

THE ARGUMENT.

The Ways and Means Committee Reports the Wilson Bill to the House.

It is a Long and Exhaustive Argument Against the Principle of Protection.

Reduction of Duties Will Give More Abundant Life to Manufacturing Industries.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The ways and means committee of the house has submitted its report on the tariff bill to the house. The report is mainly an argument against the principle of protection. The committee says:

The American people, after the full and most thorough debate ever given by any people to their fiscal policy, have deliberately and rightly decided that the existing tariff is wrong in principle and grievously unjust in operation. They have decided as free men must always decide—that the power of taxation has no lawful or constitutional exercise except for providing revenue for the support of the government. Every departure from this principle is a departure from the fundamental principles of free institutions, and inevitably works out a gross inequality in the citizenship of a country. For more than 30 years we have levied the largest part of our federal taxes

In violation of this vital truth, until we have reached in the existing tariff an extreme and voluminous system of class taxation, to which history may be challenged to furnish any parallel. So many private enterprises have been taken into partnership with the government; so many private interests now share in the rich prerogative of 70,000,000 of people that any attempt to dissolve this illegal union is necessarily encountered by an opposition that rallies behind the intolerance of monopoly, the power of concentrated wealth, the inertia of fixed habits and the honest errors of a generation of false teaching.

Not a Complete Response. The bill on which the committee has expended much patient and anxious labor is not offered as a complete response to the mandate of the American people. It no more professes to be free of all errors in its complex and manifold details. However we may deny the existence of any legislative pledge or of the right of any congress to make such pledge for the continuance of duties that carry with them more or less acknowledged protection, we must recognize that great interests do exist whose existence and prosperity is no part of our reform, either to imperil or to curtail. We believe, and we have the warrant of our past experience for believing, that reduction of duties will not injure, but

Give More Abundant Life to all our great manufacturing industries, however much they may dread the change. In dealing with the tariff question, as with every other long standing abuse that has interwoven itself with our social and industrial system, the legislator must always remember that, in the beginning, temperate reform is safest, having in itself the principle of growth.

A glance at the tariff legislation of our own country ought to satisfy every intelligent student that protection has always shown its falsity as a system of economy by its absolute failure to insure healthy and stable prosperity to manufacturers. It teaches men to depend on artificial help, on laws taxing their countrymen for prosperity in business, rather than upon their own skill and effort. It throws business out of its natural channels into artificial channels, which there must always be

Fluctuation and Uncertainty, and it makes the tariff system the football of party politics and the stability of large business interests the stake of every popular election. None have recognized this truth more fully than the wiser men who from time to time have engaged in the so-called protected interests. Years ago Mr. Edward Everett stated, in an oration at Lowell, that the sagacious men who founded the manufactures of New England were never friends of a high tariff policy. Hon. Amasa Walker, a former member of this house from Massachusetts and one of our foremost writers on economic questions, declared it to be within his own personal knowledge that when the proposal was made to impose the protective tariff of 1816, the leading manufacturers of Rhode Island, amongst whom was Mr. Slater, the father of cotton spinning in this country, met at the counting room of one of their number and after deliberate consultation, came unanimously to the conclusion that they

Had Rather Be Let Alone, as their business has grown up naturally and succeeded well, and they felt confident of its continued prosperity if let alone by the government. They argued that by laying a protective tariff their business would be thrown out of its natural channels and be subject to fluctuation and uncertainty. But, as usual, the clamor of selfish and less far-seeing men, and the ambition of law makers to usurp the place of Providence prevailed. The country entered on a protective policy, with the unfailing result that the government help begot a violent demand for more government help.

The report goes on to give a history of the tariff legislation since 1816, and continues: The history of American industry shows that during no other period has there been a more healthy and rapid development of our manufacturing in-

dustry than during the 15 years of low tariff from 1846 to 1861, nor a more healthy and harmonious growth of agriculture and all the other industries of the country.

A Salutary Lesson. No chapter in our political experience carries with it a more salutary lesson than this, and none could appeal more strongly to lawmakers to establish a just and rational system of public revenues, neither exhausting agriculture by constant blood letting, nor keeping manufacturers alternating between chills and fevers by artificial pampering. In this direction alone lies stability, concord of sections and of great industries. We have already said that the public discussion may disclose errors of minor detail in the schedules of the bill. To escape such errors would require so thorough and minute a knowledge of all the divisions, sub-divisions, complex and manifold mazes and involutions of our chemical, textile, metal and other industries, that no committee of congress, no matter how extended the range of their personal knowledge, or how laborious and painstaking their efforts, could ever hope to pass. We have not forgotten that we

Represent the People who are the many, as well as the protected interests, who are the few, and while we have dealt with the latter in no spirit of unfriendliness, we have felt that it was our duty and not their privilege to make the tariff schedules. Those who concede the right of beneficiaries to fix their bounties, must necessarily commit to them the framing and wording of laws by which those bounties are secured to them. A committee of congress thus becomes merely the amanuensis of the protected interests.

