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A SWEET THOUGHT.

It has become the stock in trade of Republicans' journals to repeat with parrot like unanimity the well worn phrase, "a few more years of Bryanism and the Democratic party will be no more." This will come about, they say, because Mr. Bryan has such wild ideas that people become afraid of him, and run at the mere mention of his name. This is maintained stoutly notwithstanding Mr. Bryan got 1,400,000 votes that went to Roosevelt four years ago, and notwithstanding the admitted fact that no other Democrat could have gotten half so many.

Does seem queer that a set of people who claim everything as coming from the Republican party instead of the Lord, should argue thus. Why do they not claim that the reason the people flee so rapidly from Mr. Bryan is not because he has scared them away, but because the glories of Republicanism are so enchanting they cannot be resisted and the whole world is drawn by its sweet influences. Would the lie be too big for them, or did the thought never occur to them? If never before we suggest this thought to these venacious journals, let them tell the truth once and give the real reason why Tammany dropped Bryan and went to Taft, why the Baltimore Sun did the same thing. Let them tell the world that the \$7,000,000 Taft took to Rome had nothing to do with it. They just love the Republican party because they can't help it, there is so much in it to admire, so much to draw them and hold them. It is a sweet idea, try it.

HUGHES AND REFORM.

Mr. Hughes, we are told, was elected Governor of New York because he stood for morality against immorality, because he stood for breaking up horse racing in that State. Well horse racing is wrong in so far as betting is concerned. For no other reason can we see why a horse may not be made to run, or trot, as well as haul heavy burdens. But to our mind this cry about horse racing in New York has been a case, and a very pronounced case of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. It is about the least evil in that State. Why does not Gov. Hughes try his hand on other crimes, which stand out more flagrantly than horse racing? There are many of them. More money turns on gambling tables right under Gov. Hughes' nose in New York city in one week than on all the race tracks in the State in one year. West of Broadway in his city of New York are blazing lights along about 28th or 29th streets, which beckon the wayward to licensed drinking "parlors," which on every night, save Sunday, in each two or three hundred women may be found. These come there unattended, they sit and drink until some victim falls into their hands. They see victims they lure to other dens, there to be robbed and possibly murdered. We do not think we exaggerate when we say a thousand such women in each of these dens every night in the week save Sunday night, when they ply their avocation elsewhere. If there is one gambling den in New York there are ten thousands. Not wide open places like Canfield's, but places well known to the police and those coveting the city. As for bagnios and other dens of vice Gov. Hughes could hardly count them in a day with the aid of a machine. But when he goes after vice why rush out and make a lot of noise about race tracks which do not do business the year round, and leave the Stock Exchange untouched, indeed pass it by as if it were the holy of holies, too sacred to be mentioned? There is the place to reform things, if he is a real reformer and not a demagogue. There more men are robbed, more homes made desolate, more people led astray, more misery inflicted, than on all the race tracks from Canada to Mexico. If reform is what he seeks and not cheap notoriety, let him go to the biggest den of all, drag out the villains, put shackles first, and then stripes on them, close their den and if needs be raise it to the ground. Then he may be called a reformer. Until he does something real he will be looked on as a cheap politician.

OF COURSE THEY WANT HIM.

The bankers are asking Mr. Taft to continue Mr. Cortelyou as Secretary of the Treasury. The efficiency of Mr. Cortelyou as treasurer from the standpoint of the National banks in New York especially, is manifest. The money of the Treasury was as free to them as the air they breathed. All Mr. Morgan had to do was to call on Mr. Cortelyou during the recent panic and any number of millions were at his command without a cents cost to him. Easily could Mr. Morgan sell 25 or 50 millions of money at 6 per cent when Mr. Cortelyou handed him the keys of the treasury, and let him take what he wanted for nothing. Anybody could have stopped a panic in that way. You or I could have done it just as well, if Mr. Cortelyou had backed us. Of course the bankers want Mr. Cortelyou. Why not?

The large manufacturers of steel are much put out because big orders which were in sight just before the election have not materialized. These were wind orders gotten up for campaign purposes, and the steel men ought to know they never will materialize.

REVISING THE TARIFF.

