

Stanton secretary. Upon motion the call was approved.

Upon motion it was carried that Messrs. Fero, Stanton and Johnston be and they are hereby appointed a committee to select and procure delegates and alternates to attend the national convention to be held at Springfield, Ill., on July 4, 1904.

Upon motion it was further carried

that the aforesaid committee have power to make all arrangements necessary as to transportation, etc., and to see that this state is fully represented at that convention.

No further business appearing the meeting adjourned.

D. M. S. FERRO, Chairman.
F. W. STANTON, Secretary.
New York, N. Y., April 20, 1904.

Michigan Election Law

(Mr. McBride's letter came shortly before the St. Louis meeting, at a time when the senior editor was absent in New York and the associate had his hands full of Old Guard enrollment work. It was crowded out, unfortunately, in the mass of work on hand; but, aside from one paragraph, is timely yet.)

Mr. McBride's criticism of the straw ballot is only partially just. The ballot expressly stated that it was in no way official. A just ballot for official use must either be absolutely blank or have the names appearing on it secured through some method of nominating. It is true that the preponderance of Nebraska votes gave Allen a greater lead than he otherwise might have had; but the general sentiment for Watson was neither local nor "forced."—Associate Editor.)

Editor Independent: You have requested communications regarding the election laws of states. Here in Michigan we have an excellent system for elections based on the Australian plan (or Belgian—Associate Editor). All party tickets are printed on one official ballot, precedence being given according to party vote at last preceding general election. Each party adopts a "vignette" which is printed at the head of its ticket on the official ballot. A square appears under the party name and vignette, and before the name of each nominee. A cross marked by the voter in the caption square denotes that he votes for all nominees on that ticket, except such as he opposes by placing the cross also in the square in front of the name of an opposing nominee on some other ticket.

It is not necessary to strike out the name on his ticket of one he opposes, provided he votes for an opposing candidate; but if he votes for more than one his vote for that office is lost. Any voter may refrain from designating his party as above, and then will be credited with a vote only for each nominee for whom he designates his choice by cross in the square before his name, provided he votes for but one candidate for each office.

We have no definite general system of nomination. The party caucus and convention system prevails and is so

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It is these that unconsciously operate the vital Organs,—the Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Brain, etc.

When the inside nerves get run down, that organ which is weakest in the body loses its power to act properly.

It then throws its work upon the other organs.

These organs in turn, become affected through over work, and so, scarcely any case is found without complications.

I proved it useless to doctor the individual Organs themselves while the Nerve power to fully operate them was lacking.

Medicines temporarily deadened the pain, but increased the distress afterwards. Tonics revived the drooping powers, only to insure relapse, so soon as the stimulus was withdrawn.

Of what use to hourly move ahead the hands of a watch if its mainspring be seriously weakened?

There is but one sensible thing to do, viz.,—stiffen up the mainspring.

That is what my, now famous prescription—Dr. Shoop's Restorative does.

It acts directly upon the Sympathetic Nerve Centers just as steam acts in an Engine. It provides, through these inside nerves, the power to make the weakest organ do its duty.

It enables weak organs to cast off their clogging waste matter, and to repair their worn tissue.

It runs the human mill, at full capacity, till that mill produces enough new material to keep itself running without further help. So cure all of this Restorative that I authorize certain druggists everywhere to supply it as a month's trial, to practically all who write me for that privilege.

To supply it at an expense if it fails to benefit,—at your expense if it cures.

The cost is but \$3.50 for six bottles, including my professional help during treatment.

Could anything better prove my faith in this system, than this voluntary test?

Could anyone furnish you better grounds for confidence?

You should get my book, which tells how to cure disease permanently.

Write for it to-day,—now,—you can't get well too soon.

Just specify which of the six you need.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia. Book 4 for Women.
Book 2 on the Heart. Book 5 for Men (sealed).
Book 3 on the Kidneys. Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Address Dr. Shoop—Box 190, Racine, Wis.
P. S. A single case often yield to one bottle of Restorative. All druggists carry it. But all druggists do not supply it on a month's trial. You must write to me for that.

far recognized by law as to have legislation surrounding it intended for its protection against corrupting influences. Since 1898 the republican party has been pledged by its several state conventions to favor primary reform, or the direct nomination of candidates for elective office by vote of the people in the primaries; but this pledge has been brazenly violated at two legislative sessions under the opposition of leading politicians.

