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H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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The trolley has emancipated the car horse, and before many years will release the camel in Africa from his ancient thraldom. Steam and the electric current are powerful workers in the field of philanthropy.

Gen. Denver, the man after whom the Colorado city was named, is still living. It has been his good fortune to see his namesake expand from the status of a frontier village to the dignity of a hustling western city, with a population of 170,000.

The three prizes offered by the Century company for the best stories written by college graduates of 1897 have all been won by young women. In times of expansion the young men have to hustle in the production of history instead of romance.

Theodore Camp, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., has been teaching school for over 62 years, and now, although in the eighty-first year of his age, is still energetic, and seems to have a deeper interest than ever in his class of boys and their studies.

If Spain had only stopped to think that there are in this country 240,698 public schoolhouses and 14,465,370 children in the public schools, it would have chosen some other antagonist. The difference in the men behind the guns began in the schoolrooms.

The laborers who built the pyramids did not work under such disadvantages as have long been attributed to them. Recent research shows that they had solid and tubular drills and lathe tools. The drills were set with jewels and cut into the rocks with keenness and accuracy.

William Barclay Parsons, the chief engineer of the American syndicate that is to construct a railroad between Hong-Kong and Han Kow, has sailed for China to look over the ground and have the preliminary surveys made. The line will be 650 miles long and will be strictly American made.

The American scientists are anxious to undertake a botanical exploration of the island of Puerto Rico, and an expedition has already been organized for the work. The Yankee is never easy in his mind until he knows all about the natural flora of every part of the country in which he lives and pays taxes.

Observations made at the Massachusetts agricultural experiment station show that 80 per cent. of the food of the ungainly and repulsive-looking toad is made up of insects injurious to agriculture. The toad is an especial enemy of the army worm, the cutworm, and greenhouse pests generally, and does a lot of good in its modest way.

Germany maintains 40 commercial schools and 13 textile schools as an aid to its manufacturing interests, and in this connection it is interesting to note that during the past quarter of a century that country has increased its manufactures ten times. The fostering of industries is one of the prime necessities of a nation's progress.

Miss Lotta Burns, famed as the "mother of Klondike," having been the first white woman to live at Dawson, took her bicycle with her on her last trip to that place. She had no sooner landed in Dawson than scores of miners were bidding for it. The offers went up until they reached $700, when a young man named McWilliams became the owner of the first wheel ever seen in the Klondike.

A report comes hurtling down the pike from Havana that the Cubans are disposed to resist the United States authorities. The further claim is made that the Spaniards would have prolonged the war indefinitely had they known the true condition of Shafter's army. These are interesting topics for country debating societies to wrangle over, but the probabilities are quite strong that both Cuba and Spain have had all the fighting they are likely to want for the next 50 years.

Three different r[illegible]mmendations as to the size at whic[illegible] regular army should be put will r[illegible]ongress at its coming session, fro[illegible]h quarters. Gen. Miles will say [illegible]my should number about one so[illegible]very 1,000 of the country's popul[illegible]is would make the army numb[illegible]000 at the present ti[illegible]. Se[illegible]r will favor 75,000, and [illegible]hai[illegible]of the house military committee, will introduce a bill calling for 100,000. A regular army large enough to meet all the immediate needs of the nation will probably be provided.

WHAT THE PARTY DESERVES.

The Republicans Have Won a Good Claim Upon the People for Their Support.

Little more than a year ago the republican administration and congress staked everything on the soundness of their conviction regarding the true remedy for business prostration. The second year of an administration always brings political low tide. If, added to that perennial tendency toward reaction, there should be failure to perform the promises of the party, failure to discharge the chief duty for which it was intrusted with power, the public disappointment might be expected to produce reverses. To republican leaders the duty was then plain, and also the fact that responsibility would fall upon the party in power if the methods employed for the restoration of general prosperity should prove mistaken or insufficient. It was earnestly urged by the advocates of various monetary theories that nothing could bring prosperity unless their theories were adopted. Some said that nothing would serve but free coinage of silver; others nothing would answer but retirement of greenbacks and substitution of bank notes, without limit or with more or less freedom. The republican party believed the one thing necessary was to restore protection of home industries and an adequate revenue, and with a full sense of its responsibility acted on that conviction.

