

dent in constitutional law. It was new. And the greatest novelty about it was that the railroad attorney, Olney, was able to force a democratic president into a position vastly more undemocratic than that which Alexander Hamilton and Daniel Webster had ventured to take when similar crises occurred in the administrations of Washington and Jackson.

They tell us that Judge Parker is a man of judicial temperament—calm, meditative, circumspect, dispassionate—and yet in his speech of acceptance he prejudices the laborers of Colorado, assumes as proven the unestablished accusation that union men resorted to dynamite and thus demonstrates that, if elected president, he will go into office with his mind made up against the laborers upon one of the most serious and doubtful problems of the day.

Who has supplied Judge Parker with the proofs that the union laborers committed that dynamite outrage? Where has he listened to witnesses whose testimony was given under the solemn obligation of an oath? Surely Judge Parker—eminent jurist and just judge—did not find these men guilty until they had been proven so. Surely, as a lawyer and a judge, he presumed that even a union laborer of Colorado—hounded and driven and bull-penned and banished by the Peabody and Bell combine—to be innocent till proven to be guilty?

No. He could not presume innocence in such a case. He could not give the accused the benefit of any doubt. Upon the one-sided statement of their bitterest enemies, the democratic nominee for the presidency prejudices the case of the laborers, and gravely declares that to their use of dynamite must be traced the horrible conditions in Colorado.

I am not here to say who is to blame for the lawlessness in that distracted state. It may have been the federation, it may have been the alliance! I simply do not know. But this much I do say: the conduct of the legislature of Colorado in refusing to enact the eight-hour law after the people had sanctioned and demanded it by ballot, was in its very essence far more destructive to republican government, far more demoralizing in its influence and tendency than any mere dynamite outrage that ever was known in Colorado.

When corporations can corrupt the law-making power to such an extent that the will of the people as legally expressed at the polls, is nullified, then the end of popular government is at hand. It is revolution—nothing less. Judge Parker, while condemning the laborers for the alleged use of dynamite, utters not one word of censure against the unscrupulous monopolists who debauched a legislature into a base betrayal of its trust.

So much for the democratic platform, and for the nominee who stands upon it. Again I ask, what is the issue between Parker and Roosevelt?

The Hon. Henry G. Davis came up to New York soon after his surprising nomination for the vice-presidency, and in the first gush of his exultation told the truth. He declared that the platforms of the two old parties "were almost identical," and that the issues were narrowed down to a choice of persons. What a pity it was that the politicians got hold of the old gentleman and inoculated him with the "don't talk" policy which prevails at Esopus!

The two platforms almost identical? Certainly they are. Boiled down to its real essence, sifted to its real meaning, the democratic campaign of 1904 is a mere unscrupulous hunt for office. They have no fixed and certain creed. They have no articles of faith by which democratic loyalty can be tested. A party, like an individual, should seek to build up character. And without convictions there can be no character.

By convictions I mean essential beliefs which become a part of a man's very life; convictions by the light of which he works; convictions for which he would die. Has the democratic party any such character? Can you measure it by a standard like that? Stealing the platform of the people's party in 1896; stealing that of the republicans in 1904, how can democratic leaders now pretend to lead a party based upon convictions?

I can not see in the management of the national democratic party anything on earth except an effort to find out which is the best bait to put on the hook. It is merely a question of catching the voter, and winning the office.

"A few years ago they were clamoring for the income tax. What has become of that demand? Who told them to drop it? The plain people of America did not. The masses of our people are in favor of such a tax, almost unanimously. The corporation

kings who are financing the Parker campaign are naturally opposed to the income tax. It has dropped out of sight. By whose orders?

A few years ago the democratic party went back to its historic position upon the question of national banks, and proclaimed the old doctrine of Jefferson and Andrew Jackson that the government should retain in its own hands the sovereign power to create money.

What has become of that doctrine? What did they mean when they re-proclaimed it in 1896? Controlled as they are by Wall street bankers, they meant in 1896, when they made the declaration, just what they mean at the present time when they do not make it. They mean to uphold the powers and the privileges and the profits of the national bankers, overwhelming proof of which is to be found in the fact that when the national banks came to congress in 1902, asking to be rechartered for a term of years not a single democrat in either house or senate made an attack upon that system which Thomas Jefferson solemnly declared was of greater hostility to the spirit of republican government than a standing army.

You may ask why do I consume more time discussing the democrats than in speaking of the republicans. My reply is: It's an easier and quicker job to strike an open enemy right between the eyes than it is to tear off the mask from the face of a pretended friend and show him to be the hypocrite that he is.

The great mass of the people from whom I have entertained the hope of support are in no danger of voting the republican ticket. They know that the republican party stands for class legislation. They know that it stands for national banks, corporate wealth and special privilege.

Hence I have no fear that the people to whom I shall appeal will make any mistake about the republicans. For I know they will do as I shall do—fight the republican party with all the power that is in them. But the national democratic leaders, pretending to be in favor of Jeffersonian principles, when at heart their purpose is the same as that of the republicans, hope to mislead those millions of voters who will always be found voting for Jeffersonian principles unless they are deceived.

