TAFT OUTLINES **PARTY POLICIES**

Acceptance Speech Keynote of

NIGH PRAISE FOR ROOSEVELT.

ublican Candidate Rebukes Oppo sition's Stand on Philippine Independence Promises Steps Toward Tariff Reform Immediately After In-auguration if Elected—Selleves In Income Tax by Statutory Law H Than by Amendment to the Consti-Rights of Both Organized and Unorganized Labor Should Be

the Committee: I am deeply sensitie of the honor which the Republican Na-tional Convention has conferred on me in the nomination which you formally tender. I accept it with full apprecia-tion of the responsibility it imposes. Gentlemen, the strength of the Re-

publican cause in the campaign at hand is in the fact that we represent the policies essential to the reform of known abuses, to the continuouse of liberty and true prosperity, and that we are determined, as our pistform unwe are determined, as our pintform un-equivocally declares, to maintain them and carry them on. For more than ten years this country passed through an apoch of material development far be-yond any that ever occurred in the world before. In its course, certain swile crept in. Some prominent and in-terestic manufact of the community. spins crept in. Some prominent and in-fluential members of the community, spurred by financial success and in their hurry for greater wealth, became unmindful of the common rules of business honesty and fidelity and of the limitations imposed by law upon their action. This became known. The revelations of the brenches of trust the disclosures as to rebates and dis criminations by railways, the accumu inting evidence of the violation of the anti-trust law by a number of corpora-tions, the overissue of stocks and bonds on interstate rallways for the unlawful enriching of directors and for the purpose of concentrating control of rail ways in one management, all quick-sued the conscience of the people, and brought on a moral awakening among them that boded well for the future o

What Roosevelt Has Done. The man who formulated the expres sion of the popular conscience and who led the movement for practical reform was Theodore Roosevelt. He laid down the doctrine that the rich violator of the law should be as amenable to restraint and punishment as the of-fender without wealth and without in-fluence, and he proceeded by recommending legislation and directing ex scutive action to make that principle good in actual performance.

President Roosevelt directed suits to be brought and prosecutions to be in-stituted under the anti-trust law, to enpowerful of the industrial corporations. He pressed to passage the pure food law and the meet inspection law in the interest of the bealth of the public, clean business methods and great ultimate benefit to the trades themselves. He recommended the passage of a law which the Republican convention has since specifically approved, restricting the future issue of stocks and bonds by interstate railways to such as may be authorized by Federal authority.

Chief Function of Next Administration The chief function of the next Administration, in my judgment, is dis-tinct from, and a progressive development of that which has been performe by President Rooseveit. The chief function of the next Administration is to complete and perfect the machinery by which these standards may be main tained, by which the lawbreakers may be promptly restrained and punished but which shall operate with sufficient accuracy and dispatch to interfere with legitimate business as little as possible

sch machinery is not now adequate Physical Valuation of Railways. Some of the suggestions of the Demo cratic platform relate really to this subordinate and ancillary machinery to which I have referred. Take for it stance the so-called "physical valuation of railways." It is clear that the sun of all rates or receipts of a railway, less proper expenses, should be limited to a fair profit upon the reasonable

value of its property, and that if the sum exceeds this measure, it ought to be reduced. The difficulty in enforcing the principle is in ascertaining what is the reasonable value of the company's property, and in fixing what is a fair profit. It is clear that the physical value of a railroad and its plant is an slement to be given weight in deter-mining its full value; but as President Boosevelt in his Indianapolis speech and the Supreme Court have in effect pointed out, the value of the railroad as a going concern, including its good will, due to efficiency of service and many other electronistances, may be much greater than the value of its tan-gible property, and it is the former that measures the investment on which s fair profit must be allowed. Then, to involving not only the rate of interest usually earned on normally safe invest ments, but also a sufficient allowance to make up for the risk of loss both of capital and interest in the origina outlay. These considerations will have justified the company in imposing charges high enough to secure a fair income on the enterprise as a whole The securities at market prices will have pussed into the hands of subsequent purchasers from the original in restors. Such electromstances should properly affect the decision of the tribunal engaged in determining whether the totality of rates charged is reason able or excessive. To ignore them might so seriously and unjustly im pair settled values as to destroy all hope of restoring confidence and for ever end the inducement for investment in new railroad construction which, in returning prosperous times, is sure to be essential to our material