The state of business and of industries to-day shows how far this course has been justified. It is not necessary here to recapitulate well-known facts. Since June, 1897, the month before the new tariff was enacted, the volume of business throughout the country has increased more than $1,000,000,000 in a month, and has come to exceed by from ten to fifteen per cent. the largest business ever done at the same season in the most prosperous of past years. The number of hands employed in the various industries has increased greatly—in the iron industry about a quarter, in some others more and in others less, but on the whole so largely that earnings and expenditures of the working people have everywhere expanded more than was expected by the most sanguine. Meanwhile heavy crops have also added to the prosperity of the millions of farmers and those dependent on them.

The republican party would not be discharging its duties to the country if it did not earnestly appeal to the people to uphold a national policy which has so completely surprised its adversaries and even surpassed the hopes of most of its adherents. It is not in order to maintain that nothing else remains to be done, that the public prosperity cannot be further promoted by reforms in the currency or elsewhere. But it is the duty of the party to show that the course it selected as the one necessary above all others has been abundantly justified by events, and it may with abundant reason claim that the party which has thus wisely discharged its duty in the past shall be trusted to deal with other problems that may concern the general welfare.

The right of the party to public confidence and support has been greatly increased by the honorable negotiations which preceded war and enlisted for the country the admiration of civilized nations by the great foresight and energy of preparations for war which made it the shortest and cheapest struggle of modern history in proportion to its vast results; by the wise and resolute leadership which brought it to a victorious close, with the least expenditure of lives and resources, and with such honor to American arms that the nation has taken a new place in the world. All this accomplished, in unwavering accordance with the pledges given in the platform upon which President McKinley was elected, deserves from the country hearty support for the president in completing the work and securing its results for the nation. Errors there have been, and no nation long without experience in war ever entered upon an important struggle without many mistakes; but the same fidelity and wisdom which have brought the main result so quickly and so cheaply for the country may with reason be expected to apply without hesitation or needless delay those reforms which experience has shown to be necessary. The government, which has far surpassed all expectations, both in domestic and foreign emergencies, is not one which the people can with wisdom or fairness fail to uphold.—N. Y. Tribune.

Renegade Democrats.

The country is still standing on its arms, waiting to see whether Spain will yield to its demands or force it into war again. But the democrats of New York refuse to discuss national affairs. They turn sullenly to "state issues." The national good or evil with which the situation is fraught is immeasurable; yet the New York democrats deprecate consideration of that question and profess to be absorbed in "state issues." There is still before the country, kept there by renewed declarations for free silver on the part of nine-tenths of the democracy, a financial issue that the supporters of honest money say threatens national dishonor and commercial disaster, and the democracy says is the only national salvation. But the New York democrats slink from mentioning it, and say that "state issues" alone are properly before the public. Yet in this election there are to be chosen in the state of New York 34 members of the house of representatives, nearly a tenth of the house, and one of New York's two senators. Was there ever so pusillanimous a flight from the political defense of a nation, as the party of the renegades sees it, or so shamefaced an avoidance of a party's attitude upon the great national questions?—N. Y. Sun.

CHANCES IN CONGRESS.

The Outlook for the Democrats in the Coming Contest Is Not Very Promising.

The Louisville Courier-Journal is a pretty earnest democratic newspaper. But evidently its Washington correspondent has no hope of democratic success in the coming congressional contests. He has been looking the ground over very carefully, and, while he is confident there will be some increase of democratic strength in the house of representatives, he cannot figure out a majority for his side. The present house stands:

Republicans	199
Democrats	132
Populists	19
Silver republicans	7
Total	357

Thus the republicans have a clear majority over all opposing forces of 41. On all party questions except those relating to the currency the silver republicans act with the other republicans, so that the party strength is practically 206, or a majority of 48 over the opposition.

