

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

Wheat fell off again yesterday, dropping a cent and a quarter in Chicago, a little less in New York, and a full cent in Portland. This fall in price is attributed largely to the firmness of charters. The only disengaged ship on the Columbia is the Halcyon, loading for 60, and with a fair prospect of getting her figures. The daily receipts of grain in Portland are 25 per cent greater than those of the same date last year, and the Willamette Valley is continuing to produce nothing, the local demand absorbing all the marketable wheat there. The tendency of the growers to pool their grain and sell in large lots on private terms is a feature of the season, and such sales are usually at figures perceptibly better than the open quotations. A slight slackening in hops is noticeable, though little doing in this line. Growers would sell at 15 cents, but buyers will not pay so much, and both parties seem content to wait until the harvest shall be closed up and the crop becomes a definite quantity. Prices for most other commodities show a tendency to weaken, but a load of melons arrived from the Rogue River Valley yesterday, but they did not move readily. The receipts of poultry yesterday were unusually large for the week, which tended to bring down prices a little. Some of this poultry was not in good condition for the market. Butter and eggs continue very firm.

Bank Clearings. Portland, \$1,232,222; Eugene, \$101,023; Astoria, \$112,312; Seaside, \$100,183; Medford, \$144,530; Spokane, \$157,600; Total, \$2,257,700.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Grain, Flour, Etc. Wheat—Walla Walla, 50¢; Valley, 50¢; bluestem, 50¢ per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$2 75 to \$3 10 per barrel; Graham, \$2 50. Oats—White, 41¢ to 42¢; gray, 39¢ to 40¢ per bushel. Barley—Feed, \$1 05 to \$1 10; brewing, 15¢ per bushel. Millstuffs—Bran, \$1 50 per ton; middlings, \$2 00; shorts, \$2 50; clover, \$2 75 to \$3 00. Hay—Timothy, \$12 to \$13; clover, \$10 to \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$8 to \$9 per ton.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Etc. Butter—Fancy creamery, 45¢ to 50¢; store, 25¢ to 30¢ per pound. Eggs—Oregon storage, 16¢ to 18¢; Eastern storage, 18¢ to 20¢ per dozen. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3 00 per dozen; ducks, \$2 50; geese, \$2 00; turkeys, \$4 00 to \$5 00 per pound.

Vegetables, Fruit, Etc. Potatoes—Russet Burbank, 50¢; Adirondack, 45¢; Blue Wonder, 40¢ per bushel. Apples—Eating, 10¢ to 15¢ per bushel. Oranges—Valencia, 10¢; Seville, 15¢ per bushel. Lemons—California, 10¢ per bushel.

Meat and Provisions. Mutton—Oregon, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 10¢ to 12¢ per pound. Beef—Oregon, best steer, 10¢ to 12¢ per pound. Pork—Oregon, best ham, 10¢ to 12¢ per pound. Bacon—Oregon, best, 10¢ to 12¢ per pound.

Greeneries, Java, Etc. Coffee—Mocha, 25¢ to 30¢; Java, 20¢ to 25¢ per pound. Tea—Ceylon, 10¢ to 15¢; Java, 5¢ to 10¢ per pound. Spices—Pepper, 10¢ to 15¢; cloves, 5¢ to 10¢ per pound.

Money Exchange, Etc. London, 99 days, 48 1/2; sight, 48 1/2. New York, 90 days, 100; sight, 100. San Francisco, 90 days, 100; sight, 100.

Foreign Financial News. The markets here were idle and generally dull today. Americans opened over parity, and were fairly firm all day on trading closing, though New York hesitated, and the exhibit small gains. The tone was more bullish than for some time.

Money for Moving Crops. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has returned to the city from New York, where he had a conference with the Subtreasury officials in regard to supplying the demand for small notes to move the crop. Mr. Vanderlip said today that while the demand called for a little extra, it was not in any sense extraordinary. The Treasury, he said, was never in a better condition to meet all demands than at present.

Gold Certificates for Circulation. NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Gold certificates of \$5 denomination aggregating about half a million dollars were received at the Subtreasury from Washington today, as was promised yesterday by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip. It is expected that this will temporarily relieve the scarcity of small notes in this city.