Prom what has been said, the proper equelusions would seem to be that it attempting to determine whether the schedule of rates of a rations is excessive, the physical valuation of the road is a relevant and important but

rates on the principles suggested above would not materially impair the present market values of railroad securi then in most cases, for I believe that the normal increase in the value of rational properties, especially in their terminals, will more than make up for the possible over-upitalization in ear her years. In some cases doubtless it will be found that overcapitalization is made an excuse for excessive rates, and then they should be reduced; but the consensus of opinion seems to be that the relicand rates generally in this

Conclusion That There Should Be Physical Valuation. I have discussed this, with some de-

gree of detail, merely to point out that the valuation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the tangible property of a railroad is proper and may from time to time be necessary in settling certain issues which may come before them, and that no evil or injustice can come from valuation in such cases, if it be understood that the result is to be used for a just purpose, and the right to a fair profit under all the circumstances of the investment is National Control of Interstate Com-

Another suggestion in respect to subordinate and ancillary machinery necessury to carry out Republican policies te that of the incorporation under Na-tional law or the licensing by National license or enforced registry of compa-nies engaged in interstate trade. The fact is that nearly all corporations doing a commercial business are engaged in interstate commerce, and if they all were required to take out a Federal

den upon the interstate business of the country would become intolerable. It is necessary, therefore, to devise some means for classifying and insuring Pederal supervision of such cor-porations as have the power and temptation to effect restraints of interstate trade and monopolies. Such corpora-tions constitute a very small percentage of all engaged in interstate busi-

license or a Federal charter, the bur

Construction of Anti-Trust Law The possible operation of the anti-trust law under existing rulings of the Supreme Court has given rise to sug-gestions for its necessary amendment to prevent its application to cases which it is believed were never in the contemplation of the framers of the statute. Take two instances: A merchant or manufacturer engaged in a legitimate lusiness that covers certain States, wishes to sell his business and his good will, and so in the terms of the sale obligates blimself to the pur chaser not to go into the same bust ness in those States. Such a restraint of trade has always been enforced at common law. Again, the employees of an interstate railway combine and enter upon a peacemble and inwful strike to secure better wages. At common law this was not a restraint of trade or commerce or a violation of the rights of the company or of the public. Neither case ought to be made a viola-tion of the anti-trust isw. My own impression is that the Supreme Court would hold that neither of these in-stances is within its inhibition, but, if they are to be so regarded, general leg

The proposal to compel every cor-poration to sell its commodities at the same price the country over, allowing for transportation, is utterly impracticable. If it can be shown that in order to drive out competition, a corpo-ration owning a large part of the plant producing an article is selling in one part of the country, where it has com-petitors, at a low and unprofitable price, and in another part of the counry, where it has none, at an exorbi-ant price, this is evidence that it is attempting an unlawful monopoly, and justifies conviction under the anti-trust law; but the proposal to supervise the business of corporations in such a way as to fix the price of commodities and surd and socialistic a plank as was ever inserted in a Democratic political

Advantage of Combination of Capital. The combination of capital in large plants to manufacture goods with the greatest economy is just as necessary as the assembling of the parts of a machine to the economical and more rapid manufacture of what in old times was made by hand. The Government should not interfere with one any more than the other.

What Is an Unlawful Trust? When, however, such combinations are not based on any economic prin-ciple, but are made merely for the purpose of controlling the market, to maintain or raise prices, restrict output and drive out competitors, the public derives no benefit and we have a monopoly. It is important, therefore, that such large aggregations of captrolled so that the public may have the advantage of reasonable prices and that the avenues of enterprise may be kept open to the individual and

the smaller corporation wishing to en-gage in business.

Many enterprises have been organized on the theory that mere aggrega-tion of all, or nearly all, existing plants in a line of manufacture, without regard to economy of production, de-stroys competition. They have, most of them, gone into bankruptcy. Competition in a profitable business will not be affected by the mere aggrega-tion of many existing plants under one company, unless the company thereby effects great economy, the benefit of which it shares with the public, or takes some illegal method to avoid competition and to perpetuate a hold on the business.

