precinct and districts, to-wit:

District No. 1, First Precinct.—In Firemen's Building, on Baltimore street, in Taneytown.

District No. 1, Second Precinct.—In Eckenrode's Shop, on Church street, in Taneytown.

District No. 2, First Precinct.—At Johnson Hollenberry's Storeroom, in Uniontown.

District No. 2, Second Precinct.—At the room adjoining Angell's Store, in Tyrone.

District No. 3.—At the Mystic Chain Hall, in Silver Run.

District No. 4, First Precinct.—At the old Hotel Property in Sandyville, owned by Louis W. Caple.

District No. 4, Second Precinct.—At the Storeroom and Dwelling owned by Mrs. Mary A. Nelson, in Bird Hill.

District No. 5, First Precinct.—At the Misses Backer Building, in Eldersburg.

District No. 5, Second Precinct.—At the Storeroom of William A. Dorsey, Jr., in Berrett.

District No. 6, First Precinct.—At the Firemen's Building, in Manchester.

District No 6, Second Precinct.—At the Factory of C. M. Masenhimer, in Manchester.

District No. 7, First Precinct.—At the Albaugh Building, corner Court and Main streets, in Westminster.

District No. 7, Second Precinct.—At the Storeroom of Doyle & Haines, West Main street, in Westminster.

District No. 7, Third Precinct.—At the home of Meade Oler, opposite Albaugh Building, on Main street, in Westminster.

District No. 7, Fourth Precinct.—At the Lumber, Coal and Supply Co's Building, corner Green and Liberty streets, in Westminster, second door on Liberty street from Green.

District No. 8.—At the Firemen's Building, in Hampstead.

District No. 9.—At the residence of Mrs. Malinda Smith, in Taylorsville.

District No 10.—At the Hotel of Mrs. Lynn, in Middleburg.

District No. 11.—At the residence of J. Edward West, in New Windsor.

District No. 12.—At the Firemen's Building, in Union Bridge.

District No 13.—At the Storeroom and Office now occupied by Oscar M. Spurrier, in Mt Airy.

JOHN M. ROBERTS, President;
HENRY S. MUSSELMAN,
J. THOMAS ROOP,
Board of Supervisors of Election of Carroll County.

Test:
sep 9 6t SAMUEL J. STONE, Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

NO. 4183 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, in Equity.

Martha J. Shriner and Theodore C. Shriner, her husband, vs. Noah F. Fleagle and Eliza Fleagle, his wife; Barbara F. Feaser and Birnie J. Feaser, her husband; Mary A. Roach and Daniel Roach, her husband; Agnes S. Hull and Levi D. Hull, her husband; Rachel E. Wantz and Charles H. Wantz, her husband; Alverta E. Koontz and Franklin Koontz, her husband; Ida L. Spangler and John C. Spangler, her husband; Cordelia Koontz and Archie Koontz, her husband; Annie C. Harver and Ercy F. Harver, her husband, Isabella A. Pike and Charles H. Pike, her husband; Uriah Fleagle and Catharine Fleagle, his wife, defendants.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Carroll county, in the State, belonging to Margaret Sevilla Myers, deceased, in her life time, and the distribution of the proceeds of the sale among the parties interested and entitled thereto.

The bill states that Margaret Sevilla Myers, late of Carroll county, Maryland, in her lifetime was seized and possessed of certain Real Estate situate in said county, containing in all about 55¼ acres more or less.

That being so seized and possessed she died on the ... day of June, 1901, intestate, leaving no husband or children, but the following her sister and children of a deceased brother, to who... as her only next of kin and heirs at law, the said lands have descended, viz:

Noah F. Fleagle, the only living brother, who is intermarried with Eliza Fleagle, and the following children of Jesse Fleagle, deceased; Martha J. Shriner, intermarried with Theodore C. Shriner; Barbara F. Feaser, intermarried with Birnie J. Feaser; Mary A. Roach, intermarried with Daniel Roach; Agnes S. Hull, intermarried with Levi D. Hull, Rachel E. Wantz, intermarried with Charles D. Wantz; Alverta E. Koontz, intermarried with Franklin Koontz; Ida L. Spangler, intermarried with John C. Spangler; Cordelia Koontz, intermarried with Archie Koontz; Annie C. Harver, intermarried with Ercy F. Harver; Isabella A. Pike, intermarried with Charles H. Pike; Uriah Fleagle, intermarried with Catharine Fleagle; all of whom are adults, and all reside in Carroll county, Maryland, except Uriah Fleagle and wife, and Isabella A. Pike and husband, who reside in Ohio, and Mary A. Roach and husband, who reside in Virginia.

