

# SENATOR DOLLIVER TALKS

Brilliant. Statesman Delivers Eloquent Address Before Ottumwa Audience

## AUSPICIOUS OPENING OF LOCAL CAMPAIGN

JUNIOR SENATOR FROM THIS STATE MAKES MARKED IMPRESSION ON LARGE AUDIENCE—ADDRESS COMBINED FORCE, LOGIC AND BUBBLING HUMOR—STRONGLY ENDORSED THE CANDIDACY OF HON. A. W. BUCHANAN.

From Saturday's Daily.

Before an audience that completely filled the Grand Opera house the republican campaign was formally opened in this city last evening with an eloquent address by Hon. Jonathan P. Dolliver, Iowa's junior senator. Not one of those who made up the splendid audience will soon forget the eloquent address delivered by Senator Dolliver. It was a masterful effort, combining logic and force with the utmost simplicity. The tariff question was discussed in a manner that was readily understood by those who are but little acquainted with the question as by those who have made a close study of it. Other questions of moment were also dealt with admirably.

Senator Dolliver is known as the "silver-tongued orator," and he well deserves the title. On the lecture platform he readily reaches the hearts of his audiences and his close insight into national affairs enables him to talk authoritatively on the issues of state and nation.

Uses Apt Illustrations.

His address last evening was interspersed with witty anecdotes that kept the house in the best of good humor. He illustrated many points in a humorous manner that never failed

make political speeches here and that makes it all the more gratifying not to say surprising that I now have the honor of addressing so large an audience. "I have had a little trouble in finding out what the issues are in Iowa for this campaign. I have asked several people and no one seemed to know and what bothered me most was that no one seemed to care."

Praises Mr. Buchanan.

"In the coming election a governor of the state will be chosen and a legislature will be named to co-operate with him in the business peculiar to the commonwealth, and before going on I wish to congratulate the republicans of Wapello county on the renomination of Mr. Buchanan as member of the house of representatives at Des Moines, where for two years his influence has been strongly felt in the councils of state. He deserves and I have no doubt will have the undivided support and good will of his constituents."

Jerry Sullivan's Compliment.

"It is a peculiar thing that our brethren on the other side are organizing their campaign for this year, neglected to provide any issues for the campaign in Iowa. One of the most splendid compliments ever paid by the leader of one political party to another

made has been promptly effaced by experience. Mr. Sullivan talks as if the republican party represents a school of thought which does not recognize the people as a source of authority and feels at liberty to lay burdens upon one citizen for the benefit of another, without regard to justice or right, whereas, the democratic party proposes equal rights to all and special privileges to none, while it clings to the constitution with one hand and gently caresses the voters with the other."

The Equal Rights Myth.

"Here is a myth as old as the government and with less truth in it than when it was first invented to undermine the administration of Washington. The republican party throughout its entire history has looked for inspiration and strength to the American people. Its great leaders have come from the lowliest walks of American life and from the dim of John C. Fremont it has never issued an appeal that was not directed to the conscience and judgment of the whole community."

The Republican Application.

"We, too, have a share in the motto 'equal rights to all and special privileges to none.' It came to us naturally after wandering for two generations through the wilderness of our dark ages; but when we come to apply it to practical things, equal rights to all Americans to do the work of the American people, and no privileges either special or general to the citizens of other countries, to take the bread out of the mouth of American labor, or to bankrupt the investments of American capital."

The Tariff in Europe.

"In 1879 Prince Bismarck, the great brain of the century in the German empire, stood in the reichstag and denounced free trade. He contended for a protective tariff and recommended that the protective tariff laws of this country be copied, and while we are sitting here this evening, British subjects are preparing petitions to parliament for a tariff to protect their home industries."

Tariff a System.

"Now, I want to know what you think about it but to me it is certain that the democratic party does not know more than the whole world. In the first place our conservative brethren fail utterly to conceive that the protective tariff is a system, and I never heard a speech in congress or out of it by a democratic orator where the protective tariff was not spoken of as a conspiracy."

An Amusing Incident.