Proper Treatment of Trusts. Unlawful trusts should be restrained with all the efficiency of injunctive process, and the persons engaged in umintaining them should be punished with all the severity of criminal pros-ecution, in order that the methods pursued in the operation of their busine shall be brought within the law. To destroy them and to eliminate the wealth they represent from the producing capital of the country would entall enormous loss, and would throw out of employment myriads of work ingmen and workingwomen. Such a result is wholly unnecessary to the ac-complishment of the needed reform. and will inflict upon the imporent far greater punishment than upon the

guilty. Destructive Policy of Democratic Platform.
The Democratic platform does not

propose to desiroy the plants of the trusts physically, but it proposes to do the same thing in a different way. The business of this country is largely dependent on a protective system of tariffs. The business done by many of the so called "troots" is protected with the other tendence of the country The Democratic platform proposes t duced by the so called "trusts," and to put them on the free list. If such a course would be utterly destructive of their business, as is intended, if would not only destroy the trusts, but all of their smaller competitors. The ruthless and impracticable character of the proposition grows piniour no its effects upon the whole community are

Deathert. To take the course suggested by the Democratic platform in these uniters is to involve the entire community, in-mesent as it is, in the punishment of the guilty, while our policy is to stamp out the specific cell. This difference between the policies of the two great parties is of especial importance in view of the present condition of land-ness. After too years of the most remarkable material development and prosperity, there came a financial stringency, a panic and an industrial de-pression. This was brought about and only by the enormous expansion of business plants and features torest ments which could not be readily con-verted, but also by the weate of capt tal, in extravagation of living, in ware

Republican Doctrine of Protection. The Republican doctrine of protoction, as definitely announced by the Republican convention of this year and by previous conventions, is that a mill be imposed on all imported products, whether of the factory, farm or mine, sufficiently great to equal the difference between the cost of production alread and at bome, and that this difference should, of course, include the difference between the higher wages paid in this country and the wages paid aircond and embrace a rea-sonable profit to the American prohere that has greatly columned the standard of living at the Laboricz from It is the policy of the Laboricz tranperminently to continue that standard of living. In 1807 the Dangley Treff Bill was passed under which we have had, as already said, a percel of epor-

Necessity For Revision of Tariff. The consequent uniterial develop-ment has greatly changed the conditions under which many articles de-scribed by the schedules of the tariff are now produced. The tariff in a number of the schedules exceeds the difference between the cost of produc-tion of such articles abroad and at home, including a reasonable profit to the American producer. The excess over that difference serves no useful pur-pose, but offers a temptation to those who would monopolise the production and the sale of such articles in this comtry, to profit by the excessive rate. On the other hand, there are some few other schedules in which the tariff is not sufficiently high to give the measure of protection which they should re-ceive upon Republican principles, and as to those the tariff should be raised. A revision of the tariff undertaken A revision of the tariff undertaken upon this principle, which is at the basis of our present business system, begun promptly upon the incoming of the new administration, and considered at a special session with the preliminary investigations already begun by the appropriate committees of the House and Senate will make the dis-turbance of backers incident to such a change as little as possible. Labor and What the Republican Party

Has Done For It. We come now to the question of in-bor. One important plane of the pol-icles of the present Administration has been an anxiety to secure for the wage-earner an equality of opportunity and such positive statutory projection as shall place him on a level in Genling with his employer. The Republican party has passed an employers' hability not for interstate railroads, and has ostablished an eight hour law for government employees and on government construction. The essence of the reform effected by the former is the abolition of the fellow-servant rule, and the introduction of the comparative perference theory by which we are tive negligence theory by which an em-ployee injured in the service of his employer does not lose his right to recover because of slight negligence on his part. Then there is the act pro-viding for compensation for injury to government employees, together with the various statutes requiring safety appliances upon interests commerce rallwads for the protection of their employees, and limiting the hours of their employment. These are all in-stances of the desire of the Republican party to be justice to the ware-earner. It is as a more comprehen-sive measure for compensation of gov-ernment employees will be adopted in the future

To give to employees their proper position in such a controversy, to en-able them to maintain themselves against employers having great capital, they may well unite, because in union there is strength and without it each individual inborer and employee would be helpless. The promotion of industrial peace through the instru-mentality of the trade agreement is often one of the results of such union

when intelligently conducted.

