

A LESSON FROM COLORADO

One of the most notable results of the recent election was the defeat of Governor Peabody of Colorado, by the combined votes of the republicans and democrats. "His defeat," says a correspondent, writing from Denver, "is a repudiation of lawlessness in a state administration that rode rough-shod over the constitution and bill of rights, and substituted the brusque intolerance of military intolerance for the sober justice of civil courts; it is a reproach to organized capital, whose lawlessness led to its use of gold in the legislature; and, lastly, it is a protest against the lawlessness of trade unionism, that, organized on

trust lines and under the dominion of a regular clique of leaders, sought to establish itself through the teaching of anarchistic misrule."

According to this correspondent, the reign of lawlessness in Colorado, which so disgraced the state, had its origin in the shameless purchase of legislators to defeat the constitutional amendment providing for the eight hour law.

By a majority of 48,714 the people of Colorado in May, 1902, adopted this law:

"The general assembly shall provide by law and shall prescribe suitable penalties for the violation thereof, for a period of employment not to exceed eight hours within any twenty-four hours (except in cases of emergency, where life and property is in imminent danger), for persons employed in underground workings, blast furnaces, smelters and ore-reducing works or other branches of industry or labor that the general assembly may consider injurious to health, life or limb."

He alleges that when the bill came up large mining corporations sent their agents to the legislature, and, by a generous distribution of stock among the members, under the promise that if the measure should fail the stock would greatly enhance in value, the amendment was defeated. We shall not discuss the merits of this measure, but the people had expressed themselves in favor of it, and it was monstrous and outrageous that their will should have been defeated by the corrupt use of money. It is no wonder that a reign of lawlessness should have followed. If the law-makers of a state are themselves violators of the moral law, as well as the law of the land, and, for the sake of money, defiantly defeat a measure which the people themselves have approved, it can not be expected that citizens generally will respect the law.

But that was not all. As we pointed out at the time, Governor Peabody, under a decision of the supreme court of the state, set aside the sacred right of habeas corpus and substituted the military for the civil authority, against the distinct provisions of the bill of rights. He and his military chief, General Bell, tore the civil law to tatters and substituted government by bayonet. It was a costly experiment. Twenty lives were lost that could be accounted for, and many men besides mysteriously disappeared. In the two years of Peabody rule \$4,408,000 was expended, as compared with \$1,900,000 under the former administration of Governor Adams, who has now been elected to succeed Governor Peabody. For the military alone there was expended the enormous sum of \$800,000, and it was charged that one-third of this sum was wasted. This does not take into account the enormous losses sustained by business men, by mine owners and by workingmen, who were thrown out of employment.

It is promised that under the administration of Governor Adams peace and order will be restored; but the downfall of Governor Peabody has been followed by the return of deported miners of the Western Federation, and it is said that the organization, temporarily checked by military rule, will shortly resume its normal strength. As the feeling between the deported men and the Mine Owners' association is of the bitterest nature, it is reasonable to suppose that there will be further trouble; but both sides declare that they want peace, and will make concessions to assure this condition; and it is hoped that the lesson which they have learned will work for peace and good government. It will be a long time, however, before Colo-

rado will have entirely recovered from the demoralization which this long regime of lawlessness entailed. Men who go on a debauch may sober up and resolve to live decently, but with all their resolves there are the inevitable "after effects," which time alone can cure.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Mr. Bryan's Trumpet Call

Mr. Bryan's manifesto calls upon his party to do exactly what the Inter-Ocean, the day before, had said it would have to do after its overwhelming defeat at the polls. On one point only does Mr. Bryan go beyond the Inter-Ocean's prediction. He states his case with more coherence and dignity than he has shown on any previous occasion.

The cause of the party's utter collapse in the recent campaign is given by Mr. Bryan in a sentence. "It sounded," as he truly says, "a partial retreat when it should have ordered a charge."

