

# ABERDEEN HERALD

## ANDREW JACKSON

CHARACTER OF "OLD HICKORY" DISCUSSED BY W. R. HEARST.

The Old Fight is Still On, But the Money Power is Now Much Stronger Than When Jackson Routed It. Will Take a Stiff Backbone to Resist It Now.

Wm. Randolph Hearst of New York, a prominent candidate for the democratic nomination for president, thus discusses the character of Andrew Jackson, and applies his ideas to present political conditions:

The name of Andrew Jackson will always stand for fundamental, fearless and victorious democracy.

His name is inspiring, especially worthy of reverence at this time when the people again encounter an attempt by unscrupulous wealth to control the government of the country.

Today's situation resembles, in a greatly exaggerated form, that with which Andrew Jackson dealt when our republic was young.

To realize the work that Jackson did we must remember that he not only attacked and destroyed a national danger in his own time, but undoubtedly put off for many years that growth in the power of financial corruption which threatens the country now. This nation's development of individuality, liberty and prosperity for so long a time under popular government we owe to the genius with which Jefferson met the questions of his day, to the courage and fighting quality with which Jackson attacked and destroyed the public enemy of his day.

Never in the history of this country has arrogant, overpowering predatory wealth been as menacing as it is now; never through the wide exposure of its methods has it been so thoroughly tested as it is now. The criminal trust issue is the dominating issue in the minds of the whole American people.

To deal with the criminal trusts radically, making of them its great issue, is the duty of the democracy. Moral duty demands that the democratic party attack and destroy misgovernment by trusts. The political wisdom (the duty of leaders to their party) demands that the trust question shall dominate in all political agitation until the end of the next campaign.

Jackson day reminds us that the accidental election of a democrat on some trifling basis of expediency is no wise or worthy aim for democracy.

Permanency in useful, effective work should be the aim of the democratic party. It should have constantly in mind the fact that Jefferson and Jackson, elected on fundamental democratic principles, which insured to the country genuine popular government, kept democracy in power during the generation that followed them.

Contrast the careers and characters of Jefferson and Jackson, their vital influence on their party, with the character and influence of any democrat elected regardless of fundamental principle, living out his few years of office—to leave the party stranded and worse off than before.

The courage of a Jackson is needed in a party bound to uphold the rights of the majority against the insidious scheming of lawlessness and corruption. Greater than ever is the need of such qualities as Jackson possessed, now that money has put itself above the law more than ever before, menacing the people's rights.

Great issues are never invented or created by political leaders. Real issues make themselves, and the trusts, by their growing extortions and defiance of law, have made themselves the great issue in American political life today.

In Every American home the wife, even the children, know well by name the beef trust and the coal trust. Dealing in life's necessities, without sympathy for humanity or fear of the law, such extortionate trusts as these have made themselves a danger to every home.

And every frugal man, anxious for the future of those dependent upon him, knows well—many a one to his cost—the character of the speculative trust, with its enormous inflation and over-capitalization, its remorseless robbing of the public, its cold blooded get-rich-quick schemes and the character of its promoters.

It is known by its works, by its stealing of the accumulations of husband and wife, by its despoiling of the children's future, using as bait the names of criminal "respectables."

The duty before the democracy today is to fight the criminal trusts, to cut down and root out the evil power of that predatory wealth that seeks to supplant government of the people by government of the pocketbook and the lobby.

The criminal trusts must be destroyed

because they menace prosperity. They menace real prosperity, the prosperity of all the people, the prosperous growth of the nation under popular government.

No man needs to be told how firmly the trusts have entrenched themselves in government. These trusts are absorbing more and more the power that should be the people's.

Jackson found himself face to face with the great bank reaching out for national power. He was told that this bank claimed frankly the right to a certain number of representatives and to a certain number of senators in the American congress. He answered, with his own peculiar emphasis, that if there existed in the country such a governing power, outside of the government, he would destroy it.

And he did destroy it. How puny was the power, how puny the representation in congress of that bank which aroused Jackson's deep and fatal indignation.

Any one of a dozen big trusts today exceeds in power the boasted influence of that bank. The sugar trust, the beef trust, the coal trust—any of the trusts that need to create legislation or to defeat legislation for the convenient robbing of the public, have their tame man, their hired attorneys, in office.

The bank of Jackson's day timidly claimed the right to a small share in government—and Jackson killed it for its temerity.