"In the fifty-second congress a young congressman from Troy, New York, gained notoriety by wheeling a monster petition from his constituents up the main aisle in a wheelbarrow. It was a petition from the residents of a town in his state where the principal industry is the manufacture of linen collars and shirts. He wanted the McKinley duty to remain on linen. I was interested and amused at the actions of the young man and the speech with which he followed his presentation of the petition and I asked him how he favored handling the tariff on other industries. He said he stood with his party ready to slaughter every other industry but raise the duty on the one in which he was interested. I told him that if this was done the duty on linen would be no matter how high, would do no good, because there would be no business and consequently the people would not wear shirts."

One Democratic Error.

"The lumber tariff has been attacked by Mr. Sullivan and it has been the custom of democratic speakers from time immemorial to assail the lumber tariff. They have been wont to go into the rural communities and tell the farmers that they were being robbed by the tariff on lumber, the material they used in building their hog pens, their barns, fences, houses, etc. Salt is another article that has been vigorously assailed. They enumerated the manufacturers as producers and they classed as consumers. But the consumers of lumber and salt are producers of some other articles and if you go about without considering the relation of these industries to our industrial system and slaughter one after another the occupations by which our people make their living, you will at last have covered the entire field and found after it was too late that consumers and producers, are, after all, the same people."

Tariff Not New Measure.

"Another error is that our democratic brethren fail to understand that the tariff is not of today alone. Mr. Sullivan in a speech in my town laid the blame for the protective tariff on me on Mark Hanna. I am told he says so busy in his law office that he has had no time to look into the history of the tariff, and to find the history of the tariff you must study the history of the country and of the world. It is history intrenched in the great tradition of the country to summon to our defense every practical thing which has given distinction to American public life."

The Dingley Bill.

"Let me cite Mr. Sullivan's attack on the lumber tariff. He says he intends to go into every congressional district in the state and hold every congressman up to contempt including Major Lacey, because, he says, each one is a party to the outrage or else consented to it by not preparing a bill to repeal it. Now I suppose if any one should come forward and defend the tariff it should be me as I not only voted for the passage of the Dingley bill but helped, with my colleagues of the ways and means committee in framing the bill."

The Committee's Session.

"The ways and means committee was summoned to Washington early in the winter of 1890 by Governor Dingley at the request of the President-elect to devise ways and means for revising the tariff laws. When I arrived in Washington, Governor Dingley was already there and he stated that he had hired a room in a hotel that the committee might work unhindered. We worked all day long and until midnight the greater part of the time from November 10 until March 15. We worked every Sunday we worked Christmas day, New Year's, Washington's birthday and ground hog day. On March 15, Governor Dingley

announced that he was ready for the extraordinary session of congress."

The Dingley Bill.

"When the extraordinary session convened and Governor Dingley offered his tariff bill it would have done your heart good to have heard the yell from the galleries and this yell was echoed from ocean to ocean. What did we do in that committee meeting? When we found an industry had been forced to fight foreign competition until it was forced to go into a receivership and American labor was pushed to the wall, we raised the protective tariff so high it gave the home product a basis of fair competition. It put the American people back to the employment they were forced to leave in the panic and smoke was again seen issuing from the chimneys, which had not been darkened for months. I submit it to every man who has eyes and can see whether or not we accomplished our object."

"I have studied the panic of 1837 and I have been unable to find clearly what was the cause. Some said it was the tariff, others that it was an unusual condition of the currency. I have studied the panic of 1857, and have not been able to determine positively the cause. But you cannot fool me on the panic of 1893. I have a hard grip on that. When I saw honest American industries going into receivership, the laboring men idle and hunger and want abroad in the land I knew what caused the panic. But I watched the hole where prosperity went in and watched it until I saw prosperity again come out and I know the cause for the panic and the remedy administered so successfully."

Mr. Sullivan's Mistake.

"Now, talking of the duties on lumber, does it or not, but the lumber tariff is an old one. In discussing the duties on the lumber tariff and the salt tariff, Mr. Sullivan said if Henry Clay and Alexander Hamilton knew what the republican party was doing with these articles they would turn over in their graves. A slight acquaintance with the history of the subject would have informed Mr. Sullivan that Henry Clay was the author of the lumber tariff and Alexander Hamilton of the duties on salt, which were nearly twice as high while he was secretary of the treasury as they are now."

Lumber on Free List.

