



The New York legislature has passed a bill making it a felony to conduct a bucket-shop.

Grover Cleveland, who was reported as seriously ill, is improving.

Chairman New, of the republican national committee, announces that he will call an early session of the committee because of the large number of spirited contests among rival delegations.

Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, and Representative John C. Chaney, of Indiana, were painfully, although not seriously injured, in a street car collision in Washington.

Senator Warner, republican, of Missouri, delivered a speech in the senate replying to Senator Foraker. Senator Warren declared that the guilt of the black soldier had been fully proved.

A wind storm swept over portions of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama April 24, killing a number of people—the number being estimated at 225.

A Manchester, England, cablegram carried by the Associated Press says: "The northwest division of Manchester, by the heaviest poll cast

in twenty years, today reversed its verdict of 1906, and by a majority of 429 votes unseated its member of parliament, Winston Spencer Churchill, who has just been made president of the board of trade in the new Asquith cabinet and who last year so brilliantly wrested the seat from W. Joynson Hicks, unionist, his chief opponent today. Three candidates stood for election, and the result was as follows: W. Joynson Hicks, unionist, 5,417; Winston Spencer Churchill, liberal, 4,988. Mr. Coving, socialist, received 276. The defeat of Mr. Churchill is a crushing blow to the prestige of the government and the young and confident minister, which is bound to have a marked influence on several pending bye-elections. There will be no difficulty in finding for Mr. Churchill a safe seat elsewhere."

President Roosevelt has sent to the senate the name of Milton D. Purdy to be United States judge for Minnesota. Senators Nelson and Clapp object to the confirmation.

Congressman John A. Moon was unanimously re-nominated by the democrats of the third Tennessee district. The convention elected D. N. Hosten, of Spencer and J. B. Mayfield, of Cleveland as delegates to the democratic national convention, instructing them to vote for Mr. Bryan.

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

The Illinois Democratic state convention met at Springfield April 22. The convention elected eight delegates at large, giving to each one half a vote. The delegates at large are as follows: Roger C. Sullivan, Fred J. Kern, Carroll C. Boggs, Andrew J. Hunter, Samuel Alschuler, Harry M. Pindell, Edward F. Dunne, Roderick M. Ridgely.

The delegation was instructed to vote as a unit and to "use all honorable means" to secure the nomination of Mr. Bryan.

Following are extracts from the Associated Press reports: "After a hot fight in the resolutions committee, which was carried into the convention, the party adopted a platform plank declaring in favor of the 'greatest possible personal liberty' to individuals, provided such liberty did not infringe upon the rights of other people.

The fight over the "personal liberty" or liquor plank in the platform was warm and long. It delayed the convention nearly two hours and then a minority of seven presented a report requesting that the plank be entirely omitted. Nineteen members of the committee favored it, and the convention sustained them by a vote of 849 to 686. Of the total in favor of the plank 535 votes came from Cook county. Three-quarters of the country delegations voted against it, but the heavy vote of Chicago was too much for them. Considerable feeling was manifested during the roll call which laid the minority report on the table.

The Johnson men were not in evidence throughout the convention and no resolution bearing his name was introduced.

Ten men from Chicago, headed by Maxwell Edgar, of that city, brought the Johnson boom to the democratic state convention early today. They

at once opened their campaign and conducted it throughout the morning in a refined, considerate sort of a way. No headquarters was opened, but the ten men distributed a vast amount of Johnson literature and set forth the merits of their man with all the ability at their command. They made no impression, however, on the mass of the delegates who are solid for Bryan and no change was made in the program for the convention.

The sentiment against the adoption of any platform at the present time gained somewhat in strength over night, but the party leaders went ahead with their discussion on planks and members of the committee on resolutions were appointed at all of the district caucuses held just prior to the convention proper.

The personal liberty plank of the platform was this morning the chief subject of discussion and a greater number of resolutions were in evidence today than had been brought out last night. The resolution most discussed was one giving the city councils plenary power in regulating the liquor traffic. It had many advocates and numerous enemies.

The convention was called to order at noon and after organizing and accepting the reports from the various district caucuses, the delegates listened to the address of Fred P. Morris, of Waukegan, the temporary chairman. He said:

"The signs portend that this is a democratic year. Success is within our grasp, but in order to attain it, discord must not, at a time like this, be engendered, for it would mean an inevitable defeat and he who incites it is not loyal to the cause of democracy.

"Under republican rule every avenue of individual industry and enterprise is closed to the competitive ingenuity of the people. Consolidations are the stock in trade of mod-

ern republicanism, and as the greater combines absorb the lesser the volume of their real or fictitious valuations are enlarged, and they become more tyrannical and oppressive to the material prosperity of the government. These evils, culminating in powerful aggregations, must be arrested by the concerted action of an outraged people, and relief can only be effected through the instrumentality of the democratic party.