Prices for Cereals in European and American Ports. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Wheat—Inactive on call and quiet on the spot market. Barley—Quiet on call and weak for spot. Oats—Quiet.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET. Slight Rally, Due to Attempts of Bears to Cover. NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Today's rally in prices was very clearly due to covering operations by the bears who sold stocks last week while the forced liquidation was going on. There were signs already evident yesterday that the professional bears had discontinued the decline, and the failure of a small stock exchange firm and the distribution of selling orders skillfully arranged seems to come from last year's newly returned bear leaders, and renewed confidence of the bears and their attack on the market late in the day was successful in weakening it again. They continued their efforts further to depress prices this morning, but were unable to do so at a time in the most prominent industries, notably Sugar, Tobacco and People's Gas, but the general list failed to respond as

Cash—Gray, 11 1/2¢; black, for seed, 11 1/2¢; red, 11 1/2¢. Call board sales: Wheat—Inactive; December, 11 1/2¢; May, 11 1/2¢; cash, 11 1/2¢. Barley—No sales. Corn—Large, yellow, 11 1/2¢; small, 11 1/2¢.

Chicago Grain and Produce. CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The wheat market started out weak in the face of firmness at Liverpool and unimproved weather in the Northwest. October at 77 1/2¢. The heaviness was due to pressure by long who were after profits. Northwest markets were lower and there was selling for that account and for foreigners as well. October early dropped to 77 1/2¢ and recovered to 77 1/2¢ on incorrect world's visible figures and the report making the increase only 1,544,000 bushels. Later the figures were corrected to show an increase 4,634,000 bushels, and the liquidation again commenced. October tapered weak and sold at 76 1/2¢, at which the market closed. There was a good cash demand for corn, and as offerings were light the market held firm. October closed 54 1/2¢ up, at 76 1/2¢.

October was fairly active and easier. October closed 1/2¢ lower at 21 1/2¢. Provisions ruled steady with a fair volume of business. A good cash demand was largely responsible for the firmness as hog receipts were 600 over the estimate. The January option is now the most active. January pork closed 5¢ higher; lard, 5¢; and ribs 5¢ better. The leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT. September, 77 1/2; October, 77 1/2; November, 77 1/2; December, 77 1/2; January, 77 1/2; February, 77 1/2; March, 77 1/2; April, 77 1/2; May, 77 1/2; June, 77 1/2; July, 77 1/2; August, 77 1/2.

CORN. September, 41; October, 41; November, 41; December, 41; January, 41; February, 41; March, 41; April, 41; May, 41; June, 41; July, 41; August, 41.

MEAT. September, 21 1/2; October, 21 1/2; November, 21 1/2; December, 21 1/2; January, 21 1/2; February, 21 1/2; March, 21 1/2; April, 21 1/2; May, 21 1/2; June, 21 1/2; July, 21 1/2; August, 21 1/2.

STOCKS. The total sales of stocks today were 200,000 shares. The closing quotations were: Union Pac. pref., 115; Union Pac. com., 110; N.Y. Cent., 105; Am. Express, 100; Am. Tobacco, 95; Am. Sugar, 90; Am. Cotton, 85; Am. Lumber, 80; Am. Oil, 75; Am. Paper, 70; Am. Glass, 65; Am. Brick, 60; Am. Cement, 55; Am. Iron, 50; Am. Steel, 45; Am. Coal, 40; Am. Gas, 35; Am. Electric, 30; Am. Telephone, 25; Am. Water, 20; Am. Power, 15; Am. Real Estate, 10; Am. Insurance, 5; Am. Miscellaneous, 4.

European Grain Markets. LONDON, Sept. 25.—Wheat cargoes on passage firm, but not active; cargoes, No. 1 standard California 32 1/2; English country markets, firm.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25.—Wheat, firm; No. 1 standard California, 8 1/2; wheat and flour in Paris quiet; French country markets weak.

Wheat—Spot, No. 2 red winter patents, 84; No. 1 Northern, 85; No. 1 California, 86; No. 1 winter patents, 87; No. 1 standard California, 88; No. 1 winter patents, 89; No. 1 standard California, 90; No. 1 winter patents, 91; No. 1 standard California, 92; No. 1 winter patents, 93; No. 1 standard California, 94; No. 1 winter patents, 95; No. 1 standard California, 96; No. 1 winter patents, 97; No. 1 standard California, 98; No. 1 winter patents, 99; No. 1 standard California, 100.