What would he say to the swarm of trusts today, whose individual and combined influence, whose paid or terrorized servants, in or out of office, constitute the governing power in the national administration.

If Jackson was needed in his day, how much more is he needed now, with the fearlessness that made him do his duty as he saw it!

Needless to say, the democratic party of the United States, which includes able and successful men in all lines of effort, has never put itself in a position of hostility to any legitimately acquired wealth.

Today, as in Jackson's day, the democratic party is a party open to all American citizens, obedient to the laws and faithful to the constitution—no matter how poor or no matter how rich they may be.

No democrat need be reminded that the ability of those men who possess honestly acquired riches is essential to the nation's welfare.

Those who attack indiscriminately or jealously the rights of the prosperous manufacturer, merchant, inventor, banker or other legitimately successful men are not democrats. They are as blind and stupid in their way as those of another class who cry down and attack the rights of the union man who works with his hands.

The democratic party, more willingly than any other, recognizes that the men who develop the resources of the country, the men who create the wealth, the men who, through executive, organizing and constructive ability, provide opportunity, for effort, employ labor, distribute wages and confer benefits upon the whole community, are those entitled to large reward, since those who direct great and legitimate business undertakings are essential to the prosperity of the nation.

The promoters of extortionate and speculative trusts do not develop the resources of the country, but hinder and restrict development. They do not create wealth, but appropriate the wealth which others have created. They check prosperity by concentrating wealth in the hands of a few out of the savings of the many. They limit production, they limit opportunity, they limit the employment of labor and reduce the laborer's wage, while they increase the cost of living. They confer no benefits on the community. The wealth they possess is stolen money, and the laws of the country should hold them as public criminals.

Managers of get-rich-quick trusts, managers of fraudulent trusts—that great tribe of public robbers—are not confounded in any democrat's mind with the honest men whose superior ability, industry, patience or intellect has brought them legitimate wealth.

The growth and prosperity of the United States have merely begun. The nation needs the ablest minds, capable of wide planning and accomplishment. These will continue to be valued and encouraged by all good citizens. Every democrat will agree that the laborer is worthy of his hire, whether he work for day wages or for great wealth, so long as he works honestly and legitimately.

The democratic party is the party of all honest working Americans; it is the party that will promote the welfare of all those contented to live within the laws.

The democratic party is the party of

prosperity—the prosperity of the many, not of the law-defying few.

The coming battle of the democracy against special privilege is already clearly outlined in the minds of intelligent voters. This nation was established for the benefit of all, for the purpose of giving equal rights to all. The coming fight of the democracy is to preserve the essential character of our American system, and is to be against the criminal element which seeks to change the nation's character.

It is the duty of the democratic party to release the country from the grip of extortionate trusts which, like the coal trust and the beef trust, control the necessities of life, increasing the cost of living and destroying the purchasing power of money earned.

It is the duty of the democratic party to eliminate the opportunities of speculative trusts, like the steel trust and the shipbuilding trust, that deceive the public and take the people's savings in exchange for worthless watered stocks.

It is the duty of the democratic party to prevent the recurrence of the present national situation, in which we see the wages of tens of thousands of workers in one single trust reduced in order to swell the profits of manipulators and stock jobbers.

It is the duty of the democratic party to ally itself with the legitimate business interests of the country and, with their aid, to overthrow the republican party, which has sold itself to the criminal trusts.

None will welcome democratic success more gladly than the legitimate business man who finds it more difficult to exist under the throttling influence of the trusts and their growing control of legislation, money and opportunity.

To the commercial traveler, the business man, the mechanic whose wages are cut, the local banker in constant danger, to every family that has had its living expenses increased or its savings absorbed by the criminal trusts, I would recommend a study of the character of Andrew Jackson and his political methods.

To all democrats and democratic leaders Andrew Jackson stands a proof of the value of principle in the winning of victory.

If it were possible in the coming campaign to choose our candidates in the history of the past, I should not advocate the choice of some so-called "conservative" nonentity, without motive or inspiration save desire for office; I should urge the nomination of Andrew Jackson, because he was not afraid of money illegally entrenched, because he knew how to fight and how to win.

