PLATFORM CARRIES ANTI-INJUNCTION AND RAILROAD SUPERVISION PLANKS

people, the statesman whose wisdom has been proved in the cruelble of the years, whom most men love, whom no man hates, whom his enemies respect while they revile him—the Democratic ideal, the ideally hon-est man—William Jennings Bryan.

O. W. Powers, of Utah, said: O. W. Powers, of Utah, said:

Few sovereigns have greater power than
the President of the United States. He
rules 80,000,000 of people. Their government was founded upon liberty and equality: Each man was granted an equalchance with his neighbor, to unlock with
his industry the doorway of opportunity.
Education, advancement and absolute freedom from oppression either by force or
through cunningly devised laws is their
rightful heritage. Thus encouraged, our
people have advanced, until America is a
world power, known and respected wherever the sun shines.

world power, known and respected wherever the sun shines.

By reason of odf Constitution, our chief magistrate wields a power but few comprehend. He moulds our laws and controls our policy. His office is one requiring the loftlest statesmanship and the severest self-abnegation. Believing in our institutions, his motto should be "Americas for Americana." He should declare that upon this continent we have the right to legislate and to advance internal improvements and to protect the property we create without let or hindrance from abroad. He should believe in the Monroe dectrine and be ready to defend it.

believe in the Monroe dectrine and he ready to defend it.

Such a President must come from the sanks of the people. He should come from the great West, where the voice of God borne upon the breezes of the prairie bears a message of more import than arises from the longue of stock ticker in Wall street. Buch a President of necessity must come from the Democratic party, whose principles were crystallized from innate longings in the human heart for liberty. Such a President was nominated at Chicago in 1896, when the Democracy of Jefferson was relicarmated and the roar of human acclaim that greeted his name swept out of the convention Sail like a Udal wave of hope and hore upon its creat the suffrages of 8,000,000 of unbought voters who named him as their choice.

He is today once more the choice of the Democratic party for President. He is today the choice of the common people for Fresident, and in their name and in the name of the State of Utah, I second the momination of William J. Bryan.

Congressman Ollie James, of Ken-

Congressman Ollie James, of Ken-

In the name of all men who sak no legislative aid in the conflict of life, who soly ask an equal chance with their brothers in the battle for bread, in the name of that immortal Democrat who hung high in she sky of our country the rainbow of geomise, "Bual rights to all and special privileges to none", in the name of those millions of our countrymen who sing songs of liberty in time of peace and fight the battles of this Republic in time of war; in the name of three million idle, hungry men with empty dinner palls which have to be filled from trust-controlled products; in the name of those who love liberty and believe republics were not born to die; in the name of the men who woo from the soil the substance which feeds and clothes the world; in the name of the men who woo from the soil the substance which feeds and clothes the world; in the name of the millions of men in the shops and factories, at the anvil, the bench the forge and the spindle, who only beg this Government to be just enough to onable them to educate their children, serve God and love their country; in the name of those who yet recall with a single tingle of the blood the herolem of the fathers who gave this Republic to us—I second the nomination of the knightliest gladiator Democracy has ever known—William J. Bryan of Nobraeka.

When history shall unroll her pages to the generations yet to be, the first among this country's greatent benefactors will be this great Nebraekan, whose name is loved and honored wherever the rain falls or the sun shines; wherever the heart beats or tongue speaks.

Jefferson had the courage to write in In the name of all men who ask no leg-maintee aid in the conflict

sun names; wherever the heart beats or tongue speaks.

Jefferson had the courage to write in front of a tyrant and his army the immortal words, "That governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Bryan zalsed in front of the mightiest army or predatory tyrants the world ever new the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal." He forceaw the dangers of monopolies, combinations and trusts long before his fellows. He was the ploneer in the wilderness. He has charmed the common people of the earth, from far-away Russia around the globs, with the plain truth of democracy. He is the ablest, bravest and most elequent champion of the rights of the plain people that the sun shines on the does not belong to Nebraska. He dees not belong to America. He belongs to humanity and to the world.

It cost the Republican party many millions of dollars to defeat him for the Presidency. My werd for it, they will have to empty the coffers of Wall Street to defeat him next November.

