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YOUR AMMUNITION IS WEAK, OLD LADY.

RIDDLED BY KNOX.

Illogical Character of Democratic Trust Position Shown.

Both Cleveland and Parker Change Front on Question—Democratic Nominee Created by Trust Agents.

Senator Knox, formerly attorney general in President Roosevelt's cabinet, has issued a statement riddling the speech made by Judge Parker at Esopus last week. When Senator Knox's attention was called to Judge Parker's utterance he expressed amazement at the looseness of argument and disregard of fact exhibited. That a man honored with the presidential candidacy by a great party should have so far forgotten himself as to charge the president with conniving with the trusts to delude the people of the country Mr. Knox declared to be inexplicable on any ground other than the recklessness of despair. Mr. Knox proceeded to demonstrate the illogical and untenable character of the entire Democratic attitude toward the trusts. He said:

"In the early part of this campaign Judge Parker stated, 'The common law as developed affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies,' and ex-President Cleveland, in commenting upon the decision in the Northern Securities case, said: 'There is a distinct difference drawn between railroads and purely producing corporations. It could not be said that the sugar trust or the beef trust or the Standard Oil company was directly engaged in interstate transportation. They were engaged in the manufacture and sale of products.'

"Within the last few days Mr. Cleveland in a public speech criticised the Republican administration for not 'running amuck' in the business interests of the country, which so eminent a philologist as he knows means that he criticises the president for not dashing wildly at everything in sight and destroying the guilty and innocent alike, while Judge Parker only yesterday bewails the fact that corporations are permitted to violate the law and that they are contributing to the Republican cause.

"What can be the reason for this change of front? Mr. Cleveland on March 17, notwithstanding the decree of the circuit court pronouncing the beef trust unlawful, says it was not within the prohibition of the law, thus throwing the weight of his opinion in favor of the beef trust and against the United States at a time when the case was pending and undecided in the highest court, while on Oct. 21 he inferentially demanded that an incorporated business should be wantonly assailed.

"Is there any connection between Judge Parker's abandonment of his futile common law panacea, which meant immunity to the trusts, and the fact, as he alleges, that the trusts contribute to the success of the Republican party? Do the principles of law which Mr. Cleveland thought last March protected manufacturing monopolies change in October, and, if so, does the change affect the Belmont trusts, or only those which are suspected of seeing in the perpetuation of Republican administration the continued general prosperity of the country?

"Judge Parker in his speech on Monday also said:

"Many years have passed since my active participation in politics. In the meantime a startling change has taken place in the method of conducting campaigns; a change not for the better, but for the worse; a change that has introduced debasing and corrupt methods which threaten the integrity of our government.

"It is astounding that Judge Parker should be willing to challenge the comparison which this statement inevitably calls out. When Judge Parker last actively participated in politics off the bench he was chairman of the New York state Democratic committee which elected David B. Hill as governor. He was a cog in the Hill machine. **There never have been in our political history methods more debasing and corrupt than those of the Hill machine in New York, and they culminated in the steal of the state by the Maynard frauds and the overthrow of the Hill machine in consequence. This was the machine which Mr. Parker ran until, as a reward for running it, he was made a judge by Hill. And these are the methods he deplores.**

"Again, Judge Parker speaks of the campaign contributions by great corporations. He states that 'some of the enterprises which have unduly thrived through favoritism have become so rich and strong that they can and do contribute vast sums when it is made clear that it will advantage them.'

"Judge Parker is describing precisely and exactly the sources which give Tammany Hall its strength, and the cutting off of which in the present election would remove every chance of his carrying New York state. There is not an honest man in political life who does not know that this is the case and that Judge Parker is now seeking to be the beneficiary of the very methods which he affects to denounce.

"Again, Judge Parker says:

"Political contributions by corporations and trusts mean corruption. They cannot be honest. A corporation will subscribe to a political party only because the corporation expects that party, through its control of public officers, executive or legislative, to do something for the benefit of the corporation or to refrain from doing something to its injury. No other motive can be imagined. In the nature of things, no other motive can exist.

