

DEMOCRATIC DOPE.

Delirious Doctrine to Be Disseminated in Drastic Doses.

Silence on Free Silver and Its Megaphonic Mouthpiece Noticeable Features - Everything Republican Assailed.

An unequivocal declaration for free trade and the ignoring of the free silver question are the features of the campaign book just issued by the democratic congressional committee...

Imperialism and the conduct of the army in the Philippines come in for a share of notice, and many pages of the book are devoted to trusts, the discussion of which fairly bristles with statistics and figures to show that the producer is the only one who has been considered in the republican legislation...

In the light of former declarations by the congressional committee and the national democratic convention, the treatment of the tariff and silver questions is considered by Chicago politicians most significant. The only place in which the term "free silver" appears in the 287 pages of the book is in the text of the last democratic national platform adopted at Kansas City...

Protection is declared a fraud, and reciprocity a humbug. The book asserts that the tariff is the breeder of trusts and the only remedy is free trade for all industries. Imperialism is a subject which has fired the vivid imagination of the democratic writers, and they have portrayed atrocities committed in the Philippines, besides which exposition the refined cruelties of eastern despots of the middle ages are mere child's play and the horrors of the black hole of Calcutta is a pleasant dream.

The book charges the army in the Philippines with the commission of vice and crime. It condemns everything done by the republican party since its organization; attacks its leaders, sparing neither the living nor the dead, and drags the late President McKinley from an honored grave and alludes to him sarcastically as the "flexible statesman."

In denouncing reciprocity as a humbug and comparing it with free trade, the text-book states:

"The theory of reciprocity, like protection, thinks only of the producer and never of the consumer. It assumes that the seller is the only one benefited by an exchange of products. It does not propose to lower our tariff wall by the fraction of an inch. It proposes to punch vent holes in the walls to save it from destruction. It will permit certain quantities of certain articles to pass through these holes, but never enough to let in all of any one product. To do this would benefit consumers and spoil the game of the protectionists."

"The theory of free trade is that both seller and buyer are benefited by an exchange of commodities and that, as all are consumers, the greatest good to the greatest number requires that there be no barriers to trade in order that goods may be as cheap as possible and the cost of living be reduced to a minimum."

The Philippine question, under the title of "Imperialism," takes up 115 pages of the book. In this long chapter the republican party is assailed for practically everything it has done in the Philippine islands. The charge given most prominence is, as stated, that American soldiers in these islands have been guilty of extreme and wanton cruelty toward the natives. This charge, it is declared, is supported by the developments before the senatorial investigating committee last winter and especial stress is laid on Gen. Smith's order, which is styled "amazing and horrible."

In the discussion of tariff the argument declares that it is through a revision of the tariff that trusts can be controlled most easily. The book gives a classified list of the various so-called trusts in the country, including the railway amalgamations, and with them a table showing where the cost of goods manufactured by these so-called trusts is considerably greater in the United States than in foreign countries to which they are exported. The most prominent articles in this list are tin plate, wire and wire ropes, and nails; sewing machines, some forms of agricultural implements, typewriters and household utensils.

The remedies proposed for trusts are "the repeal of the tariff wherever it shall shelter the trusts, the taxation of trusts by congress, punishment under the Sherman act, requiring corporations to make uniform prices for all, and publicity."

The ship subsidy, government by injunction, Chinese exclusion, the Schley case, the failure of the Cuban reciprocity measures, and foreign affairs are also discussed.

Nevada, the strongest of all silver states, not even excepting Colorado, has become solidly republican again. Prosperity has done it, for the people of Stewart's pocket borough have learned that there can be good times notwithstanding "the crime of '73." And the Nevada folks are not the only erstwhile free silverites who are learning by pleasant experience that most of their theories were absolutely wrong, and that their defeat in 1896 and again in 1900 was the best thing that could have happened to them.—Troy Times.

BOGEY BRYANISM.

Democratic Factions Torn by Hopes and Fears Concerning the "Great Failure."

Scarcely a day passes without a letter or an interview from William J. Bryan regarding the candidacy for 1904. It will be noticed, too, that all the questioners are democrats. The most recent one is the editor of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, who has elicited from Bryan the response that "I shall not be a candidate for the presidency in the next campaign," to which is added the stipulation: "If I ever again become a candidate for the presidency it will be because I am convinced that I can in that way give more effective aid to the cause in which I am enlisted for life, and I am not anxious to be convinced. I cannot say more without prejudging events."