That the said real estate is not susceptible of partition or division among the parties herein mentioned and can not be divided among them, said parties interested, without loss or injury to them, and that it will be necessary and to the advantage of all said parties that said land be decreed to be sold by this Court and the division of the money arising from such sale to be made among the parties interested according to their respective rights.

It is thereupon, this 19th day of September, 1904, ordered by the Circuit Court for Carroll county, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 24th day of October, 1904, give notice to the absent defendants of the object and substance of this Bill, warning them to appear in person or by solicitor, on or before the 14th day of November next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk.

Ivan L. Hoff, Solicitor for Plaintiffs.
sept 23 4t

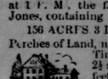
PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM.

The undersigned, as agent for Thomas S. Jones, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22nd, 1904,

at 1 P. M., the farm now occupied by said Jones, containing

136 ACRES 3 ROODS AND 7 SQUARE PERCHES of Land, more or less, 15 of which is in Timber. It is improved with a 2½ story frame Dwelling, 30x18 feet, with back building, 18x2 feet, with pump at the door. Bank Barn, 40x75 feet, Wagonshed, 30x26 feet, 2 Henneries, Hay Barrack, Stone Dairy with fine spring. This farm is laid off into convenient fields with water in each. Peach, pear and apple orchards and other fruit. The farm adjoins the lands of Samuel A. Holmes, Joseph E. Shreeve, Wm. Ecker and E. E. Lovell, is seven miles from Westminster, on the Denning's road, is located in a prosperous and thriving community, convenient to Churches, School, Stores and Railroad and has daily R. F. D. of mail. The land is in a fine state of cultivation.



Anyone wishing a good farm should inspect it before the day of sale, and Mr. Jones will take pleasure in showing it.

Terms of Sale.—One-third cash on the day of sale and the balance will be arranged to suit the purchaser.

The Geo. W. Albaugh Real Estate and Brokerage Company, Agent.
Westminster, Md.
sep 30 ts F. A. Crawford Auctioneer.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, Md., letters Testamentary on the estate of

JOHN C. DELI,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of May, 1905, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of September, 1904.

AMANDA DELI,
sep 16 4t Executrix.

NO. 4170 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

Edward O. Weant, trustee and plantiff, vs. John I. Orndorff, defendant.

Ordered, this 28th day of September, A. D. 1904, that the account of the Auditor filed in this cause, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 17th day of October next: provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day in some newspaper published in Carroll county.

DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk.

True copy,—Test:
sep 30 2t DAVID P. SMELSER, Clerk.

Hering's Department Store.

HOUSE CLEANING TIME Is Now At Hand.

We are ready with all the necessities that are needed to make your Home Beautiful. Makes no difference what your need in the line of House Furnishings, you'll find it at "Hering's" at lowest price consistent with quality and true value. The advantage of buying here is told in five little words:

"We Always Satisfy Our Patrons."

We will Make, Lay and Line all Axminster, Velvet and Brussels Carpets Free of Charge. All work guaranteed satisfactory.

500 Yards of Dress Goods

At One-third to One-half less than Regular Prices.

This will be the Greatest Sale of Dress Goods this entire season, and to think, right at the beginning of the season. They are absolutely the newest wears. A fortunate purchase for our customers.

85c to $1.25 Dress Goods at 62½c.

50-inch All Wool Cheviot, in Colors and Black;
44-inch All Wool Crepes, in Colors;
50-inch All Wool Voile, in Navy Blue;
45-and 50-inch Imported Camel's Hair Zibeline;
50-inch Panama Cloth, in Brown.

Chas. E. Hering, Westminster, Md.

THE BEST READY TO WEAR CLOTHING

IS MADE BY

STROUSE BROS., BALTIMORE, AND **DAVID MARKS & SONS,** NEW YORK.

