

## IN THE POLITICAL FIELD.

A dispatch from Detroit, Mich., under date of August 8, says: The prohibition state convention today nominated a complete state ticket, headed by Walter S. Westerman of Adrain for governor. The platform adopted contains but two planks, one protesting against the legalization of the liquor traffic and the other declaring for equal suffrage.

Chairman Cosgrove of the democratic congressional committee of the Second Nebraska district has called the convention to nominate for congress on Saturday, August 16. Douglas, Sarpy and Washington counties comprise this district.

A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., under date of August 8, says: Chairman Thompson of the democratic state executive committee estimates a majority of 40,000 for the ticket in yesterday's primary for judges of the supreme court and court of chancery appeals. M. C. Fitzpatrick (dem.) has defeated Hon. C. E. Snodgrass (dem.) for congress in the Fourth district.

W. J. Bryan discussed "The Problems of Government" before an audience of 4,000 persons assembled in the amphitheatre of the Mountain Lake Park Chautauqua assembly, Md., on August 2.

The republican text-book for the campaign of 1902 has been issued by the republican congressional committee. The book reviews "the record of the republican party from its beginning to the present time," and consists of 380 pages, 81 of which are devoted to advocacy of protection, 20 pages are devoted to the trust problem. In opening the discussion of this question, the book thus describes the attitude of the two parties:

"The attitude of the two great parties on the trust question is clearly defined. That of the democrat party looks to constant agitation, with no restrictive legislation; that of the republican party to such restriction as will prevent arbitrary advance in prices or reduction in wages through exclusive control, but not the destruction by legislation or injury by fictitious agitation of legitimate enterprise, through great manufacturing systems by which production is cheapened, prices of manufacturers reduced and permanency of employment assured."

The Philippine question is also discussed, as is the money question.

The book is designed as an exposition of republican policies generally.

Congressman William A. Calderhead, republican of the Fifth Kansas district, has announced that he will be a candidate to succeed United States Senator W. A. Harris, populist, whose term expires in 1903.

The democratic state convention of Wyoming, which has been in session at Rawlins, has placed a ticket in the field, headed with George T. Beck of Big Horn county for governor. Charles P. Clements was nominated for congressman. The platform adopted favors the popular election of United States senators, compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, municipal ownership of public utilities, strengthening of the powers of the interstate commerce commission, prohibiting of the acceptance of free transportation by public officials and other reforms.

It is announced that from returns received all over the state of Tennessee, the election by large majorities of the democratic tickets for supreme court and for the court of chancery appeals are assured. The former is made up of J. K. McAllister, M. McNeil, John K.

Shields and W. D. Beard, and the latter is composed of R. M. Barton, John W. Taylor and S. H. Wilson.

Democratic congressional nominations, according to information received by the state committee, are as follows: Fourth district, Morgan C. Fitzpatrick; Sixth district, John Wesley Gaines; Seventh district, L. P. Padgett; Eighth district, T. W. Sims; Ninth district, Rice Pearce. With the exception of Fitzpatrick they are all renominations.

E. L. Boies, son of ex-Governor Boies of Waterloo, Ia., is reported to be the democratic nominee for congress in the Third district against Speaker Henderson. The convention will be held at Dubuque, September 11.

A dispatch from Creston, Ia., under date of August 7, says: The democratic convention was well attended by representatives, farmers and business men of the county.

A strong county ticket was nominated and the following delegates selected to attend the state convention: J. D. Hillman, Lorimor; J. L. Jeter, Jones; J. W. Shifflett, Pleasant; William Reynolds, Cromwell; D. Davenport, Creston; L. M. Walker, Afton; W. H. Robb, Creston; H. A. Showers, Creston; J. B. Sullivan, Creston.

The platform, which was adopted unanimously, reaffirmed the Kansas City platform, condemns the Fowler bill, denounces the alliance of the republican party with the trusts, and disapproves of the ship subsidy bill.

The campaign in Nebraska is progressing in a way entirely satisfactory to the democrats and populists. John H. Mickey, a banker, living at Osceola, is the republican nominee for governor. William H. Thompson, a lawyer, living at Grand Island, is the nominee of the democrats and populists. The railroad corporations of the state dominated the republican convention. The Omaha Bee, ten days prior to the republican state convention, printed the charge that John N. Baldwin, attorney for the Union Pacific, declared: "We are not bothering about the governorship any more. That's been settled. We had a conference a day or two ago, and we all agreed on Mickey as our man." Mr. Mickey's corporation alliance is being used with good effect by the fusion forces. Mr. Thompson was given a reception at Omaha on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, August 7, under the auspices of the Douglas county democracy. Great enthusiasm was shown and it is believed by many that Douglas county, which has heretofore given republican majorities, will be carried for the fusion ticket. In an interview with a reporter of the Omaha World-Herald, Mr. Thompson said:

"Our state headquarters not being opened yet has compelled me to practically maintain campaign headquarters at my office in Grand Island. I am daily deluged with letters that come from all over Nebraska, and from men of all party faiths and in all the various walks of life. These letters coming by the basketful, indicate the intense interest that is being taken in this campaign.

"The sentiment is growing that this is a business campaign, to be conducted along business lines. Some people are inclined to think that there is little interest in the fight thus far, because there is little or no excitement. The truth is that not for years has there been the deep interest felt in a Nebraska campaign by all classes of voters that is felt this year. It is an educational campaign. The people are reading and studying the issues involved. So anxious are they to become thoroughly and correctly in-

formed, to study all sides, that they are even reading the daily statements issued by the railroads, dry and statistical as they are.