"It is astonishing that Judge Parker should have the temerity to say this when his own intimate associates and supporters, the men who conducted his campaign for the nomination and who are now conducting the campaign for his election, represent these very corporations which he affects to denounce or else owe their political strength solely to the contributions they have received from them in the past and expect to receive from them in the future.

"Mr. Cord Meyer, Mr. Patrick McCarren, Mr. August Belmont, Mr. William F. Sheehan, Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, Mr. John B. McDonald, Mr. David B. Hill and Mr. Thomas Taggart one and all owe their whole power in politics to the intimate connection they have established between the management of corporations and the management of public business. Mr. Parker was created by them, would never have been thought of except for them and has not now one chance of success save what they give him.

"When Mr. Hill last April, in the New York state convention which put Judge Parker forward for the presidential nomination, declared that the trusts should be regulated by the state and not by the nation, and when Judge Parker himself declared that the common law was sufficient for their regulation, knowing full well that this meant the abandonment of every effort to regulate them by the federal government, Mr. Hill and Judge Parker were bidding for the support of the great corporations, and bidding for this support with reckless disregard of the interests of the public. Now, as a last despairing effort, he inveighs against them and seeks to obtain votes by thus attacking them in a manner utterly unworthy of the candidate of a great party for the high office of president.

"Judge Parker's statement in yesterday's speech that the president and the trusts combined in an effort 'to satisfy the country that the trusts were opposed to the present administration' is simply preposterous and smacks of the rashness of desperation. The Democratic platform, speaking of the trusts, says:

"We specially denounce rebates and discriminations by transportation companies as the most potent agency for promoting and strengthening these unlawful conspiracies against trade.

"As a Republican congress at the request of President Roosevelt has just passed as drastic an act as is possible to prepare, striking at all rebates and discriminations and conferring jurisdiction upon the United States courts to restrain and prevent them at the suit of the attorney general, how does this record stand against Judge Parker's assertion that 'these interests (referring to the trusts) have decided to attempt to continue the present administration in power' for the purpose of securing immunity from prosecution under existing laws or the enactment of additional laws aimed at their existence?"

The Rural Free Delivery.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

As a matter of fact, President Cleveland in his messages actually opposed rural free delivery. Nevertheless congress made a small appropriation of $10,000 to test the feasibility of establishing a system of free mail delivery in rural districts. But Cleveland's postmaster general, Mr. Bissell, refused to apply it or make the attempt. The appropriation was renewed, and Mr. Bissell's successor, Postmaster General William L. Wilson, also refused to use it.

It was not until President McKinley's administration that any practical attempt was made to organize rural free delivery, and then the movement was taken up so thoroughly, efficiently and faithfully that while he was president about 8,000 rural delivery routes were established and the system was created and made as permanent a part of the postal service as free city delivery. There are now more than 20,000 routes in operation, and the whole work from the beginning has been done under Republican administration.

Democrats For Roosevelt.

[From the New York Sunday Democrat.]

Not less than 1,000,000 Democrats throughout the United States will cast their ballots for Theodore Roosevelt on Nov. 8.

Hering's Department Store.

A Sale of Handkerchiefs
AT A BIG REDUCTION.

Twenty dozen Ladies' Handkerchiefs, all pure linen, hemstitched and fine hand embroidered, worth one third more.

Twenty-five dozen Ladies' Handkerchiefs, scalloped edges, fine embroidery and beautiful patterns, all new patterns this season.

We offer both lots at 15 cents each.

Another Blanket Sale Right at the Time You Need Them.

$6.00 All Wool Blankets, 11-4 size, pure White, At $4.98.

$5.00 All Wool Blankets, 11-4 size, pure White, At $3.98.

$4.00 White Blankets, nearly All Wool. large size, At $3.25.

Boys' Shirts At 15 Cents.

Ten dozen Boys' Grey Merino Undershirts, very heavy and warm, sizes 28 to 34, regular price 25c.

A Bargain at 15 Cents.

Men's Underwear At 19 Cents.

Men's Grey Merino Underwear, very heavy and warm, shirts only, sizes 32 to 42. Regular price 25c.

Special at 15 Cents.

Chas. E. Hering, Westminster, Md.

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Do not delay Buying your Winter's Coal; have it put away before cold weather sets in and remember what we say about Quality and Price. All Anthracite COAL Screened before loading.