"The republican party has repeatedly trifled with the urgent demands of the people in respect to a revision of the tariff, and the recent agitation in that direction and then postponing action until after the presidential campaign is a mere subterfuge to further beguile the people.

"The democratic party demands a wise and just revision of our tariff laws in the interest and for the benefit of labor, capital and commerce, and to the end that the disparity between the expenses of living and production may be adjusted on a basis of common fairness. The federal government should not transgress the inherent rights of the state as guaranteed by the constitution, except when it is necessary to preserve our national integrity, and the constitution should be regarded as a sacred bulwark of our liberties, not to be suspended or overcome at the pleasure of a chief executive who has repeatedly invaded the security of the tribunals of justice by overawing courts and dictating decisions, who, in his list of "undesirables" attempted to strike a deadly blow at the heads of a certain labor organization at a time when they were standing in the shadow of the gibbet. The vindication of these men, while it may be humiliating to the president, should be a startling lesson to him and prevent further attempts to influence the courts of this country."

The mention of Bryan's name by Mr. Morris called forth an outburst of cheers, many delegates leaping upon their seats and waving their hands and handkerchiefs.

Much of the platform is devoted to states issues. It says in part:

"We believe that orderly customs and habits long pursued should not be disturbed by intolerance, and we hereby declare in favor of that fundamental doctrine of democracy and government which gives to the individual the largest measure of personal liberty so long as he does not infringe on the personal rights of others. We are opposed to all sumptuary laws.

"The imperialistic administration of our national government in republican hands has brought the nation to a point where the very form of our government is threatened. The fathers of our country, with foresight unparalleled in history, framed for us a government of three branches—executive, legislative and judicial—with powers nicely balanced and admirably co-ordinated; a government under which the regulation of local affairs was specifically reserved to the sovereign states. For nearly a century and a half this form of government has endured, and has been adequate to every demand made upon it by changing conditions, political, economic, or industrial and under it we have grown from a few scattered settlements to one of the great powers of the earth. Now, this form of government is threatened by usurpation of legislative functions on the part of the executive and by encroachment upon the powers of the states by central authority at Washington. The usurpation and these encroachments, if permitted to go on, tend to work disruption of the republic and of free government. It is the verdict of history that the progress of the democracy throughout the world has always been measured by a greater

and still greater degree of self-government granted to each community.

"The utter incapacity of a republican administration, dominated by a plutocracy and imperialistically directed to legislate for the people is marked by the failure of the party in power at Washington to check exploitation of the masses for the benefit of the few. There has been noisy denunciation and sporadic prosecution of a few selected victims to divert attention from the main question, but in the face of practically unanimous demand of press and people, not one effective step has been taken towards the destruction of that fruitful mother of trusts, the high protective tariff.

"We commend these thoughts to the attention of the delegates to the national convention of the democratic party to be held in Denver July 7, 1908, and we call upon them to do all in their power to bring forth from that convention results that will appeal alike to the common sense and patriotism of the people as a prelude to a sweeping democratic victory in November.

"We commend the demands of organized labor upon congress for the enactment of immediate legislation preservative of the rights of the toiler as an American citizen.

"We favor the enactment into law in the state of Illinois and by the congress of the United States of the democratic idea for the protection of depositors in all banks by a law similar to the one enforced in the great democratic state of Oklahoma, whereby the depositor is insured against the loss of his deposit by failure of the bank or otherwise. We believe that the mite and the small depositors' savings, as well as the bank accounts of the more affluent, shall not be lost by man's dishonesty or the uncertainty of business enterprises.

"We recommend that a plank be inserted in the national platform asking congress to enact a statute prohibiting the transportation of the products of convict labor from one state of the union into another and hereby instruct our delegates to the national convention to use their influence to that end.

"Recognizing the broad statesmanship, matchless eloquence and untiring efforts of our great leader, William J. Bryan, in the cause of humanity, we, the democrats of Illinois, honoring a native son and taking pride in his distinguished leadership, instruct the delegates to the national convention of our party at Denver, from this state, to support his candidacy for the nomination for the presidency, and to use all honorable means in his behalf.

"We further instruct the Illinois delegation to the Denver convention to act as a unit on all propositions."

Grip Pains

It would be utterly impossible to imagine anything more distressing than La Grippe pains. They are simply indescribable, and seem to be composed of all the misery sensations known. Yet they can be relieved, and in a very short time by taking

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

the greatest remedy on earth for pains of any kind. Their soothing influence upon the nerves is felt throughout the entire system.

"I had La Grippe pains all over me, and I was in such distress I thought I could not endure it. I thought of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and after taking three doses the pain disappeared, and I slept peacefully. My brother has a swelling on his neck, and uses them, as they ease the pain and leave no bad effects like quieting powders."

—ADELIA LANE, Portage, Mich.
If they fail to help, your druggist will refund your money on first package.
25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.