The Courier-Journal correspondent, carefully considering the chances, comes to the conclusion that democratic gains can be expected from the following states:

New York	6	Maryland	2
Illinois	6	North Carolina	2
Indiana	3	Texas	1
Ohio	5	Virginia	1
Pennsylvania	5	West Virginia	2
New Jersey	1		
Alabama	2	Total	38
Kentucky	2		

"It is believed," he adds, "that the democrats will sustain losses in the extreme west, but to what extent is mere conjecture, and at this time there is not sufficient information in the possession of anyone to form a reliable opinion." The fact is that the drift in the west of late has been steadily away from the democratic party, and the returns next month from that locality are likely to be a surprising revelation to those who have counted on republican reverses. In the east, too, the democratic dalliance with Bryanism is pretty certain to cost the party dear, for the great mass of the people are ready to stamp upon the Chicago platform with greater emphasis than they did in 1896. However, giving the correspondent all he claims, it will be seen that he falls somewhat short of making out a democratic majority in the next house.

On the other hand, republicans will show timely prudence by recognizing the possibility of substantial democratic gains unless proper effort is made to defeat them. Senator Hanna, of Ohio, chairman of the republican national committee, and one of the most competent and alert of political managers, has pointed out some of the dangers ahead. When asked for his views he said:

"You will see the exact situation of the campaign at present when I recall to you that in 1896 there were 60 congressional districts in which members were elected by a majority of less than 1,000 votes. This was true of democrats as well as republicans. The majority of these districts were carried by less than 500 plurality, and you can see at once how important it is to arouse interest and activity in these districts. The republicans must not let the democrats get ahead of them in work."

It is in these close districts that the democrats will put forth especial effort, and there they must be watched and their schemes frustrated. Overconfidence and lack of vigilance may endanger republican supremacy in congress. But with the conditions so clearly understood, with the people aroused as they have not been in a generation by the glorious results of the war, and with patriotic indignation at the cowardly and semitreasonable attitude of a large portion of the democratic party with regard to the conduct of the war and the great and inspiring issues now confronting the nation, voters should not hesitate in giving their support to an administration which represents the noblest American purposes. The way to strengthen the hands of President McKinley and assure the forward march of the United States along the path of its splendid destiny is to send to the house of representatives a strong majority in close sympathy with the administration's views.—Troy Times.

Collapse of Free Silver.

The democratic managers who are trying to run the western end of the party in the interest of free silver would do well to ponder on the complete collapse of the cause in the east. Nearly all the democratic conventions and candidates in that section of the country are either ignoring the subject or coming out frankly against the Chicago platform. The Baltimore Sun prints an interview with Mr. R. B. Tippett, democratic nominee for congress in the Second Maryland district, embracing part of the city of Baltimore, in which he says: "In order that there may be no misapprehension as to my position on the financial question, should the same be made an issue in this campaign, I wish to say that I am absolutely in favor of the gold standard." In like manner Mr. F. C. Stevens, of Attica, N. Y., in declining the democratic nomination for state senator, assigns as a reason "the adoption of new ideas and principles to which I cannot conscientiously subscribe," and cites the free silver plank of the Chicago platform as one. And so the lost cause continues to lose.—Indianapolis Journal.

☞Mr. F. W. Bruington, formerly of Atlantic, and one of the active working republicans of Iowa, is now located at Macon, Col. He is still a gold standard republican of the most determined character, and he is keeping his eyes open to discover the effect of gold standard rule in the silver states. He writes the Register that "there never has been a time when there was such a demand for labor in Colorado, the unskilled labor of the masses and the skilled labor of the artisan." He writes that the demand for labor also extends over Montana and all the other mountain silver states.—Iowa State Register.

TO VOTERS FOR M'KINLEY.

Is There Any Cause for Regret to Those Who Helped Make Him President?