I speak tonight for the populists—a people who have been ridiculed, misrepresented, vilified in every way known to political warfare. The artist with his picture, editors with their pens, book writers and pamphleteers, have pursued us with a persistent cruelty which has not been known in this land since the passions of the civil war died down. Our leaders have been caricatured until they seem to be monstrosities. Our principles have been burlesqued until they appeared to be the vagaries of madmen, headed for chaos.

Tonight I shall do what I can to make you understand us better. I do not speak for the lordly magnates of class legislation. I do not speak for those who for one hundred years have stood at the doorways of national legislation begging for special favors. No!

The men whose cause I would plead before the bar of American public opinion are chiefly those who toil in the hundred different fields of industry, and who have never lifted their voices to ask anything of this government except just laws and honest administration.

They are the men of the mine, the mill, the shop and the field. They are the obscure toilers who in time of peace send pulsing through the veins of commerce the rich blood of prosperity. They are the men who in time of war spring into the battle line at the tap of the drum and with patient feet follow the march and with fearless heart make the charge upon which is based and builded the world-wide fame of your commanders to whom you rear monuments in the open places of your cities. I am not ashamed of these men. You will not find them as a rule housed amid the luxuries and elegances of life, but as a rule you will find them in the humble walks where men are still earning their daily bread in the sweat of the face.

You will find them in the shop where the anvil rings; in the mill where the spindle hums. You will find them in the wheat fields of the west, where, as far as the eye may reach, runs the yellow harvest in waves of gold. You will find them on the farms in the south—the dear, old south!—where the cotton blossom, white and be-diamonded with the morning dew-drops, blushes and becomes as pink as the rose under the kisses of the mid-day sun. No, I am proud to speak for these men and

# SUMMER CATARRH MEANS DANGER



HEALTH SPECIALIST SPROULE  
Expert in Catarrhal Troubles

Now is the season of Summer Catarrh—the most dangerous form of Catarrh because it seems the most trifling. Perhaps you have it and deceive yourself by thinking it only a slight cold in the head—a persistent annoying little cold that you can't get rid of. Lots of people make that mistake. You don't realize that the very fact that it troubles you at all in warm weather proves it's deep-seated Catarrh of the worst kind.

Don't take any chances with such a treacherous trouble—mild as it may appear on the surface. Cure your Catarrh now—it's the best time of all the year to conquer it—the time when you can crush it out with the least trouble and the least expense. If you don't take it in hand at once, what seems today a trifling ailment will be a terribly dangerous one by the time cold weather sets in. Unless you check it quickly, the perniciously active Catarrh germ will spread through the entire system and Winter will find you in the thoroughly diseased and weakened condition that's the sure forerunner of Consumption.

Don't neglect the matter any longer. Remember Catarrh can never cure itself no matter how slight it seems. Write to me today and let me give you

## MEDICAL ADVICE FREE

In regard to its cure. Let me tell you about my successful new treatment—founded on my own wide scientific investigations and entirely different from all the so-called "Catarrh remedies" of the day. I have already proved that no other treatment can approach it in effectually curing Catarrh. No matter what other remedies—what other doctors—have disappointed you I know I can satisfy you.

Don't hesitate to ask for my help. It will not cost you a cent to find out how you can be cured—not for a month or a year—but thoroughly—permanently—absolutely. Tell me all about your Catarrh and I'll send you a friendly, helpful reply at once. Answer the questions yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the Free Medical Advice Coupon and mail it to me today. I'm ready and willing to tell you how to get well.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE COUPON  
Health Specialist SPROULE, 5 to 9 Doane St. Boston, please send me entirely free of charge, your advice in regard to the cure of Catarrh.

NAME.....  
ADDRESS.....

Health Specialist SPROULE,  
5 to 9 Doane St., Boston.

## THE BASIS OF SELECTION

of a life insurance contract is absolute security with maximum benefits. The new policies of the

# BANKERS RESERVE LIFE COMPANY

OF OMAHA, NEBRASKA

are secured by deposits of approved securities with the State of Nebraska, and provide for guaranteed annual increasing dividends, with a return of surplus accumulations at maturity.

THEY ARE NOT EXCELLED IN THE WORLD.

B. H. ROBISON, - President.

proud to proclaim their creed.

What is it? We say that the great American public should own its public roads. We say that as long as private corporations use for private gain those franchises which are of a public nature and which were granted to them for public purposes there can never be any escape from the tyranny of the corporation. Their power is too vast to be resisted. With wealth greater than that which belongs to

the government, with a revenue twice as great as that of the government, with a power to tax persons and property which is greater and swifter than that of the government—it is simply a question as to whether the government shall run the railroads or submit forever to the disgraceful situation in which the railroads run the government. They can tax the life out of one city to build up another. By secret rebates and discriminations