

CHICAGO.

A favorable official crop report, lighter commercial failures and an increased volume of payments through the banks are encouraging developments of the week. Importance attaches to liberal orders issued for rails, these indicating that railroad managers feel warranted in entering the markets for necessary supplies, which to some extent were withheld until financial conditions became suitably adjusted.

Trade generally is now seen to be moving forward steadily, although the recovery is yet slow, particularly in lines -of heavy production affected by the long spell of hor weather.

New demands also disclose further extension in pig iron, wire, structural iron for early completion involve the employment of additional machinery and hands at ear, forge and locomotive works. Disadds to the freight tonnage moved by western roads, and more activity appears in lake transportation of the raw mategrials, the latter being heavier in ore, copper, lumber and various minor commedi-

wholesale markets in much larger numbers and their operations stimulate the absorption of dry goods, men's furnishings, footwear, furniture and food products, aggregate bookings making a grat-Ifying comparison with a year ago.

The tendency is to buy more freely for forward deliveries, interior stocks of mer--chandise being low and prices quoted for new goods having a firmer appearance. The clearances have been remarkably good in lightweight apparel, shoes, dress goods and millinery.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 21, against 22 last week and 26 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 4, against 5 last week and 7 in 1907 .- Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

Trade, crop and industrial developments of the week are mainly favorable. The first of the fall merchants' excussions are reported by leading cities, thereby enlarging sales by jobbers and wholesalers. Industrial reports are generally of increased time run or enlarged output, and Hing crops have approached a week mearer harvest. There are, however, some features accompanying these developments deserving of note. There are statements from quite a few markets that early fall buying is hardly up to expectations and that caution and conservatism govern buyers' actions.

In the industries there is perceptibly more doing in iron and steel, hardware manufacturing, western coal mining and the lumber trade generally.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Aug. 6 number 205, egainst 275 last week, 157 in the like week of 1907, 137 in 1996, 166 in 1905 and 167 in 1904. Business failures in Canada for the same period number 19, which compares with 32 last week and 18 in the like week of 1907.



Chicago-Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.90; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.90; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.60; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 9Sc; corn. No. 2, 79c to S0c; oats, standard, 51c to 55c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 78c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$13.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$10.50; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 21c; eggs. fresh, 17c to 21c; potatoes, new, per bushel, 75c to 85c.

Indianapolis-Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$7.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2 white, 79c to 80c; oats, No. 2 white, 59e to 60e.

St. Louis-Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.90; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2, 77e to 78e; oats, No. 2, 49e to 51e; Tye, No. 2, The to Tre.

Cincinnati-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hegs, \$4.00 to \$6.95; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 78c to 79c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 80c.

Detroit-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.90; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 96c; corn. No. 3 yellow, 81c to 82c; oats, No. 3 white, 59c to 60c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 76c.

Milwaukee-Wheat, No. 2 northern. \$1.15 to \$1.17; corn, No. 3, 78c to 79c; oats, standard, 53e to 54c; rye, No. 1, 77c to 79c; barley, No. 2, 69c to 70c; pork, mess, \$15.25.

Buffalo-Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.75; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.20; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.30; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

New York-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.60; hogs, \$3.50 to \$7.15; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.02 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2, 87c to 8Sc; oats, natural white, 61c to 64c; butter, creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, western, 17c to 19c.

Toledo-Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 94c to 96c; corn. No. 2 mixed, 80c to 82c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 49c to 59c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 77c; clover seed, October, \$8.82.

Where the Winds Blow.

"Is this section prosperous?" "You bet it is," answered the Kansas farmer. "I kin spread a net any time and snake a grand plane out of a cyclone."-Pittsburg Post.

Frenzied l'inance.

Her Husband-I saved \$900 to-day. His Wife-How did you do it? Her Husband-Smith offered to sel

didn't have the money.

Democratic Candidate Is Formally Notified at the Nebraska State Capital.

RAPS AT THE REPUBLICANS.

