# BRYANITES ON SHIPPING

# THE DEMOCRACY HAS NO PLAN BY WHICH TO BUILD IT UP.

# Expends All Its Efforts in Attempts to Tear Down - Always Opposes Repub-lican Policy, But Has No Policy of Its Own-Allies of England. The platform utterance of the Demo-

cratic party regarding American ship-ping is a clear index of the inherent inability of that parts to construct. It seems only to be able to oppose and

It seems only to be able to copose and denounce the constructive policies of its progressive political opponents. The foreign commerce of the United States is regarded the world over as the most important of all. To this country come the finest foreign ships. The greatest and most powerful steam-ship lines vie with each other for our trade. The largest, the swiftest, the safest and the most luxurious ships that are built are for the carrying of the trade in merchandise, passengers, specie and mails from and to the United States.

United States. But eight per cent. of our foreign trade is carried in American ships. Foreign ships carry ninety-two per cent. This carrying is worth fully \$200,000,000 each year. All but eight per cent. of it goes out of the pockets of American producers and consumers for naving foreigness for doing our forfor paying foreigners for doing our for eign carrying. Not only does it go out of our people's pockets, but it goes out of the country. It goes abroad and is there used to pay for the building and running of foreign ships. It gives the employment to foreigners that the carrying of our foreign commerce creates.

People ask, Why is this? The an-swer is simple. Foreign ships are built more cheaply than American ships. This, however, is a disadvan-tage that could in time be overcome if the shipbuilding industry were put on a basis of permanency. If a steady and large demand were created for our ships very soon the cost of their con struction would be reduced to the leve of foreign prices. It is the unsteadi-ness, the irregularity, and the uncer-tainty of employment in American shipyards that keeps the cost of Amer ican ships from twenty to twenty-five per cent. higher than the cost of for eign built ships. Better food aud more of it is given on American than on foreign ships. This also creates a disad vantage which the American ship can-not easily overcome. Then again wages on shipboard are much higher under American than under foreign flags In the cases of officers the wages on American ships are on the average twice as high as they are on foreign ships.

Worse than all this, however, for eign governments pay their merchant ships great subsidies and bounties. Great Britain spends about \$6,000,000 a year in this way; France spends over \$7,000,000 a year. Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, Austria and Japan all give large subsidies to their ships. In all the subsidies and boun ties paid by foreign governments to their ships amount to more than \$26, 000,000 each year.

Unaided American ships, it must be clear, cannot profitably compete with foreign ships under the conditions above described. That is why it is that foreign ships have driven Ameri can ships from off the seas. The Re publican party, recognizing the unequal conditions which confront American ships in the foreign trade, is committed suppose in the foreign trade, is committed to a policy of subsidizing American ships in that trade. The amount of the subsidy proposed is barely enough to enable American ships to compete

on terms of equality with foreign ships This bill Democrats have singled out for denunciation in their national platform. They "oppose the accumulation of a surplus to be squandered in such of a surplus to be squandered in such bare-faced frauds upon the taxpayers as the Shipping Subsidy bill, which under the false pretense of prospering American shipbuilding would put un-earned millions into the pockets of fa-vorite contributors to the Republican compaign fund." The alternative of campaign fund." campaign fund." The alternative of the Shipping Subsidy bill is to keep on paying nearly \$200,000,000 a year to foreign shipowners whose govern-ments, in paying them subsidies, enable them to prevent American ships from competing. Rather than have

our Government pay a subsidy to American ships, the Democrats would prefer to have our people send nearly \$200,000,000 out of the country each year to build and sustain foreign ships