"The tariff of 1842 made all manufactures of wood subject to a duty of thirty per cent. That is a higher duty than we have today or have had at any time since. The rate now is twenty per cent. The rate was so obviously fair that it wasn't touched in the free trade revision four years later. The democrats transformed all of the schedule that relates to the manufacture of wood on the free list in 1894. They didn't put many more there. Why didn't they put textiles, iron and steel on the free list instead of placing them so high that we had to reduce them in 1897? Why did the democrats place lumber on the free list? Because for twenty years they had been sneaking into the country school houses and telling the farmer he was robbing himself, and they put it on the free list to save the face of the old stump speakers."

The Leading Industries.

"I don't think they knew anything about industry or they wouldn't have put lumber on the free list when they did, because then the lumber yards were closed up and the people were not building houses. It was at that time when you couldn't get out of debt and couldn't get in. It was the fourth greatest industry in the United States, that the democrats put on the free list. The four leaders are: Agriculture, which leads them all; textiles, including silks, woolsens and cottons, iron and steel, and lumber."

Shipped Canadian Lumber.

"When the Dingley bill passed this duty ships were hauling lumber from British Columbia to California and the states on the western coast, and Canadian lumber yards were shipping their product into the markets along the border and the sea coast underselling the American producer until the scripture was truthfully fulfilled, 'from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath.' A large bridge across the St. Louis river, connecting Superior, Wisconsin, and Duluth, Minn., two of the biggest lumber points in the country, was built during that time with Canadian lumber, an everlasting monument to free trade."

Failures In 1894.

"So the Dingley committee had many things to contend with. For 20 years the farmers had averaged 20 failures every month in the year, with American workmen idle. It was under these circumstances that the committee undertook the gigantic task of overhauling the tariff and I have no apology to make for the part I took in it."

Mr. Sullivan and Bryan.

"Mr. Sullivan says we have trusts. Well, I have never found any trusts, and if the last census can be believed there are none now. Mr. Sullivan says prices have gone up. I am glad they have. One thing I admire about Mr. Sullivan is that he knows a good thing when he sees it. Mr. Sullivan was once a great friend of Mr. Bryan's, but that must have been in 1896. Mr. Sullivan was then a follower of Mr. Bryan. Now Mr. Sullivan says they are too high."

One Plan of Killing Trusts.

"The democrats say to kill the salt trust put salt on the free list. What will be the result? We will be thrown into the grasp of the British salt union, capitalized at \$30,000,000. Now if I am going to be robbed by a trust I want it to be by a home trust. I want to be near it. Some one has said to kill the tin plate trust put tin plate on the free list. It would kill it but in killing the Welsh tin plate trust would get in. I would rather be robbed by scoundrels in Indiana than by scoundrels across the sea."

Trusts Cannot Survive.

"Whatever laws have been passed

# CLOSING OUT SALE OF BOY'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

GOING TO DISCONTINUE the Children's Department and will close out every Suit at ACTUAL COST. We bought a nice line of Fall and Winter Clothing for children before deciding on this change. Many of the goods were ordered in May and June and have just arrived. All will be sold at cost. Don't pay a profit to any store while these goods last. Everything in Knee Pants Suits and Boys' Long Pants Suits under fourteen years of age.

\$5.00 Suits for.....	\$4.00	\$4.50 Suits for.....	\$3.25
4.00 Suits for.....	3.10	3.50 Suits for.....	2.70
3.00 Suits for.....	2.25	2.50 Suits for.....	2.00
2.50 Suits for.....	2.00	2.00 Suits for.....	1.60
1.50 Suits for.....	1.12	1.25 Suits for.....	1.00
		1.00 Suits for.....	.75

## BOYS' REEFER OVERCOATS

Reefers worth \$5.00 for.....	\$3.25	\$4.00 Reefers.....	\$2.75
Reefers worth 3.50 for.....	2.25	3.00 Reefers.....	1.75
Reefers worth 2.50 for.....	1.25	1.50 Reefers.....	1.00

Some broken lots only one of a kind, at less than half price per Suit or Coat. A lot of Overcoats worth \$5.00 for \$3.00. About 50 Suits worth \$2.50 for \$1.35.

## THE HUB

for the purpose of defeating conspiracies in restraint of trade have been passed by republicans but I am not one to believe that the trusts will be killed by congress. My conviction is that no corporation essentially bad in character as most all of the great trusts are can long survive in a market place like ours. Nobody ought therefore be discouraged even if congress does not effectually deal with them if they are living in the world in which a thousand forces operate under laws which man did not make and cannot repeal for justice and fair dealing among men. The elementary laws of consumption are such as to defend the community against the greed and extortion of monopoly while the law of competition has never been seriously disturbed even by the greatest of trusts and is now undermining all of them and pushing them steadily toward bankruptcy."