Says the Overshadowing Issue of the Campaign Is "Shall the People Rule?"

Lincoln (Neb.) correspondence:

With a salute of forty-six guns, one and lumber, and increasing specifications for each State, given at daybreak Wednesday, Lincoln began the Bryan notification program. The city was tribution of mill and factory products astir early and there were still a number of decorations being put in place while the visitors were arriving. The trolley cars to Fairview were crowded all the morning and the automobile people were doing an active business, Country merchants now attend the but the larger number of the visitors remained in the city looking at the various points of interest and especially at the State capitol grounds where the notification ceremony was held.

It was 2 o'clock when Chairman Mack of the national committee introduced Representative Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, chairman of the notification committee, following prayer by the Rev. Father John F. Nugent of Des Moines, lowa. Mr. Clayton notified Mr. Bryan of his nomination in a seven-minute speech, at the conclusion



WILLIAM J. ERYAN.

of which he handed to the Democratic nominee the formal letter of notification signed by all the members of the committee. Mn Bryan then replied and the ceremony was closed by a short speech by John W. Kern, the vice presidential nominee.

Raps at Republicans.

Here are some of the raps given Republicans by Mr. Bryan in his speech

"Our platform declares that the overshadowing issue is, Shall the people rule? Shall the people control their own government and use that government for the protection of their rights, or shall the representatives of predatory wealth prey upon a defenseless public? This is the issue raised by the known abuses to which Mr. Taft refers."

"Why were these known abuses permitted to develop? Can Mr. Taft promise to be more strenuous in the prosecution of wrongdoers than the present executive? Does he need more Republicans in the House or a Speaker with more unlimited authority?"

"The Republican party * * * can not attack wrongdoing in high places without disgracing many of its prominent members and it, therefore, uses opiates instead of the surgeon's knife."

"For a generation the Republican party has drawn its campaign funds from the beneficiaries of special legislation. Privileges have been pledged and granted in return for money contributed to debauch elections. What can be expected when official authority is turned over to the representatives who first furnish the sinews of war and then reimburse themselves out of the pockets of the taxpay-

"Only those are worthy to be intrusted with leadership in a great cause who are willing to die for it!"

Now for Homemade Ice. The Technical World Magazine has an article describing a new hand-power ice machine invented in France, which solves the problem of producing ice in small quantities in the home quickly and cheaply. The important feature is the cylinder in which the chemicals are sealedthe latter not requiring renewal, and lasting as long as the machine and which revolving in water, produces the ice. It can also produce cold air. It is a double wall tin vessel, holding five gallons. The freezing process is brought about by the gradual automatic admission of carbonic acid into the hollow space between the walls and thence by a cross tube into the interior. The acid thus released from its reservoir suddenly expands and causes the lowering of the temperature.

Simple Tuberculosis Diagnosis. Dr. Bourrille of Paris has established a very simple and practical method by means of which any one may diagnose a case of tuberculosis at a stage earlier than it is capable of being detected by the ordinary clinical methods. It is to measure the chest at extreme inspiration and at extreme expiration. If the difference is greater than 11-6 inches the disease has already gained a foothold. This was determined by examining in this way thoume his automobile for that sum, but I sands of women and men who were seek-

ing employment.

burning rays of an almost tropical sun and in the presence of a vast assemblage which cheered him to the echo, william Jennings Bryan today receiving and and who in return have framed ed from Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, formal notification of his nomination for the presidency of the United

Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance in full was as follows:

Mr. Clayton and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee: I cannot accept the nomination which you officially tender without first acknowledging my deep indebteeness to the democratic party for the extraordinary honor which it has conferred upon me. Having twice before been a can-didate for the presidency, in campaigns which ended in defeat, a third nomination, the result of the free and voluntary act of the voters of the party, can only be ex-plained by a substantial and undisputed growth in the principles and policies for which I, with a multitude of others, have contended. As these principles and policies have given me whatever political strength I possess, the action of the convention not only renews my faith in them, ut screngthens my attachment to them. I shall, in the near future, prepare a more formal reply to your notification, and,

n that letter of acceptance, will deal with he platform in detail. It is sufficient, at his time, to assure you that I am in hearty ccord with both the letter and the spirit of the platform. I indorse it in whole and in part, and shall, if elected, regard its eclarations as binding upon me. And, nay add, a platform is binding as to what it omits as well as to what it contains. According to the democratic idea the people think for themselves and select officials to carry out their wishes. The voters are the sovereigns; the officials are the servants, employed for a fixed time and at a stated salary to do what the sovereigns want done, and to do it in the way the sovereigns want it done. Platforms are entirein harmony with this democratic idea. A platform announces the party's position on the questions which are at issue; and an official is not at liberty to use the authority vested in him to urge personal riews which have not been submitted to the voters for their approval. If one is nominated upon a platform which is not satisfactory to him, he must, if candid, either decline the nomination or in ac epting it, propose an amended platform in lieu of the one adopted by the convention. No such situation, however, confronts your candidate, for the platform upn which I was nominated not only contains nothing from which I dissent, but t specifically outlines all the remedial legislation which we can hope to secure dur-

ing the next four years. The distinguished statesman who re eived the republican nomination for presi-lent said, in his notification speech: "The dent said, in his notification speech: "The strength of the republican cause in the campaign at hand is the fact that we represent the policies essential to the reform of known abuses, to the continuance of liberty and true prosperity, and that we are determined, as our platform unequivocally declares, to maintain them and carry them

In the name of the democratic party, 1 accept the challenge, and charge that the republican party is responsible for all the now exist in the federal gov duses which rament, and that it is impotent to accom plish the reforms which are imperatively seeded. Further, I cannot concur in the statement that the republican platform unquivocally declares for the reforms that are necessary; on the centrary. I affirm that it openly and notoriously disappoints the hopes and expectations of reformers, whether those reformers be republicans or democrats. So far did the republican convention fall short of its duty that the re ublican candidate felt it necessary to add to his platform in several important par-ticulars, thus rebuking the leaders of the party, upon whose co-operation he must ely for the enactment of remedial legisla-

As I shall, in separate speeches, discuss the leading questions at issue, I shall at this time confine myself to the paramount question, and to the far reaching purpose of our party, as that purpose is set forth in the platform.
Our platform declares that the overshad owing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion, is "Shall the people rule?" No matter which way we turn; no matter to what subject we address ourselves, the same question

confronts us: Shall the people control their own government, and use that government for the protection of their rights and for the promotion of their welfare? Or shall the representatives of predatory wealth prey upon a defenseless public. while the offenders secure immunity from subservient officials whom they raise to power by unscrupulous methods? This is the issue raised by the "known abuses" to

hich Mr. Taft refers. In a message sent to congress last Jan-ary, President Roosevelt said: "The attacks by these great corporations on the ide circulation throughout the country, in e newspapers and otherwise, by those writers and speakers who, consciously or inconsciously, act as the representatives of credatory wealth-of the wealth accumuted on a giant scale by all forms of infity, ranging from the oppression of wage arriers to unfair and unwholesome meth-ds of crushing out competition, and to derauding the public by stock jobbing and he manipulation of securities. Certain calling men of this stamp, whose conduct ould be abhorrent to every man or or dinary decent conscience, and who com-mit the hideons wrong of teaching our coung men that phenomenal business suc is must ordinarily be based on dishon sty, have, during the last few menths, have it apparent that they have banded gether to work for a reaction. Their deaver is to everthrow and discredit al the honestly administer the law, to pre ent any additional legislation which would ok and restrain them, and to secure, it slight, a freedom from all restrain which will permit every unscrupulous grongdeer to do what he wishes uncheck-d, provided he has enough money."-What arraignment of the predatory inter-

s the president's indictment true? And ainst whom was the indictment ected? Not against the democratic par