Instances are next cited in which it is claimed schedules have been framed in the words of the men representing the interests to be protected, and then the report continues: Every Tax Upon the Producer falls with increased force on the consumer. Every tax on the producer in this country is a protection to his competitors in all other countries, and so narrows his market as to limit the number, and lessen the wages of those to whom he can give employment.

Repeal Reciprocity. It is the purpose of the present bill to repeal in toto, section 3 of the tariff act of Oct. 1, 1890, commonly, but most erroneously called its reciprocity provision. That act placed sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides on the free list, but authorized the president, should he be satisfied that the government of any other country producing such articles imposed duties upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which he might deem reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, to suspend the provision under which these articles were admitted into this country free. This section has brought no appreciable advantage to American exporters, is not in intention or effect a provision for reciprocity but for retaliation.

The state of the treasury is touched upon and the statement made that some schedules are left higher on that account than they otherwise would be. The change from specific to ad valorem duties is commended and the reciprocity clause of the McKinley bill condemned.

Considerable space is also used in commenting upon changes in certain schedules, such as iron, tin and sugar. The majority report is signed by the Democratic members of the committee. The Republican members will hereafter submit a minority report attacking the Wilson bill and majority report.

Stanford's Private Secretary Dead. NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The World says: News was received here of the death at his father's home in Chautauque county, N. Y., of Ned Curtis from paresis. Edward S. Curtis became private secretary to the late Leland Stanford when the senator was serving his first term in Washington. Later he became Stanford's political agent. He leaves an estate of about \$40,000. Mr. Curtis was 48 years old.

Federation Adjourns. CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The American Federation of Labor delegates met during the day and after disposing of routine business and giving various votes of thanks to various individuals and organizations, they sang "Auld Lang Syne" and adjourned sine die. The next meeting of the Federation will be held at Denver, Colo.

Chicago's Election. CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—A cloudless sky and a cool air greeted voters in the contest between John P. Hopkins (Dem.) and Acting Mayor George R. Swift (Rep.) for the office made vacant by the murder of Mayor Harrison. The campaign has been a bitter one, and intense interest was manifested in the outcome. The special registration was exceedingly heavy and a large vote was polled early.

Relations Strained. VIENNA, Dec. 21.—The statement is made on the best of authority that the relations between the Vatican and Russia are less cordial than they were some time ago. The pope in his recent autograph letter to the czar complains of various acts against the liberty of Polish Catholics.

To Arrange a Compromise. TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Dec. 21.—The senate is holding up the impeachment resolution hoping to arrange a compromise between Chief Harris and the council. No action will be taken until all efforts at arbitration have been proven futile.

The Tramp Nuisance. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—G. F. Crocker, vice president of the Southern Pacific, denies a published statement that the directors of the company have determined to put an armed force of men on their freight trains. He says the company has not determined what course to pursue in combating the tramp nuisance.

HELD UP.

Cashier of a Chicago Joint Relieved of \$4,000 at the Pistols Point.

Four Other Employes Present; But They Were Persuaded to Keep Quiet.

Case of Cashier Koetting of the South Side Bank of Milwaukee in Court.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Four men held up the cashier of Morgan & Sherin's gambling house on Quincy street at 4 o'clock a. m. and secured \$4,000 in cash. Two of the men stood guard at the front entrance while the others entered the place and covering the cashier with revolvers, coolly emptied the safe, threatening the frightened man with death if he made an outcry.

Four of the employes of the place were present at the time of the robbery.—O. Baer, Harry Dale, John Keefe and James Roberts. The quartette was compelled to stand with hands up, while the intruders went through the place. It is thought the job was done by experienced crooks.

CASHIER KOETTING'S CASE. Long Argument in Regard to the Authority of Judge Clementson.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 21.—The case of Cashier Koetting of the wrecked South Side bank, was called in the municipal court. A large crowd was in attendance. Circuit Judge Clementson of Grant county, presides. He was called to the case by Judge Walber, from whom the case was sworn away on the ground of prejudice. The attorneys for the defence have consumed the entire day in arguments tending to disqualify Judge Clementson on the ground that Judge Walber was not legally privileged to call a circuit judge to take his place.