Augustus Thomas, of New York,

Augustus Thomas, of New York,

said:

In a campaign that promises to agitate forces desper than those which move the machinery of politics—a campaign that is to appeal more to the moral centiments of men than to their plans of expodience, it is proper that Missouri should speak for William Jennings Bryan. It was Missouri that first put her own house in order following his answer to the question. "What is the matter with the country?" Missouri that first agreed with this great commoner that the industrial life of the people is being lived upon a double the people is being lived upon a double standard of morality; one standard of morals for the individual, another and less exacting standard of morals for the cor-

morals for exacting st poration. The man

morals for the individual, another and less exacting standard of morals for the corporation.

The maisrial triumph of this generation is the success of corporate entriprise, but political indivence by corporate wealth is the disease of the country. Our republic, page from rebellion and sure of protection by its editions, is having its institutions undermined by its own corporate creatures. Recognition of this fact is not attack apon wealth, but is a first necessity in defense of a Government by the people. For years this knowledge has been mutely, dumbly laboring in the public heart. For years the knowledge has been mutely, dumbly laboring in the public heart. For years one man more than all others has had the love of inarticulate millions because he has held this moral question to the light, has spoken for the God-made man above the state-made corporation, for a government by the people and not government by the people and not government by the people and not government by the interests. His unity of purpose has been unshaken.

The country is coming to know that labor is the only so-called commodity in which the freest competition is encouraged; that through the Nation's gates there come such year to the field of labor 1,000,000 more competitors. Through Bryan's tenching the laborer is coming to know that the laborer's age is regulated by the economic harder is coming to know that the laborer's age is the laborer himself will come only as a voluntary donation from the protected exploiter who collects the tax. Bryan holds that as this tax upon all the people does not enrich the Nation, but goes, instead, to a class, it is not only bad government, but is also had morals.

After an administration which has given to four years of friendly foreign relations all the apprehension, the instability and the extravagance of war let us offer the man whose voice at the International Parliaments obtained provision for world-wide arbitrating; the man who at home has spoken for the Prince of Peace, and whose humaer's each col

span is him.

us measure this people's candidate
the heart of the country against the
cuse candidate from executive nurBryan's constant appeal is to the
of his countrymen. Sentiment, wisjustice, unitse in demanding that as
t we shall name this man who loves
illustrate.

Congressman James T. Heftin said:
I cangraciate the party and the country
span the outbook for Democratic victory
In November. In the interest of constitutional government and the common weal,
Democrate have thrown aside petry differtaces and today we present a said front
is the chemies of Democracy. The couniry is tired of the Republican party. Under
that party's management the Federal Govterminent has become the handy instrument
of predatory wealth. The rights and libstriles of the masses are no longer regardid or respected by the Republican party.

As Chief Justice Fuller. In 1872, well
said: "An intelligent public opinion ceases
to exist when it cannot assert their and
preal measures and great principles are
lest when elections disgenerate into the
mere registration of the decrees of seifishassa and greed."

The evits against which thief Justice
Fuller warned us then have, under the
whitelering with of the Republican party Congressman James T. Heflin said:

The evils against which thief Justice Fuller warmed us then have, under the fuller warmed us then have, under the heliering wing of the Republican party, some upon us in all their force and vile-sees. That party has it had butter of the sailot and sold seats in the House and in the United States Senate to the highest pidden. The trust is the direct edispring of the Republican party and it is the riams som of the protective tariff system. Trusts have flower have found in the trust have flower have the results of the results of

and they are exerting a powerful and corrupting influence in politics and today the soul of individualism cries out from every and soul of individualism cries out from every and the sound of the common people appeal to the interests of the common people appeal to the interest of the common people appeal to the interests of the common

TWO PROMINENT MEN AT DENVER CONVENTION

LEFT TO RIGHT-FORMER GOVERNOR ALVA ADAMS, OF COLORA-

was to the down-trodden of Frence. He is to the enomies of equal rights in this country what Daniel O'Connell was to the oppressors of Ireland. He has given expression to more great thoughts and led more people to higher ground than any other American. He is the intellectual giant of the United States. He is the Thomas Jefferson of a new declaration—a declaration of independence from the tyranny of combines and irusts.