In 1901, however, the city of Grand Rapids secured a charter provision which gave to us the direct nominating system, which has been applied at three municipal campaigns and has proven far more satisfactory than the old caucus and convention system, which it abolished. In 1903 a similar system was enacted for Detroit and Wayne county, for Muskegon City, and for the whole of Kent county, of which Grand Rapids is the county seat. County nominations will be made next fall, for this county under the new system, for the first time.

The sentiment in favor of primary reform has steadily gained the support of the people throughout the state until now it is generally conceded the reform will be adopted at the legislative session of 1905 for the whole state—providing for the direct nomination of all elective officers, including governor and members of congress, with probably a provision for party choice at the ballot box of candidates for United States senator, to be elected by the legislature.

Under our charter provision any one desiring to become a candidate for party nomination will, a certain time prior to the primary election, file with the city clerk his declaration, stating the party whose suffrage he seeks, and pay the clerk a candidate fee of \$15 for general city office, and \$5 for ward office, or supervisor at large, whereupon his name will be printed by the club upon the party ticket in the order of his declaration, under the title of the office to which he aspires. A separate ticket will be made up for each party, so that no voter can vote for candidates named on more than one ticket.

The primary election is held twenty days prior to the general charter election, and conducted practically according to the general election law. The successful candidate of each party for each office, so nominated, is named on the general official ballot under the proper title of office. And the election is had according to the general law above outlined.

The politician has not been relegated to the rear by this system, although the people seem to think that he has. He flocks together in his clique between election times and plans for the future. The clique in each party chooses its favorites for each candidature, and using the party papers, always under clique influence, boosts its candidates in proper shape without disclosing the motive power to the people. The masses of the party have been so long accustomed to have nominations made for them that they wait yet, and the clique managers to create a rivalry between two or three of its own for each office, and to so interest the voters just before the primary election, in the sham contest that they align themselves with one or another of these contestants, and ignore the claims of the "innocents" who seek office without the aid of the clique. In this way the influence of the politician remains paramount even under our reform system because the average voter is a follower of the leader and never an independent thinker and actor.

When a general statute shall have been enacted in Michigan in 1905, for direct nominations, we will be sure to see the hand of the politician in it. The masses demand a general primary law, elect legislators pledged to it, and then leave the work of formulating the measure to the legislature. This body, as such, never formulates an important statute. That work is done by politicians, and the smaller politicians that make up the legislative body—the county supervisors promoted to the legislative hall—accept the work of the practical politicians, and legalize it. The poor people must

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Hello! Mr. Stallion Buyer! "Get next to Iams." He has his competitors and buyers on the run. They are headed for Iams' Barns. His "Swell Black Boys" please all horsemen. Iams' Stallions are sure "Peaches and Cream." Iams hypnotizes his many buyers with "Sensational" Stallions at "Five and ten live prices." Owing to bad crops in France, Iams bought his horses at unusually low prices for Spot Cash.

If you will visit Iams and pay cash or give a bankable note, you will sure buy a Stallion, as Iams sells them, and all must positively be sold. Iams Stallions won the Sweepstakes and first prizes in their classes at Nebraska 1903 State Fair. (Had a walk-away). Then Iams kept out of the show ring his largest and choicest two, three and four-year-olds. Showed none of his Special Train of 100 Stallions received August 23rd, 1903. They are all in the pink of condition. He has Gold Medal winners from France, Belgium and Germany at 50 cents on the dollar. They are all

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117—Black Percherons, Belgians and Coachers—117

50 per cent blacks; 50 per cent ton horses—Iams speaks the languages, buys direct from breeders, as do no buyer, salesman or interpreters. Has no three to ten men as partners to share profits with. His twenty-two years successful business makes him a safe man to do business with. Iams guarantees to sell you a better stallion at \$1,000 and \$1,400 than are being sold to stock companies for \$2,500 to \$1,000 by slick salesmen, or pay your fare and \$25 per day for trouble to see them, you the judge. Iams pays horses' freight and buyers' fare, gives 50 per cent breeding guarantee. Write for eye opener and finest catalog on earth.