Sharrer & Gorsuch, Westminster, Md.,

The big and only exclusive Clothing Store in Carroll county, sell these famous manufacturers elegant suits, $10 to $18, in all the new and stylish Brown and Grey mixtures, made from the correct rough Cheviots and Scotch effects.

$6.00, $7.00 AND $8.00 SUITS.

The best Suits ever sold for so low a price. BOYS SUITS. The kind that wear well. Mothers, bring your boys here for their Fall Suits if you want nobby durable Suits at the lowest prices. Some handsome fall OVERCOATS and RAIN COATS cheap.

DON'T PLACE YOUR ORDER FOR MADE TO ORDER SUIT

until you take a look at our beautiful new fall Suit patterns. We have the goods, not samples, and save you $3 to $5 on each made to order Suit.

CORD PANTS FOR MEN. CORD PANTS FOR BOYS.

See us when you need Cord Pants and save money. We have the best medium and heavy weight Underwear. Over 1000 Men's and Boy's Overcoats already in. A little early to talk overcoats, but if you should need one this season come to SHARRER & GORSUCH.

oct 11 1y 8 SHARRER & GORSUCH, Westminster, Md.

KEEFER & SULLIVAN.

LATEST PRICES.

Best Granulated Sugar 5c lb.

Try our FLOURS, 50 to 90c A SACK.

ERB'S 15c Horse and Cattle Powders 10c a Package.

Full line of Larkins' Goods at reduced prices.
Finest Peppermint and Wintergreen Lozenges at 10c lb.
5 lbs. best large lump Clear Starch 25c.
Jelly Glasses, Glass Jars, Tin Cans, Jar Tops, Gums, Rosin, Wax Strings, Sealing Wax, &c. Gums free with tops.
Best Sticky Fly Paper 1c a double sheet.
5 lbs. best pure Hemp Seed 25c.
Feed of all kinds, Baled Hay and Straw.
Rock Salt, Fine and Coarse Salt by the sack. Get our prices.
Fresh Hominy, white and yellow Corn Meal.
All the leading Stock Foods, Chicken Powders and Louse Powders.
Best 21 oz. Sicle Fodder Yarn—Get our price.

☞ Just arrived, BALL GLASS JARS, all sizes. ☜

Wanted—New Ear Corn $2.00 per barrel. Oats 35 to 40c bushel. New Potatoes 25 to 30c bushel. Fresh Eggs at 20c a dozen. Ask our Prices. Both Phones.

jan 3 (3 19 KEEFER & SULLIVAN, 88 and 92 E. Main St., Westminster

DOYLE & HAINES,

WEST MAIN STREET, Westminster, Md.

Just received, 150 bags of new TIMOTHY SEED this year's crop. Also the best 21 oz. FODDER YARN.

It will pay you to call and see samples of FERTILIZERS before purchasing elsewhere Bickford & Huffman and Ontario GRAIN DRILLS.

The Ross Ensilage and Fodder CUTTERS lead the world.

Osborne CORN HARVESTERS, known the world over for their efficient work.

Call and examine our stock.
sep 2 tf

CIDER MAKING.

I will have my Cider Mill in operation on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of each week during the season.

L. A. HALLER,
Green St., near Liberty,
sep 9 tf Westminster, Md.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE FARM,

Partly in Carroll County and Partly in Howard County, near Henryton Station, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a mortgage from Octavius Devries and wife to Thomas H. Gaither and George R. Gaither, Jr., trustees, bearing date the 23rd day of January, 1895, and recorded among the real estate records of Carroll county and State of Maryland, in liber B. F. C. No. 36, folio 193, etc., the undersigned, the attorney named in said mortgage, will offer for sale by Public Auction, on the premises near Henryton, Carroll county, State of Maryland, on

FRIDAY, 21st DAY of OCTOBER, 1904,

at one o'clock P. M., all the real estate described in said mortgage, described as follows:

All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in Carroll county aforesaid, and described as follows, to-wit:

First: All the land and premises lying and being in Carroll county aforesaid, which the said Octavius Devries inherited under the last will and testament of his father, Henry Devries, late of Carroll county, deceased, being all that part of the Homestead, upon which the said deceased, Henry Devries, resided at the time of his death, containing about

170 ACRES OF LAND, More or Less,

which Will is recorded among the Will Records in the office of the Register of Wills of Carroll county, in Liber J. O. W. No. 5, folio 141 &c.