The Journal addresses itself to the men who voted for William McKinley in November, 1896. The most of you who did so were confident that it was the best thing to do; a few were not so confident, but they followed the advice of others.

Speaking to the mass of the men who voted for President McKinley in 1896, we ask: Do you regret it—you who desired better times, confidence in business and better employment—do you regret that you helped to elect William McKinley president? We urge every voter for McKinley in 1896 who reads this to ask himself: Do I regret voting for McKinley?

There may be a few who have regrets, but the number is exceedingly small. A few may be vexed about insignificant matters like the making of a postmaster, but when it comes to the large affairs of a great nation, if there are any McKinley voters who are dissatisfied, republican committees do not find them.

There should be no dissatisfaction. The McKinley administration and the party in accord with him have done thus far all that they promised to do during the canvass of 1896. They have restored confidence to business by assuring the country that no distracting sixteen-to-one scheme shall paralyze business while they are in power. This confidence has caused the expansion of business, a rapid recovery of every important industry in the land, and a general prosperity has succeeded widespread depression. Not one man in a thousand who voted for William McKinley will deny these things. Such being the case, do you, McKinley voters, desire these conditions to continue? If you do, you must go to the polls and approve them by voting for representatives who have aided the president.

And the war—can there be any men who voted for William McKinley who do not approve the course the president has pursued, the courage and wisdom with which he resisted unwise action by congress, the vigor with which he caused the war to be prosecuted when once begun, and his statesmanship displayed in forcing the terms of peace? There may be such, but if there are they successfully keep the secret to themselves, as if ashamed of it. It is fair to assume that 99 out of every 100 men who voted for McKinley in 1896 most cordially approve the general conduct of the war. It is possible that the McKinley voters who have been so zealous in encouraging enlistments, and who have shouted themselves out of voice over brilliant victories, have so suddenly lost their interest in these glorious achievements that they will neglect to vote for Overstreet, Landis, Faris and other representatives who have backed the president? The Journal does not believe the McKinley voters in Indiana are that kind of men.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE PEOPLE SHOULD KNOW.

Democrats Are Villifying and Slandering the President and His Supporters.

One danger confronts the republican party—it is just as well to be frank about these matters—a bare possibility that the people may not fully understand the momentous importance of their going to the polls and casting their ballots on election day. Once they realize this there is no longer cause for apprehension.

The administration of President McKinley is attacked by the democrats through villification, misrepresentation and direct falsehood. The glory of our arms, of which the people are so proud, is being smirched by scandal mongers, uncontrolled by conscience and unfettered by facts. The whole policy of progression outlined as the logical sequence of our conquests is menaced by these political desperadoes fighting under the guise of democrats. They are out on a wrecking cruise, with the black flag flying, and the proper way to meet them is with steady broadsides of loyal republican ballots.

Col. Roosevelt, in his Carnegie hall speech, put the case strongly when he truthfully told his heroes that if the men who are opposing and denouncing the president and his policy secure a victory at the polls that victory will be interpreted abroad as a repudiation of the war from which we have just emerged so triumphantly. It will strengthen the hand of our enemies, give life to foreign jealousy and intrigue and endanger every great result achieved by our army and navy.

The war was the people's war; its results are the people's glorification. The issue involves more than partizanism, it involves patriotism. Once having awakened to a realization of the menace to their interests and the glory of their flag, the people will rise in their might and rally to the support of the country in peace with the same loyalty as in war.

That is why the case is thus frankly and openly put before them—that they may see their duty. Having seen it, there is no question of their doing it fully and faithfully.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

☞The democratic attempt to make a campaign issue out of alleged mismanagement of the war in providing for the soldiers has reacted. The speech of Capt. Allen, of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, himself a democrat, vigorously denouncing the whole business, was a body blow, while the statements of Gens. Wheeler, Lee and others before the investigating commission have demonstrated that in a very large measure the charges are the disreputable untruths of yellow journalism.—Indianapolis Journal.

ALWAYS AGAINST WAR.

