

Bell of Vermont a telegram saying that if this woman was hanged the Clark family desired that Admiral Clark's picture be turned to the wall.

A jury at Waco, Texas, found a negro guilty of assault and fixed his term of punishment to confinement in the state prison for 1001 years.

United States Senator Mitchell is on trial at Portland, Oregon, charged with land frauds. Former Judge Albert H. Tanner, a former partner of Senator Mitchell has given damaging testimony against him.

District Attorney Jerome has asked for a grand jury investigation into the acts of the officers and directors of the Equitable Life Assurance society. He insists upon the distribution of all the profits received from the syndicate transactions of "James H. Hyde and associates," as well as all money lost to stockholders through wasteful management.

Washington has been agreed upon as the place for the peace conference.

President Roosevelt has appointed a committee of five to recommend improved methods of transacting the public business in the various departments at the national capitol.

James W. Alexander, president, and James H. Hyde, vice-president, of the Equitable Life Assurance society, have resigned and their resignations have been accepted.

An examination of the estate of B. H. Gaskill, a Philadelphia banker, revealed forgeries which have resulted in a loss of nearly one million dollars.

New York capitalists have entered into a contract for the erection of what is to be known as "the tallest building in the world" in New York city.

S. P. Sheerin, a well known democrat, suddenly died in Chicago.

Russia has agreed to August 1 as the date for the Washington peace conference.

Sweden has asked the riksdag for authority to treat with the Norwegian government in the effort to bring about a peaceable separation of Sweden and Norway.

The members of the Spanish cabinet have resigned and their resignations have been accepted by King Alphonso.

A dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald, under date of New York, June 20, says: Leon Barnes, a lawyer, will amplify his charges against Former Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, whom he accused of perjury. Mr. Barnes retained Mr. Carlisle as assistant in a case in which the former obtained \$89,000 counsel fees. Mr. Carlisle sued for and was given a verdict of \$25,000 as his share of the fees. Basing his charges on the allegation of perjury, Mr. Barnes applied to the court to restrain the former secretary from collecting the amount of the verdict. Mr. Carlisle interposed a demurrer and Mr. Barnes today obtains permission from Supreme Court Justice Kelly to serve an amended complaint.

Mrs. Margaret G. Swift of Chicago has filed in the Illinois circuit court a suit against the International Harvester company. Mrs. Swift's husband was formerly employed by the company as head of the experimental department. Referring to this suit the Chicago Record-Herald says: Mrs. Swift charges bribery of legislatures, particularly those of Illinois, Kansas and South Dakota. She alleges that

during last winter, "by expenditure of large sums of money, the company defeated the passage of a bill in the Illinois legislature intended to permit the manufacture of binder twine in penal and reformatory institutions." It is further declared that "it has been the practice of the company ever since its organization to expend large sums in corruptly influencing legislation in Illinois and elsewhere."

The corporation's managing directors are charged with being responsible for these tactics. The bill sets forth that \$8,000 was expended in 1903 in defeating the passage of a bill by the legislature of Kansas bearing on alleged contracts between the International Harvester company and its agents. In the same year, it is charged, money was used corruptly to kill a measure in the South Dakota legislature providing for the establishment of a binder twine factory in the prison at Sioux Falls. Mrs. Swift also charges that the managing directors of the corporation paid to certain labor leaders \$15,000 for the purpose of terminating a strike.

James Dalrymple, the Glasgow traction expert invited by Mayor Dunne of Chicago, has returned to his home. His report to Mayor Dunne will be mailed from Glasgow.

Secretary of State Hay has returned to Washington after an absence of several months. His health is greatly improved.

Cablegrams announce that the feeling in Stockholm against King Oscar is intense owing to the king's pacific attitude.

Paul Morton has retired from Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet and is succeeded as secretary of the navy by Charles J. Bonaparte.

Attorney General Moody has rendered an opinion in which he upholds the contention of the secretary of the interior that the latter's signature is necessary to validate patents for lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in Indian territory.

The United Norwegian Lutheran church convention at Minneapolis closed after farewell services. The question of uniting with the other Lutheran churches was left to the trustees.

The interstate commerce commission has fixed a hearing at Birmingham, Ala., July 12 in the matter of S. J. and S. Cannon against the Mobile & Ohio Railroad company involving alleged unreasonable rates on flour in carloads from St. Louis, Mo.

No verdict was reached in the case of William G. Crawford, charged with conspiracy with August W. Machen and George E. Lorenz to defraud the government in connection with contracts to furnish letter carriers' satchels to the post office department.

Six states were represented at the inter-collegiate peace conference at Goshen, Ind., a movement inaugurated by the faculties of Mononite and Dunkard colleges to promote the cause of peace throughout the world. Among the speakers were Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, Boston, Mass., secretary of the American Peace Society, and W. L. Pearson, Penn college, Oskaloosa, Ia.

Attorneys for eight of the largest national banking institutions in Kentucky filed suits to restrain the Kentucky state board of valuation and assessment from taking into consideration the funds they have invested in government bonds in seeking to arrive at the value of the shares of stock of the banks for the purpose of taxation.

Congressman Rainey's Plain Talk

Henry T. Rainey of Illinois recently delivered two speeches in New York. One speech was delivered at the Jefferson day banquet given by the Democratic club of New York city, at the Waldorf-Astoria. On the preceding night Mr. Rainey spoke at the Jefferson day banquet given by the Harlem Democratic club. It will be remembered that Judge Parker spoke at the Waldorf banquet, and those who remember Judge Parker's speech may be interested in reading extracts from Mr. Rainey's speeches.