# SENATOR HANNA

Gives His Opinion of President McRin ley's Administration. The country is to be congratulated that we are to have no change at the head of the Republican ticket in the coming political contest. A favorite saying of McKinley's is that "you can always trust the people." And this is their opportunity to show their appre-ciation of his confidence in their judg-ment by trusting the management of their affines for four more years in his

their affairs for four more years in his hands. Mutual confidence means suc-cess. And the success of the Republican party means a continuation of our material development and pros-ity. For a candidate this time the people want a man who has been tried and not found wanting-a man

equal to any emergency, one who is broad and liberal enough in ideas to keep abreast of the rapid evolution of nations, while keeping to the policy which contributes most to the inter-

ests of our own country. A study of the present administra-tion during the past three years de-cides the question that President Mc-Kinley fills the ideal as Chief Execu-tive. His personality stamps him as a true gentleman and a loyal patriot, the highest type of an American-able, conscientious and devoted to the work which comes to him in the discharge of his public duty. His is a nature in which the elements are so happily blended that, while his able and dig-nified public course commands respect, his private life wins sincere affection. Connected as he is with the present happy condition of our country, as the result of an entire Republican administration of Republican principles, there is a feeling of satisfaction and confidence in the future which will call for his re-nomination and re-election. -M. A. Hanna.

Two Courses Open. It is safe to predict that the Democrats on the stump during the present campaign will criticise the course of the administration with reference to the Philippines, but will offer no posi-tive line of conduct regarding the same. There are but two courses open: either to pacify, hold, govern, educate and develop; or to abandon, withdraw and allow anarchy to run riot until, in the interests of humanity, some other Power steps in and takes up the task we are advised to perform. The first course is Republican, the other must be called Democratic.

### Bryan's Good Work.

Content means stagnation, as we see to-day amid the millions of China and the East Indies. So let us not be prejudiced against the great Apostle of Discontent-William J. Bryan. He is doing a great work. Perhaps, the best work he will do will be by his very aggressiveness, by the extreme to which he goes to solidify all the forces of order, all the conservative elements, all the real strength of the country around their chosen leader-William McKinley.-John C. Freund.

# Democratic Policies.

The Democrats have not ceased from their efforts to reduce the American workingman to the conditions of European labor. They insist that Amer-ican goods be carried under a foreign flag; they oppose expansion, so that the congested centres of population shall have no opportunity to send em-igrants to new lands to build up new homes and new markets for American products.

A Pretty Picture. The picture of Tammany preparing an anti-trust plank for the National Democratic Convention, with Tam-many office holders under indictment for forming an Ice Trust to eppress the poor of the metropolis, is an example of congealed assurance of such monumental magnitude that the de-crepit old party deserves a few tears of sympathy.

### The Transport of Troops

According to a statement by the War Department, the Government has spent upwards of \$15,000,000 for the transportation by sea of men, animals and supplies to the Philippine Islands. There has been a saving to the Gov-ernment of more than \$9,000,000 through owning its own transports.

# Changeable.

# LABOR AND THE TRUSTS.

# LARCE COMBINES DO NOT TRY TO LOWER WACES

Wage-Earners and Capitalists Getting Closer Together Every Day - Steady Employment, More Pay and Shorter Hours the Rule-Labor Movement.

"Down with the trusts" is one of the logans of the Democratic party this year, and its agents will endeavor to capture the laboring man's vote be-cause they say that trusts lower the wages of the workers. But what is the truth? Not one single

nstance can be cited where a large industrial institution, employing hun-dreds of thousands of people, has attempted to reduce their wages. Neither can it be shown that a single one of the hundred national and international trade and labor unions of the country is fighting the large combinations. Instead of fighting them, they are getting closer together every day. The growcloser together every day. The grow-ing tendency between labor and capital has been toward annual conferences to determine wage scales, hours of work and conditons of employme ... The tendency is to employ arbitrat.on and conciliation in the settlement of differences. This method has long been in vogue between the railways and their employes, with the steelrail makers, with the wire-nail makers, with tin plate manufacturers, with the steel beam producers, with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, with the newspaper publishers, with the employing book and job printers, and with the Inter-national Typographical Union. The more that labor and capital concentrate their interests individually, so much the more are they endeavoring to concentrate their interests collectively. Large and small labor unions instead of fighting industrial combinainstead of ngnting industrial combina-tion, find it to their interest to join hand in hand with them. There is no better combination in the United States to-day than the American Federation of Labor.