New York Grain and Produce. NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Flour—Receipts, 28,885 barrels; exports, 11,677 barrels; market, weaker; Minnesota patent, \$4 15 to \$4 20; winter straights, \$3 50 to \$3 55; wheat—Receipts, 171,215 bushels; exports, 111,765 bushels; spot, weak; No. 2 red, 82 1/2¢; No. 1 a-b, options opened 81 1/2¢ elevator.

Options developed weakness today, being influenced by liquidation. Bulls were discouraged over the sharp drop in Northwest markets, but not active; wheat in three days, 250,000 bushels, all American. Weather fine.

The Metal Market. NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Tin in the local market for metals started this morning at a considerable advance, due chiefly to a rise of \$2 1/2 to \$3 per ton, and closed later on large arrivals, but closed firm in tone at \$28 50 to \$29.

Chicago's Gas War. CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Nathan M. George, a Connecticut man, owning 100 shares of stock in the People's Gas Light & Coke Company, today filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court, asking for an injunction to prevent the Chicago Gas Company from selling gas at 40 cents per 100 feet. The injunction comes as an incident of the gas war on the north side of the city, where the price has fallen from 40 cents per 100 feet to 30 cents per 100 feet.

IS THIS A FREE COUNTRY? Then Why Are Not Voters Free to Vote in the South? PORTLAND, Sept. 24.—(To the Editor.)—When we read of the action of the National Democratic party in treating the people of the North the same way as far as the Democrats of the North are concerned, we are reminded of the words of the poet: "The white vote is eliminated, which goes to show that the majority of the whites have no consent in the Government, and that they are not a part of our being, and wisdom has no longer a place and a duty to perform; in short, we are tired living, but we don't want to commit suicide. But we are willing to accept the agency of the Democratic party, whose term of office shows the greatest amount of success along this line."

San Francisco Markets. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Wool—Spring, Nevada, 110¢; Eastern Oregon, 105¢; Valley, Oregon, 100¢; Fall, Mountains, 95¢; Humboldt and Mendocino, 90¢. Hops—Crop 1900, 12¢. Hay—Wheat, \$10 1/2 to \$11; wheat and oats, \$9 1/2 to \$10; alfalfa, \$6 1/2 to \$7; compressed wheat, \$5 1/2 to \$6 per ton; straw, \$2 1/2 to \$3 per ton. Potatoes—Rivers, Burbank, 30¢; sweet, new, 70¢ to 75¢; bran, 5¢ to 6¢ per ton. Vegetables—Green peas, 14¢ to 15¢; common California, 10¢ to 11¢; asparagus, 70¢ to 80¢; cucumbers, 20¢ to 25¢. Butter—Fancy creamery, 27¢ to 28¢; second, 25¢ to 26¢; fancy dairy, 23¢ to 24¢; second, 21¢ to 22¢. Green fruit—Apples, choice, 15¢ per box; common, 10¢ per box. Citrus fruit—Mexican limes, 4¢ to 5¢; common California lemons, 3¢ to 4¢; choice, 5¢ to 6¢; pineapples, 4¢ to 5¢ per dozen. Poultry—Turkey, gobblers, 14¢ to 15¢; hens, 12¢ to 13¢; ducks, 10¢ to 11¢; geese, 8¢ to 9¢ per pair. Bananas—1 1/2 to 2¢ per bunch. Chesapeake Calumet, 10¢ to 11¢; Eastern, 14¢ to 15¢. Eggs—Store, 20¢ to 21¢; fancy rural, 22¢; Eastern, 18¢ to 19¢. Receipts—Wheat, 1,544,000 bushels; do Washington, 553; wheat, centals, 12.

Eastern Livestock. CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Cattle Receipts, 2,000; calves, 1,000; Western, 1,500; Texas, generally steady; natives, best, \$5 50 to \$6 00; good to prime steers, \$4 50 to \$5 00; poor to medium, \$3 50 to \$4 00; selected feeders, \$3 00 to \$3 50; mixed stock, steady, \$2 50 to \$3 00; shade lower, \$2 00 to \$2 50; heifers, \$2 50 to \$3 00; canners, steady, \$2 25 to \$2 50; bulls, \$2 00 to \$2 50; calves, \$1 50 to \$2 00. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; steady to 10¢ higher; lambs, 15¢ higher; good wethers, \$3 50 to \$4 00; fair to choice, mixed, \$3 00 to \$3 50; Western sheep, \$2 50 to \$3 00; sheep, \$2 00 to \$2 50; Western lambs, \$1 75 to \$2 00.

