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Local Telephone No. 26.

OCTOBER 3, 1900.

Either Bryan or McKinley will be elected president the first Tuesday after the first Monday of next month. Either the republic or the empire will be indorsed.

If Bryan wins, it will mean the end of a war of conquest for unholy greed. If McKinley wins it will mean that that war will go on; that American ideals will be repudiated; that national faith will be betrayed; that the rights of man will be denied; that the Declaration of Independence will become a mere mockery; that polygamy and slavery will be indorsed, and that all for which we have stood and of which we have boasted and of which we have been honestly proud during a hundred and twenty-five years of glorious national history will be put behind us for a mean and ignoble ambition.

The citizen must choose. He may expect to believe that there is some other duty before him but deciding between the republic and the empire. But if he shall vote for any other man than for Bryan he will vote to strengthen the arm of imperialism and to cripple that of free government.

The issue cannot be dodged. It is either the republic or the empire. Which shall it be? Which does the citizen want? If he desires the republic to stand he must vote for Bryan. If he is careless whether it stand or fall he may vote for anybody else or fail or refuse to vote at all. And that will be his contribution to the coming of the Man on Horseback.

Here are some gems from the speech of Hon. James Hamilton Lewis, of the State of Washington, delivered at the recent Indianapolis meeting of the National Association of Democratic Clubs:

"There are no patriots if Democrats be not. No servile supplicants for official favors are we. No dictator sways his detestable rule over us. No corporate influence commands a domination or wealth directs. We know no masters but the people; we worship no king but God."

In referring to Senator Hanna, he said:

"No bloated gorgon, swollen with party dictatorship, sits in sacred place, blinking his splenic eyes at us as signals for our every movement. Our ideas are our property; our manhood is our honor. All the people are our children, and the free nation our sacred care. We abandon these to no man, and defy the insolence of masters or the arrogance of office to take one jot of our independence from us."

With reference to President McKinley, he said:

"Nor have we to put forth candidates for high office, the chief of whom never advocated a policy which he would not immediately denounce for party advantage, nor denounce a principle which we would not espouse for the enticements of office."

"A silver man when a silver lining was necessary to his cloud of political despair. A gold man, in return for the golden promise of the Porto Ricans was a plain duty; in the evening of the same day, he was only playing with the Porto Ricans, and they must pay the duty."

"The Tobacco Trust has smoked his convictions out and the Sugar Trust has sweetened his sense of duty abandoned by promise of liberal campaign contributions. In the hour of humanity, forcible annexation was criminal aggression—when not popular with the party now criminally aggressive for

ferible annexation, when profitable to favored syndicates—a gentleman who, in the commercial sense greets his party's ever changing policies by becoming its accommodation indorser."

Mr. Lewis alluded to Governor Roosevelt and said:

"We shall never be driven to the desperate ends of bolstering the decaying strength of a falling chieftain by pandering to the fantastic element whose hollow huzzas for what they neither understand nor can, is the only hope of importers in the hour when neither reason nor justice dare be appealed to to sustain them."

At the National Capital. Regular correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1900.—The hoodle stage of the campaign has been reached, and the head has been knocked out of the Republican barrel, which Hanna filled to overflowing. In every doubtful State and Congressional district every vote that can be had for money is to be bought. There are not mere assertions. They are hard facts, of which the Democrats have been warned by Chairman Richardson, of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, and by Mr. Richard Croker of New York, both of whom know of the enormous amount of money secured by Hanna, and judge by the way he spent millions in 1896 how he intends to spend it. It is not easy to prevent some buying and selling of votes among those who are unprincipled enough to engage in such a traffic, but vigilance on the part of Democrats may greatly lessen the number bought and sold, as every State provides a heavy penalty for the crime.

There was a noticeable change in the attitude of the Republican managers just as soon as they got the tip that Hanna had all the money he wanted. Instead of talking doubtfully of the result of the elections, both Presidential and Congressional, they began to blow, making the most ridiculous claims as to the number of electoral votes that McKinley will get and the number of Republican Congressmen that will be elected.

Representative Rhen, of Virginia, called at the post office department this week and filed a vigorous complaint against the Republican postmasters in his district, for failure to deliver important documents sent him from Washington. He also asked that an inspector be sent to investigate the complaint. He received the same old, stereotyped promise that the matter would be looked into, and, judging from the result of similar promises made to the same sort of complaints by Democrats, that will be the last of it, so far as the Republican post-office officials are concerned.

The Republican managers are having trouble with Benjamin Harrison. They want him to take the stump, but Ben says he has a throat trouble and can't do it, although no one has heard that his throat trouble prevented him speaking in court for any client who is rich enough to pay his big fees. If he won't speak, they want him to write and sign a McKinley plea for publication, but he may discover that he has pen paralysis, or something else, that will prevent his writing, if they don't put up a big retainer for him. Ben doesn't like McKinley or McKinleyism, and if he says anything for either it will be on the usual basis that lawyers briefs are written.