Speaking for the vast army of wage carners employed in the iron, steel and tin industry, Theodore Schaffer, Pres-ident of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, before the Federal Industrial Commission.has declared that the effect of trusts has been beneficial to them. "As a general rule," he said, he believed that the members of his organization "would prefer to deal with combinations and large corporations rather than with smaller independent mills." His experience was that they always received fair treatment in negotiating with these combinations, and he was certain

these combinations, and he was certain "they did not prevent competition." Democratic politicians "point with pride" to the fact that there have been more labor disturbances and strikes in the past year or so than in the four years of Democratic admin-istration. Why all these strikes, then?

The average wage worker never thinks of going on a strike on a falling market, and certainly not on a falling market under Democratic rule. When business is stagnant and factories are silent, and the land is full of unemployed labor, the voice of the agitator is lost in the general murmur of distress and there are no strikes, because there is little employment.

Every labor organization in the country, be it large or small, for the past two years reports steady employment for its full membership, increased pay, shorter working hours and a general improvement in all its conditions. At the eve of President McKinley's reelection the whole world is engaged in paying tribute to the wonderful productivity of our farms and factories, telling a marvelous tale of American prosperity, proving conclusively the general distribution of the flood of wealth being poured into this favored

It is scarcely four years since labor in the United States was crying out for work at any price. Its pockets were empty and its children went hungry to bed.

These events are significant, because, by their unprecedented intensity, they have called public attention as never before to what is known as "the labor movement." The problem of the rela-tions between employer and employed In 1892 the Democratic platform was for sound money, in 1896 it was for free silver, in 1900 it seems that the by the protective policy of the Republican party when it came into power in 1896, were for a restoration of prosperity. This we have had, and how it is to be hoped that good sense and prudence will, through the votes of the people, direct its continuance.

WARILINGTON, D. C.-Dr. Talmage sends will be helpful to those who have an ap-rules to guide them in the selection of books and newspapers; text, Acts xix, 19 "Many of them also which used curi-ious aris brought their books together and burned them before all men, and they counted the price of them and found it 50.00 pieces of silver."
 Paul had been strring up Ephesus with some lively sermons about the sins of that place. Among the more important results was the fact that the citizens brought out their bad books and in a public place made a bonfire of them. I see the people coming out with their arms full of Ephesian liter-ature and tossing it into the flames. I hear an economist who is standing by saying "Stop this waste! Here are \$7500 worth of books. Do you propose to burn them all up? If you don't want to read the people; "if these books are not good for us, they are not good for anybody else, and we shall stand and watch until have a loss content to harm; and they shall never do others harm." Hear the flames crackle and roar!"
 Well, my friends, one of the wants of the publishing houses would do well to throw in the breasence of God and angels and newspapers. We have enough fuel to make a blaze 200 feet high. Many of the publishing houses would do well to shown in the presence of God and angels and ne methat you are going to rid your homes of the gospel standing in the position of an editor or a publisher. At what distant point of time, at what far of user is a sresponsible position, but I do not think it is as responsible so the ipuit is not be hore strated for early and weekly newspapers and then ipuit was a responsible position, but I do not think it is as responsible as the provision of an editor or a publisher. At what distant point of time, at what far of users of the gospel standing in the do not think it is as responsible as the provision of an editor or a publisher. At what distant point of time, at what far or use of the American printing preses. What is to

ing abroad that which is healthful. May God speed the cylinders of an honest, in-telligent, aggressive Christian printing press! I have to tell you that the greatest bless-ing that ever came to the nations is that of an elevated literature, and the great-est scourge has been that of unclean liter-ature. This last has its victims in all occupations and departments. It has helped to fill insance asylums and pene-tentiaries and almshouses and dens of shame. The bodies of this infection lie in the hospitals and in the graves, while their souls are being tossed over into a lost eternity! The London plague was nothing to it. That counted its victims by thousands, but this modern pest has al-ready shoveled its millions into the car-mal house of the morally dead. The long-est train that ever ran over the tracks was not long enough or large enough to carry the beastliness and the putrefaction which have been gathered up in bad books and newspapers in the last twenty years. Now, it is amid such circumstances that I put a question of overnastering impor-tance to you and your families. What books and newspapers shall we read? You see I group them together. A news-paper is only a book in a swifter and more portable shape, and the same rales which apply to book reading will apply to mewspaper reading. What shall we read? Shall our minds be the receptacle of everything that an author has a mind to write? Shall our minds be the receptacle of everything that an author has a mind to inven has filed with pollution and shame? Shall we mire in impurity and chase fan-tastic will-o'-the-wisps across the swamps when we might wak in the blooming gardens of God? Oh, no! For the sake of our present and everlasting welfare we must make an intelligent and Christian thoice.