He is the George Washington who will lead our righteous cause to victory in November.

Demonstration for Johnson.

11:05 P. M.-Naming of Johnson greeted

with prolonged cheers. W. S. Hashing and the speech as follows:
From each of the great galaxy of commonwealths constituting the Union come the delegates of an earnest and impatient the delegates of their determination that

the delegates of an earnest and impatient people, earnest in their determination that public wrongs shall be speedly righted, that corrupting practices shall cease and that civic righteousness shall prevail; impatient at the policy of delay and post-ponement pursued by the political party now in control of all departments of the Federal Government, and impatient at the frivolcous excuses and apologies of the Republican party for its inaction and its neglect to perfect necessary legislation.

The power to defoat progressive and reformatory measures favored by the great majority of the men of the land has been ledged in the hands of a coterie of reactionary politicians who exercise it to fur-

majority of the men of the land has been ledged in the hands of a coterie of reactionary politicians who exercise it to further partisan ends and to serve special interests, regardless alike of the needs of the Nation and the demands of the people. Against this deliberate delay in the performance of public duty, against political corruption, against the entrenchments of lawless wealth, and against the deliverance of the rights of the people and of the chosen representatives into the possession of a triumvirate out of sympathy with the people, the Democratic party sets its face and prepares for a mighty conflict. Again proclaiming for all equality, for none special favor, it eniers upon the contest with the consciousness of being right and with the assurance of being victorious. Here in this beautiful city of the mountains have assembled the delegates who are to select the leader in this campaign of the people to recover their rights and privileges.

Whatever dissensions there may be in our-

tains have assembled the delegates who are to select the leader in this campaign of the people to recover their rights and privileges.

Whatever dissensions there may be in ourranks, whatever differences of opinion may prevail, to be worthy of the task before us we must choose our leader with calmness and deliberation, and when he is chosen we must follow him with real and with strength, mindful only of the great purposes we seek to accompileh. If there is one in our party great enough and good enough to be made our candidate, upon whom all within our ranks can agree and around whom no internal strife has raged, one who can better than any other unite all the factions and all the divisions of the Democratic party upon a platform enunciating the demands of the people and dedicated to them, it is wise and it is our duty to name him as our candidate.

The great North Star State, midway between the two cocans and at the head of the great Valley of the Mississippi, comes here with a message to deliver and a record to disclose. She has a son whom she loves and has signally honored, and she can not better aid in the great work that lies before us than in offering to us as a leader that honored citizen of the state.

Thousands upon thousands of the men and women of this country were born in other lands, and under other flags. The epoperunities to be found in this land, the broad principles upon which our form of government rest, the freedom of action and the security of life and property here attracted them so irrefisably that they left the homes of their fathera and came to live with us, to pray for the Nation's welfare when there is peace and to fight for the Nation's welfare when there is peace and to fight for the Nation's welfare when there is peace and to fight for the Nation's hear with us, to pray for the Nation's welfare when there is out the plain, near the lakes and the forcet, and there they become americans. It is of the son of Swedish immigrants that I speak.

They came with all the hope and with all the

lakes.

Deprived at an early age of the father's guiding hand, the mother and her little ones were obliged to make their way alone. Out of the depths of poverty have come some of the noblest souls the world has known. The hardships, the numerous trials.

NORMAN E. MACK, NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN, OF BUFFA-

were not vigilantly guarded. It was the time for a leader to appear, one who had the confidence of the people of the state, whose integrity was unquestioned, whose character was stainless, whose energy and ability were known, one who had made no factional enemies, but who had always been loyal in the service of the state. From no one section, from no one faction, from no one class came the call for the man of the hour. It summoned from his modest office the publisher of a weekly paper, and around him railled the remnants of the Democratic party that had so often struggled in vain against the crushing force of Republican majorities. Reunited, inspired with the hope of victory, they followed this man and supported him—not to honor him, not to gratify his ambitions, but to rouse a state from drowsy inaction to energetic life. In that year President Rosesvelt carried the state by a plurality greater than 180,000, but the Democratic Governor was elected.