Democrats Have Always Sulked in the Rear at Critical Times.

The issues of the approaching congressional election are sufficiently defined to show that the democratic party intends to oppose not only the conduct and management of the war but the policies necessary to harvest its fruits. This is not the first time the party has taken this position. It did so in every election that occurred during the civil war. The democratic state conventions of 1862 attacked the conduct of the war and Abraham Lincoln by name. It was the second year of his administration and of the war, an "off year" in politics, and they hoped to succeed. They elected only 75 members out of 186. The republicans, the war party, had a clear majority of 25, which was large for that time. In 1864 the democrats adopted the same policy, declaring the war for the preservation of the union to be a failure and arraigning Mr. Lincoln's administration for neglect of the soldiers. The national platform contained the following:

"Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the administration of its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now are, and long have been, prisoners of war, in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public policy and common humanity."

This was the way in which the stay-at-home democrats of that day, the Hendrickses, Voorheeses, Vallandinghams and others arrigned President Lincoln for his "shameful neglect" of the soldiers. The Turpies, the Baileys and their kind are pursuing the same course to-day toward President McKinley. As the result of the democratic policy in 1864 Mr. Lincoln was reelected by an overwhelming popular majority and 212 electoral votes to 21 for his opponent, and the democrats elected only 35 out of 185 members of congress.

What are the great questions now before the country and people? Not to mention domestic issues, including the tariff and money questions, both important, there are the questions growing out of the war—the questions of national expansion in territory and commerce, of holding and governing our new possessions, of constructing the Nicaragua canal, of building up our merchant marine and of starting the nation on its new career of progress. The democratic party ignores all these and other kindred questions of national importance and asks for popular support on the contemptible platform of opposition to the conduct of the war and denunciation of President McKinley. If the American people have not retrograded in patriotism they will answer them as they did in 1862 and 1864.—Indianapolis Journal.

HIDING HERESIES.

Free Silverites Are Keeping Their Pet Issue in the Background.

There has been a studied effort on the part of democracy in all parts of the country to neglect national issues in the present campaign and confine debate, if possible, to local issues. The trouble comes from the gold democrats. They are so bitterly opposed to silver that local issues of any kind dwarf into nothingness in comparison. Hence the shrewder of the democrats, who are for democracy before and after everything else, lay low and cloud the fight with local issues.

But the silverites appreciate the situation, as is shown by an extract from the paper owned and controlled by Senator Stewart, of Nevada. This frank paper, called the Silver Knight-Watchman, says:

"If it is the purpose of the democratic leaders in New York to weaken their opponents this year by the defeat of state issues, and then in 1900 to place the democratic party of the Empire state in the thickest of the fight, as marked out by the national convention, the result may prove their wisdom. There is nothing in the New York democratic platform which shows the slightest opposition to any portion of the Chicago platform, but on the contrary, its declaration of continued allegiance to democratic principles is a substantial endorsement of the latest announcement of these principles by he national convention of 1896. It must not be forgotten that New York is the enemy's country, and that if he can be dislodged in that state by any method short of renunciation of bimetallism pure and simple, the friends of free coinage of both metals will then be in better condition for the great struggle of 1900."

That presents the situation plainly. The democrats have not repudiated the silver heresies, nor will they. When the national convention meets the silverites of the west and southwest will hold the balance of power and free silver will be in the platform in characters good and plain. The safe way at present is to kill the issue at its borning. Elect republicans all along the line, and especially republican congressmen. To do otherwise is to provoke discussions and meddling in the lower house, to the great detriment of business everywhere.

As a whole, democracy cannot handle national questions in a broad and statesmanlike way. Better keep them out of power for another generation at least.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

☞It is intimated that if Col. Bryan secures his release from military duties before election day he might be induced to come to New York to aid in the canvass of his friend, Judge Van Wyck. If he waits for the inducement to be held out, it is safe to say that he will never come. The democratic managers, on the contrary, would go to any length to induce him to stay away in order that they may not be embarrassed in their efforts to dodge national issues.—Troy Times.

