

ognizing that death was at hand, he said to the visitor:

"I am leaving a world that I did not appreciate. I am going to —, where I belong."

A few moments later he summoned up strength to continue the conversation.

"I am Tascott that they have been hunting like a wolf for years. I cannot run any more. I am getting paid for what I did. I know I am dying, and I know where I am going."

The murder of Millionaire Snell created a great sensation at the time, and as much as \$20,000 was offered as a reward, but all to no effect. Tascott was successful in eluding the public prosecutor and the detectives, but his life was a life of misery.

The relentlessness of the conscience is not often considered by those who are about to commit a crime. They see an opportunity to do a wrong which they think will result in advantage to themselves. They hope to escape the vigilance of the officers of the law, but when the act is once done the memory of it haunts them and they learn that the avenger is with them day and night. If in a moment of temptation a man falls, the best plan is to acknowledge his fault, take his punishment and then enter upon a new life.

The life of the fugitive, starting at the slightest sound and fleeing from a shadow, is less inviting than any punishment, short of death, that the state inflicts.

Hill's Summersault.

A reader of The Commoner sends a quotation from a speech delivered by Senator David B. Hill and reported in the New York Tribune of December 5, 1891. According to The Commoner's informant, Mr. Hill said:

"It is politics for babies and sucklings to preach that the gold and silver question should be kept out of the presidential election. It is politics for cowards and straddlers to advise and contrive that the democratic national convention's trumpet next summer shall blow some uncertain sound."

It will be remembered that Mr. Hill was at that time a candidate for the presidency. The speech above mentioned was made only a few months before the "snap convention" which elected Hill delegates to the national convention of 1892. Mr. Hill was then advocating a bold and straightforward platform. He declared that "cowards and straddlers" only favored uncertainty. He wanted the democratic national convention's trumpet to sound forth clear and strong. Alas, what a change! He now stands sponsor for the New York platform which did exactly what he objected to having done in 1892. His recent convention trumpet not only "blew some uncertain sound," but it blew all uncertain sound. Mr. Hill has evidently taken a summersault. The advice which he gave in 1891 is a great deal better than the advice that he is giving now. His opponents in the democratic party are today insisting just as he insisted thirteen years ago that the "democratic national convention's trumpet" shall not this year "blow some uncertain sound."

"By Their Works."

And now comes the Long Island Farmer and complains that Mr. Hill has placed Cord Meyer at the head of the democratic state committee, and deponent further says that the said Cord Meyer is "a representative of the mother of trusts, the iniquitous, grinding and corrupt sugar trust." And The Farmer further objects because Hugh J. Grant "who is a bigger trust manipulator than even Meyer, being a representative of no less than nine of them," is put on the executive committee to help run the Parker campaign. The Farmer suggests that Hill is out for campaign funds. It is certainly loading Mr. Parker's candidacy down to put him in the hands of conspicuous trust representatives after giving him a platform that says nothing clearly, but squints at a trust defense. The New York Press is another paper that calls attention to Meyer's connection with the sugar trust. The Press also alleges that Senator McCarren, the chairman of the executive committee of the democratic state committee, is the champion defender of the sugar trust in public life. It calls attention to the investigation which was conducted by the Lexow committee, Senator McCarren was the democratic member of the committee, and presented a minority report in which he defended the sugar trust. His report concludes: "In my opinion the presence of the American Sugar Refining company and location of its plant in the state of New York has re-

sulted in developing our commerce, increasing our taxable property, and benefiting our people." What kind of a fight will the democratic party be able to make against the trusts if the organization is officered and engineered by men who are closely connected with the trusts?

The Colorado Situation.