Two years ago he was a candidate for reciection. His successful efforts in securing a reduction of transportation charges, his successful campaign against timber trespassers who had long been undisturbed, his insurance reforms, his tireless struggles for faithful and efficient service in every department of the state government, and his frank and fearless manner in dealing with all questions and matters that came before him, made him the frusted tribune of the common people of the state. One good term deserves another" was the campaign cry, and when the ballots were counted it was found that he had been re-elected by a plurality greater than 70,000, the greatest ever given to a gubernatorial candidate in the state. Today this man, in the prime of life, courteous, kind and unpretentious, strong, resolute and virile, an orator of unusual power, who has attained honorable distinction by his own industry and effort, whose high character and winning personality compel the love of his friends and the respect of his political opponents, this man, innocent of the alluremen

For the first time Minnesota offers to the Democratic party a candidate for the Presidency, a man who has been tried and found not wanting. It offers you the Governor who has twice led the way to victory, a leader stainless and pure, strong and brave, able and sincere, a true Democrat, faithful to the teachings of the fathers, understanding the needs of the day, devoted to the good and the right. For nomination for the Presidency of the Intel States Minnesota presents the name of John A. Johnson.

11:10 P. M.-Demonstration for Johnson

growing. Chairman tries to quiet it. 11:14 P. M.-Georgia delegation joins in

Johnson demonstration which has now

lasted nine minutes. Chairman Clayton

11:16 P. M .- Band plays "We Won't Go

Home Till Morning" and "Auld Lang

11:18-Demonstration has now lasted 14

minutes. Chairman trying to silence it by pounding with his gavel; has little ef-

11:21 P. M.-Chairman orders roll to

proceed. Amid great confusion, cheering and shouting, clerk tries to call for Dela-

Gray Put in Nomination.

II.25 P. M.—Lights are being put out in the hall. People hissing the evident attempt to suppress the demonstration. 11:27 P. M.—Hall half dark. Band plays

Gray. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentiemen of the Convention: I have a duty to perform, placed upon me by the Demooracy of the state from which I come. In the performance of that duty my heart leaps with pleasure.

Because of his ability, because of his patriotism, because of the maturity of his judgment, because of the maturity of his judgment, because of the zerouse of the width and depth of his experience in Governmental affairs and because of his devotion to true Democratic principles, because of the width and depth of his experience in Governmental affairs and because of his devotion to institute and to the Constitution, the man who is best fitted to perform the duties of President of the United States is George Gray. As a general rule the man best fitted for the place is most available for the nomination.

fitted for the place is most available for the nomination.

If you are to nominate a man because he is eager to be President, you will not name Judge Gray. There are other candidates who want this nomination more than he does. This man is as modest as he is great. Ambition is the last weakness of great minds, and ambition is the greatest danger the people have to fear in rulers. George Gray is a public servant without personal ambition. In this he is like our first and greatest President.

If you are to nominate the man whom you personally love the best, perhaps you may nominate some other candidate, for I I am not unmindful of the personal devotion which delegates here present cherish for other candidates. But the question we are now to decide is too important to gur party and our country to be decided becomes of personal preferences.

The Republican party has been in power too long. The Government has grown corter of the server of the content of the server of the long. The Government has grown corter of long. The Government has grown cor-

and our country to be decided because of personal preferences.

The Republican party has been in power too long. The Government has grown corrupt, extravagant and autocratic, and the prosperity of the people has taken unto liself wings and flown away. Free institutions exist in order that at such time as this the country may peaceably change its rulers and change its policies.

Entering on a political campaign in which victory or defeat means so much, we are now to elect the political chieftain who shall carry our banner and marshal our forces. If the country were in a great war in which a decisive battle was to be fought and the duty fell upon me to choose the General who should command our country's army in the field, I would not dare to put in command the General whom I loved the best nor the one who was the most

fought and the duty fell upon me to choose the General who should command our country's Army in the field, I would not dare to put in command the General whom I loved the best nor the one who was the most eager. Neither would ron. The responsibility would be overwhelming to choose the soldier whose genius for war, shown by his record and experience, gave the best prospect of winning victory. You would not hesitate to refuse promotion and opportunity to your own brother if there were available another soldier who gave greater promise of winning the fight.