Extracts from Mr. Rainey's Waldorf speech follow:

Democrats no longer blindly follow even that greatest of all party leaders whose memory we honor here tonight. The interesting question now is not what Jefferson said one hundred years ago but what would Jefferson do if confronted with present conditions.

The varied uses of steam and electricity have not changed and never can change natural laws—and the better methods of transmitting intelligence which have been so generally adopted in the last two or three years have not changed and can never change that human law which prevails in all free governments where men are permitted to think and speak for themselves and which always divides the people into two great parties.

Jefferson did not invent any new theories. He simply crystalized ideas that have existed since the dawn of time. Writing to John Adams in 1831 Jefferson said: "Men have differed in opinion and been divided into parties by the opinions from the first origin of societies and in all governments where they have been permitted freely to think and to speak." The same political parties which now agitate the United States have existed through all time.

Defeats do not discourage democrats. The principles we stand for can never be defeated. Men who pose as leaders may be rebuked—candidates may be defeated, but the principles about which we rally can be defeated only when government by the people is defeated.

At the present time the enemy is flushed with victory. Never in all its history has the republican party obtained such complete control nationally and in the states. Ninety-five years ago the French influence was supreme in the capitals of Europe. Flushed with victory at the head of a million men the great Napoleon was marching upon the Russian capital. His armies seemed invincible. Never in all his career had he apparently been so strong. But the great common people of Europe were aroused as they never had been before, and at that very moment Waterloo—the complete downfall of his empire and his own banishment to an obscure island were less than four years away. And so at the present time the great common people in this country are aroused as they never have been before—and if the radical tendencies in the democratic party continue their present progress of development the Waterloo and complete downfall of the republican party is less than four years away.

The election of last November demonstrates that there is no room in this country for two ultra-conservative parties. In the campaign last year the leaders of the democratic party, local, state and national, were for the first time in many years working harmoniously together—fighting all of them for victory. We presented a strong candidate most eminently qualified to fill the high office of president

of the United States. But the democrats who do the voting stayed at home or refused to vote. The democratic party is nothing if it is not radical and progressive. The impression had gone out that the party was being made a reflex of the republican party. It was not a democratic defeat—it was a democratic default.

Already the skies are clearing. The winter of our discontent is at an end. Brighter days are just ahead. The people make the issues—not the politicians—this is the lesson of the campaign of 1904.

Are there in the democratic party men who are trust beneficiaries? Such men must take their places in the ranks, if they remain in the party. In the future the fight against the criminal trusts must be unrelenting—uncompromising. In this great fight there is no middle ground.

There can be no harmony of action between men who suffer from the unlawful encroachment of corporate wealth and men who are trust beneficiaries. But, for every trust beneficiary who leaves the party, a hundred men will come from the ranks of the enemy. There is no room now for conservatism. Nothing but aggressive, radical, concerted action can successfully meet the problems of the future. We have enough enemies to fight in the republican party—there ought to be no enemies to fight in our own ranks. The impression went abroad last year that we were simply fighting for the offices. We are fighting now for the right and the air is filled with the shouting of triumphant democracy.

In this great movement the new aggressive and progressive democratic party is leading.

In my own state which last year gave the greatest republican majority it ever gave from the great city by the lakes comes the first news of

Patents Secured OR FEE RETURNED. Free opinion as to Patentability. Send for Guide Book and What to Invent, finest publication issued for free distribution. Patents secured by us advertised at our expense. Evans, Wilkens & Co. 615 F St. Washington, D. C.

Subscribers' Advertising Department

"THE HOLY CITY AND HOW TO ENTER INTO IT, OR EDEN RESTORED," by Judge Washburn. This is a unique, priceless, marvelous book of 300 pages, explaining regeneration—how brought about. A line of thought living and also lovingly presented. Cloth \$1.00. H. R. Thomas, Logan, Ohio.

LIFE AND SPEECHES OF W. J. Bryan. Illustrated, octavo, 465 pages. Published in 1900, nothing later in print. A few copies, last of publishers' stock, at greatly reduced prices, beautiful cloth binding, \$1.00; half morocco, \$1.25; postage prepaid. G. H. Walters, 2245 Vine St., Lincoln Nebraska.

FOR SALE—FINEST 1,200 ACRES, cattle ranch, in Colorado; plenty of timber and water cheap. Address Box 2, Parker, Colorado.

FOR SALE OR TRADE CHEAP: ONE of the best paying democratic weeklies in northeastern Nebraska. Only democratic paper in county of twenty thousand. Good town. Will trade for unincumbered land or cash. Must dispose of plant by July 1st. Terms made easy if desired. Address H. W., care Commoner.

WANTED—BY A JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT, with three years actual experience in writing for the press, a position as associate, or department editor, on a weekly, democratic newspaper, or will write feature articles, at space rates. Address—E. C. P., care of Box No. 13, Earl, Arkansas.

FISTULA, POLL EVIL—SURE CURE: no caustics, no blemish. Formula, 50 cents. N. E. Craig, Centralia, Ill.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED 160, IDEAL home near thriving county seat. Address Owner, Grierson Wertman, Washington, Kansas.