More Bankers Indicted. SANTA ANA, Cal., Dec. 21.—P. James, late president of the defunct Anaheim bank, has been arrested on two grand jury indictments for embezzlement of the funds of the bank and perjury. Cashier H. V. Herr has been arrested on indictments for perjury. In both cases the perjury charged was committed in sworn statements made to bank commissioners. Bail was given.

Residence Robbed. ALLIANCE, O., Dec. 21.—Six masked men with a rail broke the door of William Thomas' house. They bound Thomas, his wife and son and left them after securing \$175. The house of W. D. Williams was next broken into by forcing the door and one robber held a revolver to William's head while the other ransacked the house, taking \$300 and some valuable papers.

Ex-Postmaster Arrested. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Chris Hanson, formerly postmaster at Poplar, Ia., has been arrested here by Postoffice inspectors, accused of having robbed registered packages and fled from Iowa under suspicion.

Van Leuven Indicted. DEBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 21.—The federal grand jury has found a large number of indictments against Van Leuven, the Lime Springs pension attorney. Their exact nature is not learned.

A Shocking Accident. RUSH CITY, Minn., Dec. 21.—Willie Ehlers, a young man employed at the steam roller mills of Ramberg, Christenson & Carlson here, while moving a car with a pitch bar, caught the bar in such a manner that it passed through his body and pinned him to the car, taking some of his clothing through the body and imbedding it into the hard wood of the car. The young man was still alive eight hours after it occurred.

Awarding Star Routes. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The work of opening bids for performing star and stage mail service to the West during the next four years has been finished at the postoffice department. The force employed opened 94,000 and 5,000 awards of contracts were made during the past week. The contracts awarded will be formally announced on Feb. 1, 1904.

For a Tariff Charter. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 21.—The proposition to abandon the special charter under which the city was incorporated, and to reincorporate under the general law is being voted on. A heavy vote is being polled, and the proposition will probably be defeated.

A Fatal Fire. BEAVER CREEK, Minn., Dec. 21.—Helgo Rogaus, living alone on his place three miles south of here, was burned to death with his house and contents. The charred remains were discovered in the morning.

HELPS THOUSANDS. A Deal Which Will Keep Fall River Mills Running This Winter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The details of a transaction which will give prosperity to nearly 25,000 mill hands at Fall River have been made public in this city. By the recent purchase of about 90,000 pieces of print cloth at a cost of more than \$1,000,000, the overstocked market for print cloth has been relieved; the trade which had become stagnant in fear of tariff depreciations, has been given a new lease of life, and the demand for the goods has increased to such an extent that the Fall River mills have received orders which will keep them running through the winter, thus providing for 25,000 mill hands, and in all about 40,000 persons dependent upon the mills for their support.

ROAD MAKING.

Investigation by the Agricultural Department Is Giving Good Results.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The investigation of road management and good construction throughout the United States, now conducted by the agricultural department, in meeting with valuable results. The co-operation of the governor and secretary and geologist of each state in the Union, of railroad officials and of other persons, has been obtained and they show a warm interest in the work.

Many members of congress also have responded to circulars sent out by Assistant Secretary Willets and General Roy Stone, the special agent in charge of the inquiry. State geologists are beginning to supply information and 50 railroad companies have sent in reports of the engineers or other employes. This information is being tabulated, and when all has been received the office will prepare a map showing the location and cost of the best road materials throughout the country.

A bulletin outlining the new road laws of 14 states, and giving recommendations made by influential public bodies, not yet carried into legislation, has been completed, and soon will be issued. The advance in road legislation, the bulletin says, proceeds on 10 distinct lines.

More rigid provisions for operating the old systems without radical change of systems themselves, more liberal tax levies, substitution of money levies in place of labor; local assessment according to benefits for construction of new roads; construction by townships with power to issue bonds; construction by counties, state highway commissions, provisions for working convicts; direct state aid to road building and the building of state roads.

Expert Stone in his bulletin says: "The new law of Tennessee is considered the best example of the first class, giving the county courts full power and direct control over the whole subject of roads, eliminating the evil influences of local politics, and the generally prevailing easy going methods. The court classifies the roads and appoints commissioners and assesses the road taxes.

Vermont, New Hampshire, North Dakota and Oregon are deemed conspicuous examples of the class of increased tax levies, the last named allowing county courts to levy a special tax of 50 cents on the \$100, and \$2 per head for a county road fund.

Want a Quid Pro Quo. LONDON, Dec. 21.—The second edition of The Times has a dispatch from Cape Town which says that Mr. Weiler, a candidate for the assembly and late commissioner to Chicago said that the government at Washington was asking of Cape Colony to give a quid pro quo for free wool. Mr. Weiler is reported to have added that the United States would not differentiate, but urged a general reduction of the duty upon petroleum and timber, which are chiefly American products, which reduction would have the same effect.