Secondly: All that part of a larger tract of land called "Snowden's Cowpens," situate and lying in Carroll county aforesaid, containing

6 ACRES OF LAND, More or Less,

and being the same land which the said Octavius Devries obtained from Charles E. Brown and wife, by deed bearing date March the twenty-fifth, 1880, and recorded among the Land Records of Carroll county in liber F. T. S. No. 53, folio 275 &c., excepting nevertheless one acre of the same sold and conveyed to Lydia Wilson.

Thirdly: All that lot or parcel of land containing

9 ACRES AND 17 PERCHES OF LAND, more or less, situate in Carroll county aforesaid, and being the same lot or parcel of land which the said Octavius Devries obtained from Harry M. Benzinger and wife, by deed bearing date May 1st, 1890, and recorded among the Land Records of Carroll county, in Liber W. N. M. No. 71, folio 441 &c.

Fourthly: All that lot or parcel of land containing

75 ACRES OF LAND, More or Less,

lying and being partly in Howard county, in the State of Maryland, and partly in Carroll county aforesaid, and which is particularly described, as to metes and bounds, in a deed from Isaac R. Devries and wife to the said Octavius Devries, bearing date December 27th, 1881, and recorded among the Land Records of Carroll county, in Liber F. T. S. No. 56, folio 250, &c., and recorded among the Land Records of Howard county, in Liber L. J. W. No. 45, folio 23 &c., excepting one acre nevertheless of the same in Howard county, conveyed to Buster Johnson, and one acre of the same in said Howard county, heretofore conveyed to Henry Johnson.

The improvements consist of a good Dwelling House, Barn and outbuildings.

Terms of Sale—One third cash; the balance in one and two years from day of sale; all payments to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned. A deposit of one hundred and fifty dollars will be required at the time of sale.

GEORGE R. GAITHER,
Attorney named in the Mortgage.
sep 23 4t

FREE LAND.

CHAS. W. OTTO offers his fine farm of 76 Acres, near Springdale, for sale, at the value of the buildings thereon, giving the land free. The half of corn crop grown in 1903, and half of wheat grown in 1904, on this productive farm, amounted to over $600. One-third of farm in grass. Fruit of all kinds, good dairy, with running water. Easy terms. See

CHAS. W. OTTO,
sep 30 3t New Windsor, Md.

JOB Printing of all kinds done promptly at reasonable prices. Call for estimates.

SOUTHERN OLIGARCHY

Spirit of the Constitution Violated—Voters' Rights Destroyed In Centralized Power.

John Sharp Williams In Congress on 1,433 Votes — Speaker Cannon Has 22,941—Some Facts.

It has been asserted that the Republican platform in demanding that representation in congress and in the electoral colleges be reduced in states where the elective franchise has been limited by special discriminations is raising the race question. This is not true. The platform does not touch the race question. The clause in question has to do with a more vital and important matter, the equality of voters.

The constitution of the United States, Article I, Section II, 3, defines the basis of representation as follows:

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."

According to the fourteenth amendment:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed."

Now, obviously if by some such plan as the wholesale disfranchisement of a certain class of the population the entire population of a state, voting and nonvoting, can be made to count in the representation of that state in congress, while other states are there represented in proportion to their number of voters, there is an inequality which tends toward the establishment of just such an oligarchy as existed in the antebellum congress, only instead of counting three-fifths of a large nonvoting population certain southern states now count the whole. Moreover, their representation is vested in men who are committed to a policy not only Democratic, but essentially local and in many respects directly antagonistic to the interests not only of northern Republicans, but of northern Democrats as well. The perception of a similar condition of things made the "war Democrat" of forty years ago. Under the present Mississippi constitution one voter in Mississippi equals ten in Connecticut, ten in Ohio, twelve in Massachusetts, sixteen in California, seventeen in Iowa and twenty-nine in New York. How do you like that, citizens?

Let us look at the matter in detail. John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader of the house, was asked some time ago whether he would accept the nomination for president. He said:

"My nomination would no sooner be announced than it would be heralded far and wide that my platform consisted of the constitution of Mississippi and the amendments thereto."