Mr. Taft says that these evils have erent during the last ten years. He declares hat, during this time, some "prominen and influential members of the community ourred by financial success and in their ry for greater wealth, became unmind of the common rules of business honsty and fidelity, and of the limitations in-essed by law uson their actions:" and that the revelations of the breaches of trusts. the disclosures as to rebates and discrim nations of the anti-trust laws, by a num-er of corporations, and the over-issue of docks and bends of interstate railroads for unlawful enriching of directors and the purpose of concentrating the conof the railroads under one manage nent,"-all these, he charges, "quickened he conscience of the people and brought a moral awakening." During all this time. I beg to remind

n, republican officials presided in the ecutive department, filled the cabinet, minuted the senate, controlled the house epresentativs and occupied most of he federal judgeships. Four years age he requalican platform boastfully declared hat since 1860—with the exception of two ears—the republican party had been in f part or of all the branches of feder government; that for two years v was the democratic party in a poenjoyed the honors, having secured the lice, let the republican party accept were these "known abuses" per

affed to develop? Why have they not our corrected? If existing laws are sufnt, why have they not been enforced of the executive much hery of the fed I government is in the hands of the re can party. Are new laws necessar have they not been enacted? Will complican president to recommend, with republican senate and house to carry out compoundations, why does the remain candidate plend for further time in the to do what should have been dene care? Can Mr. Taft Poulse to be extremous in the prescution of doers than the present executive? he ask for a larger majority in the ed more republicans in the house of repesentatives or a speaker with more unlim-

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 12 .- Under the | attack the iniquities of the tariff. We have paign fund, and who in return have framed the tariff schedules, has been sufficient to prevent tariff reform. As the present campaign approached, both the president and Mr. Taft declared in favor of tariff revision, but set the date of revision after the election. But the pressure brought to bear by the protected interests has been great enough to prevent any attempt at tariff reform before the election; and the reduction promised after the election is so hedged about with qualifying phrases that no one can estimate with accuracy the sum total of tariff reform to be expected in case of republican success. If the past can be taken as a guide, the republican party will be so obligated by campaign contributions from the beneficiaries of protection as to make that party poweriess to bring to the country any material relief from the present tariff burdens.

A few years ago the republican leaders in the house of representatives were coerced by public opinion into the support of an anti-trust law which had the indorsement of the president, but the senate refused even to consider the measure, and since that time no effort has been made by the dominant party to secure remedial legisla-

tion upon this subject.

For ten years the interstate commerce commission has been asking for an en-largement of its powers, that it might prevent rebates and discriminations, but a re publican senate and a republican house of representative were unmoved by its entreaties. In 1900 the republican national convention was urged to indorse the demand for railway legislation, but its plat form was silent on the subject. Even in 1904 the convention gave no pledge to rem edy these abuses. When the president finally asked for legislation, he drew his inspiration from three democratic nationa platforms and he received more cordia support from the democrats than from the republicans. The republicans in the senate deliberately defeated several amendments offered by Senator La Follette and support ed by the democrats-amendments embody ing legislation asked by the inter-state commerce commission. One of these amend ments authorized the ascertainment of the value of railroads. This amendment was not only defeated by the senate, but it was overwhelmingly rejected by the recent republican national convention, and the re publican candidate has sought to rescue is party from the disastrous results of this act by expressing himself, in a quali fied way, in favor of ascertaining the value of the railroads.

purpose of concentrating the control of the railroads under one management," and the complaint is well founded. But, with a president to point out the evil, and a re publican congress to correct it, we find nothing done for the protection of the pub-Why? My honorable opponent has by his confession relieved me of the necessity of furnishing proof; he admits the con-dition and he cannot avoid the logical conclusion that must be drawn from the admis sion. There is no doubt whatever that a large majority of the voters of the republicnize the deplorabl tion which Mr Taft describes: they recog nize that the masses have had but little influence upon legislation or upon the ac ministrationn of the government, and the are beginning to understand the cause, generation the republican party drawn its campaign funds from the bene