Law of Maximum Consumption.

"I find one law that it a good one and one that congress did not make, or will not try to repeal. It is the law of maximum consumption. Take the monopoly of postage stamps. Now why don't they charge \$1 for postage stamps and make more money from their sale? Many of you remember when stamps sold for fifty cents each. What was the result? There was a great deficit in the postal department and the price was made twenty-five cents. The result was that the revenues of the department doubled. The decrease was then from twenty-five to ten, from ten to five, from five to three and then to two cents, and increased revenues have marked every change. Why? Because the consumption was proportionately greater. I venture to say that within five years the price will go to one cent."

The Sugar Situation.

"Then there is the American Sugar Co., which is probably the greatest trust, controlling 95 per cent of the product. Why don't they raise the price of sugar to twenty-five cents a pound instead of giving twenty pounds for a dollar? Because the people would quit using sugar or would curtail the usage to such an extent that the profit would be lighter."

Law of Alternate Consumption.

"Another law not made by congress is the law of alternate consumption. If price of one article goes up use another similar article. As an illustration, if the price of lumber goes up buy brick. There are a thousand such illustrations and they show what nearly every trust is up against."

Law of Deferred Consumption.

"Then there is the law of deferred consumption, or in other words, wear the old one. If the article you wish to buy is too high priced, don't buy it today, wait until the price goes down. They say there is a hat trust and that the price is too high. That is impossible, for every new hat in the land is in open competition with every old one."

Law of Competition.

"Then there is the law of competition which has been doing business since the creation of man. This is the law by virtue of which if anyone has a good thing he had better keep it to himself. So no one will be allowed to keep a good thing to himself very long because others will want it."

The Steel Trust.

"Take the United States steel corporation. For years before its organization there were several steel, wire and tin plate factories in operation, which were compelled to purchase crude pig iron from Andrew Carnegie. The owners of the steel factories objected to the prices they had to pay for the crude material and they bought up the mines and put in machinery for the purpose of supplying their own pig iron. Carnegie heard of this and he set about to start the manufacture of steel."

The steel men got together and decided to get Carnegie out of the way. They went to Carnegie and were asked an enormous price. They bought the plant, giving over \$200,000,000 of cash and gave bonds secured by mortgages on the plants for the balance. The result has been that they have been paying bonded indebtedness, dividends and interest and their financial reports show that the entire dividends have gone toward the payment of the bonds. We once feared the steel trust but now it has our sympathy."

The Democrats and the Tariff.

"I do not want to leave until I have again touched upon the industrial situation. The tariff laws are not perfect. No human institution is perfect. But the tariff is better than it was in 1897. I am one who believes

that changes ought to be made when they are necessary, but I am also one who believes that it would be better to let the tariff laws remain always as they are rather than to commission the democrats to change them."

Reciprocity with England.

"If England completes its protective tariff legislation, too, it will require some changes in the American laws and I think it would be vastly better to await England's proposition of reciprocity with us than to throw away any part of the power of negotiation which resides in our own tariff schedules."

Wm. McKinley's Life Work.

"The great problem of the future will be to find a market for our surplus. I would not sacrifice anything on our market, either capital or labor, if it were possible without doing so, to find a way to get the surplus on the markets. I am a disciple of the late president, William McKinley, who favored making treaties giving exchanges for reasonable concessions. All of McKinley's life time was spent in trying to find markets for American industries and when he passed away the greatest champion the American laboring man ever had was gone."

Eulogizes President Roosevelt.

"I am glad that in Theodore Roosevelt the American people had a worthy successor to the martyred president, and in closing I wish to express the hope that he will have the undivided support of his party for renomination and that you will give him your hearty support for re-election."

Mr. Dolliver sprang into national fame as an orator in a single day at the opening of the state republican convention in 1884 and from that day until the present he has been constantly before the public as one of the leading orators and ablest statesmen of the country. His advance to his present position of highest influence has been one of steady progress.

Born in Virginia in 1853.

