Expression of Hope.

The hope is not too extravagant for enterlainment that in this campaign our candidates will have the support not only of every democrat in the land, but also of every voter, by whatever political name called, who believes that the constitution of the United States is a living resitution of the United States is a living resitution.

Into your hands the democracy has committed its standard, with abiding faith in your courage, your integrity, your honor, your capacity and your patriotism, believing that under your leadership we will achieve a signal victory, that your administration will be such a fortunate, such a happy era in our annals as to mark the beginning of a long period of democratic accendency, and that you will so discharge your dottes as to rank in history one of the greatest and best beloved of American presidents.

The convention, according to democratic outdom, appointed a committee—of which it did me the honor to make me chairman, for which I am deeply grateful—to convey to you official information of your selection as the democratic candidate for president of the United States.

Becaking for the committee, with pleasure I hand you this formal notification of your nonination, together with a copy of the platterm unanimously adopted by the convention.

In its name and by its authority I have

the American people at the polls.

Requesting your acceptance of this nomnation, we are, with assurances of our night esteem and sincerest good wishes, ours respectfully, CHAMP CLARK. It was also signed by all other members

of the notification committee. Judge Parker's Acceptance, Replying to the speech and letter from the committee, Judge Parker said:

Mr. Chairman and Jentiemen of the Committee: I have resigned the office of chief judge of the court of appeats of this state in order that I may accept the responsibility that the great convention you represent has put upon me, without possible prejudice to the court to which I had the actor to belong, or to the sminent members of the judiciary of this state, of which I may now say as a private citizen I am

prejudice to the court to which I had the nonor to belong, or to the sminent members of the judiclary of this state, of which I may how say an a private clitzen I am justiy proud.

At the very threshold of this response and before dealing with other subjects, I must, in justice to myself and to relieve my sense of gratitude, express my profound appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the convention, After nonmating me and subsequently receiving a communication declaving that I regarded the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, a matter concerning which I felt it becomes upon me to make known my attitude so that hereafter no man could justly say that his support had been secured through indirection or mistake, the convention reterated its determination that I should be the standard bearer of the party in the present contest. This mark of trust and confidence I shall ever extent as the highest honor that could be conferred upon me—an honor that, whatever may be the fate of the campaign, the future cast in no degree lessen or impair.

The admirable platform upon which the party appeals to the country for its confidence and support clearly states the principlus which were so well condensed in the first inaugural address of President Jefferson, and points out with force and directness the course to be pursued through their proper application in order to insure needed reforms in both the legislative and administrative departments of the government, the conduct of whose officials has created scandais, and to private abuses and to right wrongs where-ever they appear or however caused; to investigate the several administrative departments of the government, the conduct of whose officials has created scandais, and to punish those who have been guilty of a breach of their trust; to oppose the granting of special privileges by which the few investigate the several administrative departments of the methods of the subject of the punishment of the guilty, the encouragement of industry, economy and thris

Object of the Constitution, unformly, by reason of unnecessary or derit agitation for reforms, or because imitations placed upon the depart-

and order and rugged opposition to an encroachment upon the sovereignty of the people.

The foregoing suggestions but emphasize the distinction which exists between our own and many other forms of government. It has been well said, in substance, that there are but two powers in government, one the power of the swprd, sustained by the hand that wields it, and the other the power of the law, sustained by an enlightened public sentiment. The difference in these powers is the difference between a republic—such as ours, based on law and a written constitution, supported by intelligence, virtue and patriotism—and a monarchy—sustained by force exerted by an individual, uncontrolled by laws other than those made or sanctioned by him; one represents constitutionalism, the other imperialism.

Concerning the Tariff.