Judge George D. Lacy, of South Dakota, who is in Washington looking after some business before the United States Supreme Court, thinks that his State is absolutely safe for Bryan and Stephenson, notwithstanding Boss Hanna's personal efforts to capture it, and thus states the reason for his belief: "The voters in South Dakota are mostly farmers, and farmers, you know, generally look at public questions with a clearer vision than men who dwell in cities. They have time for reflection as they go about their work in the fields. They are not blinded by the glamor of close contact with

wealth, nor are their sensibilities dulled by familiarity with the sufferings of their fellow men. The inhabitants of cities decide questions upon the basis of expediency, while the farmer weighs them with a judicious mind and gets at the bottom of things. Therefore the farmer is most keenly alive to the danger that lurks in the great combinations of wealth that make toward monopoly, and it is to the farming communities that Bryan must look for the votes necessary to his election."

Mr. McKinley did not come to Washington this time in a particularly good humor, although he found the Chinese business, of which he has been afraid from the start, apparently coming his way to the extent of getting it into the hands of the diplomats, thus making sure that nothing can happen in connection therewith that will have any effect upon the election. He knows Ohio politics pretty well, and the campaign isn't progressing there in a manner that is satisfactory to him. He has learned what the Democratic managers have known for some time—that the trust issue alone is making thousands of votes for Colonel Bryan among men who have heretofore voted with the Republican party, and he recognizes that the State is in danger. He has also had disquieting news from Indiana and Illinois, both of which seem in a fair way to go Democratic, if the present drift continues. A personal friend of Mr. McKinley says he is also much chagrined over his failure to stop Hanna's speech-making, not only because the failure was humiliating, but because he realizes how much harm Hanna's speeches are doing him.

Too Much Politics.

One small boy who supports his invalid mother making fruit boxes, or even the frail bare foot girl who earns food and clothing for herself, is worth a hundred red-eyed deadbeats who stand around the campaign marketplaces and wait for drinks or for opportunities to work for the candidates. We have had too much politics heretofore. The shiftless man about town proves this to be true. The vagrant who waits at the polls for a purchaser shows it to be so. The job-seller in the city council or the piece-maker in the service of the State, the low man and the high man who buys and uses him, all these witness the fact that the people have come to depend entirely too much on politics for pulls, too much on public business for a chance in life. Why not strike for a diversification of chances and opportunities? Why not give the weak and the honest, the modest and the deserving, a show? To do this the present turn toward industrial improvement, toward a multiplication of chances in private business, toward commercial opportunities, should be heartily encouraged by every citizen whose mind is sound and whose heart is in the right place. Let the politician get out of the way. Surely he has brought to the people enough of dissension, loss and trouble already. His work has been magnified for many long and weary years, and nothing good has come of it. Why not permit and encourage the citizen to magnify his own business for a few years? It is going to be done, and the change is going to work well.—Galveston News.

Kukluxism Justifiable.

Few Northerners have ever understood the conditions of the South which resulted in the reign of the Kuklux. One of the most prominent of Southern divines was asked if in his opinion Kukluxism was justifiable and in reply, said: "Yes, sir, and if the doctrine that the end justifies the means was ever correct, it was during the reign of terrorism in the Southern States when Kukluxism was rampant. Remember, sir, that at the close of the war and at the reconstruction period the white men of the South were disarmed, and it was a penal offense for them to have firearms in their homes. The negroes, however, were armed; our streets and highways were patrolled by negro soldiery, who were but a set of barbarous savages,

worse than are the savages to-day in the interior of Africa. It got so that a white woman dare not cross the threshold of her own house, lest she be assaulted by one of these brutes, while white men had to abandon the roads to the negroes and make their way as best they could across the fields. To appeal to the law was useless, for the judges were carpet-baggers and sustained the negroes.

"It was this state of affairs, when we saw our civilization and all rights and privileges of society being swept away and our dear ones exposed to a fate worse than death, that gave birth to Kukluxism. Self preservation is a fundamental law, and recognizing that naught but heroic measures would quell the growing evil, the white men quietly organized, and in armed bodies, began to redress the wrongs from which they were suffering. Do not imagine that the Kuklux were recruited from the criminal classes. Such I know is the prevalent Northern idea, but it is absolutely false. The members of K. K. K. were gentlemen of fine education, struggling manfully to retain and sustain their manhood, and give their children as a heritage of the war, a higher civilization than perhaps they themselves had enjoyed. In many instances that was the only legacy they had to give for all else had been swept away in the storm of shot and shell that had for four years been spending desolation over the land. The bands did their work quietly, swiftly and with great precision.

"Negroes, like sheep, require a leader, and the bands quietly noted the leaders and their cabins and called the men out. The most brutal ones were shot or hung; others were thoroughly whipped and ordered to leave the country. In this way a reign of terror was created among the negroes who are natural cowards, and the white men gained control. Why, sir, even the Federal troops that were sent down here to suppress Kukluxism refused in many instances to interfere, and in some cases actually aided. They knew that it was not a condition of anarchy and crime, but a necessity born of negro insolence and intolerance."

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