Mr. Williams knew he could never win on that platform. He was elected to the Fifty-eighth congress without opposition, receiving 1,433 votes, his district, the Eighth Mississippi, having a population of 190,885. In the First district of Connecticut, having a population of 220,003, 15 per cent more than that of the Eighth Mississippi, E. Stevens Henry received 20,289 votes, and had that district been of the same size as Mr. Williams' district Mr. Henry must have had 17,042 votes to secure election—more than ten times as many as it took to elect the Democratic leader of the house. Moreover, in opposition to Mr. Henry, 17,211 votes were cast for William O'Neil, Democrat; 392 for Edward Agard, Prohibitionist; 708 for Jameson, Socialist, and 144 for Joseph S. Powell, Socialist Labor. More than ten times as many votes were cast in Connecticut as were cast in Mississippi for a winning candidate. The scattering vote amounted altogether to 1,244—within 200 votes of the total vote in the Eighth Mississippi district, for Williams was without opposition. If this scattering vote had united for the Socialist candidate, and all the other voters in the First Connecticut district had been disfranchised, that candidate would have been elected in conditions very nearly corresponding, so far as numbers are concerned, to the conditions of the Mississippi election which put Mr. Williams in the house of representatives. And Mr. Williams is arguing against imperialism on the ground that the Philippines are governed without representation!

In the Eighth New Jersey district Representative Wiley was elected by 18,814 votes against 12,005 Democratic votes out of a population of 181,947. It took thirteen votes in this New Jersey district, which is smaller than that of Representative Williams, to elect a congressman opposed by a vote two-thirds as large as his own. To be elected unanimously he would have to receive more than twenty votes to Mr. Williams' one. Is one Mississippian equal to more than a score of Jerseymen at the polls?

Mr. Cannon, the speaker of the house, received 22,941 votes in a district whose population is 209,233, and he was opposed by a Democratic vote of 15,254 and a Prohibitionist vote of 1,166. More than ten times as many Democratic votes were cast against Cannon in Illinois as for Williams in Mississippi.

The Anti-Roosevelt Propaganda.

[From the Baltimore News.]

Mr. Roosevelt is neither a George III., nor a rowdy, nor a fool, and to talk as though he were any of these things is the very best way to produce in the minds of the very men it is essential to influence in this campaign the impression that the whole anti-Roosevelt campaign is a case of hysterical hue and cry. * * * Extravagance of denunciation will be the most effective method of suicide for the anti-Roosevelt propaganda.

The Challenge Accepted.

[From the Green Bay Gazette.]

The Democratic papers are exclaiming that Roosevelt is the issue. Well, no one has seen any of the Republicans trying to get away from him as an issue.

What the Democrats Want.

[From the Hornellsville Times.]

There is a growing impression that a silver standard, thinly plated with gold, is about what the Democratic party is looking for.

THE VITAL ISSUE IN A SENTENCE

COLLIER'S WEEKLY PRINTS THE FOLLOWING FROM A READER:

Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please stop your booming of Parker. I have been ruined once by that party and have not forgot it yet. J.

No Campaign Text Book, no document, no speech, could be stronger. And this Chicago man was only one of millions ruined by Democracy and Free Trade.

WATSON AT NASHVILLE.

Some Terse Comments on Parker and His Platform.

[Extracts from Thomas E. Watson's speech at Nashville.]

Who is pouring in the millions for Parker? The great corporations, with Belmont to represent them—Belmont, the American agent of the Rothschilds—and the Standard Oil crowd. What are those corporations pouring their wealth into Parker's campaign fund for? When a railroad stuffs a judge's pocket with free passes you know what they expect, don't you? You know they expect something in return. They expect a friendly disposition on the part of the judge, and very frequently it is quite friendly. [Laughter.] When the Standard Oil company and the Rothschild combination and the Louisville and Nashville railroad, represented by Belmont, who manages the Southern railway combine—when these men pour money into Parker's campaign don't you think they expect something too? Isn't that common sense? Oh, southern man, unshackle your brain and think for yourself! [Cheers.]