This answer is likely to call out other questions. The reason of this is that the answers do not settle anything definitely, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Bryan says if he ever becomes the candidate again it will be because he is convinced that he can in that way give more aid to his cause than he can in private life. Which means that if a democratic convention offers him the nomination he will accept it. This will be the meaning that nine out of every ten persons in the country will put on these words. Bryan's friends, as a consequence, will be encouraged, and some of them tomorrow or the next day will ask him this question over again, with the hope of getting an answer which will show a little less coyness than he has displayed for the past few days, while some of his democratic enemies will put the query to him with the hope of getting some answer that will take him altogether out of the field, or which will appear to do this.

There is significance in the circumstance that the questioners in all cases are democrats. The hopes of the one element of the democracy and the fears of the other ingredient will keep Mr. Bryan busy answering these interrogations along till the day of the big convention. Bryan is a large personage still in the democratic party. The solicitude of his friends and his foes proves this. The republicans are showing less interest in him because they know that they can win without the aid he would furnish as a democratic candidate. The republicans can beat any man the democrats have in their ranks. In the meantime, if the democrats feel like putting up Mr. Bryan for his third battle, the republicans will not make the slightest objection to their course.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

It Will Never Be Done with Benefit to American Interests by the Democrats.

The statement of Senator Cullom that the republicans of Illinois and the whole west are in sympathy with the demand of the Iowa republican platform that the tariff should be revised periodically seems to indicate that the tariff question will be taken up in congress within the near future, says the Cleveland Leader.

As a matter of fact, few republicans are "wedded to schedules." This was shown when the Dingley law was enacted, for that amounted to a revision of the tariff downward from the schedules that had been incorporated in the McKinley law. There has been, since the enactment of the Dingley law, no insistence upon the maintenance of its schedules. The necessity for revision has been admitted by republican leaders from time to time. There has, however, been strenuous opposition on the part of republicans to a revision along democratic lines. As Senator Cullom says, the democrats are free traders—tariff smashers—and if they are intrusted with the work of revision, something like the Wilson law, with its blighting effects upon the industries of the country, will be the result.

The republicans are the friends of protection. They always go about tariff legislation with the purpose of taking care of the industries of the United States—of protecting the interests of capital and labor in this country, and the records of the two parties during the past half century give ample proof that it is far safer to intrust the work of tariff revision to the republicans than to the democrats.

ONE OF THEIR ISSUES.

The Democrats Are Talking of Making Paramount the Question of "High Prices."

Now it is given out that one of the vital issues that democracy will make the next campaign will be "high prices." They will point to the fact that the laboring man has to pay more for what he buys than he did under Cleveland, and that republican administration brought this condition. It is to be expected that democracy, that has done nothing but bungle in its platform for the past 40 years or more, would fall into about such a trap as this. They do not stop to think that labor is getting all the way from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. more wages per day than it did then, and easily getting double the number of days' employment that they got then. They fail to see that the farmer is getting from double to three times the amount for his produce now that he got then. They forget that in Cleveland's time the only thing that was high was interest, and that now it is the cheapest of all commodities. The republicans will gladly go before the laborer and farmers and submit the decision to their votes, as to whether they desire starvation prices on everything and one-third time employment, or living wages all round and everybody getting all the employment they desire.—Macomb Journal.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DEMOCRATS

Some Things That May Be Overlooked or Not Known by Campaign Recommenders.

The democratic managers have announced that they will have a speaking campaign of the old-fashioned kind in due season. Doubtless the orators are now practicing their pieces, well aware that they must be more circumspect than usual. If the leaders are prudent they will have the speakers before them for rehearsal. If they talk along the line of the state platform no allusion can be made to the record and purposes of the democratic party the past six years. If they ignore the state platform and accept the statement of Secretary Edwards, of the democratic congressional committee, the faithful will be edified by allusions to the Kansas City platform as the last expression of democratic faith. He is a hopelessly stupid democratic orator who does not now realize that there are two wings to the democratic party, or, more correctly, two democratic parties, which are as far apart as the poles. The Cleveland-Hill democracy is the most distinctive Wall-street political organization the country affords, while the Bryan democracy describes all of the heresies of populism, says the Indianapolis Journal.