☞Sound money, protection and territorial expansion—these are the three issues on which the republican party will win this year.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE WEST HAS MOVED.

Montana Man in New York Objects to Former Geographical Classification.

"We of the east," said a New York man, "do not appreciate how the country has spread, as a result of the war with Spain, as our fellow-citizens in the west appreciate it. I was in the office of my hotel, near the counter, when a new arrival wrote his name and town and said he wanted a front room with a private bath. My business keeps me on the alert for people who live beyond the Mississippi, and as soon as I could do so with propriety I looked at the register and saw that the new arrival was from Helena, Mont. Then I made my advances by asking him how business was in the west. At that he flared and asked:

"'How do you know where I am from—what makes you think I am from the west?'

"I explained that I had looked at the register, and in order to appease any suspicion on his part that I had a gold brick to dispose of I handed him my card and apologized, for when you have done that to a western man he is yours.

"'But I am not from the west,' he protested.

"'You are from Montana?' I asked.

"'That's what; but you don't call Montana the west, I reckon,' he replied, with a combination of southern and western accent.

"I said as mildly as I could that it was so classified in the geography I knew and so regarded by people in the east.

"'Not since the war,' he replied.

"For a moment I did not know where I was 'at.' But he came to my relief:

"'I reckon you know we've recently took the Sandwich islands in out of the wet?'

"I acquiesced with proper American pride.

"'I reckon you know about that other island, Luzon, or whatever they call it? That's just as good as ours as long as Dewey's there.'

"I followed him in his enthusiasm, for it was infectious, and I assented.

"'Well, then,' he asserted as a clincher, 'if you want to know how business is in the west, you had better call up Honolulu or Manila. Strikes me, if there was no mistake made by Dewey—and I don't think there was—that Helena, Mont., comes pretty nigh being in the middle of the United States as they lay at the present writing.'"—N. Y. Sun.

A Necessary Crime.

Celebrated Lawyer—Now tell me, honestly, did you rob that bank?

Client (in disgust)—Of course I did. Do yer s'pose I'd be able to retain yer if I didn't?—Harlem Life.

Free Homes in Western Florida.

There are about 1,000,000 acres of Government land in Northwest Florida, subject to homestead entry, and about half as much again of railroad lands for sale at very low rates. These lands are on or near the line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and Mr. R. J. Wemyss, General Land Commissioner, Pensacola, will be glad to write you all about them. If you wish to go down and look at them, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad provides the way and the opportunity on the first and third Tuesday of each month, with excursions at only $2 over one fare, for round-trip tickets. Write Mr. C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Advice Quickly Taken.

Physician—You are living too high.

Patient—That's so; I've got to get a cheaper doctor.—N. Y. Vim.

Ever thus—heirs to aches and pains. St. Jacobs Oil's the doctor.

His Way.

The Suitor—I love your daughter with all the intensity of my nature, sir.

Her Father—Yes—same way you smoke cigarettes.

After that, of course, nothing more could be said.—Chicago Evening News.

A mixed pain has bruise and sprain. St. Jacobs Oil cures the twain.

Beauty is like a cooking stove—no good if the fuel gives out.—Chicago Daily News.

Scrofula Cured

Sore on His Limb Had Troubled Him for Years.

"I had a bad case of scrofula, and there was a sore on one of my limbs which troubled me for three or four years. I saw Hood's Sarsaparilla so highly recommended for scrofula that I began taking it, and it has completely cured me. I am sound and well." CLARENCE L. DELANEY, Waller, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask you Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

You'd rather have an Estey Organ of course, but you only have so much money. How much? Write and tell us.

Estey Organ Co.,
Brattleboro, Vt.

Top Snap Complete Double Breech Loader $9.99 GUNS FISH TACKLE SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLIES CHEAPER than ELSEWHERE Send stamp for catalogue. POWELL & CLEMENT CO. 418 Main St., CINCINNATI.