In like spirit I ask you to put aside all personal preferences, and to choose calmly and prudently the Democrat who can most surely win a Democratic victory in November. Possibly any one of the candidates suggested may be able to win at the polis. I hope so, but our plain duty is to nominate not a candidate who may win but the candidate who can most surely win. We contend for too great a prize to take any funccessary chances of defeat.

Our candidate must be one who can command the support of our party and at the same time attract the support of independent citizens who are not strict party men. We may as well face the fact that a majority vote in this country is always made up of the party vote re-enforced by the votes of a large body of independent citizens. Hence a successful candidate for President must do more than hold the lovality of his partisans. He must in addition command the confidence and win the support of people who care nothing for party. Party opinion is a greate thing and must be considered, but public opinion is a greater thing and must be considered, but public opinion will say that we have proposed a man whose intellectual and moral stature towers to the standard set by the greatest and wisest Presidents in our history.

George Gray's life has been one iong and unselfish service of the people in high places. Attorney-General of his state, a great end labor in the strong wars a speat and learned Judge, his merit has won the confidence and g cirike he demonstrated his sympathy with
the tofling masses of his fellow-countrymen.
His just finding endeared him forever to
organized labor. It justifies me in applying
to him the ancient description of an upright Judge: "He put on righteousness and
t clothed him; his judgment was a robe
and a diadem; and he brake the jaws of
the wicked and plucked the spoil out of
his testh."

Such has been the quality of his lifelons
service, and he stands in its white light
approved of the people.

George Gray is a moderate, not a violent
man. With him as President justice and
prudence will be restored between man and
man throughout our borders. He is sound
not sensational, and with him as President
we shall have rest from turmoll so that
even the country.

their agents and representatives, gained control of that party and of some of the recognized leaders, he attached himself to the minority party and labored in its ranks, without thought of office or preferment, and with voice and pen endeavored to bring home political truths to the people of his native state and to throw light upon the dark practices of unfaithful officeholders and public servants.

Four years ago the dominant political party in the State of Minnesota, flushed with a series of easy victories but not held together by devotion to any great living same. Found itself engaged in bitter factional quarrels. Great chieftuins had arisen and their personal ambitions and their contests for political supremacy so engaged the attention of the atherents of the Republican party that encroachments upon the rights of the state were suffered to remain unchecked and the interests of the state were not vigilantly guarded. It was the time for a leader to appear, one who had the confidence of the people of the state, whose integrity was unquestioned, whose

civilization. How rejoiced would Southern men be to see once more in the White House a President who understands and appreciates the Southern men's point of view. As to the group of states on the Atlantic seahourd—Connecticut. New York, New Jersey. Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia—there is no doubt that George Gray is far away the strongest candidate that can be named. After all, these are the states in which our great political battle must be fought and won or lost. When did the Democratic party ever come within halling distances of victory without carrying those states? It would be wanton recklessness to plan a campaign which abandoned the chance of carrying those old-time Democratic states in the delusive hope of making good the loss in other portions of the field.

Delaware is a small state, but it is sometimes given to small people to perform great services. In offering George Gray as your Presidential candidate Delaware is offering a great service to the party and the country. Small as she is, Delaware is entitled to a full measure of state pride, but this nomination is not suggested by state pride. She is acting not to gratify her great though unambitious son nor yet to minister to her own glory. Rising to the heights of patricutsm, animated solely by a desire to contribute to the welfare of the whole country, without a spark of animosity towards other candidates, Delaware offers a name entwined with victory, a man who is every incod-throb carries love of country. On behalf of Delaware, in accordance with her instructions and in her name. I nominate deorge Gray as candidate for President of the United States.

11:31 P. M.—Name of George Gray cheered.