A visit to Washington just now is incomplete unless one visits the room of the Committee on Ways and Means, where its members are gathering information for Congress to better enable it to "revise" the tariff—at the least this is the way it is put to the public. The word REVISE is well chosen. It really means nothing, and was intended to mean nothing by those who employed it during the recent campaign. The room is in the new office building of the lower house of congress, a magnificent marble structure South-east of the capitol. The building is not fully completed as yet, but the room in which the committee meets is practically so, enough at least to enable them to have an elevated stand, and sit in semicircular fashion like judges of a Superior Court. On the left as you look toward the committee sits Nicholas Longworth, the President's son-in-law. The pictures seen of him have done him no injustice. He is very bald and will not impress you as a man of more than ordinary ability. You would walk over him in any crowd unnoted, if looking for men. He sat the most of the time we were there with his nose stuck into a large rose pinned on the left lapel of his coat, and paid, seemingly, no more attention to what was going on than to the swish of the Potomac's waters against the not very distant banks. Exactly opposite sat Bourke Cochran and Champ Clark, active, alert, anxious to get at facts, pressing witnesses with questions, drawing out and piling up information, serving their constituents and the country. The contrast between such men is very great. Yet as we see there and elsewhere, intellect and ability are not in demand for public position by the Republican party. That party installs weak vessels and the powers behind the throne manage to use those weaklings as best suits their purposes. Thus they gain their ends without responsibility. This will be a great fiasco, this tariff revision. The leading papers—all Republican of course—give no real space or place to this investigation. They do not want the facts, they are embarrassing the tariff lords in a hole all the time. They are universally for an increase in rates. Not one has appeared who has asked for a reduction on his product, all have asked for raised rates. It is true that the shoe manufacturer wants his shoes put on the free list—he does not sell hides—but just then in a come Swift and Armour, who have a trust in hides, and with them the leather people who are in a combination with Swift and Armour in taking the hides, and tell the committee that free hides would break the farmer. They would not give him 2 cents a pound for beef. It is the hides that save him. The shoe people brand this as "infamously false" when talking on the outside, and as "misleading" when testifying before the committee. The fact is that no protected industry has the nerve to talk about anybody else's take-off, lest it hurts them. A steel manufacturer was testifying when we entered the hall. He was for a PROHIBITIVE tariff on steel. Chairman Payne read an article from Andrew Carnegie just printed in the recent Century Magazine, in which Mr. Carnegie has stirred all Tariffdom or Steelism as it is sometimes put, by asserting that the tariff ought to be taken off Steel and Oil. The steel manufacturer was asked to give reasons why he so materially differed with Mr. Carnegie, who is looked on as the greatest high priest of the steel industry. He said that he could only answer that Mr. Carnegie was not now in the steel business, which meant either that Mr. Carnegie wilfully misstated facts, or that one's mind would change so soon as one changed his position as a manufacturer. In all of the discussion and evidence nobody but the laboring man seems to be considered by the tariff lords. If a reduction is recommended by any member of the committee "that is just so much out of the pockets of labor" is the reply. If the article is recommended for the free list, that means total destruction of the industry. For instance, if free paper or free wood pulp is advocated, Canada will then furnish all the paper and pulp, and our paper and pulp mills will run down. If free coal is advocated Nova Scotia will furnish all of our coal and our mines will close. If oil is to be put on the free list Russia will send her oil in here cheaper than we can dig it up from fowling wells, and the wells will pour their stuff into the nearest rivulet and it will float away unharmed, a nauseating, malarious excrement.

LET THE LEADERS BEWARE.

It is plain to be seen that the South is split wide open on political issues. Split so thoroughly and effectually as that it can never get together again. In Virginia what is known as the Democratic machine was at heart for Taft. The leaders have in a way opposed Bryan for twelve years, and in doing so have carried with them certain well known and monied interests, which now swear they will never support any platform sanctioned by Bryan. They put them in the Republican party fair and square. Now these people are standing over a mine. There are more Bryan men in Virginia today than any other. There are many people in Virginia who believe in free silver as implicitly now as they did in 1896, and their belief is strengthened by the fact that in its necessity the Republican party was driven to pass the Aldrich-Vreeland bill, which allows money to be issued on bonds of small municipalities, and old broken down railroads. This was forced on them by the fact that they could not base issues on silver, without the lies they had been telling and practicing since 1896, choking their throats. Had Mr. Bryan not made his fight on 16 to 1 in 1896 the Aldrich-Vreeland bill would never have passed in its present form, because the Republican party would gladly have made it a basis of currency issue instead of worthless railroad bonds. But to do so now would be a surrender. The banks would not favor silver, lest they too be called falsifiers, and for the other reason that they are loaded down with the trash mentioned in this odious bill, and would gladly increase its value. The people are not fools. They think for themselves, and are not going to follow any and every turn the scoundrel leaders may make. They are not going to be betrayed much longer. They will not have their hopes shattered in a presidential election and then run at the beck and call of those who have deceived them. It will not be long until the monied and manufacturing interests in Virginia will be imploring the people through these would be leaders, to stand by them. They will tell how necessary it will be for Democrats to get together, and what dire things will occur if they do not. The people are tired, they have been duped too long, they have been deceived too often. When they wanted the leaders to stand by them and elect a Democratic president they were not to be found. Now when the leaders want the people to come to their rescue many of them will not be found. Since Republicanism is so good a thing for the nation, they are asking, why not try it in the State? And unless we are much mistaken many of them will try it, and serve the same broth to others that has been served to them.