References: St. Paul State Bank, First State Bank and Citizens' National Bank.

FRANK IAMS ST. PAUL, NEBR.

have years of patience to secure a satisfactory primary election law, or, growing weary in the effort, allow the politician to secure a return to the caucus and convention system, for under our present plan of party government and procedure, the masses have little, if anything, to do in party nominations or legislation.

The people's party must destroy clique influence and domination by resorting to the Cincinnati plan. We must have but one more nominating convention, and that convention must formulate a working system of party government and procedure based on the Cincinnati plan, and sustained by direct contribution, or we will do nothing to enable the masses to escape clique influence.

We have no such working system now. The Cincinnati plan is at best but a fundamental law or constitution recognized only by one faction, and never adopted by the other. To make it operative the whole party in national convention must adopt it; and not only this, but must formulate a system of rules under it for the particular method of organization and procedure in each political division from the voting precinct up to the national organization, under which the action of the party in every part will emanate from the voter in his home precinct. In this way we will compel members, and not of cliques, party workers.

We must carefully guard against official suggestion, which often carries with it a dominating influence that results in harm. That was the chief complaint of the mid-rovers against Mr. Butler. He always suggested results when he called upon the national committee for a vote on propositions, and this led his friends into supporting the suggested result. This complaint was frequently laid before him, but he never abandoned the practice. Mr. De France has unwittingly fallen into the same fault. While doing a wonderfully excellent work in enrollment of the Old Guard, he has been urged to consider the referendum plan of direct nominations, and to test its efficiency. Mr. Streeter does not think that Mr. De France is taking the right course in making this test without completing his "division by sevens" system, which has never been adopted by the larger wing of the party. My complaint about this test vote is that Mr. De France suggests the possible nominee, while he ought to have sent out the ballot blank and with no suggestion.

This is Mr. Butler's failing, and the failing we complain of under our primary reform charter. Should the Old Guard generally vote the test ballot, someone named thereon will receive the highest vote, and become a formidable candidate before the national convention. This was just the result of the Cincinnati conference of mid-rovers held September 5-6, 1893, and which was controlled by friends of Barker and Donnelly. Though nearly half of that small gathering opposed

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making even a tentative nomination of candidates for president and vice president, and protested against such action, such nomination of Barker and Donnelly had the force practically of a permanent nomination in the regular national convention held at Cincinnati nearly two years later. It centered the minds of mid-rovers on these nominees as leaders, and rendered hopeless all other candidates and their supporters.

How much more would such action influence the members of the party under a direct vote system?

We must have a national convention to settle our differences, unite the factions harmoniously, adopt a wise platform of principles that will appeal to the good sense of all reformers, nominate men of unquestioned ability and integrity for president and vice president, perfect a thorough national organization and open the way for a complete organization in every state, and at the same time take steps to the formulation of a system of party government and procedure, based on the Cincinnati plan, for the future.

I suggest, therefore, that no hasty action of a national committee may be taken in these matters of organization and platform; that at the national committee meeting two committees be appointed and instructed as follows:

1. A committee on platform and resolutions to formulate and present to the national convention a careful declaration of principles.
2. A committee on organization to formulate and present to such convention a practical working system, in harmony with the Cincinnati plan and based on it, for direct party government and action.
3. That the work of both committees be printed and published at least thirty days before the national convention.

To this end, and to enable populists in states having a general state election next fall to nominate candidates at the same time when they choose delegates to the national convention, I suggest that the national convention be held the week of June 13, and all such state conventions not more than twenty days prior to that date, when the published platform and plan of organization may be fully discussed, and instructions thereon given.

JAMES E. MCBRIDE.

J. H. Mathews, Ripley county, Mo.: "Kindly enroll my name as one of the Old Guard. Find enclosed 25c to help pay wear and tear."