

IN THE POLITICAL FIELD.

The keynote of the fusion campaign in Nebraska, along both state and national lines, was sounded at the annual picnic of the Jacksonian club at Omaha, Neb., on August 30. W. J. Bryan, W. H. Thompson, G. M. Hitchcock and John Powers were the speakers. On national issues these party leaders took a firm stand in opposition to the aggrandizement and public plundering of the trusts; against the enactment into law of the Fowler banking bill; against government by injunction; in favor of arbitration; of lower tariffs; of the election of senators by direct vote, and of an income tax.

The Shelby county, Iowa, democratic convention met at Harlan, Ia., on August 30. R. S. Kent for recorder and S. G. Dunmore for auditor were renominated. J. W. French, a former auditor of the county, was nominated for clerk of the courts; Frank S. Carroll, a former attorney, for county attorney; Adam Schmitz for supervisor of the West district.

A dispatch from Belle Fourche, S. D., dated August 30, says: The following county and legislative ticket was nominated at the democratic convention held here today: William Moses, for sheriff; A. S. Shockley, auditor; J. H. Pierson, treasurer; George B. Ross, register of deeds; William Freid, clerk of courts; T. W. Lefelche, state's attorney; M. L. Chuning, for member of the lower house of the legislature.

Congressman F. A. McLain of Amite county, Mississippi, defeated former Congressman J. G. Spencer of Claiborne county on August 30 for the democratic nomination in the Eighth congressional district.

It is reported from Austin, Tex., that Governor Sayres will order a special session of the legislature to choose a congressman to serve the unexpired term of R. C. Degraffenreid, the election to be held in November.

On September 2 the socialist party held their convention in Omaha, and the following state ticket was nominated: For governor, George E. Bigelow of Lincoln; lieutenant governor, A. David Push of Fairfield; secretary of state, J. Phipps Roe of Omaha; auditor, Thomas B. Lippincott of Blair; treasurer, William Stolley of Grand Island; attorney general, J. R. Burley of Lincoln; land commissioner, W. E. Adams of Ponca; superintendent of schools, Albert Dickinson of Omaha.

Regarding the political trouble in Indian Territory, a dispatch from Ardmore, F. T., dated September 2, says: The contest for attorney general was settled today by the Chickisaw Indian legislature which declared J. P. Thompson regularly elected over I. O. Lee of Medill, by a majority of forty-four votes. Everything is reported quiet at Tishomingo.

Lewis C. Baker of Whitewater, Wis., was nominated for congress on September 2 by the First Wisconsin democratic congressional convention.

The socialists of Iowa held their state convention at Davenport on September 2 and nominated the following state ticket: Secretary of state, W. A. Jacobs, Davenport; auditor, T. J. Grant, Muscatine; treasurer, S. R. McDowell, Lake Park; attorney general, I. S. McGrellis, Des Moines; judge of the supreme court, A. D. Pugh, Des Moines; clerk of the supreme court, A. M. Larsen, Waterloo;

railroad commissioner, James Lorimer, Winterset.

It is reported from Little Rock, Ark., that the democratic state ticket was elected as follows, by a majority ranging from 35,000 to 45,000: Governor, Jefferson Davis; secretary of state, J. W. Crockett; attorney general, George W. Murphy; state treasurer, H. C. Tipton; superintendent of public instruction, J. H. Hineman; auditor, T. C. Monroe; associate justice supreme court, B. B. Battle; land commissioner, F. E. Conway; railroad commissioners, W. Phelps, B. B. Hudgins and J. F. Hampton; commissioner of mines, manufacturing and agriculture, H. T. Bradford. Governor Davis carried the home ward of Chairman H. L. Remmet of the republican state committee at Newport—it going democratic for the first time in twelve years. These democratic congressmen were elected: First district, R. B. Macon; Second district, S. B. Brundidge; Third district, Hugh A. Dinsmore; Fourth district, J. S. Little; Fifth district, C. C. Reid; Sixth district, J. T. Robinson; Seventh district, R. M. Wallace.

