

COLFAX GAZETTE

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So far Mr. Bryan has had the greatest difficulty with those members of his audience who insist upon him explaining his predictions of four years ago.

There is nothing slower than the democratic party. About forty years have been reeled off in convincing it that Abraham Lincoln had the good of the country at heart.

While he is explaining, it would be pertinent for Judge McDonald to let the people into the secret as to what has become of the Hugh Boyle habeas corpus case, which seems to have dropped out of sight since the second postponement.

Republicans are viewing nothing with alarm in Whitman county. The boasts of democrats are old familiar things. With each recurring campaign democrats shout victory when there is no victory for them. Their loud professions do not frighten.

Mr. Bryan should cede the sovereignty of his farm at Lincoln, Neb., to Spain or France. The land was acquired by the United States without the "consent of the governed" by another democrat, Thomas Jefferson. How Mr. Bryan can consent to live in Nebraska, when this circumstance is considered, is unexplainable.

The Gazette is in receipt of the Inland Empire, a magazine publication established by A. H. Harris, formerly of the Palouse Republic, at Walla Walla. It is devoted to the interests of the region for which it is named, is replete with good reading and deserving of success as a journal of northwest life and progress.

Republicans should not forget that the election is drawing near, and but few have registered. There is danger that many will procrastinate and finally let the last hour slip by, and thus lose their votes in a year when a momentous campaign is on. Register today—right now, while you think of it. The books will be closed to you in about 30 days.

The democratic engineers and would-be swallows of populists are making a mighty effort to elect a superior judge and a sheriff. So eager are they to capture these places that all other candidates are to be traded and dickered over the county for votes for Chadwick and Mackay, just as all others were two years ago for Mackay. How do the other candidates and their friends like to be swapped for men who are too weak to carry themselves through?

Bryan says he wants a republic where the coach owner and the coachman, the mistress and the maid, will have the same chance and share alike in the good things of this life, but unfortunately he neglects to explain how this blessed state is to be brought about. The question is suggested that, in order to be consistent with such views, he should arrange with Adlai in the event of their election to put their respective salaries into a pool and share alike.

Fusion is the same stench in the nostrils of political decency that it was in 1898. While the managers and hunters for office who sacrificed principle for a chance at the flesh pots claim much for the fusion aggregation at the Seattle convention, the people do not "track" with them and their doings. There is even greater disgust with fusion than ever before in Washington. Many who are expected to follow will not do so. A larger proportion than in 1898 will vote the republican ticket.

Question Bryan Will Not Answer.

The other day a correspondent of the New York Herald in the course of an interview with Mr. Bryan asked him whether, if elected, he would pay in silver all bonds that can be paid in "coin." The question was crucial, and Mr. Bryan recognized the fact. If he said "No," how, oh, how could he square himself with the silver democrats, the silver republicans, the populists and the monetary league? If he said "Yes," how could he rebuild the edifice which he has so painfully reared out of prospective gold-standard anti-imperialist votes, how recapture the cat and stuff it securely in the bag? What did this sincere advocate of anti-imperialism, the courageous advocate of 16 to 1, do? "Say," he replied, "say Mr. Bryan declines to be interviewed on that subject." What a courageous, honest reply! Of course a question concerning so unimportant a thing as the change of the money standard, about which one of the fiercest of presidential campaigns was fought out four years ago, was a gross piece of impertinence on the part of the reporter. Of course those whom he is asking to support him because of his silver views have no right to know whether or not he is going to carry out his pledges in the only way he can carry them out. Of course those who are asked to support him because he is not likely or able to do anything to overturn the gold standard have no right to know whether this plea is honest or not.

Nevertheless, his refusal to answer the question can mean but one thing. He would carry out the principles of his party and his own; he would fulfill his pledges; he would pay the interest and principal of our coin bonds in silver. But if he said so he would drive every gold democrat pell-mell in a frightened rush into the republican camp. So he declines to answer the question. Brave Mr. Bryan! After that who can doubt his candor or his honesty?