### IN MEMORIAM.

Maccabees of Chinook Adopt Resolutions of Respect to Eli Anderson.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler has in His wisdom removed by death from among us Sir Knight Eli Anderson, and

WHEREAS, He was at the time of his death a respected and useful member of the Knights of the Maccabees of Pacific Tent No. 39 of Chinook, Wash., be it

RESOLVED, That Pacific Tent No. 39 has lost a good member and the community an honored citizen. Be it further

RESOLVED, As an expression of respect, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the tent and that Sir Knight Record Keeper be instructed to forward a copy of same to his relatives at Aberdeen, Washington, also that said resolutions be printed in one issue of the Chinook Observer and the Aberdeen Herald. W. R. WILLIAMS, Committee: NIC. HANSEN, B. BERGLUND.

### Itch—Ringworm.

E. Lucas, Wingo, Ky., writes, April 25th, 1902: "For 10 to 12 years I had been afflicted with a malady known as the 'itch.' The itching was almost unbearable; I had tried for years to find relief, having tried all remedies I could hear of, besides a number of doctors. I wish to state that one single application of Ballard's Snow Lintiment cured me completely and permanently. Since then I have used the lintiment on two separate occasions for the ring worm and it cured completely, 25c, 50c and \$1 bottle. Sold by W. B. Paine & Co.

### Croup

Begins with the symptoms of a common cold; there is chilliness, sneezing, sore throat, hot skin, quick pulse hoarseness and impeded respiration. Give frequent small doses of Ballard's Horehound Syrup, (the child will cry for it) and at the first sign of a croupy cough, apply frequently Ballard's Snow Lintiment to the throat.

Mrs. A. Vilet, New Castle, Colo., writes March 19th, 1901: "I think Ballard's Horehound Syrup a wonderful remedy, and so pleasant." 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. Sold by W. B. Paine & Co.

## MEETS HIS DEATH

DURING A TEMPORARY SPELL OF MENTAL ABERRATION.

Edgar Holcomb is Found Dead From Exposure On the West Bank of the Humpulpius River By a Searching Party Organized By the Improved Order of Red Men.



EDGAR HOLCOMB.

The body of Edgar Holcomb, whose disappearance was noted in the last issue of the HERALD, was discovered by a searching party Thursday, lying in the brush on the west side of the Humpulpius river about two miles from the railroad bridge crossing that stream. The body was without hat, coat or shoes and its condition clearly showed that the unfortunate man perished from exposure incurred while under a temporary aberration of mind.

Mr. Holcomb was a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and this society organized searching parties as soon as his disappearance was noted. These parties were in the field almost constantly since last Tuesday, and avoided no effort to trace their brother Red Man.

He was heard of on Sunday as having been at Grays Harbor City and was traced from there along the new line of railroad, towards the Humpulpius river. He had been seen by several people walking on the railroad track westward. In this manner he was traced to the railroad crossing of that river, where his tracks disappeared. The searching party then concluded he had gone up the river and divided into two parties, one going up each bank of the stream. The party following the west bank of the river discovered the body about two miles from the bridge. The condition of the remains indicated beyond doubt that death was due to exposure.

The body was brought to Aberdeen, arriving here about one o'clock Friday morning, and taken to the undertaking parlors of Beardsley Bros., from whence the funeral took place at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of Quinalt Tribe No. 14, Improved Order of Red Men, of which organization the deceased was a past officer and worthy member.

Mr. Holcomb, at the time of his death, was about 36 years of age and had resided in Aberdeen for the past four years. His relatives lived in Ohio, and in his pocket-book was found the following obituary of his mother, taken from an Ohio paper:

"Anna S. Flannigan Holcomb was born in Pennsylvania on May 28, 1829, and died at her home near Moxahala, Nov. 15, 1902, aged 73 years, 5 months and 17 days.

On June 13, 1853, she was united in marriage to John B. Holcomb. To this union ten children were given—seven sons and three daughters—two of whom, one son and a daughter, preceded her to her heavenly home. In 1855 she united with the Oakfield Baptist church, in which she remained a faithful and devoted christian until she was called to her eternal home. She loved the church and was a faithful attendant upon the Sabbath school and delighted in its progress. Her life was one of devotion to her family and friends and those who were near and dear to her. She manifested a spirit of christian charity and was kind and obliging to all. She truly lived a life of Faith, Hope and Charity."

### Health

Means the ability to do a good day's work, without undue fatigue and to find life worth living. You cannot have indigestion or constipation without its upsetting the liver and polluting the blood. Such a condition may be best and quickest obtained by Herbine, the best liver regulator that the world has ever known. Mrs. D. W. Smith writes, April 3, 1902: "I use Herbine, and find it the best medicine for constipation and regulating the liver I ever used." Price 50 cents. Sold by W. B. Paine & Co.

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