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J. W. SHUNK, BOWERS' BLOCK, LEADING HARNESS and Turf Goods HOUSE.

Just received direct from the Factory an elegant assortment of

ROBES, BLANKETS,

&c., for Fall and Winter Trade, of best quality and at lowest possible price, consisting of Galloway, Fox, Bear and Goat Robes, Golf Shawls, Plush and Wool Robes.

5A HORSE BLANKETS from the cheapest to the best grades. Also a full line of Harness and Saddlery, Trunks, Dress Suit Cases, Gloves, Base Ball Goods and everything belonging to a first-class harness establishment. Soliciting a share of your patronage, I am yours to serve.

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GOING DOWN FOR THE THIRD TIME.

POLICY TOWARD SOUTH

President's Plan Outlined Long Ago—Made Careful Study of Problem When Governor.

Has Sought Information From Best People, White and Colored. Fewer Lynchings.

[From an Editorial in Outlook of Oct. 29.]

The Outlook happens to be in possession of information which leads it to suggest that no man perhaps ever went into the White House with a keener desire to be of real and permanent service to the former slave states than Mr. Roosevelt.

In the most careful manner the president has sought information from the highest type of both white and colored people concerning the political desires and needs of both the black and the white races and the status and defects of their relations to the federal government. This information was sought for by the president before he became president and even before he became vice president.

The Outlook happens to know that while Mr. Roosevelt was holding the position of governor of New York he outlined a policy which he would attempt to pursue if he should ever be called to the presidency. The policy which he then stated he would pursue was one which the daily press of the south as well as the public men of the south had long advocated. The Outlook happens to know, further, that the president has pursued and consistently followed the policy outlined before he became president as nearly as it has been possible for any human being to do.

To begin with, in Mississippi the president, while not seeking to overthrow or ignore the old political machine, went straight to the heart of conditions and selected for his adviser E. S. Wilson, a gold Democrat, the former secretary to L. Q. C. Lamar, the Mississippi correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune and the brother-in-law of Governor Longino. It would at least seem that this man had the confidence and respect of the south, and of Mississippi people especially. From the day of his appointment by the president this gentleman has been one of the president's southern advisers. In seeking his advice upon southern politics the president insisted upon one limitation, and only one. His adviser was to recommend none but clean men to him for appointment, giving Republicans the first consideration, but where clean Republicans could not be found, then Democrats of good and proved character. The result is that the United States district attorney is a white Democrat, and the same is true of the register of the United States land office and the United States marshalship. These are native southern white men who stand high in the estimation of their neighbors, and these are but examples of what has been done in dozens of other cases in Mississippi alone.

Now, as to the negro officeholder in the south. The complaint that has been made against every Republican president since the civil war has been that many offices were filled by a horde of ignorant and characterless colored politicians. How did President Roosevelt meet this situation? He has appointed to office in the south fewer colored men than any other president, and in doing so has not only decreased the quantity, but improved the quality. He has not only tried to do so, but has actually done it.

To how many of our readers has it ever occurred that, notwithstanding all the discussion that has taken place regarding Mr. Roosevelt and the south, practically no criticism has been made upon the character of the men holding office under him, white and black alike? Fault has been found in a few cases because of their color, but not with their character. Not only has the class of white and colored men appointed to office in the south been of such a high character as to escape criticism, but Mr. Roosevelt has done what no other president has done, and what the south has all along claimed should be done. He has appointed colored men living in the north to important positions in that section, as, for example, William H. Lewis, appointed to the place of assistant United States district attorney for Massachusettts.

What the president has done in Mississippi in lifting up and purifying the public service has been done in a larger or smaller degree in every southern state. Special examples were the throwing over of the old and corrupt gang in Louisiana and the appointment of former Governor Thomas G. Jones and Judge Rouhac, native white southerners, to important positions in Alabama.

