

## Republican Progress

The Official Republican Paper of Monroe County.

Deania B. Haungs, Editor and Prop.

[Or the Opposite Post Office.]

If this paper pleases you tell others if not tell us.

### EDITORIAL

#### Two Kinds of Democrats.

The Louisville Courier-Journal rises to declare that the Democratic party is not in favor of having the American army in Luzon withdraw. It calls Altgeld and Lentz "incurables and blatant adventurers," and declares that the Cooper Union crowd which applauded Lentz when he denounced the war in Luzon as an outrage upon civilization and declared Aguinaldo "one of the world's great heroes," does not represent the Democratic party, but is a mob of spoils-men who shout on either side, as Tammany's boss indicates. The Courier-Journal calls attention to the fact that Senators Lindsay, of Kentucky and Morgan, of Alabama, and ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, are powerful advocates of expansion. But while the Courier-Journal denies that the Democracy is opposed to the withdrawal of our army in Luzon, it says:

It must be admitted, however, that so far as the Democratic party has taken any official cognizance of this question it has been in obedience to the leadership of the Altgelds and the Lentz, rather than to that of the Morgans and the Pattisons. The bob-tail brigade of "leaders" who so suddenly and so unexpectedly found themselves at the front in 1896, and who were for the Chicago platform, not because they knew or cared what it meant, but because it gave them their opportunity, are against expansion by force of the same logic. The word has been passed to them that they must line up against expansion, not because they know or care anything about expansion, but because it is hoped to make another opportunity for them—an article that is badly needed since the proved inadequacy and rapid decay of the Chicago platform.

That is, the Courier-Journal speaks for a silent element of the Democracy which must be considered apart from the official Democracy, of which Mr. Bryan is the leader. That their is a large element of the Democratic party which will not favor the withdrawal of our army from the Philippines there can be no doubt, but that element does not speak with the authority of leadership. That Representative Lentz made the declaration he did in Rhode Island and New York with the knowledge and approval of the Bryan leaders there can be little doubt. True, Mr. Bryan himself has taken back in California his vague expressions in Missouri in favor of surrender, but not a leading Democratic newspaper in the North which advocated Bryan's election in 1896 has denounced the utterances of Lentz. The Cincinnati Enquirer, whose owner is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, has no protest against the arrival of Lentz. Indeed, since Lentz was a supporter of McLean there is reason to believe that he is in accord with the orator who applauded Aguinaldo. But one Democratic paper in Ohio of recognized ability has denounced the utterances of Lentz—the Cleveland Plain Dealer, which is fighting McLean. The New York Journal, the leading pro-slavery organ in the East in 1896 and for a time the loudest exponent of expansion, takes no exception to the Lentz speech, while the Chicago Chronicle, which seems to have no real affiliation with either faction, warns the Democratic party that "if it undertakes to advocate the withdrawal of American soldiers from the Philippines in the face of an armed force the Democratic party will be defeated." A few months ago several Democratic papers in Indiana declared in favor of holding the Philippines; all of them, by silence, acquiesce in the speech of Lentz demanding the withdrawal of American soldiers from Luzon and in his declaration that Aguinaldo is "one of the world's noblest men."

A law of Indiana as old as the State authorizes a constable, if necessary, to call upon any number of citizens to assist him in the discharge of his duty, and the penalty for refusing such assistance is a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$10. This old law was invoked at Crawfordsville a few days ago against two able-bodied loafers, who not only refused to assist a constable in making an arrest, when called upon to do so, but made fun of him during and after the contest in which he was engaged. The loafers had their fun then, but the next day they were brought before a justice of the peace, who imposed a heavy fine and, in default of payment, sent one of them to jail. Old laws sometimes dispense a good deal of vitality when violated.

An Unsuccessful Campaign.

We are glad to see that the pension attorneys failed in their effort to capture the Grand Army of the Republic. Before the meeting of the Philadelphia encampment, we were assured that resolution would be adopted severely censuring Mr. Evans, the Commissioner of Pensions, and demanding his removal. All sorts of threats were made. It was said that if the President did not meet the wishes of the Grand Army on this subject the old soldiers would see to it that the Republicans were defeated in Ohio. Indeed, certain of the army posts fell in with the movement, and for a time it looked as though the whole organization would follow the lead of claim agents.