of our present and everlasting welfare we must make an intelligent and Christian Standing, as we do, in chin-deep ficti-tious literature, the question that young people are asking is, "Shall we read nov-els?" I reply there are novels that are pure, good, Christian, elevating to the heart and enobling to the life, but I have still further to say that I believe that seventy-five out of 100 novels in this day are baleful and destructive to the last degree. A pure work of fiction is history and poetry combined. It is a history of things around us, with the licenses and the assumed names of poetry. The world can never pay the delt which it owes to such writers of fiction as Hawthorne and McKenzie and Landon and Hunt and Arthur and others whose names are famil-iar to all. The follies of high life were more faithfully endolment with the breath of the scaweed and the air of the American forest. Charles Kingsley has smitten the morbidity of the world and led a great many to appreciate the poetry of sound health, strong muscles and fresh air. Thackeray did a grand work in caricatur-mond the sathema of injustice, and the anathema of injustice, and the arathema of injustice, and there are a score of novelistic pens to-day doing mighty work for God and righteous-ness.

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to see whether it would really blow up or not! In a menagerie in New York a man put his arm through the bars of a black leopard's cage. The animal's hide looked so sleek and bright and beautiful. He just stroked it once. The monster seized him, and he drew forth a hand torn and man-gled and bleeding. Oh. touch not evil with the faintest stroke! Though it may be glossy and beautiful, touch it not lest you pull forth your soul torn and bleed-ing under the clutch of the leopard. "But," you say, "how can I find out whether a book is good or bad without reading it?" There is always something suspicious about a bad book. I never knew an exception-something suspicious in the index or style of illustration. This reatments and the set of the leopard. "Much of the impure pictorial literature

attle. Much of the impure pictorial literature Much of the impure pictorial literature is most tremendous for ruin. There is no one who can like good pictures better than I do. The quickest and most con-densed way of impressing the public mind is by a picture. What the painter does by his brush for a few favorites the en-graver does by his knife for the million. What the author accomplishes by fifty pages the artist does by a flash. The best part of a painting that costs \$10,000 you may buy for ten cents. Fine paintings beiong to the democracy of art. You do well to gather good pictures in your homes.

do well to gather good pictures in your homes. But what shall I say of the prostitution of art to purposes of iniquity? These death warrants of the soul are at every street corner. They smite the vision of the young man buying a copy has bought his eternal discomfiture. There may be enough poison in one bad picture to poison one soul, and that soul may poison ten and fifty and the fifty hundreds and the hundreds thousands until nothing but the measuring light of eternity can tell the height and depth and ghastliness and horror of the great undo-ing.

chastiness and norror of the free take ing. The work of death that the wicked author does in a whole book the bad en-graver may do on a half side of a pic-torial. Under the guise of pure mirth the young man buys one of these sheets. He unrolls it before his companions amid roars of laughter, but long after the paper is gone the result may perhaps be seen in the blasted imaginations of those who saw it.

the blasted imaginations of those who saw it. The queen of death holds a banquet every night, and these periodicals are the invitation to her guests. Young man, buy not this moral strych-mine for your soul! Pick not up the nest of coiled adders for your pocket! Pat-ronize no newsstand that keeps them! Have your room bright with good en-gravings, but for these outrageous pictori-als have not one wall, one bureau, not one pocket. A man is no better than the pictures he loves to look at. If your cyes are not pure, your heart cannot be. At a news-stand one can guess the character of a man by the kind of pictorial he pur-chases. When the devil fails to get a man to

# THE GREAT DESTROYER.

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

Grandfather's Telescope - How Alcohol Does Its Dendly Work in Its Victim's Body-First It Darkens the Blood, Then It Irritates Every Organ.