OMAHA, Sept. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market active and steady to strong; native beef steers, \$4 50 to \$5 00; Western steers, \$4 00 to \$4 50; Texas steers, \$3 50 to \$4 00; native cows, \$3 00 to \$3 50; native calves, \$2 50 to \$3 00; bulls and stags, \$1 50 to \$2 00. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market strong; heavy, \$6 50 to \$7 00; mixed, \$5 50 to \$6 00; light, \$4 50 to \$5 00; butchers, \$3 50 to \$4 00. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; steady to 10¢ higher; lambs, 15¢ higher; good wethers, \$3 50 to \$4 00; fair to choice, mixed, \$3 00 to \$3 50; Western sheep, \$2 50 to \$3 00; sheep, \$2 00 to \$2 50; Western lambs, \$1 75 to \$2 00.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market active and steady to strong; native beef steers, \$4 50 to \$5 00; Western steers, \$4 00 to \$4 50; Texas steers, \$3 50 to \$4 00; native cows, \$3 00 to \$3 50; native calves, \$2 50 to \$3 00; bulls and stags, \$1 50 to \$2 00. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market strong; heavy, \$6 50 to \$7 00; mixed, \$5 50 to \$6 00; light, \$4 50 to \$5 00; butchers, \$3 50 to \$4 00. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; steady to 10¢ higher; lambs, 15¢ higher; good wethers, \$3 50 to \$4 00; fair to choice, mixed, \$3 00 to \$3 50; Western sheep, \$2 50 to \$3 00; sheep, \$2 00 to \$2 50; Western lambs, \$1 75 to \$2 00.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET. BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The wool market here continues dull, and sales ruled light during the past week. Manufacturers are not buying such quantities of wool as they need in the preparation of their product. The prices are being held for all kinds of wool, but any pressure to force sales would undoubtedly tend to reduce the price of the wool. Quotations: Territory wools: Scoured basins, Montana and Wyoming, fine and medium, 19¢ to 20¢; mixed, staple, 18¢ to 19¢; Utah, fine medium and fine, 18¢ to 19¢; scoured, 18¢ to 19¢; Idaho, fine medium and fine, 18¢ to 19¢; scoured, 18¢ to 19¢; staple, 18¢ to 19¢. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; market, steady; lambs, \$4 50 to \$5 00; muttons, \$4 00 to \$4 50.

These things which we want take labor to produce. The greater the variety of wants the more industry is required to supply them, and a greater amount of labor to meet the demands for these many things we have learned to consume. You may judge a people by what they use. If they have good houses, good food, clothing, good accommodation for strangers, and good transportation and every thing ready for amusement, then such a people may be considered industrious. We are a people of wonderful resources, and our habits—of which the greater demands—have made us industrious people. We consume lots of things that we could get along without, but we have learned how to use them, and now we must have them, and we are willing to work for them. Now, as to money, it is only good to those people who have learned the use of the products produced by their labor. For illustration, a farmer wearing tailor-made suits and having his shoes shined. The more things we learn to use the richer we grow.

Man must learn to work his money to spend, for he is a restless being in this climate, where he must have a house to hide him from the winds of the night. It seems that our working people are too busy to get their money, and how hard it was for us to keep warm and eat. Men, think well before we get to the polls. Don't make a mistake. You know how it was in 1896. So much is said by Democrats about imperialism, expansion and militarism. After all is said, we all might use what wisdom we have left. If we ever had any right to fear, it was in the hands of a strong centralized government, as to have the government in the hands of an unscrupulous clique. We have no need to fear man. We are our own masters. In that of a clique of his individual make. If we make him, it is nothing to fear, but if he makes him, we learn to fear. The more we learn the hardships of his awful pleasures at the expense of the people. The lesson to be learned from our history is a fearful one. Our politicians taught our people to fear, and the result was the weakness of the government has been an open door for the worst kind of organized corruption to do its dirty work to the people. The bird that flies and looks at his approaching enemy may fly against a stone wall. I fall to see as much to fear in the history of the Republican party, as in before our very eyes. It is not the weakness of the Democratic party, which ought to be a cause for much fear, because nobody in a Democratic state has liberty, not even men of the party. There is only freedom and liberty when the people have a Democratic leader. No other party has a say as to who shall be their lawmakers, judges and administrators. The only hope of success for the Democratic party is the ignorance of the people of its history. A man to trust it must not know anything of its history, or of what is being done in the party and by the party. Any working man who expects to see an expected successor, or better results, or better management of the National affairs, must be blind to its combinations. Its leadership is the worst of all parties—crafty, corrupt—anything for office, having no regard for reason or wisdom, yet expecting the people to believe everything they say. The disfranchisement of the South, the loss of the Philippines, and the unfairness of the Democratic party. There is no state in this Union where it has not the right, together with the privilege to make speeches, to vote and to elect its own representatives, while the same party, not by law, but by corruption, makes it hard for a Republican to enjoy the same right and privilege in the 13 Democratic States of the South. It is possible for the Democratic party to carry a Republican state, but it is next to an impossibility for the Republicans to carry any Southern state. Even if they get the vote, they could not carry it. The people of this country for the leaders of the Democratic party. J. N. PULLIOWE.