Mr. Bryan has taken the only possible course that can save his party. He summons it to downright radicalism. He sees that only by offering, not to ameliorate, but to destroy certain things can his party hope to gain power and popularity. These things pertain to our present fiscal and commercial system.

Does that system tax the poor for the benefit of the rich? Does it put the burden on the weak and spare the strong? Does it enable the rich to close the avenues to wealth against all save themselves? If it does, then can these evils be remedied without destroying the system?

We republicans declare that our fiscal and commercial system does none of these things. Mr. Bryan says it does them all and must be destroyed. He commands his party to destroy it. His command will be heeded.

The republican party must be prepared to face the hosts of radicalism. It must be ready to go on proving by deeds the fallacy of Mr. Bryan's words.

Mr. Bryan's manifesto is a trumpet call of inspiration to the discontented of the nation. It is also a trumpet call of warning to the republican party.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Victory or Defeat

The "reorganizers" have had their innings and have earned the right to an indefinite outing. At the convention in St. Louis, Bryan and his following were humiliated and repudiated all because "we want the votes. We want a man that can win. We are tired of Bryanism and defeat." The delegates, dominated by the "solid south" and corrupt northern politicians, accepted this silly talk as gospel and immediately thereafter the democratic party was gold-bricked with a "gold telegram."

The methods used to accomplish this result are well known to the people of the country, and it is needless to say that the wholesale purchasing of delegates at St. Louis and in the local district convention under the leadership of Hill and Belmont and Sheehan was repulsive to the honest men of all parties. In the light of events a "safe and sane" democracy is one whose vote is so small that it can be scooped up in an ordinary seine and packed away in a small-sized safe.

The democratic party is in sore straits. Parker has received a smaller electoral vote than did Bryan in either 1896 or 1900 and a much smaller popular vote. It has received a blow that will necessitate interment unless these political doctors who prescribed the

Stops Chills Cures Colds
Painkiller
(PERRY DAVIS)

BRIBERY IN THE LEGISLATURE

"The Massachusetts Legislature is Bought and Sold as are Sausages and Fish at the Market and Wharves"

This is one of the many startling statements made by Thomas W. Lawson in the December installment of "Frenzied Finance" in Everybody's Magazine for December, just published. Mr. Lawson tells of the wholesale buying and selling of senators and representatives in the great commonwealth of Massachusetts, which culminated in the sudden and mysterious disappearance of a Boston lawyer and his secretary.

As back number of Everybody's Magazine are out of print, the previous chapters of Mr. Lawson's "Frenzied Finance"—contained in the numbers from July to November inclusive—are republished in a pamphlet, at 25 cents a copy. This pamphlet will be sent free to any new subscriber to Everybody's Magazine who requests it and who sends one dollar for a year's subscription beginning with the December number. Address The Ridgway-Thayer Company, Union Square, New York City.

Everybody's Magazine

for December has also Booth Tarkington's latest story; an exquisite Christmas article by Henry van Dyke; a joyous tale by O. Henry; and a host of other striking features.

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dose and rammed it down the throat of the St. Louis convention are immediately relegated to innocuous desuetude.

Speculation is idle and at this early writing exact figures are wanting. But it is safe to say that Roosevelt has received a tremendous triumph on the one hand, while on the other hand the socialists and populists have similar cause for joy, and between these as upper and nether millstones, the democratic party is gasping for breath. In conspicuous isolation, the solid south may continue to take pride in the label of democracy, but it must learn to discriminate between the advice of the agents of plutocratic interests and a democracy founded on patriotic principle.

The election has shown beyond peradventure of doubt what has often been said that there is not room for more than one republican party in this country. For safety's sake, there should perhaps be at least two parties, but neither of them should be a counterfeit of the other. The political lead-

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What Sulphur Does

For the Human Body in Health and Disease

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the universal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years, research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drug stores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active medicinal principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver, and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and can not compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins while experimenting with sulphur remedies soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article, and sold by druggists, and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin disease as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers," will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers, a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.