But nothing of this sort happened. The resolutions adopted unanimously do not demand the removal of Commissioner Evans, nor do they even censure him. Attention is called to two rules of the Pension Bureau, which seemed to the Grand Army to work a hardship, and the commander-in-chief was authorized to appoint a committee to inform the President of the action of the encampment, and to express the earnest desire for justice only to our disabled comrades and the widows and orphans of our dead, under the letter and spirit of the law." If it were determined that no relief could be given by the administrative officers of the Government, so far from demanding their removal, the special committee is directed "to present to Congress a request for the amendment of the law in such forms to make certain the true intent of the statute, as we believe it can be construed as herein presented."

All of which is most respectful and proper. As to the merits of the criticism contained in the resolutions, we do not now speak. The rules objected to are two in number. One of them has to do with the matter of the evidence necessary to support a claim for pension; and the other is that which denies a pension to a soldier's widow who has an income of \$66 a year. It is asked that an older and more liberal rule be restored—and this may turn out to be a very grave matter—and that the limit of income necessary to preclude a soldier's widow from receiving a pension be raised from \$66 to \$250. These questions are certainly worth discussing. On general principles, we think that our pension regulations are liberal enough. But if the Grand Army feels that this is not the case, it is entirely proper for it to state its views in a calm and respectful way, and to endeavor to secure such reforms as it may think advisable. Under this method, those who disagree with the views expressed by the army, and who think that no change is needed in the rules, can have ample opportunity to be heard. In other words, the appeal now is not to threats, but to fact and reason. But the important thing is that we have a recognition of the principle that the Commissioner of Pensions is bound to enforce the law, even against the soldiers. And there appeared, too, to be some realization of the fact that the Government had been exceedingly liberal in its treatment of the soldiers.

#### The Pass Question.

The Chicago Chronicle announces that at a meeting of a committee, the six largest railway systems in the country, recently held in Chicago, it was decided to recommend to a meeting of the officers of all the railroads west of Chicago, to be held in St. Louis, October 10, the entire abolition of passes. That such action would have a good effect in many ways cannot be doubted. It would vastly increase the earnings of the roads; would put an end to a very dangerous and insidious form of corruption, and would take the sting out of the railroads based on the discrimination that are inherent in the pass system.

But there is no reason why the railroads should stop with this reform. It is no worse to give some people free transportation than it is to give some shippers lower rates for the same service than they give others. It is known that the railroads have paid to the Standard Oil trust and other like concerns millions of dollars in rebates, and have thus strengthened the hands of monopoly and made competition difficult or impossible. Indeed, the whole trust question is so intimately connected with the transportation question that the two can not be considered apart. The managers of our railroads frequently complain of the popular prejudice against them. But really it is to be wondered at! There are exceptions, of course, but as a general rule the railroads have exerted a corrupting influence in our politics, as well as in our commerce. They have formed combinations with wealthy and powerful shippers for the purpose of crushing out humble competitors; they have discriminated against certain localities; and in many ways they have shown an entire disregard of their duty to the public, whose servants they are supposed to be. Therefore, we suggest that if they really wish

to command themselves to the public, they will not stop with the abilities of the pass evil, but will carry the reform through to its logical conclusion, which is an entire abandonment of their discriminating methods.

The increase in the amount of exports of manufactured goods by the United States in the past nine or ten years is one of the commercial marvels of the time. In the fiscal year 1890, according to figures just sent out by the bureau of statistics at Washington, the United States exported \$151,102,376 of manufactured goods of all sorts. In the fiscal year 1899, which closed on June 30, a little over two months ago, the exports of the same class of wares were \$338,667,794. At the beginning of the period named, in the year 1890, the country's imports of manufactures were \$36,651,940. They were \$263,248,539 in the fiscal year 1899.

Here is an exhibit which will be a surprise to the world, and exceedingly gratifying to the United States. The amount of the country's exports of manufactures have more than doubled, the increase being 120 per cent. in the decade, while the imports of competing goods have fallen off 26 per cent. in that time. The extent of the growth of manufacture can be appreciated by comparing it with the growth in the population in the interval, which has probably been about 19 per cent. The United States is expanding in number of inhabitants far faster than any other great nation in the world, but its increase in the sales of its manufactured goods abroad is six times greater. Moreover, the gain is still under way, as shown by such figures as have come to hand since the new fiscal year began in July.

This immense expansion in our sales of manufactured goods is a tribute to the virtue of the protective policy and to the business sense of the republican party in devising it and placing it on the statute book in defense of the opposition of the democracy. It also accounts for the great activity in all the country's leading industries. More manufactured goods are consumed in the United States than at any period in the past, but they are chiefly home-made goods, and the proportion of these articles which are used here is constantly and rapidly increasing. No other country in the world so nearly self-sustaining as the United States. No other has so many of the comforts and luxuries of life.