But if I believed in the Republican principles I could not vote for Judge Parker, although he comes so close to the Republican platform [laughter and applause] I see no reason why those two eggs might not have been taken out of the same nest. To me they are two drinks out of the same jug. [Laughter.] * * * Let's see about that. I would vote always for the genuine, original, simon pure article if that was the article I wanted. I wouldn't want an imitation. [Laughter.] I wouldn't want a copy; I would want the original. I don't want the counterfeit dollar; I want the real dollars. I don't want the "just as good;" I want the "real thing," because the "just as good" is always a liar and a hypocrite. [Applause.]

Now let us take Judge Parker's acceptation speech and find if we can where the difference is between him and Theodore Roosevelt. Is it on imperialism? Oh, how this country did ring with imperialism! We went to bed frightened at it, and we got up next morning surprised that it hadn't captured us and carried us off. Imperialism! Terrible things were going to rise up out of the lands of the sea and come in upon us and devour us. Mind you, I wish to God that our government never had meddled with a single one of the islands in those distant seas. But when I remember that the treaty of Paris was concluded at the urgent personal solicitation of W. J. Bryan himself it looks to me as if both the parties are committed to the proposition that the holding of the Philippines was a good thing to do, or at least a necessary evil. Both are committed to it. Now, having got them, what are you going to do with them? Roosevelt says, "We will give them self government whenever they are prepared for it." That's the substance of it. He doesn't set the time, the place or the manner. Judge Parker in his speech of acceptance says, "When they are ready for self government we will give it to them." There you've got it. * * * Upon imperialism there is no difference that you can figure out in plain English between the acceptance of Roosevelt and the acceptance of Judge Parker.

The Democratic platform declared that we needed new legislation against the trusts. Judge Parker in his speech of acceptance said: "No, we don't need any new legislation; the law as it stands is good enough; all you have got to do is to carry it out." Against whom? When? And how? Judge Parker upon that subject is gloriously indefinite and furnishes no bill of particulars. Therefore on the subject of the trusts there is absolutely no difference that you can state in plain English so that the common man can understand what it is.

Roosevelt and Parker.

[From the Cincinnati Volksblatt.]

Hoke Smith of Georgia, secretary of the interior in Cleveland's administration, has given the clearest statement of the reasons which in the opinion of the Democratic party justify and require a change of administration. He is silent about principles; not even the tariff, the inexhaustible theme of Democratic spellbinders, is urged as necessitating a change; only the dangerous personality of Mr. Roosevelt, with which is contrasted the judicial calmness and repose of Mr. Parker. If Mr. Roosevelt is such a restless and disquieting spirit as Mr. Smith charges it is strange that he has not communicated the least symptom of uneasiness to the country and to the nation. We find that the people pursue their several business interests and vocations with the same feeling of assurance that prevailed under Mr. McKinley's administration.

Only Juggling.

[From the New York Sun.]

Judge Parker asserts that "a free people cannot withhold freedom from another people and themselves be free." This is a fine, metallic epigrammatic sound. What is the sense of it?

It is only a play of words, only a juggling with an undefined meaning of "free" and "freedom."

In the sense of full political and civil rights the Indians have not been free. Alaska is not free. The negroes in most southern states are not free.

To tell the truth, this sentence in Judge Parker's letter is great nonsense. It must have been stuck in at the solicitation of some mugwump sentimentalist who believes that the United States is going to lose its liberties because the Moros have not yet been taken by the neck and made to adopt and appreciate jury trial and because the head hunters are not yet subject to the poll tax.

"Tinkering, Patching, Propping."

[From the New York Mail.]

There is no spinal cord to the judge's political creed, and the whole effect of his letter is that of tinkering, patching and propping up a position which even yet is not fully vertebrate. The letter is another postscript. It gives us the judge's second and in many respects divergent thought on the matters to which he committed himself in his speech of acceptance.

INVESTMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Plans For Improving and Safeguarding Opportunities.