John Prentiss Dolliver was born near Kingwood, Preston county, West Virginia, February 6, 1853. His father, J. J. Dolliver, the son of a New England sailor, spent over forty years in service as a Methodist Episcopal minister in Western Virginia. Senator Dolliver was the second of five children. Robert H., an elder brother, is a Methodist Episcopal minister residing in Illinois, and Victor B., a younger brother is a lawyer and resident of Ft. Dodge. He shares with his brother the gift of oratory and is one of the most popular campaign speakers in the United States.

The two brothers, Robert H. and John P., were graduated from the university of West Virginia in the year 1875. John P., after his graduation taught a country school near Sandwich, Ill., for one winter. He returned to Morgantown, West Virginia, and studied law in the office of his uncle, J. J. Brown, the following year. These demands as well as to sustain himself upon other occasions has required not only great industry but prodigious capacity for assimilating facts and presenting them logically."

Came West in 1878.

In the spring of 1878 the Dolliver boys invested all their money in law books and came to Ft. Dodge where they opened a law office. They were not denied that valuable schooling which comes from the struggle of vigorous youth to gain a professional footing with but small financial backing. They had the usual struggles such as other young men under similar circumstances have had but it was not long until the people of Ft. Dodge, began to know that the Dolliver boys were made of good stuff and that there were some things that they could do better than others."

The future senator soon gained a reputation as a speaker and it spread to the surrounding counties until he was frequently called upon for public addresses and lectures. In 1884 a friend, the late Dr. Charles Beardsley of Burlington, who was chairman of the republican state committee told the committee about this young man from Virginia with the gift of oratory and the brain and ambition to put something besides high sounding phrases into his speeches. Mr. Dolliver was invited to be temporary chairman of the republican state convention in Des Moines in April 1884.

The speech that he made upon that occasion lifted him from the obscurity of a country law office into national fame. It was the rising of a new star in the political firmament and its power and brilliancy were at once recognized by the republican leaders in charge of the national campaign. Mr. Dolliver was called east and bore a conspicuous part in that memorable campaign, traveling for a time and speaking with

James G. Blaine, the republican nominee for the presidency.

In every campaign since that time Mr. Dolliver has assisted his party wherever he was most needed. Experience and study have ripened him into an orator who not only appeals to the sentiment and arouses the enthusiasm of partisans, but convinces the judgment of the honest enquirer who without partisan prejudice is seeking the truth."

In 1886 the friends of Mr. Dolliver in the tenth district concluded to bring him out as the candidate for the republican nomination for congressman. Cyrus C. Carpenter, of Fort Dodge, a former governor and former member of congress from the tenth district took a leading part in this movement. He was a devoted admirer of Mr. Dolliver who was then less than twenty-nine years of age. In the campaign which followed Mr. Dolliver developed more strength than any other candidate, but was unable to secure enough to nominate. The opposition succeeded in combining against him and renominating A. J. Holmes of Boone county for a third term. Two years later, however, Mr. Dolliver was nominated in the convention at Webster City and at no time subsequently did he have any serious opposition for renomination. He was renominated in every year by acclamation up to and including 1900.

Appointed Senator in 1900.

The death of Senator John H. Gear July 14, 1900, left a vacancy in the senate which the friends and admirers of Congressman Dolliver felt he was entitled to by his long and able service in the house, to receive. Governor Shaw took this view of the situation and unselfishly putting aside his own interests, he tendered to Mr. Dolliver, August 22, 1900, the appointment of the United States senator to fill out the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Gear. This appointment was accepted."

Mr. Dolliver at once resigned as congressman and Judge J. P. Conner, of Crawford county, was nominated and elected to succeed him. The appointment of Mr. Dolliver was at once found to be strong with the people, having been made strictly upon its merits, that all thought of opposition faded away and he was left a clear field, both for the vacancy and the full term following."

Mr. Dolliver while in the house was entrusted by his associates with many responsibilities and duties of the highest importance to the republican party in the administration and the country. He was often the spokesman of the administration upon the floor of the house and in many emergencies was selected to present the policy of the ways and means committee of which he was a member to the congress and to the country. Not only on matters connected with this committee but upon other great occasions he has been called upon to make a principal speech in which he set forth strongly as possible the policy for which the republican party stood. To meet these demands as well as to sustain himself upon other occasions has required not only great industry but prodigious capacity for assimilating facts and presenting them logically."

The Master of Wit.

