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What Illinois needs most is not more troops, but less Tanner.

Spain having created the Cuban debt must pay it, if paid it is.

"Anything to beat the Democrats" is the cry of the Republicans. But nothing can beat the Democrats.

John Wauwacker encourages people to cultivate the fig tree; Matthew Quay prefers to cultivate the plum tree.

Rear Admiral Gherard says the war is not yet ended. Possibly not, but it certainly looks as though Spain were.

The visit of the board of inquiry to the sites of the various military camps will be a sort of post mortem affair.

It cannot be said of Secretary Alger that he is "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Colonel Roosevelt says honesty is the test in the New York campaign. Your Uncle Tom Platt will never submit to the test.

The board of inquiry into the conduct of the war will please remember that what the people want is facts, and not whitewash.

It isn't B. H. Roberts' legal status that worries the Republicans and Populists so much as his almost certain chances of election.

Boston got the baseball pennant again this year. The Bostonians are as proud of it as they are of possessing the Hub of the universe.

To be consistent, the board of inquiry into the conduct of the war should travel incog, it having held its sessions behind closed doors.

"The most dangerous thing for the Republican party this fall is over-confidence," says Mark Hanna. This is a case where surprise does vitiate.

Spain says the war cost her \$900,000,000. It certainly was a useless expenditure and it never would have been incurred had she not been so obstinate.

The members of the board of inquiry into the conduct of the war have arranged a delightful junketing trip. They will find it pleasant if not profitable.

John D. Rockefeller says he is only a poor servant of the Standard Oil trust. He is the kind of humble poverty that one could endure were one compelled to.

When a man seeks a nomination at the hands of his party, and does not get it, but becomes disgruntled and sets up as an independent candidate, his party is well rid of him.

Mark Hanna will not send funds to Utah this year. He knows that bread, in the form of money, cast upon the political waters of this state will not return after many days.

To saddle the Cuban debt on Cuba, it having been largely incurred to crush the Cubans, would be the refinement of torture. The United States will never consent to such an infamy.

Silence is golden. And this is why Hon. Alma Eldredge, Republican candidate for congress, is silent when it is proposed that he discuss the issues of the campaign with Hon. B. H. Roberts.

It was a well deserved tribute that President McKinley, in his address at Desatur, Ill., paid to the colored soldiers who fought at El Caney and San Juan Hill. Such tributes are more highly prized by the soldiers than would be gifts of gold.

The Russian millers have petitioned their government to grant export bounties on flour similar to those granted in the United States, France and Germany. It would be an easy matter to grant such a petition, and the Russian government should do it.

Hanna attended to that. He wanted Bryan killed off.

All through the months of June, July and August Bryan was assailed. The indignation of every friend of silver was aroused.

On the 26th of August, 1888, less than two months ago, Warren Foster, Populist candidate for congress, in the columns of his paper, Living Issues, of that date, said:

Among other things that we have learned is that W. J. Bryan is not the sort of a man we had believed him to be. Instead of being a progressive thinker and statesman as we had supposed, he has proven himself to be the very cheapest kind of a cheap politician; a man who, if he tells the truth, is almost as ignorant on the issues of the day as a pig; a man who, instead of being a brave champion of principles, is an inveterate coward, whose only aim is to be president of the United States;

LAFAYETTE DAY.

The name of no foreigner is more venerated by the American people than that of Lafayette. It is indissolubly connected with that of Washington, the grand American.

As a mark of respect to his memory and to show appreciation of his devotion to American liberty, it has been proposed that a monument to his memory be built in time for unveiling and dedication on United States day, July 4, 1890, at the Paris exposition. It has been suggested that the funds to erect this monument be contributed by the school children of America. For the purpose of raising these funds the United States commissioner to the Paris exposition has requested that Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1898, the hundred and seventeenth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, be dedicated to that purpose, to be accompanied with appropriate exercises. In accordance with this request, his excellency, Governor Wells, has issued a proclamation asking that this request be complied with. Assuredly it will be.