There is a large body of laborers. however, skilled and unskilled, who are not organized into unions. Their rights before the inw are exactly the same as those of the union men, and are to be protected with the same care

and watchfulness.

In order to induce their employer for changed terms of employment, workmen have the right to strike in a body. They have a right to use such persunsion as they may, provided it does not reach the point of durses, to lead their relactant co-inherers to join them in their union against their em chose, to accommiste funds to support those engaged in a strike, to delegate themselves and their nesselates from dealings with or giving custom to those with whom they are in contro-Versy.

What they have not the right to do is to injure their employer's project), to injure their employer's lustness by use of threats or methods of physical duress against those who would work for bim, or deal with him, or by our rying on what is sometimes known as a secondary boyest against his cas-tomers or those with whom he deals. It has been cinimed that injunctions do not issue to protect anything but property rights, and that business is not a property right; but such a proper sition is wholly inconsistent with all the decisions of the courts. The Su preme Court of the United States area that the injunction is a remedy to pro-tect property or rights of a pseudary nature, and we may well submit to the considerate judgment of all laymen whether the right of a mun in his busihese is not as distinctly a right of a pseculary nature as the wight to his lower or his lower or the stock of goods on his sheet, and the instances in which injunctions to protect luminous anny that it is fullle further to discuss the proposition It is difficult to tell the meaning of

the Democratic platform upon this subject. It says:
"Questions of judicial practice have arisen especially in connection with in-dustrial disputes. We deem that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartial ity, and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial

dispute were involved."

This declaration is disingenuous. It seems to have been loosely drawn with the especial purpose of rendering it emsceptible to one interpretation by one set of men and to a dismetrically coponot ever that injunctions should not issue in industrial disputes, but only that they should not issue merely be-cause they are industrial disputes, and yet those respondible for the declara-tion must have known that no one has ever multished that the fact that a dispute was industrial gave any basis

The declaration seems to be drawn in is a decirration against the issuing of Infinition in any industrial dispute, while at the same time it may be possible to explain to the average plain affigen who will be to close distinctions. We are maximos to prevent even an ap-pearance of any injustice to labor in the incourse of injusticitions, not in a

our fellow officers. The reason for ex-ercising of refusing to exercise the nower of totunation must be found to

persons who indict this injury.
The man who has a business which is being manufully injured is entitled to the remedies which the law has acway given him to matter who has he field the injuries Otherwise, we shall have case to scattle injust in principle and their to say the founda-tions of a free government.

Notice and Hearing Before Issue of Injuration.

I come now to the pression of notice before issuing an injure-tion. It is

tice before beging an inferiorie. It is a fandamental rate of general jurisprodence that he have shall be affected by a judicial processing without notice and bearing. This rate however, has sometimes had an exception in the issuing of temorary restraining orders resonanting a defendant in effect to maintain the steam seemanting a beforehing less only in true cases where the threatened change of the states one threatened change of the states are much less only in true cases where the threatened change of the states are would inflict trajectule falors of time were mice to give notice and a sometim to industrial disputes such as I have described, does not become formulative except after sufficient time in which to give the debaulants notice and a bearing I do not mean to say that there may not be enses even in industrial allaques where a restraining order might properly be issued without notice but, generally, I think it is eitherwise. In some State courts, and in fewer leaderst sourist, the practice of beauting a temporary restraining order without notice morely to preserve the states one on the theory that it won't have any hody, has been too remnen. Many of us recall that the practice has been pursued in other than industrial distance. partos, as, for the troops, the responses and stock controversies like these over the Eric rullosed, in which a stay orthe Eric rulined in which a stay or-der without notice was a carded as a step of great advantage to the one who secured it and a corresponding disad-vantage to the one against whem it was secured. Indeed the climices of doing injustice on an experte negliga-lies are much decreased over those when a heaving is ground, and there may be circumstances under which it may affect the defendant to his deri-ment. may affect the defendant to his detri-ment. In the case of a lawful strike, the sending of a foundable document restraining a binder of detendants from defact a great many different things which the paintiff overs they are threadening to do often so dis-contains non always reluciant to go into a strike from condining what is their invital right. This has under the laboring non-fiel that an injustice in done in the beating of a writt without notice. I consider that in the treat-ment of this question it is the daty metit of this question it is the dirty of the efficer and the registator to view the author from the standpoint of the runs who believes himself to be unjustry treated, as well as from that of the community at large. I have suggested the remedy of returning in such comes to the original practice the der the old statute of the United States and the rules in equity adopted by the Search Court which did not permit the leading of an injunction without notice. In this request, the Reputition: Convention has adopted another remedy, that, without going so far, promises to be effections.