The present tariff law is unjust in its

one of the greatest and best beloved of American presidents. The convention, according to democratic and the discovered proving the convention according to democratic convention, according to democratic convention, according to democratic convention, according to democratic convention, according to democratic convention according to democratic convention according to democratic convention, according to democratic convention according to democratic convention and the democratic candidate for president. The convention is a republic convention at the democratic candidate for president and the democratic candidate for president and the democratic candidate for the convention. The properties of the convention of the past of the convention and provided by the convention of the past of the convention of the past of the convention of the past of the convention of the speech of the

The combinations, properly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessaries of life as well as in those

About the Philippines. It is difficult to understand how any citi-sen of the United States, much less a de-scendant of revolutionary stock, can toler-

PARKER DRAWS A SOCGY DAY

Bain Dampers Enthulars and Prevents
Demonstration at Espusa.

CHAMP CLARK SREAKS THE NEWS TO HIS

Address of Notification and ispeech of Acceptance Delivered on the Lawra of the President of Market Company of the Company

Opposed to the Army.

for the oppressed of every land, who might be fit to discharge the duties of our citizenship, and while we have always sympathized with the people of every nation in their struggles for self-government, the government was not created for a career of political or civilizing evangelization in foreign countries or among allen races. The most efficient work we can do in uplifting the people of other countries is by the presentation of a happy, prosperous, self-governing nation as an ideal to be emulated, a model to be followed. The general occupation of our citizens in the arts of peace or the absence of large military armaments, tends to impair neither patriotism nor physical courage, and for the stuff, of this I refer the young men of today to the history of the civil war. For fifty years, with the exception of the war with Mexico, this country had been at peace, with a standing army most of the time of less than 10,000 men. He who thinks that the nation had grown effeminate during that period should read the casualty rolls of the armies on either side at Shiloh, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, at Stone river and Chickamauga. I would be the last man to pluck a single laurel from the crown of any one of the military neroes to whom this country owes so much, but I insist that their most heroic deeds proceeded infinitely more from devotion to the country than from martial spirit.

Will Write the Rest.

sured that both are appreciated—so keenly appreciated that I am humbled in their presence.

I accept, gentlemen of the committee, the nomination, and if the action of the convention shall be endorsed by an election by the people. I will, God helping me, give to the discharge of the duties of that exalted office the best service of which I am capable and at the end of the term retire to private life, I shall not be a candidate for nor shall I accept a renomination. Several reasons might be advanced for this position, but the controlling one with me is that I am fully persuaded that no incumbent of that office should ever be placed in a situation of possible temptation to consider what the effect of action taken by him in an administrative matter of great importance might have upon his political fortunes. Questions of momentous consequence to all of the people have been in the past and will be in the future presented to the president for determination, and in approaching their consideration, as well as in weighing the facts and the arguments bearing upon them, he should be unembarrassed by any passible thought of the influence his decision may have upon anything whatever that may affect him personally. I make this statement, not in criticism of any of our presidents from Washington down who have either held the office for two terms or sought to succeed themselves; for strong arguments can be advanced in support of the re-election of a president. It is simply my judgment that the interests of this country are now so wast and the questions presented are frequently of such overpowering magnitude to the secole that it is indispensable to the maintenance of a befitting attitude before the people not only that the chief magistrate abould be independent, but that that independence should be known of all men.

Would Refuse Second Term.

Would Refuse Second Term. Judge Parker's speech was interrupted frequently by applause and cheers, which extended the duration of its delivery considerably. The actual delivery occupied

His pledge that he would, if elected, refuse a renomination, was received with a long continued burst of cheering. He followed his manuscript closely, the one

Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year. CANDY CATHARTIC PREVERY ALL SUMMER BOWEL TROUBLES

exception being an extempore remark at the outset to the effect that he desired to make plain beyond any possible misunde standing his belief in and adherence to the gold standard. Judge Parker's statement on the gold standard was as follows: "I want it thoroughly understood

throughout the country, so well understood that mis understanding in the future will be impossible, that I am for the gold standard of currency and that if elected chall do all in my power to maintain hat standard."

At the close of the speech Judge Parker held an informal reception, which was begun on the speaker's stand and coninued on the Rosemount verands. In the meantime bombs were fired in salute from the deck of the yacht Supphire.