BEHIND THE TIMES.

Attorney R. E. Dunlap, who returned last night from Greenbrier county, says that the St. Lawrence Boom and Manufacturing Company is making preparations to shut down its large lumber plant at Ronovevete. The reason assigned is that the company has cut over practically all of its timberland in Greenbrier and Pocahontas. One of the mills will be moved to Pocahontas, where there is still some timber. It is thought the company will be entirely closed down within a period of two years.—Hinton News.

SHERIDAN HONORED.

On Wednesday of last week an equestrian statue of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan was unveiled in Washington. The statue was erected by the government out of money appropriated by Congress. Anybody can have a statue who has friends in Congress sufficient to pass a bill to that effect. These statues we see about Washington are political in part, and partly a matter of graft. Somebody introduces a bill in Congress to appropriate money to build a statue to somebody who has "served his country." The thing passes because nobody will take upon himself the burden of opposing it. The people's money should not be spent this way everybody knows, but who is there to say so? Not one. Through goes the bill. A nice job is arranged for some fellows with a pull. A plan

GREEDY, SELFISH CARNEGIE.

Eugene Zimmerman, father-in-law of the Duke of Manchester and formerly principal officer of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad in a recent interview said: "Of all the self-satisfied, greedy billionaires made possible by the glorious protection doctrine, Andrew Carnegie stands alone in the matter of selfishness." "The protection plan is not intended by the American public for the benefit of one or two men, but for the help and advantage of all in this land. Here comes the Laird of Skibo, after he has gotten all his wants satisfied, and says remove the duty on steel and oil." "After accumulating the pile that Carnegie has through protection he would have the system abolished, so that other men would not have an equal opportunity. I say that man is indeed selfish." The above is possibly as strong an argument in favor of a reduction of the tariff as could be found though intended as a high tariff argument. "After accumulating the pile that Carnegie has through protection" says Mr. Zimmerman "he would have the system abolished, so that other men would not have an equal opportunity." Here in a nutshell is what the public has said the tariff does. Here is one millionaire falling out with another millionaire over the spoils. "As well may one thief Mr. Zimmerman might have said "destroy opportunities for further robbery," as to say what he did say. It is the opportunity offered by protection to make billionaires that has rendered protection odious. The public knows that their money is made on the profits of their business augmented by tariff laws in their favor, that it comes through no channel but through their sales. The public is the buyer, and the buyer pays the price that protection permits, as the profit, that is the difference between the price of manufacture and the selling price is what goes into the pocket of the manufacturer and from which he piles up his millions. The people have cried for a change, they have begged some surcease of this burden. They will not get it. The trusts and combines are in the saddle and they are not going to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. But Mr. Zimmerman tells them they ought to have relief, though he did not tell them so intentionally.

CARNEGIE AND GORMAN.

Mr. Carnegie in the Century Magazine for December, publishes an article on the Tariff. He not only stirs plutocratic wealth from stem to stern, but he tells some awful tales out of school. For years Mr. Gorman's friends have been defending him from the charge of "party peridy" made by Mr. Cleveland when the Wilson bill passed. Now Mr. Carnegie has fixed that "peridy" on Gorman's record never to be washed off. He says in part: "To two Democrats belong the chief credit of defeating the revolutionary features of the Wilson bill—Senator Gorman, Democratic leader of the New York, and Governor Flower of New York, an influential leader in the House." Then he relates at length the story. How could the Democratic party succeed with such leaders, and ought it to have succeeded with such?

VA. RATE CASE.

The Virginia rate case, known as the 2 cent rate, was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday last. Both sides seem to have gained or lost it, nobody can exactly tell which. Mr. A. C. Braxton was of counsel for the State and is very jubilant over the decision. So he seems to have won. We have not been able to get the real points decided, but may publish them when we ascertain their real purport.