On Lafayette day, the major portion of the school hours should be devoted to an exposition of the character and work of the great Frenchman, not merely to his work in behalf of American liberty, but to his work in behalf of liberty throughout the world. Within the past six months the country has experienced such a weakening of patriotism as it has scarcely ever known. It is well that at this time the children should have presented to them the life and character and services of a man whose name will live forever in the history of their country, a man whose whole life was that of the ideal patriot. No better example could be presented to them for their emulation. In him they find truly chivalric virtues which always appeals so powerfully to the imagination of the young. In him were blended the graces and charm of manner of a distinguished ancestry with the virtues of the Puritan. Philanthropic history that traces the unfolding and succession of events in a nation's life, that regards man as nothing and movements as everything, may appeal to the student in his closet, who lives apart from men and does not mingle in the stream of humanity, but it does not appeal to youth nor to men with rich red blood in their veins. That which appeals to them is the lives of great men. And the life of Lafayette is that of a great man.

Let Lafayette day be observed in a spirit of devoutness and love of country. The life of the companion of Washington was a heroic and noble one, one with which American children can never become too familiar. As they study and reflect upon it, their own ideals will become loftier, their devotion to country and the cause of human freedom deeper. Let Lafayette day be devoted to the teaching of patriotism by example as well as precept.

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THAT TARIFF POLICE.

For reasons best known to themselves, and surmised by everyone else, Republicans of Utah evince a strong desire to get away from the silver question. Up to and including the day that the Republican state convention nominated a McKinley ticket, and endorsed all of McKinley's policies, the organ declared that the silver issue was paramount. Now it grows very red in the face and expostulates when silver is mentioned. It says that "silver is the stock in trade" of Utah Democrats; nor does it attempt to explain why it shouldn't be. It is the "issue of issues," according to its own recent declaration, made just before it decided to vote for silver in a party pledged to gold.

What other national issue does the Republican candidate for congress care to discuss through his organ? Currency reform? Territorial expansion? International bimetallism? His mouthpiece has spoken against them all.

Does Mr. Eldredge desire to confine the discussion to the question of a protective tariff? On the 5th of October, 1896, referring to the Democratic tariff law, the Republican organ of this city said:

"The present tariff is higher than any tariff that ever was, except one. It does not help Utah especially, and we will tell the (Provo) Enquirer a secret: The men in the east (Republicans) who are shouting tariff do not propose, whatever changes there may be in the tariff, to make it of any special benefit to the men of this west."

For this reason the Enquirer said: "We predict, and would be glad if the Enquirer would cut the prediction out and paste it on its walls, that if Mr. McKinley is elected and he does not at once move to have the silver question adjusted, in two years the country will vote his administration a flat failure, and his friends in Utah will by that time see how life was the work to try to cure the cancer which is eating up the vitality and the natural strength of this republic by a tariff police."

WHAT FOSTER HAS LEARNED.

When every goldbug organ in the country was hounding Bryan's footsteps, when their batteries of abuse were trained upon him after his enlistment as a volunteer from Nebraska, the motive behind the fight was pretty well understood.

Some of the organs were inspired by hatred of silver; others by a chronic contempt for everything popular; and others were not losing anything by their work.

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Nothing so fills the national Republican party with joy as does the election of a goldbug or Republican senator. Oregon elected one the other day and the election of Mr. Simon is regarded as a great triumph for the cause of sound money. "Not only Oregon, but the whole country is to be congratulated on the election of Joseph Simon to a seat in the United States senate," says the New York Tribune. "His presence in that body will be an addition to the number of sound money senators, and bring nearer the day when the Republicans can secure a working majority in congress to adopt the needed legislation for the reform of the currency and complete the work of redeeming

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Our war budget is not very large, but our pension payments are the heaviest of any country. It is now about what Germany's total war budget is, but in 1893 it surpassed that country's present budget by some \$15,000,000. (The exact figure for that year were \$16,749,467.14.)