Mr. Taft complains of the overissue of

stocks and bonds of railroads, "for the un-lawful enrichment of directors and for the

have been pledged and granted in return for money contributed to debauch elections What can be expected when official an thority is turned over to the representatives of those who first furnish the sinew of war and then reimburse themselves on of the pockets of the taxpayers? So long as the republican party remain in power it is powerless to regenerate i

elf. It cannot attack wrongdoing in hig places without disgracing many of prominent members, and it, therefore, use oplates instead of the surgeon's knife. malefactors construe each republican tory as an indorsement of their cor and threaten the party with defeat if the are interfered with. Not until that party passes through a period of fasting in the wilderness will the republican leaders lear to study public questions from the stan-point of the masses. Just as with ind viduals, "the cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches choke the truth, so in politics, when party leaders serve fa away from home and are not in constan contact with the voters, continued part; success blinds their eyes to the needs of the people and makes them deaf to the cry

of distress. An effort has been made to secure legis lation requiring publicity as to campaign contributions and expenditures; but the republican leaders, even in the face of an indignant public, refused to consent to a law which would compel honesty in elec-tions. When the matter was brought up in he recent republican national convention the plank was repudiated by a vote of 880 to 94. Here, too, Mr. Taft has been driven to apologize for his convention and to declare himself in favor of a publicity law and yet, if you will read what he says up-

on this subject, you will find that his promise falls far short of the requirements of the situation. He says:

"If I am elected president shall urge upon coagress, with every hope of success, which have been present requiring the filter in hat a law be passed requiring the filing, in federal office, of a statement of the cor ributions received by committees and can lidates in elections for members of concress and in such other elections as ar constitutionally within the control of con-

I shall not embarrass him by asking up on what he bases his hope of success; it is eceived from republican leaders. It is suf-icient to say that if his hopes were real-zed—if, in spite of the adverse action of is convention, he should succeed in se which he favors, it would give but partial relief. He has read the democratic platterm; not only his language, but his evident alarm, indicates that he has read it He even had before him the ction of the democratic national commit tee in interpreting and applying that plat-form; and yet he falls to say that he fa-vors the publication of the contributions efore the election. Of course, it satisfies natural curiosity to find one how an lection has been purchased, even when he knowledge comes too late to be of serv ce, but why should the people be kept in darkness until the election is past? Why should the locking of the door be delayed until the horse is gone?

An election is a public affair. The peole, exercising the right to select their of icials and to decide upon the policies to be oursued, preceed to their several polling places on election day and register their What excuse can be given for so creey as to the influences at work? If man, pecuniarily interested in "concentrat ing the control of the railreads in on-management," subscribes a large sum to id in carrying the election, why should is part in the campaign be concealed unto him? If a trust magnate contributes \$100,000 to elect political friends to office, with a view to preventing hestile legislaion, why should that fact be concealed un til his friends are securely scated in their official positions? This is not a new question: it is a any

ion which has been agitated-a question chich the republican leaders fully under stand-a question which the republican andidate has studied, and yet he refuse a declare himself in favor of the legislaon absolutely necessary, namely, legicla or requiring publication before election. How can the people hope to tule if they re not able to learn until after the election that the predatory interests are doing? to democratic party meets the issue hon-

stly and courageously. It says: nactment of a law probliding any ear noration from contributing to a carpaign and, and any individual from contributing in amount above a reasonable maximum, and providing for the publication, before election, of all such contributions above reasonable minimum."