These things which we want take labor to produce. The greater the variety of wants the more industry is required to supply them, and a greater amount of labor to meet the demands for these many things we have learned to consume. You may judge a people by what they use. If they have good houses, good food, clothing, good accommodation for strangers, and good transportation and every thing ready for amusement, then such a people may be considered industrious. We are a people of wonderful resources, and our habits—of which the greater demands—have made us industrious people. We consume lots of things that we could get along without, but we have learned how to use them, and now we must have them, and we are willing to work for them. Now, as to money, it is only good to those people who have learned the use of the products produced by their labor. For illustration, a farmer wearing tailor-made suits and having his shoes shined. The more things we learn to use the richer we grow.

Man must learn to work his money to spend, for he is a restless being in this climate, where he must have a house to hide him from the winds of the night. It seems that our working people are too busy to get their money, and how hard it was for us to keep warm and eat. Men, think well before we get to the polls. Don't make a mistake. You know how it was in 1896. So much is said by Democrats about imperialism, expansion and militarism. After all is said, we all might use what wisdom we have left. If we ever had any right to fear, it was in the hands of a strong centralized government, as to have the government in the hands of an unscrupulous clique. We have no need to fear man. We are our own masters. In that of a clique of his individual make. If we make him, it is nothing to fear, but if he makes him, we learn to fear. The more we learn the hardships of his awful pleasures at the expense of the people. The lesson to be learned from our history is a fearful one. Our politicians taught our people to fear, and the result was the weakness of the government has been an open door for the worst kind of organized corruption to do its dirty work to the people. The bird that flies and looks at his approaching enemy may fly against a stone wall. I fall to see as much to fear in the history of the Republican party, as in before our very eyes. It is not the weakness of the Democratic party, which ought to be a cause for much fear, because nobody in a Democratic state has liberty, not even men of the party. There is only freedom and liberty when the people have a Democratic leader. No other party has a say as to who shall be their lawmakers, judges and administrators. The only hope of success for the Democratic party is the ignorance of the people of its history. A man to trust it must not know anything of its history, or of what is being done in the party and by the party. Any working man who expects to see an expected successor, or better results, or better management of the National affairs, must be blind to its combinations. Its leadership is the worst of all parties—crafty, corrupt—anything for office, having no regard for reason or wisdom, yet expecting the people to believe everything they say. The disfranchisement of the South, the loss of the Philippines, and the unfairness of the Democratic party. There is no state in this Union where it has not the right, together with the privilege to make speeches, to vote and to elect its own representatives, while the same party, not by law, but by corruption, makes it hard for a Republican to enjoy the same right and privilege in the 13 Democratic States of the South. It is possible for the Democratic party to carry a Republican state, but it is next to an impossibility for the Republicans to carry any Southern state. Even if they get the vote, they could not carry it. The people of this country for the leaders of the Democratic party. J. N. PULLIOWE.