Not until July, 1902, did the Philippine commission have authority to grant franchises, but even that is so limited as to discourage investment of capital. False reports of disorder have increased capital's natural timidity, while fear of the outcome of the presidential election, that might make uncertain the permanency of our sovereignty and destroy existing peace, at present prevents investment in railroad construction, so necessary for insular development, and in other beneficial enterprises. Except for the small extensions that the only road, built under Spain by English capital, which runs from Manila to Dagupan, has been authorized to make, there has been no construction of railroads. The Philippine commission has appreciated that transportation in the islands must be by rail and water and has planned a comprehensive system of railroads to be operated by steam or electricity. There is no authority for its construction by the civil government, and that is regarded as undesirable. Private construction is wanted, but a government guarantee is needed. Congress has been asked to authorize the insular authorities to guarantee a return of not more than 5 per cent on the actual capital invested in railroads, the total annual obligation of the islands not to exceed $1,500,000. Last spring the house passed a bill for that purpose, carefully guarding against fraud, but the opposition of the minority in the senate, which would hamper insular development through the fear that the investment of American capital will cause our longer control of the islands, prevented its enactment. That measure will, however, be passed next session.

ALBERT HALSTEAD.

STIRRING UP FILIPINOS.

Effect of Loose Talk of Independence Bad, Says Governor Wright.

[Washington dispatch to New York Tribune.]

The president has received a letter from General Luke E. Wright, governor of the Philippines, which is the occasion of some anxiety to those who have the best interests of the islands at heart, because it demonstrates that once more Democratic partisanship is having its effect in disturbing the peaceful conditions in the archipelago and retarding the work of the administration in preparing the Filipinos for the responsibilities of self government.

It appears that the loose arguments and almost thoughtless denunciations of the more virulent Democratic spellbinders are being transmitted to the Philippines, and are, as General Wright relates, making more difficult than would otherwise be the case the task imposed on the American officials in the Philippines. General Wright's letter is, in part, as follows:

"The continued discussion as to the capacity of the Filipino for self government and his immediate or ultimate independence is having its effect here and makes our task more difficult than it would otherwise be. The less a man is equipped with intelligence and those qualities which make for good citizenship the more easily can he be persuaded that he is the possessor of all these qualities. This people have their full share of ambition and vanity, and they also have their full share of reckless, half formed characters who are ready for intrigue in any direction which promises them profit or power. It is this class which has largely given force and direction to the Agilpayan movement and has recruited its ranks from the ignorant and dangerous elements.

"In this general connection I may say to you, as a matter of information, that the agitation in the United States for Filipino independence and the spoken and written utterances of prominent men there who are urging it are all brought here and published in the native newspapers and are being made the text for editorials insisting that the Filipino people are now ready to become an independent nation. The effect of all this is distinctly injurious. Its tendency is to restore the influence of the old insurrection leaders and to make them active in preaching the old propaganda. This in turn has the effect of demoralizing and weakening the more conservative and thoughtful Filipinos, who fear that if they speak out as they really think they would be considered the enemies of their people and lose prestige with them. The more prominent and best educated Filipinos, who naturally have their ambitions, are inclined to join in the general cry."

THE PROMOTER OF PEACE.

President Entitled to Thanks of All Europe.

[From the South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.]

Here is a gentleman who knows what he is talking about, and he is outspoken and emphatic in his laudation of President Roosevelt as a promoter of international peace. Baron d'Estournelles of France was foremost in the movement which led to the Anglo-French treaty, thus assuring a permanent good understanding between two powers that had been for generations more or less at odds. The baron expected to attend the international peace congress in Boston next month, but now finds himself unable to do so, owing to the approaching elections in France. In writing to explain his inability to be present and expressing regret at his detention the baron says:

"I had hoped at Boston to recognize publicly the grand and decisive services rendered to the cause of international arbitration by the United States, and particularly by President Roosevelt. Better than any one I know that the court of The Hague stood deserted, abandoned and ridiculed until the day when he had the courage, generosity and foresight to save it. This act alone has entitled him to the thanks for his pacific and liberal spirit of all Europe."

This statement is rather confusing to the Democrats, who are picturing the president as breathing threatenings and slaughter and inviting trouble in every direction. And, what is more, it is the truth, while the Democratic attacks are mere partisan misrepresentation.

APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN.

President Garfield Said, "Pitch Your Tent Among the Living and Not Among the Dead."

[Extract from the speech of Hon. James A. Garfield delivered at Cleveland, O., Oct. 11, 1879.]