11:31 P. M.-Name of George Gray

CONVENTION HALL. Benver, July 3.—
A small American flag had been placed on every delegate's chair prior to the beginning of the evening session. This was the unmistakable evidence oof the nominating session of the convention and quickened the interest of the spectators, who early made a rush for the galleries, filling them to overflowing. At 7 o'clock, however, there were few of the delegates in their places. They had lingered long in their places. They had lingered long at dinner, the slowly dying twilight of the Colorado evenings proving deceptive ns to the hour.

The hall had not cooled from the afternoon session when the evening crowds be gan to gather, and the heat promised an uncomfortable ending to the protracted sitting.

More Delay on Platform.

Rumors of another delay in receiving the report of the platform committee filled the air as the delegates assembled and they prepared for another probable season of convention oratory before the reached. The wait for the rap of Chairman Clayton's gavel was robbed of much of its tediousness through the efforts of the quartet whose members sang popular songs and concert numbers at frequent intervals.

A male quartet was an added feature of the musical programme for the night session. It sang its first selection through megaphones and got a royal reception from the gallery throngs. A Chicago band relieved the cowboy musicians who had served so loyally since the opening of the convention on Tuesday. The bandsmen of the plains, it was generally agreed, had earned their rest. They have been untiring in their efforts to entertain the multitude and the excellent quality mented on.

Flags Wave for "Dixle."

At 7:15 o'clock the galleries were completely filled, and the majority of the delegates were in their scats, but the officers of the convention were still waiting for the report of the committee on resolutions. The band in the gallery worked with great industry and, when it struck up "Dixie," the demonstration it struck up "Dixle," the demonstration that followed gave a glimpse of the scenes certain to occur later in the night if a nomination was made. The delegates, as the first notes of the oid war song floated out average with the absence of a precedent or presented and the particular case. Nominations of candidates for Presificated out average with the absence of a precedent or presented and the particular case. floated out, sprang up and waved their flags. It was instantly shown that the galleries, too, had been provided with

were most anxious to witness a Presi-dential nomination, it was but a short time before all seats were occupied. In addition, the aisles in the galleries and many of those on the convention floor were jammed so tightly that the peo-ple who occupied them were held al-most immovable. The windows in the hall were packed with spectators, who choked off all circulation of air and made the atmosphere in the hall as foul as it was hot, and the heat was intense.

ton, "we will witness in New York the Tamamny tiger drowning the Re-publican elephant. I therefore invite to the stand for a speech from a Demerat to a Democratic convention, ator Thomas F. Grady, of New York. Mr. Grady was given a most en-thusiastic welcome as he appeared upon the rostrum. When he declared that the the rostrum. When he declared that the convention could nominate no candidate and adopt no platform that would not receive the united and enthusiastic support of the New York Democracy, he was given still greater applause and returned to his chair amid cries of "Grady," "Hurrah for Grady."

After Mr. Grady's speech, Mr. Clayton introduced Judge J. M. Wade, of Iowa, "a representative of the great corn state."

Mismanagement Is Criminal.

By the time Judge Wade had concluded boxes and she was carried to the outside with the greatest difficulty.

Clark Predicts Victory.

"I am sure the convention will be slad to concur in the request of Missouri to hear from old Champ Clark, of that state, one of the knightliest Democrats who ever drew glittering blade in defense of the party."

It was in these words that Mr. Clayton introduced the next speaker, whose appearance on the platform was a signal for great cheering.

Mr. Clark predicted that the Democrats

would sweep the country from sea to sea; that on March 4, next, a Democratic President would be inaugurated, backed by a Democratic House, and the people would come in o their rights.

HOW TO FILL VACANCIES

Should Convention Reconvene or the

National Committees Choose?

Philadelphia Press. The breaking of the piston rod of the engine which was pulling the train in which Mr. Taft was a passenger and the severe illness of James S. Sherman, now happily passing away, have started a very general inquiry in re-gard to the filling of vacancies on a National ticket after the adjournment of the convention. Precedents are not easily found to meet the case, because in all our history no candidate for President or Vice-President has died between his nomination and the November election. Only one, Horace Greeley, died between the popular election and the meeting of the elec-toral college. No one elected President or Vice-President by the electoral col-

lege has falled to assume office.