Man must learn to work his money to spend, for he is a restless being in this climate, where he must have a house to hide him from the winds of the night. It seems that our working people are too busy to get their money, and how hard it was for us to keep warm and eat. Men, think well before we get to the polls. Don't make a mistake. You know how it was in 1896. So much is said by Democrats about imperialism, expansion and militarism. After all is said, we all might use what wisdom we have left. If we ever had any right to fear, it was in the hands of a strong centralized government, as to have the government in the hands of an unscrupulous clique. We have no need to fear man. We are our own masters. In that of a clique of his individual make. If we make him, it is nothing to fear, but if he makes him, we learn to fear. The more we learn the hardships of his awful pleasures at the expense of the people. The lesson to be learned from our history is a fearful one. Our politicians taught our people to fear, and the result was the weakness of the government has been an open door for the worst kind of organized corruption to do its dirty work to the people. The bird that flies and looks at his approaching enemy may fly against a stone wall. I fall to see as much to fear in the history of the Republican party, as in before our very eyes. It is not the weakness of the Democratic party, which ought to be a cause for much fear, because nobody in a Democratic state has liberty, not even men of the party. There is only freedom and liberty when the people have a Democratic leader. No other party has a say as to who shall be their lawmakers, judges and administrators. The only hope of success for the Democratic party is the ignorance of the people of its history. A man to trust it must not know anything of its history, or of what is being done in the party and by the party. Any working man who expects to see an expected successor, or better results, or better management of the National affairs, must be blind to its combinations. Its leadership is the worst of all parties—crafty, corrupt—anything for office, having no regard for reason or wisdom, yet expecting the people to believe everything they say. The disfranchisement of the South, the loss of the Philippines, and the unfairness of the Democratic party. There is no state in this Union where it has not the right, together with the privilege to make speeches, to vote and to elect its own representatives, while the same party, not by law, but by corruption, makes it hard for a Republican to enjoy the same right and privilege in the 13 Democratic States of the South. It is possible for the Democratic party to carry a Republican state, but it is next to an impossibility for the Republicans to carry any Southern state. Even if they get the vote, they could not carry it. The people of this country for the leaders of the Democratic party. J. N. PULLIOWE.

Man must learn to work his money to spend, for he is a restless being in this climate, where he must have a house to hide him from the winds of the night. It seems that our working people are too busy to get their money, and how hard it was for us to keep warm and eat. Men, think well before we get to the polls. Don't make a mistake. You know how it was in 1896. So much is said by Democrats about imperialism, expansion and militarism. After all is said, we all might use what wisdom we have left. If we ever had any right to fear, it was in the hands of a strong centralized government, as to have the government in the hands of an unscrupulous clique. We have no need to fear man. We are our own masters. In that of a clique of his individual make. If we make him, it is nothing to fear, but if he makes him, we learn to fear. The more we learn the hardships of his awful pleasures at the expense of the people. The lesson to be learned from our history is a fearful one. Our politicians taught our people to fear, and the result was the weakness of the government has been an open door for the worst kind of organized corruption to do its dirty work to the people. The bird that flies and looks at his approaching enemy may fly against a stone wall. I fall to see as much to fear in the history of the Republican party, as in before our very eyes. It is not the weakness of the Democratic party, which ought to be a cause for much fear, because nobody in a Democratic state has liberty, not even men of the party. There is only freedom and liberty when the people have a Democratic leader. No other party has a say as to who shall be their lawmakers, judges and administrators. The only hope of success for the Democratic party is the ignorance of the people of its history. A man to trust it must not know anything of its history, or of what is being done in the party and by the party. Any working man who expects to see an expected successor, or better results, or better management of the National affairs, must be blind to its combinations. Its leadership is the worst of all parties—crafty, corrupt—anything for office, having no regard for reason or wisdom, yet expecting the people to believe everything they say. The disfranchisement of the South, the loss of the Philippines, and the unfairness of the Democratic party. There is no state in this Union where it has not the right, together with the privilege to make speeches, to vote and to elect its own representatives, while the same party, not by law, but by corruption, makes it hard for a Republican to enjoy the same right and privilege in the 13 Democratic States of the South. It is possible for the Democratic party to carry a Republican state, but it is next to an impossibility for the Republicans to carry any Southern state. Even if they get the vote, they could not carry it. The people of this country for the leaders of the Democratic party. J. N. PULLIOWE.