Cost of the Olympia. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—An official of the Union Iron works in an interview states that up to the time the new cruiser Olympia left port on the first attempt at a trial run the cruiser had cost the builders \$1,300 above the contract price, \$1,795,000, and there still remained over \$100,000 for the contractors to expend for furniture, deck smoothing, mounting turrets and guns and giving final touches. The premium expected will, however, probably leave a very slight profit on the work.

NOB A BELLIGERENT. The Administration Refuses to Recognize Mello in Any Way.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—A Washington special to The Herald says: Important action was taken by the navy department in the direction of the president which will result in the assembling in Brazilian waters of the strongest fleet of our naval vessels that have ever gathered at a foreign naval station since the war. The fleet will be under the command of Rear Admiral Benham. He was directed to be careful not to give any recognition to the insurgents, and he was informed that it was the intention of this government to refrain from recognizing Mello as a belligerent no matter what action might be taken in this direction by the foreign commanders in harbor.

The admiral was also told that the United States would recognize no blockade of any Brazilian ports of American commerce.

Ohio Miners Strike. COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 22.—A special to The Dispatch from Alliance, O., says 500 miners employed at the Slope coal mine of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal company, at Salsville, have struck against a 15 per cent reduction. Fifty day laborers also quit rather than suffer a 30 per cent cut. This mine supplies the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railway with coal for its engines.

Some Agencies Will Remain. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Representative Pickler, who is a member of the committee on Indian affairs, says there is no truth in the report that all the Indian agencies in Minnesota and Wisconsin were to be abolished. He says there may be some consolidations of the agencies, but the wholesale recommendation of Donaldson will not be adopted by the committee.

Death of an Actor. WATERTOWN, Wis., Dec. 22.—Ben T. Stacy of the John Dillon Comedy company died suddenly at his parents' home here by the bursting of a blood vessel in his brain. He was 27 years of age and unmarried.

Dowling Indicted. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—James W. Dowling, late cashier of the mint here, was indicted for embezzling \$25,000, by the federal grand jury.

BELLIGERENT.

A New Feature in the Brazilian Situation Said to Have Come to the Front.

Said Minister Thompson Has Asked For Instructions as to Recognizing Mello.

In View of the Probability That He Will Be So Recognized by Other Foreign Powers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A new feature in the Brazilian situation is said to have arisen which involves the question of the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents. It is asserted unofficially that United States Minister Thompson has asked Secretary Gresham for instructions on this point in view of the probability of recognition on the part of the representatives of other foreign powers. The ground on which the foreign diplomats base their contemplated new stand is that the revolutionary forces already have a foothold on land in Southern Brazil, which, it is argued, gives insurgents a reasonable claim for recognition.

Too Busy Fighting. BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 21.—President Peixoto has postponed the elections for members of congress until May.

MINNESOTA FINANCES. What the Annual Report of Treasurer Bobleter Shows.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 21.—The annual report of State Treasurer Bobleter was received Monday from the printer, and contains some matter of general interest. The receipts for the year ended July 31, 1899, were \$6,687,445.90, and the disbursements \$4,133,407.11, leaving a balance at the end of the fiscal year of \$2,554,038.79.

The summary of invested funds shows a total of \$4,651,495.18. The tax collection for 1892 was \$1,159,175.96, and for 1893 was \$2,121,065.63. The actual state debt amounts to \$1,971,306.89.

WAYNE McVEIGH. The Pennsylvania Politician Nominated For Ambassador to Italy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The president has sent to the senate the nomination of Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania to be ambassador to Italy.

Stocks of Wheat. MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 21.—The Northwestern Miller reports the stock of wheat in elevators of Minneapolis at 1,007,000 bushels, an increase over last Monday of \$12,000 bushels. This brings the total stock of Minneapolis and Duluth up to 21,783,525 bushels, (an increase of \$79,421), against 11,348,000 bushels a year ago. The Market Record estimates the stock in country elevators at 6,824,000 bushels, 135,000 more than last week. The total Northwestern stock is thus brought up to 28,408,525 bushels, an increase of 1,114,421 bushels. A year ago it was 28,933,000 bushels.

Policemen as Thieves. IRONWOOD, Mich., Dec. 22.—Three Ironwood policemen are under arrest, charged with stealing flour and sugar from public relief stores. Six hundred pounds of flour and 100 pounds of sugar were stolen from a store between Saturday night and Monday morning. All have furnished bail.