"He is laying up for the poorhouse now, I can see it plain as day. If the jail don't catch him before he's old," My grandfather used to say When he saw a boy with a short cigar And an air like a circus clown Stand oft before the swinging door Of the best saloon in town.

You're laying up for the poorhouse now If you never care to try To do your work in a manly way; When you let your evenings fly In mischief mean, when you oft are seen With the roughest chaps there are. Who won't take proof that the poorhouse roof Grows out of the licensed bar.

There's many a way to the poorhouse,

boys. But the surest, straightest road Is the idler's path thro' the near saloon Where the wild-oat fields are sowed. These grow, a harvest of pain and wee, Of poverty, sin and shame In spite of fun and the free lunch bun And the spirit they sport as game.

Have a clean design for your life-plan,

boys; Live out in the light of day And thank the Lord for the honest toil That is niled along your way. It is grand to pledue yourself to Right, Go bind yourself to tread With the sturdy few who are always true, Who supply the poorhouse bread.

Are you laying up on the noorhouse plan. In gravel instead of gold? Each oath a wound in a conscience seared And paralyzed with cold? Each drink a receipt for a pauper's bed! Each year a thousand miles On a hurrying car from the luring bar To the place where the poorhouse smiles? -Jossie MacGregor Shaw, in the Temper-ance Banner.

### How Alcohol Acts.

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 any and painful. This is fatty degenerations. When an old absinthe drinks of stomy tissue. This is cirrhosis. The tasto the stomy tissue. This is corred with a hard, the manged to get some pure ab it refreshed and cooled his throat wonder-liver diminished the liver. The some pure ab it refreshed and cooled his throat wonder-liver. The circulatory system is no less affected. The arteries become hard and support the liver. The circulatory system is no less affected. The arteries become hard and support the liver. The circulatory system is no less affected. The arteries become hard and support the liver. The circulatory system is no less affected. The arteries become hard and the liver. The site stome pure ab it refreshed and cooled his throat wonder-liver. The directis become hard and the liver

drowned in the bottle.—New York Herald. Laboring Men Waking Up. It is especially gratifying to see how generally the laboring classes of our fei-low citizens are appreciating the truth that the burdens of the liquor traffic are borne principally by them, even though they may never enter a saloon; that the terri-ble waste made by the liquor traffic can be repaired only by production; that the support of paupers, prisons and police, in-vitably adds that cost to the rent charged to the laboring man, and that the manu-facturer reimburses himself for his in-reased taxation by reduction of wages to his employes. Intellingent mechanics and operatives are

lacturer reimburses himself for his in-reased taxation by reduction of wages to his employes. Intelligent mechanics and operatives are learning that increased liquor sales mean reduction of house and furniture building; reduced demand for shoes, hats, coats, cal-icoes, silks and flannels, and therefore his employment in building machinery used in such production. The farmer will have, less sales of flour, pork, potatoes and other products of his toil in proportion as the salon thrives. No department of honest industry can escape the devastating influence of the suc-cess of the liquor traffic, except possibly that of the undertaker. Tradesmen are learning that their bad debis are made chiefly because the money that really belongs to them is raked into the coffers of the saloon keeper. But the alliance of the sluws with mush-room aristocracy in defense of rum-selling shows as yet no signs of weakness.—Our Paper.