Nearly an hour was accupied in the greetings between Judge Parker and the guests at Rosemount. The party then reembarked on the Sagamore, which con veyed it to Hyde park, where a special train was taken for New York.

> Only \$28,15 To Boston and Back

Via Illinois Central Railroad. Tickets on sale Aug. 11, 12 and 13 At City Ticket Office, 146 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

\$20.00 to Chicago. The Chicago Great Western railway will sell special round trip tickets to Chicago at 220.00. Tickets good for return until Oc tober 31. For further information apply to S. D. Parkhurst, general agent ,1513 Farnam street, Omalia, Neb.

FORECAST OF THE WEATHER Pair and Warmer in Bust and Show-- ors for the Western Portion. of Nelvenska.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 .- Forecast: For Nebraska and South Dakota-Falr and warmer in the sust; showers and cooler in the west porison Thursday, Friday, showers and cool For Iowa and Missouri-Fair and warmer

Thursday, Friday, showers. For Kansas-Fair Taursday, with warmer In the northeast portion. Friday, showers. For Colorado-Showers Thursday and

For Wyoming-Showers Thursday; cooler in east portion. Friday, fair.

	Local Record.
	OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Aug. 10.—Official record of tem- perature and precipitation compared with the corresponding days of the last three years: 1904, 1902, 1903, 1901, Maximum temperature 75 72 71 87
i	Minimum temperature 65 57 56 63
i	Mean temperature 65 64 64 75
ı	Precipitation
ı	Record of femperature and precipitation
d	at Omaha for this day since March 1, 1904;
	Normal temperature
ı	Denciency since March 1
	Normal precipitation
ì	Deficiency for the day
ı	Precipitation since March 117.88 inches
ı	Deficiency since March 1 2.90 inches Deficiency for cor. period, 1903 3.62 inches
1	Deficiency for cor. period, 1902 1.07 inches
	Reports from Stations at 7 p. m.
d	1 H M H

Reports from Stations at 7 p. m.			
CONDITION OF THE WEATHER.	Temp. at T p. m	Precipitation	
Omaha, clear Valentine, partly cloudy. North Platte, clear. Cheyenne, cloudy Sait Lake City, clear Rapid City, clear Huron, clear Williston, partly cloudy. St. Louis, clear St. Louis, clear St. Paul, clear Davenport, clear Kansas City, clear Havre, clear Helena, clear Helena, clear Helena, clear Galveston, partly cloudy.	78 82 80 86 86 88 90 97 74 76 94 98 60 68 74 78 70 70	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	

indicates trace of precipitation. L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.



The Old Wayand the New



Cream ripened in open paus, exposed to odors and dust, butter worked by hand and washed in impure water-there is no certainty about such a product, and a deal of guesswork.

Meadow Gold Butter is made by exact methods, from Pasteurized cream, in the cleanest of creameries. Its purity is perfect, its cleanliness absolute-its flavor-delicious. Sealed in airtight packages which carry it to your table entirely free from taint or injury. Ask your dealer for it.

BEATRICE CREAMERY COMPANY,

PRINTERS WORK ON LAWS

Rules for Governing Craft Get Thorough Consideration at Convention.

MAY ENLIST TO FIGHT FOR AMERICA

Unpatriotic Proposal Voted Down by Overwhelming Majority Amid Great Cheering from the Aroused Delegates.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.-The convention of the International Typographical union today resumed consideration of the report of the committee on laws. When President Lynch had called the convention to order he read a telegram from Samuel Gompers of Washington, D. C., president of the American Federation of Labor, as follows: The constant progress, the excellentgrowth and expanding power and influence
of the international Typographical union,
protecting and promoting the interests of
the members of the craft, is the source of
the greatest gratification to all. Accept and
convey to the officers and delegates my
heartiest fraternal greetings and sincerest
congratulations, as well as highest hope
and anticipations for greatest possible harmony and success of your great institution.