The democratic national committee imsediately proceeded to interpret and apply his place, announcing that no contributions would be received from corporations. hat no individual would be allowed to conribute more than \$10,000, and that all conrautions above \$100 would be made public efore the election-those received before The president's close friends have been Oct. 15 to be made public on or before that progress of the nation, not by the happipromising for several years that he would day, those received afterward to be made ness or wealth or refinement of a few, but

public on the day when received, and no such contributions to be accepted within laverage turee days of the election. The expensiturees are to be published after the cirtion. Here is a plan which is complete and

Next to the corrupt use of money the present method of electing timited states enators is most responsible for the obstruction of reforms. For 100 years after e e adoption of the constitution the se mand for the popular election of sonators, while finding increased expression, and not become a dominant sentiment. A constitutional amendment had from time to time been suggested and the matter had been more or less discussed in a few of the states, but the mevement had not renched a point where it manifested itself through congressional action, in the Fifty-second congress, however, a resolution was reported from a house committee proposing the necessary constitutional amendment, and this resolution passed the house of representatives by a vote which was practically unanimous, in the hity-third congress a silar resolution was reported to, and adopt ed by, the house of representatives. Both the Fifty-second and Firty-third congresses were democratic. The republicans gained control of the house as a result of the election of 1894 and in the Firty-fourth congress the proposition died in committee As time went on, however, the sentiment grew among the people, until it forced a republican congress to follow the example set by the democrats, and then another republican congress acted favorably. State after state has indersed this reform until nearly two-thirds of the states have reorded themselves in its favor. The united States senate, however, impudently and arregardly obstructs the passage of the resolution, notwithstanding the fact that the voters of the United States, by an over whelming majority, demand it. And this refusal is the more significant when it is emembered that a number of senators owe heir election to great corporate interests Three democratic national platforms—the platforms of 1900, 1904 and 1908—specificalcall for a change in the constitution hich will put the election of senators in he hands of the voters, and the proposition has been indorsed by a number of the smaller parties, but no republican national convention has been willing to champion he cause of the people on this subject. The subject was ignored by the republican na tional convention in 1900; it was ignored in 1904, and the proposition was explicitly repudiated in 1908, for the recent national convention, by a vote of 866 to 114, rejected the plank indorsing the popular election

delegates from his own state voting for the plank. In his notification speech the republican candidate, speaking of the election of sen-ators by the people says: "Personally i am inclined to favor it, but it is hardly party question." What is necessary to make this a party question? When the democratic convention indorsed a proposition by a unanimous vote, and the republican conention rejects the proposition by a vote of seven to one, does it not become an ssue between the parties? Mr. Taft can ot remove the question from the area. of politics by expressing a personal in lination toward the democratic position, or several years he has been cornect ith the administration. What has be ver said or done to bring this question refere the public? What enthusiasm has shown in the reformation of the senat What influence could be exert in behalf t reform which his party has openly and otriously condemned in its convention nd to which he is attached only by a be

of senators-and this was done in the con-

vention which nominated Mr. Taft, few

ated expression of personal inclination; "Shall the people rule?" Every remed neasure of a national character must ru-he gauntlet of the senate. The president nay personally incline toward a referr he house may consent to it; but as long he senate obstructs the reform the pe opinion; but as long as the senate is ant the rule of the people is detea-The democratic platform very properly scribes the popular election of senators the gateway to other national reforms Shall we open the gate, or shall we all he exploiting interests to bur the way the control of this branch of the fed egislature? Through a democratic victor and through a democratic victory only of senators. The smaller parties are una under its present leadership, is resulting opposed to it; the democratic party sta a and has beldly demanded it.

ted upon the ticket with me w be, like myself, pledged to this references som convene congress in extraordinar session immediately after hanguration at k, among other things, for the fullithme

this platform piedze The third instrumentality employed to deat the will of the people is found in the ples of the house of representatives. Go datform points out that "the house of re sentatives was designed by the father he constitution, to be the popular brane of our government, responsive to the pu-ic will," and adds:

"The house of representatives, as co rolled in recent years by the republic party, has ceased to be a deliberative as e islative body, responsive to the will a trajectry of the members, but has co inder the absolute domination of speaker, who has entire control of its deliberations, and powers of legislation.