In their platform the Democrats "es pecially condemn the ill-concealed Re publican alliance with England.' When we remember that Democra cy's platform denunciation of the Shipping Subsidy bill will nowhere be re ceived with such favor and gratitude as in Great Britain, whose command of t. s. an ard especially of American rying the Democrats would fore and which present British perpeat mononey of the passage of that bill would do much to destroy, the insin-cerity and the secret pro-British leanings of the Democrats are clearly dis

cerned. Not a word have the Democrats to utter in behalf of a policy that would cause the building of the ships our for-eign commerce employs out of American material and with American labor instead of, as now, their constructio out of foreign materials by foreign la bor in other countries. No policy is sug gested by them—they merely denounce the Republican policy that would sub-stitute American for British and other foreign ships in our foreign trade. Hav ing no plan of their own to suggest for building up our shipping in the foreign trade, expressing no regret at seeing nearly \$200,000,000 annually paid by hearly \$200,000,000 annually plat by Americans to forcign ship owners (chiefty British) for carrying our com-merce, the Democrats, on the shipping question at least, proclaim themselves the allies of England.

party wishes to put one foot on the platform of 1892 and another on the platform of 1896, and then in gen-eral terms appeal to the "historic dec-larations of the party." The scheme is shrewd, but not honest.

### A Democratic Task.

The Democracy has a big task before it to persuade the American voter that 16 to 1 is worth more to the country than protection, sound money, pros-perity, trade expansion, the honor of the flag and the inevitable growth of the great republic, saved by Republi-cans and made prosperous by Republican administrations.

### The Per Capita of Money

On July 1, 1896, under the last Dem-ocratic administration, the per capita of money in circulation in the United States was \$21.10. This year, on June 1, it was \$26.71 per capita, an increase of \$5.61 for every inhabitant in the ountry.

Texas For Prosperity. Texas is a big State, and some day it will be big enough to throw aside its prejudices and vote with the party that legislates for its prosperity.

Quite 1 It would be eminently proper to ad-dress the present Governor of Kentucky as His Lootlets.

# Lively Times in Sight.

Dick Croker is coming home to edit Dave Hill. There will be some lively times when Dick takes up the blue

What the Republicans Did. The Republicans are doers rather than boasters, and the party promise is as good as a bond. They promised protection and prosperity and gave it without burning any red lights or brass bands. They promised sound

between the two property and gave it without burning any red lights or brass bands. They promised sound money, and the currency bill was passed, even to the quiet satisfaction of those who opposed it. In the quiet field of diplomacy they persuade to the quiet satisfaction of those who opposed it. In the quiet field of diplomacy they persuade to consent to an open trade door in China, so that after the pression of the most celebrated publishing and purifying, but, alas, for the loathorne and impure literature that has the the persuade to consent to an open trade door in China, so that after the pression of a sphere of influence, American whent, American cotton, raw and manufactured. American lumber, american iron and steel, American machinery and a thousand other American products will be granted equalities.
Publind.
Mr. Tilliman persiste in seeing the encessity for assistance to American commerc.
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The boom in free homes in Okinhoms is another of the fruits of Republican legislation.

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Paper.

### The Most Dangerous Drink of All.

The Most Dangerous Drink of All. Yet another fallacy on which we need burning glass to destroy it is the idea that harmful glass to destroy it is the idea that harmful of alcoholic drinks. It is, in fact, the most dangerous of all, partly because that and the drink and the series of the "It is an another the inmates of the "It is in the series of the intermetate Men, in New York City, as to the way they reached the last ditch of trukenners, and 80 per year, told me that they began with beer. Yonder is the dark land of intemperance Yonder is the dark land of intemperance over the wine bridge go 20 per cent, over the beer bridge 80 per cent. The most im-portant temperance work is to stand at the putting and warn those who are thought. The Crusade In Brief.

The Crussde in Brief. By wholesome food and drink the appe-ite is satisfied; by alcohol it is excited.

There are few instances of sunstroke among those who do not use alcoholic stimulants.

among those who do not use accordent stimulants. Nervous Britons are worrying again about the quantity of liquor they drink. "If drink is doing me harm I will take none of it for my own sake; if it is doing me no harm, I will take none of it for the the sake of others," should be the motto of every one. A recent investigation showed that nine-ty-three per cent. of the inmates of the New York House of Industry were sent there for crimes resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks. A novel scheme has been adopted by the Sharon (Penr.) liquor dealers. Each week they secure from the local magistrates a list of persons arrested for drunkenness, and then refuse such ones drinks at the ear.