Friday and Saturday, Sept. 29 and 30, have been set apart by Governor Roosevelt as Dewey holidays in New York state. This is an exceptional honor, but the man it is intended for is an exceptional American.

Ex-Secretary Alger will not be a candidate for the Senate. He will wait until later for a "vindication".

It was said by those who remark and date on each new novelty, that the date 9, 9, '99, as shown in the numerical writing of the date Sept. 9, just past, was unique in that all the figures used were identical—a thing that could never happen again. However, it is safe to prophesy that a like coincidence will occur when the date of William J. Bryan's election to the presidency comes to be written—0, 0, '00.

One by one the new regiments are streaming across the continent and will soon be crossing the Pacific. Each is over 1300 strong, and largely composed of experienced soldiers. Aguinaldo will forget all about the fall elections when our army resumes operations.

CHARLES F. Goss.

#### THE OPTIMIST.

The story runs that Henry Ward Beecher one day said to Robert Ingersoll: "Colonel, I saw a lame man hobbling on his crutch. A stranger crossed the road and deliberately kicked it out from under his arm."

"It's an outrage," answered the fiery orator, "who was he?"

"Yourself," said Mr. Beecher.

"It's cheap and easy to destroy.

(These are the words of Ralph Waldo Emerson.)

There is not a joyful boy or an innocent girl, buoyant with fine purposes of duty, in all the streets full of tosy trees, but a cynic can chill and dishearten with a single word! Despondency comes readily enough to the most sanguine. The cynic has only to follow their hint with his bitter confirmation, and they check that eager courageous pace and go home with heavier step and premature age.—This witty malefactor makes their little lives hopeless with satire and skepticism, and slackens the springs of endeavor. Yes, this is easy; but to help the young soul add energy, to inspire hope and to blow the coals to useful flame to redeem defeat by new thoughts, by firm action—that is not easy. This is the work of a divine man!"

Let me give you a maxim: Never take away a man's scratch until you have a woolen leg to give him. When you criticize us, we are ready to construct. When you demolish, always rebuild better than before.

For two years and a half I have been watching a couple of laborers who have been steadily tearing down a ledge of rocks to the east of the Avondale car line. They look like meadow moles or grasshoppers from the street car window, steadily, restlessly, day by day, they loosen the vast rocks, roll them down a precipitous slope, and before long the great bastion will be level with the ground.

These two tiny, ephemeral creatures will tear down in a few months what it took the great flood of waters ages upon ages to erect, as the slowly and patiently deposited their sediment.

And so can men in a single day rip up and rend to pieces institutions which it has required centuries to produce.

But I have noticed with a never-

ceasing joy that every cubic foot of earth and rock which those iconoclasts tore up from their primeval bed is built into substantial roads, into the foundations of human habitations, or woven into some beautiful or useful structure.

When you undertake to tear down a sacred deposit of wisdom or of reverence, because it contains superstition or error, be sure that you let us see you turn the old debris into some temple of wisdom or palace of art.

When you dash the cup from some young lip because you think it filled with poison, let us see you return it to him brimming with nectar.

Ex-Secretary Alger will not be a candidate for the Senate. He will wait until later for a "vindication".

It was said by those who remark and date on each new novelty, that the date 9, 9, '99, as shown in the numerical writing of the date Sept. 9, just past, was unique in that all the figures used were identical—a thing that could never happen again. However, it is safe to prophesy that a like coincidence will occur when the date of William J. Bryan's election to the presidency comes to be written—0, 0, '00.

We arrest and imprison a man for stealing from his neighbor the horse with which he rides to town, or the silver spoon with which he feeds himself.

There ought to be some human punishment (there is a divine one) for those who fill from the young the inspirations which animate them for life's duties, and from the old consolations which sustain them in life's sorrows, without even giving them a cane to lean on.

CHARLES F. Goss.

#### The Practical Working of It.

I have recently heard of a fond mother who reproved her son for asserting his dislike of a certain rough playmate, says a writer in the New York Herald.

"When he wants to fight you don't you fight him?" she said, "but remember the proverb about 'colds of fire.' The next time he becomes disagreeable offer to share with him something that you have. It will be much better in every way."

And Harold said he would.