At the close of the nineteenth century, the century that hopes to be known to history as that of progress and civilization, the world is paying something more than one thousand million dollars a year to maintain its military establishments. The reign of peace for a thousand years has not been ushered in yet.

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The Republican platform approves the Dingley tariff. The only Republican representative in congress from Utah voted against the Dingley bill.

The Republican platform says that the Dingley law has brought prosperity. The Republican organ publishes daily dissertations on the continuance of hard times.

The Republican candidate for congress is afraid that "free trade" will be established if he fails of election. His mouthpiece says there is "no such thing as free trade," and that "the Democratic tariff was plenty high enough for the needs of the country and the demand of any reasonable Republican."

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THOSE REPUBLICAN FEARS.

Shortly after the returns were in and William McKinley had been declared the president-elect, agitation of a tariff raise began. This caused the local Republican organ to exclaim:

"Republicans of the west felt their first real fear of what has come when the debate was sprung in the senate on the proposition to bring up the Dingley bill."

Was the organ speaking at random? Did it know the fear of western Republicans? Or was it merely running another bluff? These questions are prompted by a perusal of the Republican state platform which endorses the Dingley tariff, and by the rightly remarks of Mr. Eldredge, who claims to that measure to keep about on a threatening sea of silver sentiment.

And it has only been a little while, not over a month or so, at most, since Mr. Eldredge's organ declared that the Dingley tariff "is not a truly protective tariff; all the underlying principles of a real protective tariff had to be violated in the struggle to obtain a certain amount of revenue from an impoverished people."

SILVER THE GREAT ISSUE.

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the ante-election pledges which have been unavoidably delayed by the silver majority in the senate."

Still the cry is currency reform and the need of legislation to effect it. And that which has retarded this currency reform, and delayed the work of redeeming the ante-election pledges has been the silver majority in the senate. If the people of Utah elect a Republican legislature that silver majority will be reduced, and the work of currency reform, the work of strengthening the gold standard, will be facilitated because a Republican legislature will elect a senator who would vote for "currency reform" which is diametrically opposed to every interest of silver.

And the Republicans in Utah have the effrontery to say that the silver question is not an issue in the present campaign. It is the one great overshadowing issue.

THE STAY-AT-HOME VOTE.

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Nevertheless, this would not appeal to all of the gentlemen it has interviewed. The "Mormon issue" is paramount with some and free coinage is particularly distasteful to others.

They are all entitled to their opinions and The Herald has no objection to their free expression. It may be that none of the men named has ever counseled insincerely, encouraged the political activity of the class criticized, or condoned the matters of which they complain. The head of the fight on Roberts has been guilty of all these inconsistencies.

The list printed by the Republican organ reads as follows:

A. T. Schroeder, H. J. Dintony, P. J. Daly, Judge Judd, Judge Anderson, P. L. Williams, J. A. Williams, Eugene Lewis, A. G. Campbell et al.

As the same objections are said to apply to every ticket in the field, it is feared that the stay-at-home vote will number at least 18 this fall.

LAFAYETTE.

Chicago Record: Chicago school children will pay tribute to the memory of General Lafayette. The schoolboys' hero, Friday afternoon, Oct. 16. All the schools of the city will have exercises commemorating his connection with the establishment of independence in the American colonies. Patriotic music, addresses by prominent citizens, songs and essays by pupils of the schools will make up the programme at these celebrations.

Not only Lafayette but the other heroes of our nation's history are the subjects of patriotic and the glorious battle for freedom which followed. Lafayette's name is mentioned in the great Frenchman who fought for American liberty.

Song has not concerned itself particularly with the death of the "boy hero," and to repair the omission the following stanzas are supplied by the "Integro Vitae," and are written for use in the programmes next Friday:

Now, though the bloody sword of war is sheathed,  
Our ancient hero we will not forget,  
But honor him with song and grateful  
Immortal Lafayette!

So long as liberty is linked with glory  
And noble lives command a nation's  
praise,  
His heroic deeds shall live in story—  
A light of later days.

Six-score and one the years since first we  
knew him,  
Who, leaving kindred, king and native  
land,  
Embarked and dared the British to pursue  
him  
And to his patriot band.

