

government by injunction, and criticize as cowardly their refusal, by a vote of 880 to 94, to allow publicity as to the funds received in their campaigns, and the manner of using them, and from whom fried out or collected.

Strip the republican party, as set forth in its platform, of the progressive ideas incorporated into it by the president, such as rate legislation, protection of our natural resources, the eight-hour labor law, and the employers' liability act—all of which were borrowed or appropriated by the president from Mr. Bryan, with his knowledge, but without his consent—and there is nothing left but the old, hackneyed plank for a protective tariff, which even they admit must be revised, and the endorsement of the "hurry Aldrich" financial bill, which means turning over the control of our finances to the stock gamblers and money masters of Wall Street, thus putting the destiny of the people into their hands, to destroy or keep alive, as they will.

In pleasing contrast to the principles of the republican party, standing as it does for a monopoly protective tariff; a financial system, not for the consumer and producer, but manufactured in Wall Street for the money power; a strong centralized government, almost denying state rights and proclaiming government by injunction; no income tax, but revenues collected from necessities and the poor, and hatred and malice, as shown by their mention of the south—we proudly hold up the grand principles of Jefferson, as contended for by sound democracy and now championed and upheld by the logic and eloquence of Bryan.

Democracy stands for all the people, not a special few—for each to bear his burdens, but the burdens on the helpless to be less than on the great and strong; protection for all, destruction for none; employer and employe both safeguarded alike; injunctions in industrial disputes never to issue without notice and a full hearing; no injunctions in labor troubles that would not lie in other cases, and contempt proceeding to be tried by jury, unless committed in the actual presence of the court; senators to be elected by direct vote of the people; and a financial system, elastic, but strong, not made for Wall Street, but for the protection of the people, and requiring banks to abundantly secure all deposits.

We likewise declare for the protection of our forests, the preservation of our minerals, and the deepening of our waterways, not by idle protestations, as the republicans did in their platform, but by the words and acts of our members in congress as they strove against Cannon for relief at the last session.

And last, but not least, we demand at once a fair and honest revision of

the tariff, giving protection to the poor and rich alike.

Republicanism, Mr. Chairman, stands for sectional hate.

Democracy, for brotherly love.

Republicanism fosters crime, crime breeds corruption, and protects only the powerful and great.

Democracy denounces vice, prosecutes crime, and shields all alike.

Republicanism arrogates to itself almost the power of Divinity, and boastfully professes to do all things good; while democracy, asking help from a Supreme Ruler, and vaunting not itself, points to its past history of a hundred years as a guarantee of its record for the future.

Then, with such principles and so great a leader, coupled with the mistakes of our opponents, bringing into our nation suffering instead of rejoicing, and poverty instead of prosperity, how can we lose the victory this year?

It is true that the democratic party has twice placed its banner in Mr. Bryan's hands, and it is likewise true that he did not carry it to victory, but, as he said of himself, he kept the faith and returned that banner to us four years ago unstained and unsullied, and today, though twice defeated, has arisen stronger and grander than before, and is remembered and beloved, while his traducers have long been forgotten. The very fact that from every section comes the cry, "Bryan! Give us Bryan!" shows he is not dead, but still lives deep in the affectionate hearts of a grateful people, who are more determined than ever to nominate and elect him president of the nation.

If you want a man, pure yet strong, brave but tender, generous and still patriotic, the very highest type of American manhood, against whom can be charged no act of disloyalty, dishonor or corruption, but who stands fearlessly the champion of the poor and needy, proclaiming to the oppressor, "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold," that man is Mr. Bryan.

Nominate him, and he will certainly be elected. The reading of the stars, the signs of the times, the needs of the hour, the demands of the people, all predict and declare it; and when he comes to his own, as he will next March, he will make the greatest president of the grandest nation the world has ever known.

Mr. Chairman, a man who is faithful and true in his private life will be honest and just in his public career. A man who believes in humanity and truly serves his God will never be false to his country or unjust to his people. Such a man is Mr. Bryan.

And now, once more voicing the wishes of the nation, as well as my own state, that first had the honor of suggesting him for president in 1896, and has remained loyal to him ever since, I again second and urge the nomination of this peerless, brainy, towering, intellectual giant and statesman, beloved at home and honored and respected abroad, the great commoner of the world—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.

**ALASKA'S NEW INDUSTRY**

The report of the superintendent of the agricultural station on Kodiak Island shows something of the possibilities before Alaska in the line of agricultural development, up to the point, at least, when the territory can raise the main portion of its own food supply. Particularly of value is that portion of the report which deals with success in cattle raising. The station has a herd of pure-bred Galloway cattle, which is increasing as fast as any herd of its kind anywhere in the United States. They have proved to be fairly good milkers and are good rustlers. In addition to this, their thick hair makes their hides valuable for robes and overcoats. The superintendent insists that a fine Galloway hide grown in Alaska for these purposes will discount the bear skin in beauty and service.

The government plans to raise and sell cattle to settlers at a reasonable figure, and thus encourage, as far as possible, other people to enter into the cattle industry. The superintendent says, and he has some years of experience to guide him, that the climatic conditions along the southern coast and along the islands are favorable for cattle raising and that there are excellent opportunities for the right men, with some capital, to make a start in it. The country is new and the range is unlimited.

