

In the Field of Politics.

The democrats of the Ninth congressional district of Ohio have nominated Hon. Charles J. York of Genoa for congress.

The republican state convention of Montana indorsed Roosevelt for president in 1904. Joseph M. Dixon of Missoula was nominated for congress and Judge W. L. Holloway of Bozeman for associate justice of the supreme court.

Judge George A. Day, who was nominated to fill the vacancy on the district bench in the Fourth judicial district in Nebraska, caused by the resignation of Judge Keysor, has accepted the governor's appointment and will enter on the discharge of his new duties October 6. The appointment merely lasts until election.

On September 27 Governor Bliss of Michigan tendered the United States senatorship made vacant by the death of James McMillan to Russell A. Alger, formerly secretary of war in McKinley's cabinet, and Mr. Alger accepted the appointment, and will also be a candidate for the regular term.

A dispatch from Waterloo, Ia., under date of September 29, says: The democratic judicial convention for the Tenth district was held in the city at the office of Mayor Martin, when R. J. Williams of Grundy Center and C. L. Everett of Independence were nominated for judges of the district court to oppose Judges Blair and Platt. Both are able lawyers, the latter being an associate of C. E. Ransier of Independence.

It is reported from Missouri that Governor Dockery has called a special election in the Twelfth congressional district, including St. Louis, to fill a vacancy caused by the action of the house of representatives declaring vacant the seat of James J. Butler (democrat) and that no valid election was held in the district in 1901.

A complete list of republican and democratic nominees is furnished in a special dispatch to the Omaha World-Herald from Des Moines, Ia., under date of September 29. The dispatch says: The republicans and democrats have made all their nominations in Iowa districts for congress and the nomination papers are all on file with the secretary of state or will be before the time for filing expires. The other parties have not made all their nominations or if they have their nominees have not been filed with the secretary of state. The third party vote will be remarkably light in Iowa this year and their nominations have attracted little attention, except in the Third district, where the candidacy of Rev. J. A. Earl on the prohibition ticket has attracted more attention on account of the withdrawal of Henderson. The following is the list of democratic nominees: First district, J. E. Craig, Keokuk; Second district, M. J. Wade, Iowa City; Third district, Horace Boies, Waterloo; Fourth district, A. L. Sortor, jr., Mason City; Fifth district, Anthony C. Daly, Marshalltown; Sixth district, John P. Reese, Albia; Seventh district, Parley Sheldon, Ames; Eighth district, T. M. Stuart, Chariton; Ninth district, George W. Cullison, Harlan; Tenth district, Kaspar Faltinson, Armstrong; Eleventh district, J. M. Parsons, Rock Rapids. The republican candidates are more familiar to the people at large, as all of them are the present congressmen, with the exception of Hoffman of the Second and Birdsall of the Fifth. Following are the republican

nominees: First district, Thomas Hedge, Burlington; Second district, William Hoffman, Muscatine; Third district, B. P. Birdsall, Clarion; Fourth district, G. N. Haugen, Northwood; Fifth district, Robert G. Cousins, Tipton; Sixth district, John F. Lacey, Oskaloosa; Seventh district, W. P. Hepburn, Clarinda; Ninth district, Walter I. Smith, Council Bluffs; Tenth district, J. P. Conner, Denison; Eleventh district, Lot Thomas, Storm Lake. The populists have not entered the field in Iowa this year. Last year L. H. Weller, their candidate for governor, received 780 votes and this year they held no state convention and they held few district or county conventions.

The democratic central committee of Michigan decided on September 30 that L. T. Durand should succeed his brother, George H. Durand, as nominee for governor. G. H. Durand was compelled to withdraw from the race on account of ill health. The fight as to his successor lay between the gold democrats and the "silver leaders" who wanted to nominate State Senator Helme or some other democrat. Mr. Helme, however, declined the nomination at the hands of the committee and Mr. Durand was thereupon chosen.

It is reported from Kansas that the democratic and populist state committee have nominated William H. Stryker for superintendent of public instruction.

The democratic state convention of Rhode Island met at Providence on October 1 and nominated L. F. C. Garvin for governor. Lieutenant governor, Adelaud Archambault; secretary of state, Frank E. Fitzsimmons; attorney general, Dennis E. Holland; general treasurer, Clark E. Potter. The following platform was adopted: "The democrats believe that the soundest principles of government require the adoption of the initiative and referendum; the abolition of all property qualifications to vote; home rule for the cities and towns; municipal ownership of public utilities, street railways, electric and gas lighting plants; education by enforcement of the compulsory education laws and which necessitates the providing of sufficient funds to allow every child to attend school; taxation of corporate and private property; the enforcement of all laws, especially those which pertain to the health and happiness of the people, the factory inspection law. The democratic party is opposed to government by injunction and favors the election of senators of the United States by the people. The democratic party pledges itself to stand in the future for every law which ameliorates the condition of the working classes, especially those laws which relate to shortening the hours of labor."