The Views With Alarm

The republican campaign in Missouri was opened September 4 at Sedalia, with acres of enthusiastic people listening to four different open air meetings necessary to accommodate the cheering thousands. Among the speakers was J. R. Burton of Kansas, who said in part: "For the past forty-five years the democratic party has lived in a perpetual state of fear. They have viewed with alarm everything that has been done since 1861, with the possible exception of the Wilson bill, which the people soon learned to view with alarm. (Laughter and cheers.) In the face of the splendid achievements of the republican party in the last forty years, and the continuous record of the democratic party in ever presenting stumbling blocks in the pathway of our progress, it would seem that the democrats themselves would become nauseated with their own fears.

"Four years ago they viewed with alarm the gold standard and demanded free silver. In 1864 they viewed with alarm the war. In 1868 and 1872 they viewed with alarm the election of Grant. Later they viewed with alarm the attempt to resume specie payments. Then they viewed with alarm the protective tariff. Bryan is, however, the greatest alarm the party has ever had. He is the personification of alarm. Had Bryan been in the ark at the height of the flood he would have climbed out on top and shouted 'Fire, 'Fire!' (Laughter and applause.) "It is imperialism as they call it, militarism, that they now view with alarm. They have got over their scare about free silver. Although the plank is in the platform, they have covered it up, and would rather that attention be not called to it. That is not strange. The democratic party had to abandon every position it has taken for the past forty years. This new specter of alarm, imperialism, has familiar features. We have seen its like before, under a different name. Away back in 1868 imperialism was then called Caesarism. Do you not remember the prophecies made at that time by the democratic party? 'Elect Grant,' they said, 'and he will call to his side the soldiers who served under him, and he will declare himself emperor of America.' (Applause.)

"A military oligarchy was to be founded upon the ruins of the republic. And, strange as it may seem, this was to be wrought by the very men who had saved the country. (Cheers.) The democratic party, it seemed, could not comprehend that soldiers of the republic, veterans in war, and more than a million strong, the grandest army that was ever organized on the face of the globe, after putting down rebellion and establishing the integrity of the Union, voluntarily—yes, gladly—laid down their arms, melted away into the civic vocations of life, beating their swords into plowshares and winning the victories of peace with a heroism and success never before seen in the history of the world. These brave heroes, heroes in war and in peace, were charged by the democratic party with being capable of putting their great leader, Gen. Grant, on a throne (cheers), and that the civil laws should be subordinated to military power. Is not the song of Bryan and his followers in this campaign the same old tune sung to different words? (Cries of 'That's right.') McKinley and Roosevelt and the republican party are charged with attempting to turn the republic into an empire, and to support that empire by military force.

"This reminds me of a democrat who approached me last evening with a look of alarm on his face, and he said: 'McKinley and Roosevelt want to put kings. Your party has simply nominated a pair of kings!' Speaking as calmly as I could, and looking as innocent as possible, I told him I did not know much about the game, but I was satisfied our pair of kings would beat his pair of jacks. (Laughter.) "I will ask Mr. Bryan to tell upon whom the republican party expects to rely in its effort to change this republic into an empire. Certainly not upon the remnant of the Grand Army of the Republic. No such slander can again be hurled against them. Then, do they look to us the Sons of Veterans, the sons of veterans of both armies, veter-

ans who wore the blue and the gray, veterans whose sons touched elbows in the late Spanish war, vying with each other in the defense of the flag? Can men like these be depended upon to put an emperor upon the throne in the United States? Is a standing army of 65,000 men a menace to our liberties?