Nevertheless, if this good fortune extending through so many years should be interrupted, it need not be feared dent and Vice-President were first made by a National convention for the campaign of 1832. Before that cangalleries, too, had been provided with approved of the people.

George Gray is a moderate, not a violent man. With him as President justice and prudence will walk hand in hand, and peace will be restored between man and man throughout our borders. He is sound not sensational, and with him as President we shall have rest from turmed so that prosperity may come again. The country may come again, the country medical accordance of the people.

Galleries, too, had been provided with didates were put in nomination by the Congressional party caucus, by State Congress party in most of the other states accepting the Pennsylvania nominations.
In 1840 the Democratic party, in National convention in Baltimore, renomi-

nated Martin Van Buren for dent, but named no candidate for Vice-President, leaving that to the Inde-pendent choice of the Presidential electors. The electoral college was unem-barrassed by this unusual recognition of its constitutional power, because an overwhelming majority of it proved to be pledged to vote for Harrison and Tyler. In 1860 the Democratic National Convention nominated Benjamin Fitz-patrick, of Alabama, for Vice-President the ticket with Stephen A. Douglas. Fitzpatrick afterward declined and the National Democratic Committee substi-tuted Herschel V. Johnson in his place, and Douglas and Johnson became thereby the accepted candidates of the Douglas wing of the National Demo-

No doubt the Democratic National Committee of 1850 did right in filling the vacancy on the ticket as it did and it is quite as certain that any Na-tional Committee would today meet the emergency in the same way, unless the circumstances clearly dictated the wisof reconvening the convention fact that the convention had adfourned sine die is not fatal to its further usefulness. It was chosen to nominate a ticket, and if its work for nominate a ticket, and if its work for any reason was incompleted or was frustrated by subsequent events, it might be the wiseet course to have it reconvents. The convention is not con-stituted by law, but is a party creation and there would be no higher power in the party to question the convention's authority, though, of course, if the Reauthority, though, of course, if the He-publican voters of the country did not like its work they could show it by their votes in November. This, how-ever, is a test all National conventions have to submit to, even when they meet but once.

Happily, the issue involved is purely

of the United States is in Smith County, in Northern Kansas, about three miles porth of Reamsville, and some in miles north by west of Smith Center. But if Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines are included, then this country's center of shea is out in the Pacific Ocean, west of the northern part of the coast of Oregon and south of the coast of Alaska.

OUR HISTORY IN COINS

Plea for New Coinage Showing Rule of United States Presidents.

Perriton Maxwell, in the Bohemian. Perhaps the making of a great coin is like the writing of a great poem, or the formulation of a great law-it must have formulation of a great law—it must have its birth in some large national event, some fiercely heroic deed, or some keen-ly-felt national desire. In Roman days events like the conquering of Egypt and the taking of Gaul were commemorated by the minting of a new coin whereon the story was briefly told.

The whole history of the English neonle

The whole history of the English people is narrated in the coinage of Great Brittain from Edward the Confessor to Edward the sportsman. Why, therefore, should not the American Nation take unto itself the wholesome, if ingenuous, system of writing contemporaneous, history in symbols of silver, copper and gold. Our coinage to date has been spotory in symbols of suver, gold. Our coinage to date has been sporadic, unsatisfying and footless in an artistic and legendary sense.

With the exception of the few early coins bearing a likeness of Washington, we have no National mintage immortal-features or perpetuating the features or perpetuating the f

izing the features or perpetuating the rule of our Presidents. Our postage stamps and paper currency constitute a great art gallery of every name and countenance familiar to United States history, while our coins have borne history, while our coins have borne naught but foreign-looking maidens and ill-proportioned birds. Paper money and postage stamps are, by their very nature, ephemeral, but metal coins are enduring. In all seriousness the plea for a new coinage, preferably in the standard metal and of a low denomination, is here made, a coinage which shall give us with accuracy and art the profiles of our great and glorious dead—Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Garrield, Perhaps American precedent and practice in such uncan precedent and practice in such un-dertakings might be waived for once and the first of the new coins stamped with a likeness of Theodore Roosevelt.