Effect of Jury Trial. Under such a provision a recalcitrant witness who refuses to obey a subposna may insist on a jury trial before the court can determine that he received the subposus. A cirizen summoned as a jurer and refusing to obey the writ when brought into court must be tried by another jury to determine whether against persons. A suit may be tried in the court of first instance and car-ried to the Court of Appeals, and thence to the Supreme Court, and a judgment the defendant's doing ancibling or not form mything and he disolers it, the plaintiff who has pursued his remedies in lawful course for years must, to seties and the delays of a jury trial be-fore he can enjoy that which is life right by the decision of the highest ourt of the land I say without heli-ation that such a change will greatly again the hide-rescale power and numberty of the courts. In securing to the public the lending of the new stat-ties concered in the present Admini-tration, the ultimate instrumentality to be rescaled to is the courts of the Unit-od Sinter. It was their collective to be wentered in a number never known in the instery of the furi-produces of Engined or America, except in the constitution of Okintarian, here can we expect that such statutes will have efficient enforcement. Those who relye rate this intervention of a to

to devise and remained a new and reformed system of entropy. Take to adequacy of our present entropy and tein, due to changed conditions and ormous expansion, is generally rec eguized. The Republican phytoma wellthen, recognished the thermodene in in-terest rates," in which accept deflar chall be no pool of produced which whall prevent rather than and remodal

Postal Savings Bank and its Advan-Postal Savings Earth and its Advan-iages.

In addition to this the Bountainers platform resonanceals the subspins of a pestal serious bank system in which of course, the discrement would be recome frequentlish to the depositors for the payment of principal and interest. It is thought that the theoryment guaranty will being out of boarding places sunch money which may be turned into wealth presturing expitual, and that it will be a great descript for thrift in the rooms small places in the

facilities which are reached by the rues office Department. It will bring to every one, however remote from finan-cial centers, a place of perfect safety for deposits, with interest return.

The Democratic platform recom-mends a tax upon National banks and upon such State banks as may come in, in the nature of enforced insurance to raise a guaranty fund to pay the depositors of any bank which falls. How State banks can be included in such a scheme under the constitution is left in the twilight zone of States rights and Federalism so frequently dimming the meaning and purpose of the prom-ises of the platform. If they come in under such a system, they must neces surily be brought within the closest National control, and so they must really cease to be State banks and be-

come National banks. The proposition is to tax the honest and prudent lanker to make up for the dishonesty and imprudence of others. If the proposal were adopted exactly as the Democratic platform suggests, it would bring the whole banking sys-

tem of the country down in ruin.
The Republican party prefers the postal anvings bank as one tried, safe, and known to be effective, and as reaching many more people now without banking facilities than the new system proposed.

Philippines. In the Philippines the experiment of a national assembly has justified it-self, both as an assistance in the government of the islands and as an edu-cation in the practice of self-government to the people of the islands The proposition of the Democratic platform is to turn over the islands as soon as a stable government is es intilished. This has been established The proposal then is in effect to turn them over at once. Such action will lend to ultimate chaos in the islands. The Rights and Progress of the Negro.

The Republican platform refers to these amendments to the Constitution that were passed by the Republican party for the protection of the negro. The bears, in the forty years since he was freed from slavery, has made re-merkable progress. He is becoming a more and more valuable member of the communities in which he lives. The ommunities in which he lives. The education of the negro is being ex-punded and improved in every way. The best men of both races, at the North as well as at the South, ought to rejoice to see growing up among the Southern people an influential element fisposed to encourage the negro in his bard struggle for industrial independence and assured political status. The Republican platform, adopted at Chi-rage, explicitly demands justice for all men without regard to race or color, and fust as exalleitly declares for the enforcement, and without reservation, in letter and spirit of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments

Publicity of Campaign Contributions

Another plank of the Democratic platform refers to the fallure of the Republican Convention to express an opinion in favor of the publicity of we contrast our opponents' promises with our own acts. A resident of New York has been selected as treasurer of the Republican National Committee, who was treasurer of the Bepublican State Committee when Governor Hughes was elected in New York, and who made a complete statement with-in twenty days after the election, as required by the New York law, of the contributions received by him and the expenditures made by him or under his authority in connection with that election. His residence and the discharge of his doties in the State of New York subject him to the law of that State as to all receipts of the treasury of the National Committee from whatever source and as to all its disbursements. His returns will be under the obligations and penalties of the law, and a misstatement by him of the filing of a false account will subject him to prosecution for perjury and violation of the statute. Of course. mitted to receive any contributions

from cornerations. Income Tax. The Democratic platform demands two constitutional amendments, one providing for an income tax, and the other for the election of Senators by the people. In my judgment, an amendment to the Constitution for an income tax is not necessary. I believe that an income tax, when the protec-tive system of customs and the interal revenue tax shall not furnish in ome enough for governmental needs, one and should be devised which under the decisions of the Sopreme Court will conform to the Constitution.

Gleanings.

Switzerland profited nearly \$9,000,000 y the exercise of possible over expenses in the running of railways last year. Spanish pensants believe that the water in which a wedding ring has been dipped will cure weak eyes. Alfred Soderman, connected with the state agricultural experiment station at Weire ster, Mass., is growing pointoes A pottent in a bospital in Cincinnati immigues that he is a dag and keeps one ferofinger moving all the time, thinking physicians say, that it is the dags tall

dor's tall.

Itio de Janeiro has only one skyschaper. It has also stories and is a
measpaper office. The only other
building in the city more than nve ctories hiso belongs to a newspaper. When John Gullanb, a chauffeur, of New York city was arredgeed in the reduce codiff recently on a charge of walking on the grass in Central park kind in the park in nearly ten years

Pen, Chisel and Brush.

Paris artists have adopted a new and startling style of producing carica-Burr L. Miller, sculptor, a son of Varner Miller of Herkimer, N. Y., has seen selected to make a life size proton statue of the late Thomas B. fixed to be placed in the city park at

Louis Honore Prechette, who died eccently, was the unofficial post has eater of Canada. He wrote in French. and his work was crowned by the French academy. Longfellow halled him as the "pathfinder of a new land

Frederick Moore, the author, is living in London, where he was married recently to a young Englishweman. Mr. Moore's home was formerly in New Orleans, but his duties as war correspondent have taken him to all parts of the world.

Things Theatrical.

Yvette Guilliert says she is going to leave vaudeville.

Dorothy Donnelly is to be starred in new play by Charles Klein under the management of Henry B. Harris. Marie Wainwright has been engaged for a role in "Samson" with William

Gertle Millar and several other memhere of the London Guiety company will come to America for "The Girls of

Objections to Democratic Proposal to Enforce Insurance of Bank Deposits.

James R. Keene, the daring specu-lator and financial magnate, was sit-ting one day in hie Wall street office when a lank Yankee, who in accept

ting one day in his Wall street office when a lank Yankee, who in accent and appearance gave every indication of having come from the surel districts, was nahered in.

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?" asked Mr. Keene gentally. The men gave his name and address, the latter being a small village in Massachusetts, and announced that he had come to New York to go into apeculation and wanted Mr. Keene's advice.

"H'm.m.m." reflectively murmured the old time antagonist of Jay Gould. "May I sak how much money you are prepared to havest?"

If developed that the Yankee's capital was exactly \$10.

"Go back to Massachusetta," counsaied Mr. Keene solemnly, "and don't come here again until you have amassed at least \$25. Twenty-five doilars is positively the smallest sum on which a man can begin and hope to be a success in the street."

The man who overheard the conversation is still wondering whether Keene was joking or in earnest. In view of Keene's winardry, it is quite likely that he himself would be able to de things in Wall street with a sum ne higher than \$25.

The Foreigner's Shots.

Buffalo Bill, who says that with hard work a man should live to be a centenarian, talked at a reunion of Kansas cavalrymen about straight

shooting. "It is hard work to learn to be a straight shot," he said. "It took me a long time to learn to shoot straight. I learned, though. I once contracted with innred though I once contracted with the Kansas Pacific railway to furnish enough buffulo meat for all the labor-ers employed on the building of the road, and in eighteen months I killed 4.380 buffuloss. That was straight shooting, eh? That gave me this name of Buffulo Bill that people generally know me by."