Man must learn to work his money to spend, for he is a restless being in this climate, where he must have a house to hide him from the winds of the night. It seems that our working people are too busy to get their money, and how hard it was for us to keep warm and eat. Men, think well before we get to the polls. Don't make a mistake. You know how it was in 1896. So much is said by Democrats about imperialism, expansion and militarism. After all is said, we all might use what wisdom we have left. If we ever had any right to fear, it was in the hands of a strong centralized government, as to have the government in the hands of an unscrupulous clique. We have no need to fear man. We are our own masters. In that of a clique of his individual make. If we make him, it is nothing to fear, but if he makes him, we learn to fear. The more we learn the hardships of his awful pleasures at the expense of the people. The lesson to be learned from our history is a fearful one. Our politicians taught our people to fear, and the result was the weakness of the government has been an open door for the worst kind of organized corruption to do its dirty work to the people. The bird that flies and looks at his approaching enemy may fly against a stone wall. I fall to see as much to fear in the history of the Republican party, as in before our very eyes. It is not the weakness of the Democratic party, which ought to be a cause for much fear, because nobody in a Democratic state has liberty, not even men of the party. There is only freedom and liberty when the people have a Democratic leader. No other party has a say as to who shall be their lawmakers, judges and administrators. The only hope of success for the Democratic party is the ignorance of the people of its history. A man to trust it must not know anything of its history, or of what is being done in the party and by the party. Any working man who expects to see an expected successor, or better results, or better management of the National affairs, must be blind to its combinations. Its leadership is the worst of all parties—crafty, corrupt—anything for office, having no regard for reason or wisdom, yet expecting the people to believe everything they say. The disfranchisement of the South, the loss of the Philippines, and the unfairness of the Democratic party. There is no state in this Union where it has not the right, together with the privilege to make speeches, to vote and to elect its own representatives, while the same party, not by law, but by corruption, makes it hard for a Republican to enjoy the same right and privilege in the 13 Democratic States of the South. It is possible for the Democratic party to carry a Republican state, but it is next to an impossibility for the Republicans to carry any Southern state. Even if they get the vote, they could not carry it. The people of this country for the leaders of the Democratic party. J. N. PULLIOWE.

Man must learn to work his money to spend, for he is a restless being in this climate, where he must have a house to hide him from the winds of the night. It seems that our working people are too busy to get their money, and how hard it was for us to keep warm and eat. Men, think well before we get to the polls. Don't make a mistake. You know how it was in 1896. So much is said by Democrats about imperialism, expansion and militarism. After all is said, we all might use what wisdom we have left. If we ever had any right to fear, it was in the hands of a strong centralized government, as to have the government in the hands of an unscrupulous clique. We have no need to fear man. We are our own masters. In that of a clique of his individual make. If we make him, it is nothing to fear, but if he makes him, we learn to fear. The more we learn the hardships of his awful pleasures at the expense of the people. The lesson to be learned from our history is a fearful one. Our politicians taught our people to fear, and the result was the weakness of the government has been an open door for the worst kind of organized corruption to do its dirty work to the people. The bird that flies and looks at his approaching enemy may fly against a stone wall. I fall to see as much to fear in the history of the Republican party, as in before our very eyes. It is not the weakness of the Democratic party, which ought to be a cause for much fear, because nobody in a Democratic state has liberty, not even men of the party. There is only freedom and liberty when the people have a Democratic leader. No other party has a say as to who shall be their lawmakers, judges and administrators. The only hope of success for the Democratic party is the ignorance of the people of its history. A man to trust it must not know anything of its history, or of what is being done in the party and by the party. Any working man who expects to see an expected successor, or better results, or better management of the National affairs, must be blind to its combinations. Its leadership is the worst of all parties—crafty, corrupt—anything for office, having no regard for reason or wisdom, yet expecting the people to believe everything they say. The disfranchisement of the South, the loss of the Philippines, and the unfairness of the Democratic party. There is no state in this Union where it has not the right, together with the privilege to make speeches, to vote and to elect its own representatives, while the same party, not by law, but by corruption, makes it hard for a Republican to enjoy the same right and privilege in the 13 Democratic States of the South. It is possible for the Democratic party to carry a Republican state, but it is next to an impossibility for the Republicans to carry any Southern state. Even if they get the vote, they could not carry it. The people of this country for the leaders of the Democratic party. J. N. PULLIOWE.