"We have observed with amazement the popular branch of our federal government delpless to obtain either the consideration. r enactment of measures desired by a ma rity of its members

This arraignment is fully justified. The reform republicans in the house of representatives, when in the minority in the own party, are as helpless to obtain earing or to secure a vote upon a mea re as are the democrats. In the recor ession of the present congress, there was considerable element in the republical arty favorable to remedial legislation; but few leaders, in control of the organization, despotically suppressed these personal thus forced a real majority label house to submit to a well organize sinority. The republican national conve n, instead of rebuking this attack ular government, culogized congress commuted as the republican candidate fi ice president one of the men who shall the responsibility for the coercion of the ouse. Our party demands that "the he of representatives shall again become deliberative body, controlled by a major ty of the people's representatives, and may the smarker, and is pledged to add. "such rules and regulations to govern the

and control legislation." "Shall the neople rule?" They can no do so unless they can control the house of representatives, and through their repreentatives in the house give expression t heir purposes and their desires. The reproblem party is committed to the method low in vogue in the house of representa ives; the democratic party is pledged t such a revision of the rules as will brin the popular branch of the federal government into harmony with the ideas of thes who framed our constitution and found

of its members to direct its de

"Shall the people rule?" I repeat, is do lared by our platform to be the overshad owing question, and as the campaign progresses, I shall take occasion to discushis question as it manifests itself in other ssues; for whether we consider the tark question, the trust question, the railroad question, the banking question, the laber question, the question of imperbilism, the evelopment of our waterways, or any oth er of the numerous problems which presser solution, we shall find that the remuestion involved in each is, whether the overnment shall remain a mere busines esset of favor seeking corporations or a instrument in the hands of the people or the advancement of the common weal if the voters are satisfied with the recorof the republican party and with its man agenical of public affairs we can not rea I however, the voters feel that the peop is a whole, have too little Indicence shaping the policies of the government; i hey reel that great combinations of capi al have encreached upon the rights of casses, and employed the instrumentall be i government to secare an apiair share of the total wealth produced, then we have ight to expect a verdict against the repul-ion party and in favor of the democrari party: for our party has risked defear-age, suffered defeat—in its effort to arous the conscience of the public and to bring bout that very awakening to which Mr Taft has referred. Only those are worthy to be entrusted with lendership in a great cause who are willing to die for it, and the democratic

party has proven its worthings by its re

usal to purchase victory by delivering the people into the hands of these who have

despoiled them. In this contest between

n the other, the democratic party has

emocracy on the one side and plutocracy

the democratic man." charges the republican party with being the promoter of present abuses, the oppo-nent of necessary remedies and the only bulwark of private monopoly. eratic party affirms that in this compaign it is the only party, having a prospect of success, which stands for estice in gov-erament and for equity in the division of the fruits of industry.

We may expect those who have commit-ied largeny by law and purchased immu-sity with their political influence to at-tempt to raise false issues and to employ the livery of licaven to conceal their evil purposes, but they can no longer de-ceive. The democratic party is not the enemy of any legitimate industry or of honest cumulations. It is, on the contrary, a friend of industry and the steadfast pro-tector of that wealth which represents a service to society. The democratic party does not seek to annihilate all corporations; it simply asserts that as the gov-ernment creates corporations, it must re-tain the power to regulate and to control hem, and that it should not permit any rperation to convert itself into a moperation of all legitimate corporations in our effort to protect business and industry com the edium which lawless combinations f capital will, if unchecked, east upon hem. Only by the separation of the good from the bad can the good be made secure, The democratic party seeks not revoluion but reformation, and I need hardly reaind the student of history that cures are mildest when applied at once; that reme-lies increase in severity as their appliea-tion is postponed. Blood poisoning may be topped by the loss of a finger teday; it may cost an arm tomorrow or a life the next day. So poison in the body politic cannot be removed too soon, for the evils produced by it increase with the lapse of time. That there are abuses which need to be remedied even the republican candidate admits; that his party is unable to remedy them has been fully demonstrated bring the last ten years. I have such confidence in the intelligence as well as the partiotism of the people that I cannot doubt their readiness to accept the reasonable reforms which our party proposes ather than permit the continued growth of existing abuses to harry the country on to remedies more radical and more drastic.