Captain John Silsbaugh of Viroqua, Wis., was nominated by the Third district democrats on September 2 to oppose Congressman J. W. Babcock.

The democratic convention of Iowa met at Des Moines on September 2 and 3, and placed the following ticket in nomination: Secretary of state, Richard Burke, Mahaska; auditor, J. S. McLuin, Guthrie county; attorney general, John Dennison, Wright county; treasurer of state, R. U. Chapman, Des Moines; judge of supreme court, long term, Thomas Stapleton, Iowa county; clerk supreme court, Jesse Tripp, Jasper county; supreme court reporter, John F. Dalton, Calhoun; for judge supreme court, short term, W. H. Quick, Woodbury; for railroad commissioner, Thomas Benson, Fayette. The Kansas City platform was not reaffirmed. The vote, however, as to the platform was very close, being 384 to 344. Ex-Governor Horace Boies is said to be responsible for the defeat of the resolution reaffirming the Kansas City platform.

The Seventh district democrats of Iowa held their convention on September 2, and Parley Sheldon of Ames was nominated without opposition to oppose Congressman J. A. T. Hull, the republican nominee.

Mayor David S. Rose of Milwaukee was nominated for governor of Wisconsin by the democratic state convention on September 2. John W. Wat-tawa of Kewaunee was the unanimous choice for lieutenant governor. The platform adopted was devoted almost wholly to state issues. On national issues the trust question was the only one discussed, the present tariff law being condemned.

The democratic state convention held at Sacramento, Cal., on September 3, adopted a platform denouncing the protective tariff and the trusts as inimical to the best interests of the people; favoring the complete exclusion from all American territory of Chinese; demanding the enactment of laws, state and federal, prohibiting the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, infringing upon the rights of free speech, free assemblages and freedom to organize. The platform indorses the construction of the isthmian canal and favors legislation looking to its early completion; favors an eight-hour day for all government employes, and the construction of government vessels in government navy

yards. Franklin K. Lane, city attorney of San Francisco, was nominated for governor on the first ballot. John K. Law of Mercer was nominated chief judge by acclamation. Other nominations were: Associate justice, E. C. Farisworth Jr., Tulare; N. K. Bowdern, Santa Clara; secretary of state, Alex Rosebrough, Alameda; comptroller, F. W. Hartley, San Francisco; attorney general, W. A. Gett, Sacramento; treasurer, S. H. Brooks, Contra Costa.

In the recent election in Vermont for governor, none of the candidates received the required majority of votes, and the choice will thus have to go to the legislature. The candidates are McCullough, republican; McGettrick, democrat; Clement, license republican; Sherburne, prohibition.

The democratic state convention of Ohio was held at Cedar Point, beginning September 1. The following state ticket was placed in nomination: Secretary of state, Herbert S. Bigelow, Cincinnati; supreme judge, Michael Donnelly, Napoleon; food and dairy commissioner, Philip H. Bruck, Columbus; member of state board of public works, Joseph J. Pater, Hamilton. The convention reaffirmed and indorsed the Kansas City platform in the following terms: "In state convention assembled, we, the democrats of Ohio, hereby acknowledge and declare our continued allegiance to the democratic party of the nation and on national issues reaffirm and indorse the principles laid down in its last national platform, adopted at Kansas City, and fully and ably represented in the presidential campaign of 1900 by William Jennings Bryan. Regarding those principles as opposed to imperialism and colonialism, as opposed to government by injunction, as opposed to trusts and trust-fostering tariffs, as opposed to financial monopoly, and as opposed to all other legalized monopolies and privileges, we condemn every effort to repudiate or ignore them."

How Gambetta Met the Prince.

The veteran Marquis de Gallifet, a former minister of war, is letting some of his highly interesting recollections get into print. He tells of meeting King Edward VII. in Paris in 1880, while the latter was Prince of Wales, and the prince asked him to dine at the Cafe Anglais, where he would meet Gambetta and another guest. At dinner, as they chatted, the prince said to Gambetta: "May I ask why you and your friends keep the French aristocracy out of office?"