The years have filled our country's hands  
with  
wonder, and our fathers' furthest dreams,  
and yet  
Superbly stands our hero of the hour—  
Immortal Lafayette.

The man of whom these verses speak was the son of one of the most ancient and powerful families in France, and his father had occupied a high position in the political life of France, and for generations the head of the family had been distinguished members in the councils of the nation. His father and his grandfather had fallen in war, and he was educated at the feet of the greatest of his fathers, he entered the army as a guardsman. When 16 years old he married a daughter of the Duc d'Ayon, and a member of another of the great old families of France. His marriage was a love marriage, and the relations of the two were most affectionate to the end of his life.

Mrs. Lafayette showed her devotion by seeking the Austrian emperor when her husband was held prisoner, and her husband begged to be allowed to share his dangerous imprisonment with her, and she remained in the prison 18 months.

Lafayette first heard of the struggle which the American colonies were making for liberty at a dinner given by the commander of the guards at Metz to the English king. The young officer, then barely 19 years old, determined here he would have to follow in the footsteps of his fathers. But he found the performance of his purpose more difficult than he had anticipated. Wherever he consulted he was discouraged by his project, but Deane, who then the American agent in Paris, gave him permission to visit the army general in the American army Dec. 7, 1776.

These things, however, only made him the more determined. He purchased a horse with his own money and began to fit it out. To divert attention from himself the young man visited his uncle, the Marquis de Noailles, then ambassador to England, but though he was for three weeks in London Lafayette made no attempt to gain information as to the military tactics of the British general. His purposes were suspected by the British ambassador and commandant was laid before the French king.

Lafayette ordered his half-built ship to be sent to France, and he was arrested and taken back to France. He escaped, and rejoining his ship with all his possessions, among them a pair of pistols, sailed for America, with two British citizens in his company. He landed in Boston in the month of June, and the young adventurer finally landed at Georgetown, S. C. His arrival aroused the suspicions of the continental army and the people. It was an inspiration to them and showed that a noble had been found in the ranks who would come to their assistance.

From Georgetown he made his way to Philadelphia where he remained until he was allowed to enter the army as a volunteer and to serve without pay. But his offer was not accepted. He was given a commission as major general. The battle of Brandywine was fought in that he was wounded in the leg. As the month receded he had already sprung up between the commander in chief and the young French volunteer, and it lasted through the winter of 1777. He tried to create a breach of the bond by proposing to go to Canada, but after waiting two months for troops and supplies Lafayette went to the aid of the British army. He had accepted the Canadian appointment on the advice of Washington.

In contact of the army in Virginia, while not brilliant, was soldierly, and the retreat from Saratoga his was a splendid bit of military art. Lafayette played a principal part in the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown, which terminated his military career with the American army. One of his chief services was in smoothing the differences which arose from time to time between the French and American officers and troops.

While were made to the new republic by Lafayette in 1784 and in 1824, and on each occasion his progress through the country was like that of a conqueror. He was a hero. Every city tried to outdo all the others in the honors which were given to him. He was the friend of the poor and the enemy of the rich. On his last visit congress voted \$20,000 and a township of land in his honor. The French government had impoverished the estate of the Lafayettes and left the greatest of the name poor.

At home Lafayette took a prominent part in the French revolution, standing for liberty of thought and freedom from the thralls of any nature, but he was one of the few sane men who went through the roller of terror. He was fortunate in that he prevented the brutalities of the mob, who were the leaders of the mob. His own entry to the Jacobins caused him to leave France, and he took refuge in Holland. He could not reach the little northern country, he was taken prisoner by the Austrians, against whom he had fought, and he was held in prison, and for five years, despite the efforts of his wife and the United States, he remained in captivity in France.

Notwithstanding his imprisonment, Lafayette did not go back to France. When he did return he was for many years merely a quiet resident. He died in the revolution of 1834 he was 82 years of age. He was buried in France. His death took place in Paris May 20, 1834.

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