Soon after the report of the committee Soon after the report of the committee on laws was taken up an animated discussion arose over the committee's resolution that the proposition to amend section 124 of the general laws be not adopted. The amendment provided that when a strike has been inaugurated under the provisions of sections 116, 117 and 118 the executive com-

ber entitled thereto. On the first ballot, by a vote of 79 to 77 President Lynch then addressed the convention and explained that he did not think the Stereotypers' union would stand

mittee should pay to the order of the presi-

unfavorable report of the committee on laws was concurred in by the convention. For a Memorial Day,

The convention then considered a propo sition submitted to request subordinate unions to designate a certain Monday of each year on which to pay memorial tribute to deceased members.

It was decided that the proposition must be introduced as a resolution, and was so

Considerable discussion developed on the unfavo ble report of the committee on laws on he proposition to adopt a new sec-tion to the general law governing jurisdiction and charters. The propesed section provides that in no case shall a charter be issued unless the scale of wages is at least \$15 and eight hours per day for job the International Typographical union work and \$15 per week with eight hours or from fighting for the Stars and Stripes. ess for machine work.

At one time it looked as if the sentiment was against the unfavorable report of the committee, but President Lynch again won ver the convention. He argued that cometition is not entirely a matter of wages out that it was more a matter of facilities He said that it was better to give a man \$10 per week in a small place than to compel him to come to a large place and pay him \$100 to go on a strike. With hardly a dissenting vote the motion to concur with the unfavorable report of the laws commitsee in rejecting the proposition was car-

Between Toronto and Columbus. The convention then put aside the conideration of the report of the laws committee to listen to nominations for the se lection of the meeting place of the next convention. Toronto, Ont., and Columbus, dent and secretary of the union involved. O., were the cities competing for the honintroduced Miss Lily Fredericks of Indianfor a period not exceeding eight weeks, an ors, and oratorical talent galors from apolls, a member of the executive board of amount equal to \$7 per week for each mem- | Canada and Ohio heralded the advantages | the United Garment Makers of America. grams from Governor Herrick of Ohio and The vote on the the mayor of Toronto. question was postponed until tomorrow. The consideration of the laws commitnecessitated if the proposition was tee's report was then resumed. The prope-

convention and by a vote of 149 to 35 the effect that no member of the International Typographical union shall enlist in the service of any state of the United States, state guard, militiamen or rangers, under the penalty, of expulsion and being debarred from reinstatement. On this proposition the committee on laws had reported unfavorably. A sentiment against this arose in the convention. Delegate Anderson of Macon, Ga.f chairman of the committee on laws, arose, and when in a patriotic address he quoted the lines of Sir Walter Scott:

Breathes there a man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said, "This is my own, my native land,"

the climax was reached. Cheers sounded through the hall, and by an overwhelming majority the convention decided that nothing should be done to prevent members of

Expense of Organisers. Vituperative language then grew out of

the consideration of the proposition that organizers submit an itemized account of expenses to the executive council, which expenses shall only be allowed on its approval. On this proposition the committee had reported unfavorably. The debate which arose was of a personal nature, but the opposition to the committee's unfavorable report, while vigorous, was not general, and the report was concurred in by the convention. Thereupon the convention adjourned to meet Thursday morn-

Auxiliary Holds Session. Women's Auxiliary of the International Typographical union today held its econd annual meeting at the Inside Inn. Mrs. Frank A. Kennedy of Omaha, the president, called the meeting to order and of the respective places. Among the Miss Fredericks addressed the convention After the reading of the retary, Mrs. Ed Domnsli of Cincinnati; the

If you have anything to trade, advertise President Lynch won over the sition under consideration was one to the Want Ad Pages.

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. Tickets sold August 11th, 12th and 13th. Long limit and stopovers.

Special trains will leave Chicago via Wabash railroad from Dearborn and Polk streets station at I P. M. August 14 for all G. A. R. comrades, their family and friends.

We return you via St. Louis and land you at main entrance World's Fair, saving time and extra car fare-no other line can.

Insist upon your tickets reading Wabash as all agents can sell this way. For all information call at Wabash City Office, 1601 Farnam, or address,

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