"But, sir, there is no aristocracy in France," answered Gambetta. "There are dukes that head no army, marquises who defend no marches, counts and viscounts who have no counties or viscounties, no authority nor influence."

"Suppose, then, that I spoke of nobles."

"But they don't want to be employed. They know their day is over. They sulk, and that is their final state. One only meets them in the army and navy, and now and then in diplomacy. In these careers they cut, I own, a good enough figure."

"But, why do you not act as in my country?" queried the prince, "where we pick out what is best in manufactures, trade, science, literature, etc. These men we ennoble, and our nobility remains a true aristocracy."

"In your country that is still possible, and may remain so for some time, but not in France. The duke of Mos-systone would object to rub shoulders with the duke of Cotton Mills or of Commerce or of Science or of Fine Arts. We cannot in a republic have any aristocracy but that of science

25,000 Boxes Free!

Rheumatism Cured by a New Remedy That You May Try Without Spending a Cent.

On the theory that "seeing is believing," John A. Smith, of Milwaukee, wants everyone to try his remedy for the cure of rheumatism at his expense. For that reason he proposes to distribute 25,000 free boxes among all persons sending him their address. Mr. Smith had suffered all the agony and torture from rheumatism, tried all the remedies known, and yet utterly failed to find relief.

At times he was so helpless that he had to take morphine, and after considerable doctoring he gave up in despair. He began studying into the causes of rheumatism, and after much experimenting, finally hit upon a combination of drugs which completely cured him. The result was so beneficial to his entire system that he called his new found remedy "Gloria Tonic." Those of his friends, relatives and neighbors suffering from rheumatism were next cured and Mr. Smith concluded to offer his remedy to the world. But he found the task a difficult one, as nearly everybody had tried a hundred or more remedies and they couldn't be made to believe that there was such a thing as a cure for rheumatism. But an old gentleman from Seguin, Texas, wrote him saying if Mr. Smith would send him a sample he would try it, but as he had suffered forty-one years and wasted a fortune with doctors and advertised remedies, he wouldn't buy anything more, until he knew it was worth something. The sample was sent, he purchased more and the result was astonishing. He was completely cured. This gave Mr. Smith a new idea and ever since that time he has been sending out free sample boxes to all who apply. In Prosser, Neb., it cured a lady of 67 who had suffered 52 years. In Fountain City, Wis., it cured Hon. Jacob Sexauer, a gentleman of 70, who suffered for 33 years. In Perrysburg, Ohio, it cured a gentleman 70 years old. In Heron Lake, Minn., it cured Mrs. John Gehr, who had suffered for 30 years. Rev. C. Sund, of Harrisville, Wis., tested this remarkable cure on two members of his congregation, one who had suffered 15 and the other 25 years, both were completely cured. In St. Louis, Mo., it cured Mr. F. Faerber, of the Concordia Publ. House. In Vandalla, Ill., it cured Mrs. Mary E. Sayles, 75 years of age, who was so crippled that she could not dress herself. In Eenington, Vt., it cured an old man whom the best physicians of Worms and Frankfurt, Germany, called incurable. This old gentleman had walked for 20 years on crutches, both legs having been lame. He can now walk like a young man. Even prominent physicians had to admit that "Gloria Tonic" is a positive success, among them Dr. Quintero, of the University of Venezuela, to whom it was recommended by the United States Consul. In thousands of other instances the result has been the same. It cured many cases which defied Hospitals, Drugs, Electricity and Medical Skill, among them persons over 75 years old.

Mr. Smith will send a trial box, also his illustrated book on rheumatism, absolutely free of charge to any reader of The Commoner, for he is anxious that everybody should profit by his good fortune. It is a remarkable remedy and there is no doubt but that it will cure any case of rheumatism, no matter how severe it may be. Mr. Smith's address in full is: JOHN A. SMITH, 842 Germania Bldg, Milwaukee, Wis.

and personal merit. Such an aristocracy needs no titles. It is looked up to for its worth."

"I see you are a true republican, M. Gambetta."

"Allow me, sir," retorted Gambetta, "to confess that I think you consistent in being a royalist."—New York World.