Now, fellow citizens, a word before I leave you, on the very eve of the holy day of God—a fit moment to consecrate ourselves finally to the great work of next Tuesday morning. I see in this great audience tonight a great many young men, young men who are about to cast their first vote. I want to give you a word of suggestion and advice. The other day a boy up in one of the northwestern counties said to me: "General, I have a great mind to vote the Democratic ticket. My father is a Republican, and my brothers are Republicans, and I am a Republican all over, but I want to be an independent man, and I don't want anybody to say, 'That fellow votes the Republican ticket just because his dad does,' and I have half a mind to vote the Democratic ticket just to prove my independence." I did not like the thing the boy suggested, but I did admire the spirit of the boy that wanted to have some independence of his own.

Now I tell you, young men, don't vote the Republican ticket just because your father votes it. Don't vote the Democratic ticket even if he does vote it. But let me give you this one word of advice as you are about to pitch your tent in one of the great political camps. Your life is full and buoyant with hope now, and, I beg you, when you pitch your tent, pitch it among the living and not among the dead. If you are at all inclined to pitch it among the Democratic people and with that party, let me go with you for a moment while we survey the ground where I hope you will not shortly lie. It is a sad place, young man, for you to put your young life into. It is to me far more like a graveyard than like a camp for the living.

Oh, young man, come out of that! That is no place in which to put your young life. Come out, and come over into this camp of liberty, of law, of order, of justice, of freedom, of all that is glorious under these night stars.

Is there any death here in our camp? Yes! Yes! Three hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, the noblest band that ever trod the earth, died to make this camp a camp of glory and of liberty forever.

But there are no dead issues here. There are no dead ideas here. Hang out our banner from under the blue sky this night until it shall sweep the green turf from under your feet! It hangs over our camp. Read away up under the stars the inscription we have written on it, lo, these twenty-five years.

Come down the glorious steps of our banner. Every great record we have made we have vindicated with our blood and with our truth. It sweeps the ground and it touches the stars. Come there, young man, and put in your life where all is living, and where nothing is dead but the heroes that defended it.

DEMAND FOR MANUFACTURES

Exports In This Line Exceed Agricultural Products For the First Time.

For the first time in the history of the United States manufactures are exceeding agricultural products in the exportation of domestic products. Figures issued by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics show that in the month of July manufactures exported amounted to $40,000,000 against $31,000,000 of agricultural products, and in the month of June manufactures amounted to nearly $42,000,000 against $37,250,000 of agricultural products. In former years agricultural products have greatly exceeded manufactures in the exports of the country.

Even in the seven months ending with July, 1904, agricultural products exceeded manufactures by nearly $100,000,000, but in the month of May, 1904, manufactures for the first time in the history of the country exceeded agricultural products in the statement of domestic exports, and this was again the case in June and in July. In the month of May, 1904, exports of manufactures exceeded agricultural products by about $1,000,000. In June the excess of manufactures over agricultural products was over $4,000,000, and in July the excess of manufactures over agricultural products was nearly $9,000,000. In the three months of May, June and July, 1904, the total value of agricultural products exported was $106,503,133, while the total value of manufactures exported in the same period was $120,789,769.

It is quite apparent, however, that the proportion which manufactures form of the total exports is steadily increasing. That this change in the character of the exports of the country—a movement from agricultural products toward manufactures—is due rather to an increase in the home production of manufactures than to any actual decrease in the home production of agricultural products is apparent upon a study of the statistical tables of the census bureau and bureau of statistics, which show the home production in these two great classes.

The census tables show a rapid movement of population from the agricultural sections toward the manufacturing centers, and as a result a smaller proportion of the total population is engaged in the production of food, while a larger proportion is producing manufactures instead of food supplies, thus diminishing the surplus available for exportation. Figures of the bureau of statistics show that the wheat consumption of the United States in the fiscal year 1904 was the largest in the history of the country, the total bushels consumed being 517,143,143 against 466,975,913 bushels in 1903.

Democratic leaders are now arguing in favor of reciprocity. The Gorman-Wilson tariff law made no provision for reciprocal trade treaties. That is a Republican policy which the Democrats have adopted, late, as usual.

Every time the Democrats indict the Republican party they convict themselves.

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