The platform of our party closes with a brief statement of the party's ideal. It favors "such an administration of the government as will insure, as far as human wisdom can, that each citizen shall draw rom society a reward commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of society." Covernments are good in proportion as hey assure to each member of society, so er as government can, a return commen-

wate with individual merit, There is a divine law of rewards. When the creator gave us the earth, with its fruitful soil, the snashine with its warmib, nd the rains with their molsture, he prolaimed, as clearly as if his voice had hundered from the clouds, "Go work, and ceording to your industry and your intel-gence so shall be your reward." Only here neight has overthrown, cunning untermined or government suspended this aw has a different law prevailed. To conform the government to this law ought to the ambition of the statesman, and no arry can have a higher mission than to ate it a reality wherever governments

an legitimately operate, Recognizing that I am indebted for reminution to the rank and file of o arty, and that any election must come, if comes at all, from the nupurchased and apprehaseable suffrage of the American copie. I promise, if entrusted with the reremainstitties of this high office, to conse-erate whatever ability I have to the one cornese of making this, in fact, a govern-ment in which the people rule a governsent which will do justice to all, and offer o every one the highest possible stimulus o great and persistent effort, by assuring neports of his toil, no matter in what part of the vinevard he labors, or to what ecupation, profession or calling he devotes himself.

COSTLY CHRISTMAS TOYS.

A Mechanical Menageric, Battlefield, and 800 Yards of Railway. A German paper has collected some

instances of remarkable Christmas presents made in England.

One of them was a menagerie of mechanical wild animals, constructed for the children at a big country house. An annex was built to the house to accommodate the collection. It consisted of several rooms, and each was decorated and furnished to represent a seene in some distant part of the world. One was an Arabian desert, another an African ferest, and another an arctic glacier.

The animals were all housed amid appropriate surroundings. They all moved more or less by clockwork, and all roared or bellowed or barked more or less like their prototypes.

All were clad in the natural skin of their kind and gave a lifelike effect. The lion alone cost \$3,000, and several other animals were almost as expensive. The bill for the entire collection, it is said, exceeded \$50,000,

Another notable Christmas present is described as the gift of a distinguished army officer to his sons, who are also to pursue a military career. The entire floor of a large room has been converted into a model of one of the batdefields of the Boer war, in which the father participated.

There are hills and valleys, villages, farms, fields, woods, and a river flowing with real water. The whole is tinted in natural colors. The armies are represented by 2,600 toy soldiers, with sixty-five toy cannon and a complete transport train. The cost of the elaborate toy is given as \$1,400. A working model of Nelson's flag-

ship, the Victory, is quoted as costing 5500, and a gentleman living at Wimbledon is said to have surprised his 14year-old son with a whole railway system with 800 yards of track and a complete equipment of rolling stock at a cost of \$4,250.

For some little girls, a little house built to their measure was erected. That is to say, the dimensions bore the same relation to their height that an ordinary house does to the stature of

There were six rooms, completely equipped with children's size furniture. even to real brie-a-brac, table equipment, and oil and water-color paintings. The expense of building and furnishing the house exceeded \$5,000. Later an automobile garage was added to accommodate two toy automobiles.

Conscientions About It. "Ya: Glizzard," asked the caller, "are jou carrying all the life insurance you

can afford?" "No," answered the man at the desk. "I can afford more, and I had expected to take out more, but from a note I got from my employer this morning I have egun to suspect that I'm carrying a good deal more than I am worth."

The signl Thing.

"There are no literature genuine in this age. Where do you find nowadays the words that burn?"

taken its position on the side of equal rights, and invites the opposition of those who use politics to secure special privileges "In the books of corporations when and governmental favoritism. Gauging the wanted on the witness stand."-Ralts. more American.