It will be said that none of these differences which divide the party need be discussed in the campaign. That is, the democratic party has come to a place where it is not politic to discuss that portion of its past that is not older than any voting democrat. In other words, the speaker must not talk of democratic principles since the days of Andrew Jackson, unless the risk of controversy as to what constitutes democratic principles shall be assumed by the orator. Still, a party which declares that its traditions are as old as the constitution cannot go before an audience and be silent as to that long record. Neither can an orator trace these principles down to the administration of Martin Van Buren and stop there with the observation that the democratic record from 1840 to 1868 is of no consequence, and that since 1892 the democratic party has had two sets of principles which have the same affinity for each other that cats and dogs have in a state of nature. The half-sensible democratic orator must realize that he must say something of the record of the democratic party since 1892; he must know that many democrats now desire to know whether the democracy of Cleveland or Bryan is to dominate in the future. No man will be a convert to democracy unless he knows to which of these two wide-apart factions and views he will be consigned.

In view of these weighty embarrassments, the Journal offers two or three suggestions that may simplify the situation. First, when the democratic orator faces his democratic audience let him begin with the statement that the democratic party is now divided between two sets of ideas. Let him say: "I wish to suit my audience, and to that end I have two speeches, one fitted to the Bryan platform and the other to the Cleveland platform. I propose to advocate the platform which the majority of this audience favors. To determine the majority, I will take a vote. Those who desire the Bryan brand, please rise." Having counted the democrats who would continue to hail Bryan as "the peerless leader" and his platform as the genuine democracy, let him call upon those who prefer the Cleveland brand of democratic principles. Having ascertained which faction is the larger, let him advocate the principles it prefers. In the event that the two factions are so equally divided that he is in doubt as to which is the larger, let him make both speeches. It may be a trifle tedious, unless one faction, following the example of both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan, applies epithets to each other. This would give interest to a meeting that otherwise would be still—still as a Hill democrat in 1896. If the orator fears to put the vote, as suggested, he can say that "just now there is a doubt as to whether the principles of David B. Hill or those of William J. Bryan are the genuine ones; therefore, until the question shall be decided, I will proceed upon the theory that the democratic party has no principles." The adoption of either of these suggestions, if previously announced, will bring out large audiences where otherwise the meetings would be small, and generally will give the feature of gaiety to what otherwise, on the democrat side, will be a mournful campaign.

PRESS OPINIONS.

President Roosevelt's speeches bristle with small words, short sentences, commas and solid facts.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It really looks as if Hon. David Bennett Hill has regained his old position of "it" in New York democratic politics.—Washington Post.

There is always somebody with a long enough memory to revive the name of Grover Cleveland in print occasionally.—Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

Col. Bryan says that Hill and Cleveland are jealous of him. To fail to see that the farmer is getting from double to three times the amount for his produce now that he got then. They forget that in Cleveland's time the only thing that was high was interest, and that now it is the cheapest of all commodities. The republicans will gladly go before the laborer and farmers and submit the decision to their votes, as to whether they desire starvation prices on everything and one-third time employment, or living wages all round and everybody getting all the employment they desire.—Macomb Journal.

There are some democratic leaders who hold to the belief that the party really needs a presidential candidate who is devoid of views altogether.—Galveston News.

The democrats are embarrassed by the lack of suitable issue for 1904, but even this might be endured if they were not also embarrassed by the lack of a candidate.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE REVIEW DIRECTORY

NORTH-WESTERN LINE.

Table with columns for GOING WEST, STATIONS, and GOING EAST. Includes times for Chicago, West Side, Vail, Denison, Arion, Dow City, Dowlap, and Council Bluffs.

BOYER VALLEY AND MONDAMIN BRANCHES.

Table with columns for GOING SOUTH, STATIONS, and GOING NORTH. Includes times for Wall Lake, Weeb, Boyer, Deloit, Denison, Arion, Schleswig, and Ricketts.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Table with columns for GOING EAST, STATIONS, and GOING WEST. Includes times for Council Bluffs, Dowlap, Dow City, Denison, Deloit, Ellis, and Chicago.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

Table with columns for WEST, STATIONS, EAST, WEST, STATIONS, EAST. Includes times for Sioux City Line, Chicago, Manilla, Buck Grove, Arion, Bell, Kenwood, Charter Oak, and Sioux City.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Table listing City Officers (Mayor, Treasurer, Auditor, etc.) and County Officers (Senator, Representative, Auditor, etc.).

LODGE AND CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Table listing Lodge Directory (Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, etc.) and Church Directory (Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, etc.).

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Table listing Professional Cards for Physicians (L. L. Bond, W. M. Iseminger, etc.), Dentists (J. C. Robinson, B. F. Philbrook, etc.), and Lawyers (J. P. Conner, W. M. McLennan, etc.).