The main thing, however, that the public ought to know about is that in failing to be controlled by old and corrupt political organizations, in going outside of his party to select men of high character for office, the president was running a political risk which required the very highest degree of moral courage and devotion to public duty to perform. He was taking a chance as far as his political fortunes were concerned, which no other president had ever taken. Time and time again Mr. Roosevelt was warned of the political risk he was taking, but not once did he change his policy in the slightest degree, and on more than one occasion replied to friends that he would rather be defeated for the presidential nomination than secure it by yielding to the vicious element of the south, Republican or Democratic.

Over and over again it has been asserted by those who have not taken the time or the pains to investigate the real facts in the matter that President Roosevelt's southern policy has caused an increase of lawlessness at the south, as indicated by lynchings, burnings, etc. What is the truth? Lynchings in this country reached the highest number in 1892, when Benjamin Harrison was president, the number of lynchings for that year being 236. The next highest number was in 1885, under the presidency of Grover Cleveland, when they numbered 210. In 1893, also during the presidency of Grover Cleveland, there were 200 lynchings. These periods represent the high water mark of lynching. During the two years in which Mr. Roosevelt has been in the White House there have been fewer lynchings than in any year since 1885; in 1902 there were 96 lynchings and in 1903 there were but 104. These two years represent the smallest number of lynchings since 1885.

We make the prediction that before he leaves the White House the south will learn that it has never had a warmer or more consistent friend in the presidential chair than Theodore Roosevelt.

PARKER BOWED KNEE TO BAAL

Lifelong Democrat Reads Himself Out of Party, Denouncing Presidential Candidate.

[Tiffin Dispatch to Ohio State Journal.]

Judge Allen Smalley of Upper Sandusky, a lifelong Democrat, who has voted for every Democratic candidate for president from Douglas to Bryan, will not support Parker this year.

For a number of years past the Democratic executive committee has invited Judge Smalley to participate in the speaking campaigns in Seneca county, and, in accordance with the custom, an invitation was extended to him. No reply was received, and a second invitation was extended. Secretary Milton Sayler of the Democratic executive committee is in receipt of the following letter from Judge Smalley:

Yours of recent date received. After receiving your first kind invitation, for which I am duly thankful, consideration for my health was taken under advisement, for I am thirty-five pounds short on weight, with a little throat trouble added, all of which go to handicap a "spellbinder," and my doctor states that the speaking efforts desired will further endanger my health.

I am anxious for the success of our state, congressional and local Democratic tickets. Judge Parker has bowed the knee to Baal and will meet the political doom he deserves. The money trust is the key to all others, and I think Judge Parker went out of his way to disclose his readiness to be a humble instrument in the hands of the money power. I won't endanger my health for Judge Parker, but will aid on the balance of the ticket if desired. Respectfully thine,

ALLEN SMALLEY.

HE DOES THINGS.

A Brief Sketch of Our President's Record.

[From the Troy (N. Y.) Times.]

What President Roosevelt has done in office is so great and comprehensive as to add a new chapter to American history. In Cuba and the Philippines, in maintaining the supremacy of the United States in the affairs of the American continent, in cutting through the isthmus the canal for which a century had hoped, in defending American citizenship abroad, in purifying every department in which a taint might show, in appreciating and treating with proper respect the new conditions which the immense growth of commerce and industry established, in enforcing the law against trusts, in becoming himself the most conspicuous illustration of the superiority of arbitration to war and, while performing duties which in their multiplicity almost stagger the mind to contemplate, in devoting himself to such physical exercise as has been necessary to preserve his health and in continuing to be in family life a type of the head of an American household, Theodore Roosevelt has shown himself to be not only a man who does things, but who does great things and does them grandly.

Is it surprising that he should be an example for the young men of the country? Is it surprising that there is not a mother in the whole country who would not rejoice to see her boy become such a man as Theodore Roosevelt? Is it surprising that the youth of America look to their president as not only a model, but also as a chosen leader?

That decisive day in November will show that the sturdy youth of a vigorous nation rejoice in a man who does things.

ADVICE TO FIRST VOTERS

A Young Man Who Values His First Vote "Next to His Life" Wants Help In Deciding.

The Answer Gives Six Good Reasons Why He Should Be a Republican and Stay One.

The Question.