Man must learn to work his money to spend, for he is a restless being in this climate, where he must have a house to hide him from the winds of the night. It seems that our working people are too busy to get their money, and how hard it was for us to keep warm and eat. Men, think well before we get to the polls. Don't make a mistake. You know how it was in 1896. So much is said by Democrats about imperialism, expansion and militarism. After all is said, we all might use what wisdom we have left. If we ever had any right to fear, it was in the hands of a strong centralized government, as to have the government in the hands of an unscrupulous clique. We have no need to fear man. We are our own masters. In that of a clique of his individual make. If we make him, it is nothing to fear, but if he makes him, we learn to fear. The more we learn the hardships of his awful pleasures at the expense of the people. The lesson to be learned from our history is a fearful one. Our politicians taught our people to fear, and the result was the weakness of the government has been an open door for the worst kind of organized corruption to do its dirty work to the people. The bird that flies and looks at his approaching enemy may fly against a stone wall. I fall to see as much to fear in the history of the Republican party, as in before our very eyes. It is not the weakness of the Democratic party, which ought to be a cause for much fear, because nobody in a Democratic state has liberty, not even men of the party. There is only freedom and liberty when the people have a Democratic leader. No other party has a say as to who shall be their lawmakers, judges and administrators. The only hope of success for the Democratic party is the ignorance of the people of its history. A man to trust it must not know anything of its history, or of what is being done in the party and by the party. Any working man who expects to see an expected successor, or better results, or better management of the National affairs, must be blind to its combinations. Its leadership is the worst of all parties—crafty, corrupt—anything for office, having no regard for reason or wisdom, yet expecting the people to believe everything they say. The disfranchisement of the South, the loss of the Philippines, and the unfairness of the Democratic party. There is no state in this Union where it has not the right, together with the privilege to make speeches, to vote and to elect its own representatives, while the same party, not by law, but by corruption, makes it hard for a Republican to enjoy the same right and privilege in the 13 Democratic States of the South. It is possible for the Democratic party to carry a Republican state, but it is next to an impossibility for the Republicans to carry any Southern state. Even if they get the vote, they could not carry it. The people of this country for the leaders of the Democratic party. J. N. PULLIOWE.

Man must learn to work his money to spend, for he is a restless being in this climate, where he must have a house to hide him from the winds of the night. It seems that our working people are too busy to get their money, and how hard it was for us to keep warm and eat. Men, think well before we get to the polls. Don't make a mistake. You know how it was in 1896. So much is said by Democrats about imperialism, expansion and militarism. After all is said, we all might use what wisdom we have left. If we ever had any right to fear, it was in the hands of a strong centralized government, as to have the government in the hands of an unscrupulous clique. We have no need to fear man. We are our own masters. In that of a clique of his individual make. If we make him, it is nothing to fear, but if he makes him, we learn to fear. The more we learn the hardships of his awful pleasures at the expense of the people. The lesson to be learned from our history is a fearful one. Our politicians taught our people to fear, and the result was the weakness of the government has been an open door for the worst kind of organized corruption to do its dirty work to the people. The bird that flies and looks at his approaching enemy may fly against a stone wall. I fall to see as much to fear in the history of the Republican party, as in before our very eyes. It is not the weakness of the Democratic party, which ought to be a cause for much fear, because nobody in a Democratic state has liberty, not even men of the party. There is only freedom and liberty when the people have a Democratic leader. No other party has a say as to who shall be their lawmakers, judges and administrators. The only hope of success for the Democratic party is the ignorance of the people of its history. A man to trust it must not know anything of its history, or of what is being done in the party and by the party. Any working man who expects to see an expected successor, or better results, or better management of the National affairs, must be blind to its combinations. Its leadership is the worst of all parties—crafty, corrupt—anything for office, having no regard for reason or wisdom, yet expecting the people to believe everything they say. The disfranchisement of the South, the loss of the Philippines, and the unfairness of the Democratic party. There is no state in this Union where it has not the right, together with the privilege to make speeches, to vote and to elect its own representatives, while the same party, not by law, but by corruption, makes it hard for a Republican to enjoy the same right and privilege in the 13 Democratic States of the South. It is possible for the Democratic party to carry a Republican state, but it is next to an impossibility for the Republicans to carry any Southern state. Even if they get the vote, they could not carry it. The people of this country for the leaders of the Democratic party. J. N. PULLIOWE.

Man must learn to work his money to spend, for he is a restless being in this climate, where he must have a house to hide him from the winds of the night. It seems that our working people are too busy to get their money, and how hard it was for us to keep warm and eat. Men, think well before we get to the polls. Don't make a mistake. You know how it was in 1896. So much is said by Democrats about imperialism, expansion and militarism. After all is said, we all might use what wisdom we have left. If we ever had any right to fear, it was in the hands of a strong centralized government, as to have the government in the hands