"Two years ago, within less than 90 days, this administration mobilized an army of a quarter of a million of men. Those men are nearly all back now in civil life, and as soon as Bryan and the democratic party are defeated in November and Aguinaldo and his followers are made to understand that they can not expect any hope of support in their rebellion, the balance of the volunteers will be brought home. "I ask again where is the power to come from to make of this republic an empire? What is the reason for intruding this so-called paramount issue in this campaign? Is it not because the democratic party was left absolutely without an issue unless something of this kind was invented? How could they go before the country? Prosperity was here, a prosperity the most marvelous in the history of the country. Free silver had become a joke. Hawaii had been annexed and everybody glad of it. Every promise made in 1896 by the republican party had been faithfully kept. Every prophecy had been fulfilled. What was the democratic party to do? It had to dig up out of its imagination some new specter of alarm, or else follow the advice given by a democratic delegate from New Mexico to the Kansas City convention—namely, to meet and immediately adjourn sine die, with the hope that the republicans would go wrong in the next four years." (Prolonged laughter and cheers.)

Lessons From Vermont.

Vermont held a state election September 4, and from the returns the Oregonian draws the following: Returns from the Vermont state election show plainly that the republican vote is up to the high-water mark of 1888, while the democratic vote is about 2500 short of the democratic vote of that year. The fact that the democrats did not poll within 2500 of their full party vote indicates that they were apathetic or that a number of gold democrats still refuse to return to the Bryan camp. It is clearly evident that the cause of Bryan has gained no republican votes in Vermont on the issue of "imperialism," and it is equally clear that all the gold democrats in Vermont are not yet back in the regular party camp, for the democratic vote is about 2500 short of the democratic vote for 1888, and about 2300 short of the vote for 1890. The democratic vote in Vermont is easily 20,000 when its full strength is polled. It is 3000 short of its full strength this year, while the republicans have polled their full party strength. There is no comfort for Bryan in the returns from Vermont. He has gained no republican votes, and at least half of the gold democrats of 1896 still decline to return to the party camp.

"If there is anyone who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it." Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1896.

The election of Mr. Bryan to the presidency would, therefore, be immediately followed by attacks upon the financial integrity of the United States and of every individual citizen. Debtors would be called upon without delay to liquidate their indebtedness. There would be a grand rustle on collections, each creditor attempting to get his dues before debasement of the currency took actual effect. The result would be a repetition of the business panic and disaster so recently experienced.

Remember 1892. During the campaign of 1892 you thought you were too busy to take an active interest in politics. Remember the result: Consternation. Loss of confidence. Empty pocketbooks. Vicious tariff laws. Emergency bond issues. Losses in business. Assignments. No employment. Distress. Do not make the same mistake this year.—Marion, Ark., Herald.



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BOILS AND CARBUNCLES

These unwelcome visitors usually appear in the spring or summer, when the blood is making an extra effort to free itself from the many impurities that have accumulated during the winter months.

Carbuncles, which are more painful and dangerous, come most frequently on the back of the neck, eating great holes in the flesh, exhaust the strength and often prove fatal. Boils are regarded by some people as blessings, and they patiently and uncomplainingly endure the pain and inconvenience under the mistaken idea that their health is being benefited, that their blood is too thick anyway, and this is Nature's plan of thinning it. The blood is not too rich or too thick, but is diseased.—is full of poison—and unless relieved the entire system will suffer. The boil or carbuncle gives warning of serious internal troubles, which are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to develop. Many an old sore, running ulcer, even cancer, is the result of a neglected boil.



Baneful Boils. Mr. R. M. Pratt, Cave, S. C., writes: "For twenty years I was sorely afflicted with boils and carbuncles caused by impure blood. It is impossible to describe my suffering; part of me being continually in pain. Several doctors treated me, and I tried all the so-called blood remedies, but nothing seemed to do me any good. During the summer of 1888 I was persuaded to try S. S. S., and after taking several bottles was entirely cured, and have had no return of these painful pests up to the present time."

building up the blood and ridding the system of all accumulated waste matter. S. S. S. is made of roots and herbs which act directly on the blood, and all poisons, no matter how deep-seated, are soon overcome and driven out by this powerful purely vegetable medicine. S. S. S. is not a new, untried remedy, but for fifty years has been curing all kinds of blood and skin diseases. It has cured thousands, and will cure you. It is a pleasant tonic as well as blood purifier—improves the appetite and digestion, builds up your general health and keeps your blood in order. Our physicians have made blood and skin diseases a life study—write them fully about your case, and any information or advice wanted will be cheerfully given. We make no charge whatever for this service. Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases—free. Address, The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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DEAR BOY LETTERS—NO. 2.