There might be partisan objection to this, however, although the fact is pat-ent that he always will remain one of the Presidents of the United States, and as such must be recorded in history. The coins of every country, boasting its own currency, have upon them the counterfeit presentments of their chief figures, and surely the world's foremost nation in commerce and the art of making more more relief her. ing money should, before a much longer lapse of time, have some token of its place and power in the field of civiliza-tion more individual, more concrete, more inherently and intrinsically national than a series of uncomfortable lady backed up by a miscellary of shooting stars or an aviary of eagles whose talons are eternally enmeshed in useless darts and nondescript herbage.

Argentina's area under cultivation is now 36,000,000 acres, compared with 12,000,000 in 1995.

ICED WATER **DANGEROUS**

unless it contains a teaspoonful of Duffy's Malt Whiskey in each glass. The American people consume dur-

ing the hot weather a very large quantity of iced drinks of various kinds and colors, and pay dearly for it with disordered stomachs that refuse to perform their work; bowel complaint. exhaustion, congestion, sunstroke and



Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

It has been recommended and used by ministers of the gospel and temperance advocates, and prescribed by doctors of every school as an effectual preventive and cure of consumption, bronchitis, indigestion, stomach trouble, and all diseases of the throat and lungs.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is an absolutely pure distillation of malted grain; great care being used to have every kernel thoroughly malted, thus destroying the germ and producing a predigested liquid food in the form of a malt essence, which is the most effective tonic stimulant and invigorator known to science; softened by warmth and moisture, its palatability and freedom from injurious substances render it so that it can be retained by the most sensitive stomach.

If weak and run down, take a teaspoonful four times a day in half a glass of milk or water.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold throughout the world by druggists, grocers and dealers, or shipped direct

a fight. If we want industrial present we may be an industrial present we may be an industrial present man has the temperament, the love of justice, and the firmness of principle to correct abuses without disordering and wrecking the analysis of the people. He will be reasonable for the Pennsylvania contests were called the selection of the solection of the selection of the solection of the sol If in need of advice, write Consulting Physician, Duffy Malt Whiskey Company, Rochester, New York, stating your case fully. Our doctors will send you advice free, together with a handsome illustrated medical booklet containing some of the many thousands of gratifying letters received from men and women in all walks of life, both old and young, who have been cured and benefited by the use of

TEXT OF ANTI-INJUNCTION PLANK AS INCORPORATED IN PLATFORM · AND RATIFIED BY CONVENTION

DENVER, July 5 .- Following is the text of the injunction plank

The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties, and we yield The courts of justice are the bulwark of our injerties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given to the bench a long line of distinguished judges who have added respect and confidence, in which this department must be jealously maintained. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise a false issue respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon the great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the

It is the function of the courts to interpret laws which the people create, and if the laws appear to work economic, social or policical in-justice, it is our duty to change them. The only basis upon which the integrity of our courts can stand is that of unswerving justice and protection of life and property. If judicial processes may be abused,

we should guard them against abuse.

"Experience has proven the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions, and we reiterate the pledge of our National platforms of 1896 and 1904 in favor of the measure which passed the United States Senate in 1898, but which a Republican Company of the Control of the Contr gress has ever since refused to enact relating to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

"Questions of judicial practice have arisen, especially in connection

"Questions of judicial practice have ariseh, especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved.

"The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgment of the right of wage-earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

We favor the eight-hour day on all Government work "We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law by Congress as far as the Federal jurisdiction extends for a general em-ployers' liability act covering injury to body or loss of life to em-

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a Department of Labor, represented separately in the President's Cabinet, which department shall include the subject of mines and

business; and George Gray is no meddler and can be happy when he is not engaged in a fight. If we want industrial prosperity we must establish and maintain industrial peace.

Happily, the issue involved is purely academic and may remain so indefinitely. If the emergency suggested arises it will be met as readily and easily as was done in 1869 when Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, declined the convention nomination. Each party is orsecured within a minute. Mr. Clayton recognized Mr. McQuiston, of Pennsylvania, who announced the selection of James Kerr as member of the National committee from that state is