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Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable. Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century, discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless poor to purchase relief of a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Elgin, Hamilton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent Home of Swamp-Root bottles are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name "Swamp-Root." Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.] Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.—There have been hints of negotiations of Secretary Root with the Japanese Ambassador and now these hints have assumed a more tangible form and the war cloud which the French and other European papers so sensationally hypothesized a year ago is quite dissipated. Doubtless the visit of our fleet and its hospitable reception in Yokohama and Tokio has had a pacific influence as had also Mr. Taft's genial presence there and his assurances at the Tokio banquet and in private conversations with Japanese statesmen, and now the knowledge that for the next four years he will be commander-in-chief of the army and navy—all this is conducive to the dissipation of a casus belli that never had any existence except to imagination. The agreement between the countries represented by the banner of the sun and the stars and strips is based on the idea of maintaining free international trade and commerce in the Pacific Ocean. It has for its foundation a mutual guarantee to respect territorial possessions in the Orient and also defines the attitude of the two countries toward China, binding both the United States and Japan to maintain by every peaceful means China's independence and the integrity of her territory and to give equal commercial opportunities in the Chinese possessions to other nations. The most important clause in the agreement, however, is embodied in an agreement between the United States and Japan that if anything should happen to menace the peaceful status quo the United States and Japan must consult each other with a view to mutual pacificatory action. It will be readily seen that while this is not an alliance such as exists between England and Japan it is a formal entente that will be recognized by the two countries as an augury and a bond of peace. It is interesting to reflect that this agreement is published almost simultaneously with the German Emperor's lurid prediction that the United States and Japan would be at war. I believe he mentioned ten months as the limit of peaceful relations. The agreement between the two countries has been drawn up in the form of a declaration consisting of five articles, the first of which expresses the desire of the two governments to encourage free and peaceful development of their commerce in the Pacific Ocean; the second mutually disclaims any aggressive designs and enunciates the policy of each government both as directed to upholding existing relations and the defense of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China. The third article states the firm resolution of each government to respect the territorial possessions of the other in the Pacific. In the fourth article the two countries enunciate their determination to support by all peaceful means the independence and integrity of China and the idea of open, commercial and industrial opportunity for all nations in the Chinese Empire. The fifth article pledges the two governments in case of war "the occurrence of any event threatening the status quo or the principle of equal opportunity" to communicate with each other for the purpose of arriving at a mutual understanding with regard to the measures they may consider it advisable to take. There can be no doubt but that the understanding embodied in this agreement will have an effect upon the appropriations on the coming Congress. Secretary Cortelyou has almost completed his report of the Treasury Department and it will show a large deficit and the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House as well as Speaker Cannon have announced their determination to cut down expenses to the lowest possible figure, and if they can reduce the naval and ship building expenses ten or twelve millions, in view of our peaceful relations with Japan and all the rest of the world, it will be an item of no small consideration. The President on the other hand will doubtless continue to urge the allowance of money for four battleships of the first class and will point to the fact that the cruise of the formidable American fleet has been effective in producing these friendly and peaceful relations, and that, merely as an economic measure, it is better to expend thirty or forty millions more for the maintenance of a formidable navy than to spend ten times that much in war and a larger sum in the pensions that will follow.

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Many members of Congress and Senators are now in the city. An interesting short session is anticipated. The tariff is not an exciting or sensational issue but the intensity of feeling with reference to it in certain quarters is apparent. When the preachers in Missouri are praying for the maintenance of high duty on zinc ore and when a breach in the Republican party or rather one between the executive and legislative branches of the nation over the tariff issue is in the air, the possibilities of this chronic bone of contention are quite apparent. The tariff is discussed everywhere and will be discussed though perhaps not on the floors of Congress during the short session. When the special session is called it will divide the House of Representatives on the election of a successor to Speaker Cannon and will interfere with the progress of business until it is finally settled.

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100 Acres of well improved land ..... \$4,600  
13 Acres of well improved land ..... \$1,500  
88 1-2 Acres of well improved land ..... \$4,250  
100 Acres of well improved land ..... \$3,000  
103 Acres of well improved land ..... \$3,500  
125 Acres of unimproved land ..... \$2,625  
222 Acres of well improved land ..... \$6,660  
76 Acres of well improved land ..... \$6,000  
280 Acres of well improved land ..... \$8,400  
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10 Lawyers' Row,  
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