23 Water Street, Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1904.

Dear Sir—I write hoping you will find time to answer and enlighten me as to how I should vote this coming election. It will be my first vote for president, and I value it next to my life, for it means either a full or empty dinner pail to me. I have tried hard to find some sound conviction by reading the daily journals, but apparently they are striving to see which one can lie most sordidly in their criticisms of party and candidate; therefore I appeal to you for some sound reasons why I should vote the Republican ticket, and wish to add that with all my strength and mind I indorse your president in maintaining the army and navy and the progressive government we have enjoyed for the past eight years.

Hoping the best candidate will win, I remain sincerely,

JOSEPH L. COLEMAN.

The Answer.

Oct. 6, 1904.

My Dear Sir—Your favor of recent date stating that at the coming election you will cast your first presidential vote and asking for some good reasons why you should vote the Republican ticket has been referred to me for answer.

The reasons are many and strong why you should "start right" by voting the Republican ticket, yet it is impossible within the limits of an ordinary letter to state even briefly all of them. Here are a few of them:

First.—You should vote the Republican ticket because the record of that party for the fifty years of its existence has been so uniformly honorable and consistent that it is today a crown of glory to every man to say that he was one of its founders and has continued to act with it to this day. It is a privilege to any young man to come into such an inheritance. No other party has existed in our country for that length of time but its honorable members have at some time or other been obliged to admit that its principles were vicious and its candidates unworthy of their support.

Second.—You should vote the Republican ticket because that party was organized to make this the land of free men, free soil and free speech. Having accomplished its purpose, it is the party best fitted to preserve them.

Third.—You should vote the Republican ticket because the party is opposed to free trade and free silver and has consistently stood for protection to both labor and capital.

Fourth.—You should vote the Republican ticket because a man is known by the company he keeps, and no man is in bad company who is a member of the party of Fremont and Lincoln and Grant and McKinley and Roosevelt. All good men are not Republicans, nor are all Republicans good men, but the vast majority of Republicans are men of good repute. Look about in your own community and see whether this it not true.

Fifth.—You should vote the Republican ticket because its candidates now, as in the past, are honest, able and courageous men. As has been said, what more could any mother and father ask than that their son should follow the same high ideals as Theodore Roosevelt has followed and live the same honorable, loyal, pure life as his has been?

Sixth.—You should vote the Republican ticket because that party is distinctly the young man's party, for its future offers so much of promise for the upbuilding of the honor and glory of our country. If you wish to take part in this work, if you like to be doing things, if you are progressive, if you are ambitious for your own betterment and that of your native land, if you wish the world to be better for your having lived, then you should line up with the Republican party. If, on the other hand, you are always looking backward, always carping at what others do and afraid of the future and fearful that our country may become too great, then there is no place in the Republican party for you.

Vote the Republican ticket from top to bottom, and then on election night when the returns are announced you can throw up your hat and say, "I helped win the day." Sincerely yours,

CHARLES H. DUELL.

Mr. Joseph L. Coleman, 23 Water Street, Newburg, N. Y.

"POLITICAL OLIGARCHY."

Some Facts About Voters' Rights In Virginia.

Something like a hundred years ago Thomas Jefferson protested against the new constitution of Virginia because it gave more power to 19,000 voters in the plantation region of the east than to 30,000 in the nonslaveholding western part of the state. Hence, he claimed, the state would be really ruled by an oligarchy. Let us see whether this is true now. In the Third district, one of the old slaveholding districts, are included the cities of Richmond and Manchester, and one in twenty-eight of the population votes. In the Fourth district, another of those with a large ex-slave population, a total vote of 6,341 was cast in a population of 166,321—one in twenty-six—the winning candidate receiving 5,717 votes, or about five-sixths of the whole. In the Ninth district, including some of the western counties, about whose rights Jefferson was solicitous, a total vote of 27,170 was cast in a population of 227,381—about one vote in seven. The Republican candidate received 13,694 votes, and his opponent 13,476, more than twice as many votes as were required to elect a Democrat in the Fourth district, while the total vote is four times as great as that in the Fourth district and the population only about 60,000 greater. Sixty thousand more people and four times as many votes required to elect a representative! And Jefferson called it political oligarchy when 19,000 voters had more power than 30,000. And Judge Parker does not desire that justice shall "wait on political oligarchy!"

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