The industrial situation in Colorado is unfortunate in the extreme. The conflict between the miners and the mine owners has terminated in violence on one side and military despotism on the other. On the merits of the strike, justice is with the strikers, but the lawlessness charged to them will probably destroy their hope of success. They are seeking an eight-hour day and the sentiment in Colorado is so largely on their side that a law was passed establishing the eight-hour day in mines. The supreme court declared the law unconstitutional. A constitutional amendment was then submitted authorizing an eight-hour law. This amendment was indorsed by the republican party as well as the democratic party and was carried by a large majority. But the legislature yielded to the influence employed by the corporations and failed to pass a law carrying out the constitutional amendment. What shall we say of legislators who would thus refuse to obey the constitution? What shall we say of mine owners who would secure a nullification of a constitutional provision? Here is lawlessness of the most dangerous kind, and it has been followed by a military despotism which is as harsh as the rule of the czar. The explosion which killed sixteen non-union miners was a dastardly and diabolical act. Every person in any way connected with it as participant or advisor should be given the full penalty of the law, but the crime of one, or, at most, a few men, cannot justify the deportation of nearly a hundred men against whom no criminal charge could be brought. If the men deported were guilty of violating the law they ought to have been tried and punished. If they were not guilty, it was an outrage against our form of government to carry them to the border of the state and leave them without food. Even in Siberia the exiles have food. But in this, as in all disputes between labor and capital, the lawlessness charged to labor is denounced by all, as it should be, but the lawlessness of capital is less heard of. For this reason the laboring man who resorts to violence does his fellows an inexcusable wrong. The officers of the Federation of Miners declare that the miners are not responsible for the explosion and offer their services to help find and prosecute the guilty, but military rule continues and the corporation papers continue to place the blame on the unions.

Like a Republican.

Oliver Boque, a vice president of the Rock Island railroad and attorney for the Tinplate trust, writing to a friend, says of the New York platform: "The platform is peculiar in that it resembles what a republican would probably write on most points."

Democrats, how would you like to make a campaign on such a platform as that? It is certainly peculiar and quite such a one as a republican would write.

Preparing a Protest.

A large number of New York democrats have signed a call for a convention to meet on the 20th day of this month to protest against the action of the Albany convention. It is not the purpose of this convention to question the regularity of the New York delegation, or to name a contesting delegation. Its purpose is rather to appoint a committee to visit St. Louis and present to the convention a protest against the action of the Albany convention. The call, signed by about a hundred and fifty democrats scattered throughout the state, says:

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF NEW YORK.

The Albany convention was a disappointment. The platform is meaningless. The section of the state which furnishes democratic majorities is misrepresented despite the protest of its delegates. The convention adopted an ambiguous platform and pledged the democracy of the state to a candidate whose political views can be surmised only from the character of his sponsors. The majority of the convention registered the will of

a leader who has been repudiated by the people.

We warn the national democracy that a candidate who has no principles or does not declare them and stands on a platform of platitudes cannot carry the state of New York and does not deserve success. The good of the nation and common honesty require that the national democratic platform shall express the purpose of the party clearly and so define its policy with reference to present issues that it cannot be misunderstood.

The democrats of New York who believe in honesty in politics and desire a democratic victory that means something are to be congratulated upon the courage which they manifest in making this protest. Judge Parker has no affirmative strength. Nobody is urging him because of anything that he has done, because of anything that he is doing or because of anything that he is expected to do. A candidate who stands for nothing and whose opinions cannot be ascertained is not the kind of a candidate who appeals to the earnest and courageous democrats. As soon as it becomes evident to the southern democrats that Judge Parker is the candidate of Wall street and of the New York machine rather than of the voters of New York, his boom will collapse. The stock in trade of his supporters is that he can win, and when it is found that his candidacy is not popular even in the state of New York, he will be cast aside like a worn-out toy. If his friends were attached to him because of his identification with a principle, his position would be stronger, but when a man's only chance lies in creating an impression that he can win, he loses all when that hope grows dim.

Nothing For The Farmers.

Governor Herrick, the banker governor of Ohio, has vetoed the entire appropriation for the college of agriculture—the only thing vetoed in the appropriation for the state university. The governor will have to furnish some good excuse, or stand convicted of discriminating against a very important interest of his state. The increase in the attention given to agriculture in the colleges throughout the country, is both notable and praiseworthy. It is a hopeful sign to see the farmers' sons educated in their special line of work with the view to more successful agriculture, and Governor Herrick ought to recognize the right of agriculture to fair consideration.

Special Offer.

The Commoner is now making a special subscription offer.

According to the terms of this offer, cards, each good for one year's subscription to The Commoner, will be furnished in lots of five at the rate of \$3 per lot. This places the yearly subscription rate at 60 cents.

Any one ordering the cards may sell them for \$1 each, thus earning a commission of \$2 on each lot sold, or he may sell them at the cost price and find compensation in the fact that he has contributed to the effort to widen The Commoner's sphere of influence.

These cards may be paid for when ordered or they may be ordered and remittance made after they have been sold.

A coupon is printed below for the convenience of those who are willing to assist in the coming contest.

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If you believe the paper is doing a work that merits encouragement, fill out the above coupon and mail it to The Commoner, Lincoln, Neb.