As the range is becoming depleted in other parts of the country it is strange that greater attention has not been directed toward the islands to which he refers, both for cattle and sheep breeding. English companies of large capital have gone into sheep raising in the distant Falkland Islands, which do not present one-half the advantages of the islands of the Aleutian Peninsula, and have been good dividend payers for years.

—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

**TILLMAN'S START**

An interesting story is related in connection with Senator Tillman's ideals of agricultural education. It was through a rebuke administered to him some years ago when he tried to explain his ideals that he entered politics.

There was an old agricultural college in the state in those days. In connection with it a meeting was called at Columbia, S. C. Mr. Tillman, who was then a farmer living on his lower plantation, attended the meeting. He tried to address the

meeting, but it is related that John C. Haskell, a son-in-law of Wade Hampton, rather intimated that Mr. Tillman knew little about the subject, and he was not afforded an opportunity to air his views.

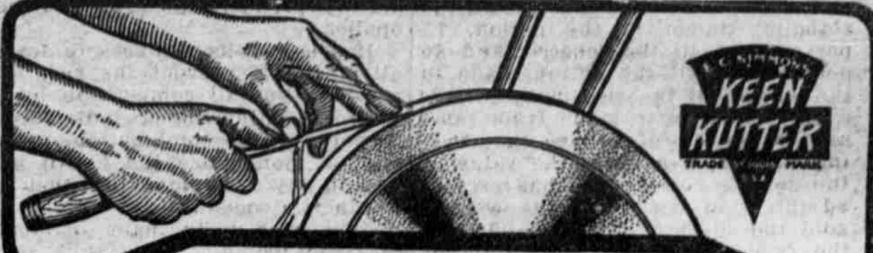
Mr. Tillman smarted under what he regarded as a rebuke from one of the leading aristocrats of the state. Returning to his plantation, he wrote an exposition of his views on agricultural education and sent it to the Cotton Planter, then an influential journal among southern agricultural interests. This article attracted attention everywhere, and Mr. Tillman, still a farmer without political ambitions, was asked to address a meeting at Bennetville. He accepted. His views made a hit. He was asked to make another address. He accepted. Organization was effected among the farmers, and in less than a year Mr. Tillman was elected governor of South Carolina.

Primaries came into vogue in South Carolina about that time, and the aristocracy of old families who had been in political control were unhorsed under the leadership of Mr. Tillman. It was as governor that Mr. Tillman brought about the establishment of the Clemson and Winthrop schools and it was the rebuke from Haskell that really forced Tillman into politics.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**IN DOUBT**

A man who does not mind a joke at his own expense says he went into a chemist's recently and asked for some morphine. The shopman objected to giving it without a prescription.

"Do I look like a man who would kill himself?" the customer asked. "I don't know, I'm sure," said the shopman, "but if I looked like you I should be tempted."—London Answers.



**Sharpened to Stay Sharp**

All-round work, such as every farmer is called upon to do, requires all-round tools with lasting edges and fine temper. The most satisfactory tools for the farm and the home—tools that seldom need grinding—whose adjustments are right, are

**KEEN KUTTER**

**Tools and Cutlery**

To remove all chance from tool buying, ask for Keen Kutter Tools and look for the trademark on each tool. This name covers not only Carpenter's Tools but Farm and Garden Tools, Scissors, Shears, Pocket-knives and Table Cutlery. If not at your dealer's, write us.

**SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (Inc.), St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.**

**Big Profits Baling Hay**

Two men can run it. Record, 3 tons in one hour.

**Auto-Fedan Hay Press—Three Stroke**

Smooth bales, easy draft, automatic feed, free trial, satisfaction guaranteed. Ask for catalog 33.

Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1221 W. 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

**THE CAMPAIGN IS ON**

To form your opinions and keep in touch with the progress of the campaign, you will need first-class newspapers. We have made a special arrangement whereby you can get the

**Daily Courier-Journal and The Commoner . . . \$1.25**  
**Weekly Courier-Journal and The Commoner . . . .50**  
 From now until December 1, 1908.

This gives you a live metropolitan paper through the campaign and the election. Order today, as subscription will start with issue of day order is received. No back numbers can be sent. This special campaign offer is in effect only during June, July and August, and no subscriptions will be received at the reduced rate after August 31 under any circumstances.

**Address The Commoner, Lincoln, Neb.**

**Headache**

Nervousness, Dizziness, Indigestion, Neuralgia are caused by sick nerves.

By soothing the nerves and stimulating their action, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve almost immediately.

Unlike any other pain remedy, they contain nothing injurious and you will never know you have taken them, except by the relief they afford.

**Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills**

have become a household remedy in thousands of families where they never fail to cure all pain, and relieve those little miserable ailments which are so common.

"Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills have not only relieved me of severe headache, nervousness and indigestion, but my mother who has suffered a great deal with neuralgia and dizziness has been cured by their use."

MRS. G. H. DANKS, 232 W. 3rd St., Moorestown, N. J.

The first package will benefit, if not, the druggist will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.