The legislature of Vermont elected John G. McCullough, republican, governor of the state on October 1.

Much interest has been manifested in the sessions of the democratic state convention of New York in convention assembled at Saratoga. The convention was almost entirely ruled by

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David B. Hill and his contingent, and the following state ticket was adopted: Governor, Bird S. Coler of Kings; lieutenant governor, Charles N. Bulger of Oswego; comptroller, C. A. Preston of Ulster; secretary of state, Frank H. Mott of Chautauqua; attorney general, John Cunnen of Erie; engineer, Richard W. Sherman of Oneida; treasurer, George R. Finch of Warren; judge court of appeals, John C. Gray of New York. It is said that Tammany took no part in making the nominations for the party, but the Hill element was so strong that neither of the delegations from the Ninth New York was seated. This resulted in the ousting of William S. Devery, former head of the police department of New York, and who held a regular certificate of election from the Ninth district. The platform adopted calls for steadfast fidelity to American principles, for the lack of which it arraigns the republican party; demands the return to the principles of Thomas Jefferson democracy; opposes trusts that injuriously affect the consumer and drives out small competitors, unreasonably depriving the people of the necessities of life. Restriction of the amassing of wealth is advocated and the amendment of the tariff law by placing the necessities of life on the free list is demanded. The Dingley tariff law is condemned as a whole. The president is criticised for dilatory conduct and is accused of not wanting to offend the trusts. The platform asserts that the proposition to amend the United States constitution to enable the federal government to proceed against the trusts is merely dilatory; second, it denounces the neglect of the state and national administration to enforce the Sherman law and the Donnelly state law; favors trade expansion, but objects to this country "apeing" England in trying to establish a colonial government; condemns the action of the government for its treatment of the Filipinos; demands justice for Cuba in the matter of trade reducing the tariff to a strictly revenue basis; arraigns the state administration for the extravagance in the administration of state affairs; declares in favor of a 1,000 ton barge canal; denounces the present state excise laws and demands the return of all moneys received by the county so collected; sympathizes with the Jews in Roumania; favors the election of United States senators by popular vote; condemns the national administration for "trading judicial positions for state aid." In regard to the pending coal strike, the platform advocates the exercise of the law of eminent domain as applied to the coal mines, "which will put the mines under national ownership and supervision."

The republican nominees for congress in Kansas are as follows: First district, Charles Curtis, Topeka; Second, J. D. Bowersock, Lawrence; Third, P. P. Campbell, Pittsburg; Fourth, J. M. Miller, Council Grove; Fifth, W. A. Calderhead, Marysville; Sixth, J. M. Reeder, Logan; Seventh, Chester I. Long, Medicine Lodge.

Democratic nominations for congress in Indiana are as follows: First district, John W. Spencer, Evansville; Second, Robert W. Miers, Bloomington; Third, W. T. Zenor, Corydon; Fourth, F. M. Griffith, Vevay; Fifth, John A. Wiltermood, Clinton; Eighth, James E. Truesdale, Alexandria; Ninth, L. J. Kirkpatrick, Kokomo; Tenth, Capt. Wm. Gutherie, Monticello; Eleventh, Judge John C. Nelson, Logansport; Twelfth, James M. Robinson, Ft. Wayne; Thirteenth, Prof. F. E. Hering, South Bend.

Democracy's Danger.

If Morgan and his associates can control the democratic party, it will receive their support as it did when

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Cleveland was a candidate. But what would it profit the democracy? It would give a certain number of lazy louts office in the name of democracy, but it would involve betrayal of the party to plutocracy and the disappointment of its rank and file. It would curse the party as it was cursed when Cleveland was elected in 1892, and the treasury department turned over to Morgan and his associates and the arm of the attorney general paralyzed to prosecute the trusts.

There is a great struggle ahead for the possession of the democratic party. If the "reorganizers" secure possession of its machinery and are permitted to name its candidates the trust magnates will have a club with which to discipline recalcitrant republicans such as Roosevelt is disposed to be. They will be able to resume the old game of contributing liberally to both parties, confident that whichever side shall win they will not lose. But should the party remain true to its mission, if a real democrat is nominated for president and an alliance with plutocracy rejected, inevitably the party must come into its own, and coming into its own it would be able to serve the interests of the people, instead of being made a catspaw for organized wealth.—Milwaukee Daily News.

Does not Dare.

There is a demand for tariff readjustment north, south, east and west. The people think that the increased cost of living is due largely to high tariffs, which shelter the trusts, and they will not be denied. Yet the republican party dares not undertake the task of revision. Therefore, the best brain in the party has said, "Keep on letting well enough alone."—Memphis News.