"We Americans are straighter shots than most," he said. "A French prince visited me on my ranch once, and we went out after birds.

went out after tinds.
"I came back with a full bag, but
when I asked the prince what he had
killed he said proudly:
"'Of se bairds none; sey are too diffictic, but of se vild cows and caives
I ave nine ovairs se 'ill."—Washington Star.

HUMOR OF THE HOUR

His Wise Words.

"Muh friends," solemnly said good old Parson Bagster in the course of a recent sermon, "don't perpetrate wid de devil—don't pollyfor around him and think yo' kin qu'it foodin' when yo' gits weary of de spo't. De man dat kin take a drink or let it alone never quits. Pour t'magine yo' kin 'sociale wid de gen'ieman wid de hawns and stickery tail twell he casses to amuse yo' and den lift yo' hat and say: 'Uh, well, goodby, sah! I'm uh gwine!' Don't think for a minute yo' kin fool him old fisten is de thirty-third degree high ram of all 'ositfuiness and has done fulsyot mo' on de subject dan yo' over knowed.

"Dou't b'lieve none o' his promises.

yo' ever knowed.

"Don't b'lieve none o' his promises, no mettah how ealutatory day sounds, bekane he's done got all de white politicians yo' ever seed in yo' life beat to a jelly for smoove lyin'! Don't have no 'sociation a-tail wid him, 'cappan' to give him bofe bar'is whahever yo' finds him. If he's in a true don't yo' lileve nuthin' when he amilies and mote him. It he's in a tree don't yo b'lieve nuthin' when he amilies and says: 'Don't shoot, colonel. I'll come right down!' Dees answer back, 'Gwine to shoot, and den yo'll stay down!' And den do it! Do it! Den run like Book and Job Work Promptly Executed. KRAFT & CONGER.

de devil er ab run wid all yo' feror ity. De choir will now vociferate."-Tom P. Morgan in Puck. Unlucky For the Umpire. Greening-I had no idea you were

superstitions.

Browning—I'm not. Greening-But you were carrying a borseshoe when you entered the built park yesterday afternoon. Browning-Ob, that was to heave at

Different. "Did I understand you to say that all rum selling has been stopped in your town?"
"Not at all. I merely said it was strictly prohibited." — Catholic Brand-

Retribution. Lityfield Tolinot-Here's a piece it de paper about a felier wot went to sleep in de bathtub and was drewned. Frayed Fagin Served him right.— Philadelphia Press.

Sottled Sait. Yeast—Fish hooks have been made on precisely the same design for 2,000 Crimsonbenk-But tast think of the

many changes in balt there have been in that time.—Youkers Statesman. When She Tells it.

Mrs. Homer-Do you mean to say
that Mrs. Gabbles doesn't tell the Mrs. Nextdoor-Not necessarily. She

tells it if it's something mean about the neighbors.—Detroit Tribune. Old Customer-I want a nice home growing vine. Florist Here's a wall flower. Old Customer Don't need it. Have two plain, middle aged daughters —

Baltimore American

troit Tribune.

Purely a Matter of Choice. "Do I have to pay this bill for gas that I hever used?"
"Not unless you choose. There is no computation about it. We marely shut off your gas if you don't pay it."-Chi

Not Quite Clear. Diggs-Beg pardon, but did I under-stand you to may it costs you \$10,000 a year to live? Riggs—Yes. Diggs—Then why do you do 111—De-

The Past Tenes.
"How do you know he has a lot of "He has got two automobiles." "That is merely a sign that he used have a lot of money."—New York

Frash Raporter.
"Yes," said Stormington Barnes, "I love the stage. I am bound to it by many ties, as it were."
"Raticond they" queried the fresh reporter. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Worse and More of It. ides, and that's dress.

Jenks Huh! My wife has about a ideas all on that subject. How

Shocking.
"Where have you been, Clementine?" asked the nunt.
"I have been down to the falls play-ing with the eddies," replied the pretty-girl, with wet fingers. The old lady. "What! Playing with the Eddies? And without a chaperon?"—Chicago

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