My Dear Boy—You say that you have read Mr. Bryan's speech at Indianapolis and that "there are some things in it that appear to be reasonable." Well, Mr. Bryan is a very pleasant speaker and can make a plausible showing when he has a very weak case. He is a clever respectable gentleman who "earns his bread by the sweat of his brow" and he has learned his trade very well. But let me call your attention to a few solid facts for you to consider before you feel inclined to yield your mind to his brilliant generalities about imperialism.

1. Mr. Bryan's record proves him to be an unsafe leader. He is a theorist rather than a practical man of affairs. In every campaign in the past and upon every issue heretofore presented to the people for settlement, Mr. Bryan has been mistaken. The results have proved that he was mistaken. The natural presumption is that he is mistaken now. When a democratic congressman and also when a populist leader in 1892, Mr. Bryan was very sure that free trade was the thing needed to insure prosperity in the United States. He was sure that the "robber tariff" was making it hard for the farmer and the wage earner to live. He and those who believed as he did succeeded in convincing the people, and the Wilson bill, a free trade measure, was adopted and became a law. Three years of bitter experience proved that Mr. Bryan and his friends were mistaken. Factories were closed; capital found no productive investment, and the produce of the farm brought no adequate return to the farmer from 1893 to 1897 while this free trade bill was the law.

In 1895 Mr. Bryan and his democrat-populist following dropped the tariff issue like a hot potato and took up that of free silver. During that campaign he declared that if the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was not adopted, if a gold standard continued to be the law and became the fixed policy of the country, "that prices will go down as certain as the law of gravitation;" that "the rich will grow richer and the poor poorer;" that "there will be a decrease in the amount of money in circulation;" that "the army of the unemployed will continue to increase." Results have proved that Mr. Bryan was again mistaken. Every one of his predictions turned out to be false. We have now a protective tariff and a gold standard law. Prices have gone up instead of down, while the rich have grown richer, the poor have shared in the general prosperity, the amount of money in circulation has largely increased, and labor was never more generally employed and more adequately rewarded than now.

Is it not fair to presume that the gentleman who has always been mistaken upon every other leading issue is mistaken upon imperialism, which he declares to be the "paramount issue of this campaign?" 2. Your father remembers two campaigns before this when imperialism and militarism were the key note of the democratic war cry. The first was in 1864, when the mighty Lincoln, whose name you bear, was a candidate for re-

election. I was not quite old enough to vote for him, although I was carrying an Enfield rifle in the Union army, and I remember how unjust it seemed to me because I was old enough to fight and not old enough to vote. I remember that our democratic friends said that the re-election of Lincoln meant the downfall of the republic and the establishment of an empire by force of arms. The same cry came to the front in 1872 when General Grant was a candidate for re-election. "Caesarism," "nepotism" and "military tyranny" were the sum and substance of every democratic speech, and the downfall of the republic was predicted if Grant should be elected.

Well, the logic of events proved that our democratic friends were mistaken. Lincoln and Grant were elected, but the republic lived on. No empire was established. No army tyrannized over the people. The nation grew and prospered. Free speech, free schools, and a free press not only continued but enlarged their privileges and powers. In this letter I have shown you that the presumption is against the democratic position. In every campaign for forty years the logic of events has proved that the democrats were wrong and the republicans right. It is not unfair to presume that such is the case this year.

YOUR FATHER. Mr. Bryan has defended Aguinaldo so long that he is becoming quite a Tagal himself. Being a Tagal, he cannot respect a true. He and Gov. Roosevelt made Labor day speeches in Chicago, it being understood that politics was to be avoided. "Teddy" kept faith, but Mr. Bryan tapered off into a genuine democratic harangue.

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