Those who imagine that Mr. Dolliver's oratory is a spontaneous outburst are greatly mistaken. He is, of course, the master of wit and invective and his natural command of language is marvelous but the thought, the ideas, the logical arrangement, the finish which make Mr. Dolliver's speeches attractive, powerful and convincing are the result of the hardest kind of labor and the most systematic study. This is not for a day, a week, a month for Senator Dolliver is a student the year round. He devotes himself unsparingly and conscientiously to the serious business of statesmanship. He has already collected a working library such as few public men possess, and in the intervals between the sessions of congress he spends a large share of his time preparing to meet the problems which he must help to solve."

For a number of years while he was a member of congress Mr. Dolliver was eagerly sought after as a lecturer and as an after dinner speaker upon notable occasions. His elevation as senator has taken him out of the lecture field to a great extent but other demands upon him have increased from various organizations throughout the country."

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative. Bromo. Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price, 25 cents.

A good roads association has been organized in Webster co.



SENATOR JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER.

to please the audience. Senator Dolliver's address was an auspicious opening for the local campaign. Senator Dolliver strongly endorsed the candidacy of Hon. A. W. Buchanan for the legislature, calling attention to the splendid service rendered in the past in the councils of state by the republican candidate. There were many women in the audience which greeted the speaker and they fully attested their appreciation of the address by their abundant applause."

The Introductory Remarks.

Calvin Manning was chairman of the meeting and he introduced the speaker with a few choice words. Mr. Manning said: "Ladies and Gentlemen:—I congratulate the republican central committee upon having such an auspicious opening for the campaign this year. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you a gentleman who needs no introduction, who having served twelve successive years in the house of congress was promoted to the United States senate. I take pleasure in introducing Iowa's junior senator, Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Fort Dodge." Senator Dolliver spoke in part as follows:

Senator Dolliver's Speech.

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—It is a very great pleasure to me to have the opportunity of participating with you in the opening of the campaign for Wapello county, and I thank my friend, the chairman, for his very kind expressions in introducing me. I have had in other years opportunities to be the speech of Mr. Sullivan in opening the democratic campaign. It is because we appreciate the character and ability of the democratic candidate for governor that we value the tribute which he paid to the state government of Iowa."

"In a long speech, and I must say a good one, Mr. Sullivan passed by the whole field of state politics without venturing a word of criticism or a suggestion of reform. This fine charity of silence was not accidental. It means that the ablest and most sagacious democratic leader of Iowa recognizes the wisdom, the diligence and the success with which Governor Cummins and those associated with

him in the government of the state have discharged the duties committed to their hands by the people."

Praise for Governor.

"Iowa has been happy from the beginning in the character of the men who have filled our highest offices, and in the long list of state officials none has left a better record of faithful service than the present governor and the men who co-operate with him. The state itself with all its benign institutions, is a living witness of the political faith of the men who have built upon these prairies the enduring structure of a great commonwealth."

Mr. Sullivan on the Tariff.

"My friend Mr. Sullivan covered a good many things in his fifteen column speech. I think he arranged that speech as a lawyer does a bill of exceptions, covering a great many things he does not intend to argue fully. One cannot help admiring the zeal and activity with which Mr. Sullivan restates the criticisms against the protective tariff policy, which have passed from one generation to another, from one century to another, from the first congress to the fifty-eighth. It is no disparagement to him to say that he has added nothing to the accumulated mass of this criticism, for indeed, nothing has been added to it by anybody in the lifetime of the men now living and little for the past hundred years. Even the epithets and off-hand maledictions against the policy, scattered somewhat promiscuously through the candidate's speech only serve to recall the primitive stages of the debate when John Randolph of Roanoke, in the house of representatives, pressed the language of vituperation to the limit in his wild and incoherent wrath against the tariff legislation of his own day."

Views Entitled to Sympathy.

"The present day argument in favor of changing the industrial system of the United States is entitled to respect and sympathy; the respect which belongs to age and the sympathy which is expected by hard luck. It has made little impression on men over 21 and such impression as it has

made has been promptly effaced by experience. Mr. Sullivan talks as if the republican party represents a school of thought which does not recognize the people as a source of authority and feels at liberty to lay burdens upon one citizen for the benefit of another, without regard to justice or right, whereas, the democratic party proposes equal rights to all and special privileges to none, while it clings to the constitution with one hand and gently caresses the voters with the other."

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