"Because it is a campaign of education this is a newspaper campaign. I have never known the fusion press to be more active, more aggressive and more united on candidates and issues than it is right now. It is doing a valiant service, and its work is placing me personally under lasting obligations.

"The sentiment this year among fusionists is much different from last year; there is much more hopefulness apparent. Our people believe we are going to win. I firmly believe it myself. We will win not altogether along political lines, but on business, economic lines as well.

"The people at last are becoming aroused to the supreme importance of the question of taxation, and the allied question of an honest, economical and business-like administration of the state's affairs. The interest manifested in this business aspect of the campaign is already so widespread and deep-seated that it bids fair to predominate and overshadow the usual party interest.

"Then, too, the laboring men of Nebraska, as well as of the whole country, realize the tremendous importance of the problems which are facing them, with which they are even now grappling, and they are anxious to be able to fight their battles feeling themselves on a parity with any and all other interests. They want to feel that they are recognized by the constituted authorities of government as equal in rights and privileges with their employers. And surely this much, at least, is their due. It should be the endeavor of every business interest to assist in allaying this feeling of unrest and suspicion and in supplanting it with a genuine friendly feeling between employer and employe."

Regarding his personal plans, Mr. Thompson said he would be constantly in the field to the end of the campaign, though the speaking campaign would hardly be under way much before the middle of September. The fusion candidate is looking strong and fit and confident. He was busily engaged all morning meeting personal and political friends.

The Nebraska prohibitionists met at Lincoln, August 7, and nominated the following ticket:

For governor, S. T. Davis, Otoe county; lieutenant governor, Isaiah Lightner, Platte; secretary of state, D. D. Norton, Adams; treasurer, W. H. Maddock, Richardson; auditor, John Dale, Douglas; attorney general, W. Bert Clarks, Saunders; land commissioner, J. M. Dilworth, Johnson; superintendent of public instruction, A. E. Howard, University Place.

### Nobody Trusts a Traitor.

Ex-Senator Hill and the others who are preaching harmony and asking why the opposing elements of the democracy should not come together again to offer effective opposition to evil tendencies which have rapidly developed in the republican party since it lacked the splendid restraint of an alert and aggressive foe, can hardly be so ignorant as they wish to appear. If they are really unable to see why the men, who have stuck to the democratic party throughout, since '96, cannot be induced to join hands with those who are only now seeking the way back to it, and, particularly, why they will not accept the latter as leaders and prophets, it must be that they never heard the story of Tom and John and the big Jones boy. Tom and John were 11 and 12 years old, respectively. The Jones boy was 16, and "big for his age." Also, he was a bul-

ly. The younger lads suffered much from his tyrannies and brutalities. Finally, stung to desperation, they planned to unite against the common enemy. They agreed to go together and pick a fight with Jones. When he was ready for business, Tom was to make frontal attack, while John was to execute a flank movement.

It was no great trouble to find the big fellow. It was much less to incite him to proper degree of rage. True to the terms of the offensive alliance Tom made a rush for Jones, or rather met Jones' punitive expedition without flinching, but John, without giving notice of reconsideration, fled incontinently to a safe distance, and from the vantage of a fence viewed the unequal conflict. When Tom was allowed to get up, brush the dust from his clothes and wipe the blood and tears from his somewhat disfigured countenance, he had forgotten all about his grievance against Jones. He was filled with and dominated by only one idea, which was to catch and whale the cowardly and treacherous deserter, which he proceeded to do. But even that exhilarating exercise could never appease his wrath. He was able to forgive Jones, who had thumped him, but not John, who had betrayed him. He never trusted John again. Indeed he could never see him without experiencing a rising anger.

That is the principal reason why no welcome is being extended to the returning prodigals, who arrogantly insist that they are the injured parents standing ready to fall on the necks of the repentant sons who went astray. That is why Mr. Bryan replies so bitterly to the presumptuous speech of Cleveland, and why, in so replying, he comes nearer to rehabilitating himself in the estimation of his party, at large, than he has come since it was made apparent that his idea of restoring the powers of government to the people was dwarfed and narrowed by the monomania of a single issue that had ceased to be pressing or timely.

The democrats who stood by the party will never forget that they would have carried the day in 1896 if the Cleverlands, the Dave Hills, the Whitneys, and all the other so-called gold democrats had not flunked.—Detroit Tribune.

### LEARN HOW To Feed Yourself Successfully

It is easy to use good food and get well and keep that way, but a person must go about it.

A lady says, "I had a dreadful time of it before I learned how to feed myself properly. I suffered with stomach trouble for about ten years and finally got so bad that terrible pains would set in, followed by nauseating sickness in the stomach and bowels.

Sometimes I would bloat up and would have to lie flat on my back. My stomach finally got so bad that it would throw up everything I ate and, of course, I lost weight and strength very rapidly. I became pale. Blood was out of order and I looked like a skeleton finally.

One day neuralgia set in in the stomach and liver and I went right down to death's door. I got so bad that even warm water was thrown off the stomach which would hold absolutely nothing until I began taking Grape-Nuts in small quantities.

My father had been accustomed to Grape-Nuts and knew of the value of the food and began giving it to me. I immediately began to improve, and the stomach retained the food and digested it. I gradually grew well again and now I can eat a hearty dinner of almost anything. I have gained thirty pounds in weight. My brain is clear, skin beautifully white, and my eyes as bright as crystal where I used to be sallow and with lack luster eyes. I owe everything to Grape-Nuts. Please do not publish my name." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.