The next day he invested 10c. in baker's pie, and just as he had purchased it he met the odious "Jerry."

"Hello, kid," shouted the latter; "I guess I'll have ter lick you again."

For answer Harold broke the pie in twain and gave the larger half to the warlike youth, who gulped it down with grunts of amazement and satisfaction.

"Say, kid," he mumbled, "that was fine. What made yer git it?"

"Because you hit me yesterday," was the gentle answer.

"Jerry" drew off and planted a thumping blow on Harold's chest that nearly knocked him over.

"Now, go git another pie," he said.

Dolly—And ink out of the Black Set?

Dolly—No; now keep quiet.

Dolly—Yessir—Are there any women in the Isle of Man?

#### THE OPTIMIST.

The story runs that Henry Ward Beecher one day said to Robert Ingersoll: "Colonel, I saw a lame man hobbling on his crutch. A stranger crossed the road and deliberately kicked it out from under his arm."

"It's an outrage," answered the fiery orator, "who was he?"

"Yourself," said Mr. Beecher.

"It's cheap and easy to destroy.

(These are the words of Ralph Waldo Emerson.)

There is not a joyful boy or an innocent girl, buoyant with fine purposes of duty, in all the streets full of tosy trees, but a cynic can chill and dishearten with a single word! Despondency comes readily enough to the most sanguine. The cynic has only to follow their hint with his bitter confirmation, and they check that eager courageous pace and go home with heavier step and premature age.—This witty malefactor makes their little lives hopeless with satire and skepticism, and slackens the springs of endeavor. Yes, this is easy; but to help the young soul add energy, to inspire hope and to blow the coals to useful flame to redeem defeat by new thoughts, by firm action—that is not easy. This is the work of a divine man!"

Let me give you a maxim: Never take away a man's scratch until you have a woolen leg to give him. When you criticize us, we are ready to construct. When you demolish, always rebuild better than before.

For two years and a half I have been watching a couple of laborers who have been steadily tearing down a ledge of rocks to the east of the Avondale car line. They look like meadow moles or grasshoppers from the street car window, steadily, restlessly, day by day, they loosen the vast rocks, roll them down a precipitous slope, and before long the great bastion will be level with the ground.

These two tiny, ephemeral creatures will tear down in a few months what it took the great flood of waters ages upon ages to erect, as the slowly and patiently deposited their sediment.

And so can men in a single day rip up and rend to pieces institutions which it has required centuries to produce.

But I have noticed with a never-

ceasing joy that every cubic foot of earth and rock which those iconoclasts tore up from their primeval bed is built into substantial roads, into the foundations of human habitations, or woven into some beautiful or useful structure.

When you undertake to tear down a sacred deposit of wisdom or of reverence, because it contains superstition or error, be sure that you let us see you turn the old debris into some temple of wisdom or palace of art.

When you dash the cup from some young lip because you think it filled with poison, let us see you return it to him brimming with nectar.

Ex-Secretary Alger will not be a candidate for the Senate. He will wait until later for a "vindication".

It was said by those who remark and date on each new novelty, that the date 9, 9, '99, as shown in the numerical writing of the date Sept. 9, just past, was unique in that all the figures used were identical—a thing that could never happen again. However, it is safe to prophesy that a like coincidence will occur when the date of William J. Bryan's election to the presidency comes to be written—0, 0, '00.

We arrest and imprison a man for stealing from his neighbor the horse with which he rides to town, or the silver spoon with which he feeds himself.

There ought to be some human punishment (there is a divine one) for those who fill from the young the inspirations which animate them for life's duties, and from the old consolations which sustain them in life's sorrows, without even giving them a cane to lean on.

CHARLES F. Goss.

#### The Practical Working of It.

I have recently heard of a fond mother who reproved her son for asserting his dislike of a certain rough playmate, says a writer in the New York Herald.

"When he wants to fight you don't you fight him?" she said, "but remember the proverb about 'colds of fire.' The next time he becomes disagreeable offer to share with him something that you have. It will be much better in every way."

And Harold said he would.

The next day he invested 10c. in baker's pie, and just as he had purchased it he met the odious "Jerry."

"Hello, kid," shouted the latter; "I guess I'll have ter lick you again."

For answer Harold broke the pie in twain and gave the larger half to the warlike youth, who gulped it down with grunts of amazement and satisfaction.

"Say, kid," he mumbled, "that was fine. What made yer git it?"

"Because you hit me yesterday," was the gentle answer.

&lt;p