Robbed an Ex-Congressman. FOREST, Miss., Dec. 22.—J. H. Beaman, ex-congressman from this district, was called to the door of his residence, near Ely, by two masked men, and, after being brutally beaten, was robbed of \$50. He is seriously injured.

Milkman Meitze Found. CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—It is reported that Milkman Meitze, who was an important prosecuting witness in the former Coughlin trial, has been found in San Francisco and will be brought back to testify in the present hearing of the case.

Not Credited by Mendocino. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Minister Mendocino of Brazil has received a cable dispatch from the authorities at Rio, who make no mention of the great battle which is reported to have begun in Rio harbor. The reports come from Pernambuco and other points remote from Rio, and the minister does not credit them in view of his late advices.

More Giant Whalebacks. WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 22.—The American Steel Barge company is preparing a model of another line of whalebacks which a syndicate will build next year. The boats will be patterned after the plan of the Christopher Columbus, only much larger.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES. Austin Corbin & Co. want to employ convicts of Arkansas on an island cotton plantation.

The United States steamer San Francisco has been ordered to proceed to Rio de Janeiro.

The Hobrow charity ball at Chicago netted \$18,000. The largest sum realized in previous years was \$15,000.

United States Pension Agent Glick has appointed as his private secretary his son, Fred H. Glick of Omaha.

United States Marshal Walker and New York capitalists are to at once build a railroad from Salt Lake to Los Angeles.

Reports to the railroad commissioner of Ohio show that not one passenger was killed within the state during the year ending Nov. 15.

G. A. Carlson of Red Wing, Minn., has perfected a process for burning lime with gas, upon which he has worked many years. With this process the cost of lime burning will be greatly reduced.

Railroad Dividends.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The Lake Shore has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent, payable Feb. 1, 1894.

The New York Central has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent.

The Michigan Central Railway company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 1/2 per cent.

The Canada Southern Railway company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 1 1/4 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Feb. 1, 1894.

Gigantic Mining Enterprise. DENVER, Dec. 22.—The latest gigantic mining enterprise to be undertaken in Colorado is the driving of a tunnel under the Pitkin gold belt in Gunnison. The tunnel will cut the belt of gold 1,300 feet below the surface, and encounter such gold producers as Monte Vista, Toronto, Legal Tender and others. It will also cut the silver vein on which is located the Hindon, Silver Basin, Jim Blaine and other properties having ore carrying from 10,000 to 18,000 ounces silver to the ton.

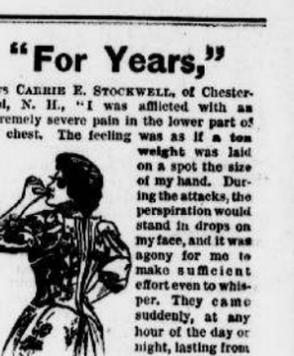
Refused to Change Charters. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 22.—This city voted on a proposition to abandon the special charter under which the city is now incorporated and to reincorporate under the general laws of the state. After a red hot fight a heavy vote resulted in a defeat of the proposition by about 1,000 votes. The election was held on the petition of a number of wealthy men of the city, who opposed the assessment of real and personal property at full cash value.

The Lumber Cut. ST. PAUL, Dec. 22.—A number of Northwestern lumbermen met at the Merchants and discussed the prospects for the coming season. Considerable business was transacted, though none of public interest. The cut this winter will probably be larger than was anticipated in the early fall, as the companies are sending larger crews into the woods than they had intended. Present prospects indicate a good market.

After a Car Factory. OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 22.—It is authoritatively stated that the Chicago and Northwestern railroad is attempting to gain control of the plant of the Northwestern Car and Machine company of this city, which went into the hands of a receiver a few weeks since. In case the deal goes through, the car factory, which is now idle, will be started early in the spring.

"For Years," Says CARLIE E. STOCKWELL, of Chesterfield, N. H., "I was afflicted with an extremely severe pain in the lower part of the chest. The feeling was as if a ton weight was laid on a spot the size of my hand. During the attacks, the perspiration would stand in drops on my face, and it was agony for me to make sufficient effort to whisper. They came suddenly, at any hour of the day or night, lasting from thirty minutes to half a day, leaving as suddenly; but, for several days after, I was quite prostrated and sore. Sometimes the attacks were almost daily, then less frequent. After about four years of this suffering, I was taken down with bilious typhoid fever, and when I began to recover, I had the worst attack of my old trouble I ever experienced. At the first of the fever, my mother gave me Ayer's Pills, my doctor recommending them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking these Pills, and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble, which yielded readily to the same remedy."

AYER'S PILLS. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Every Dose Effective.



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