County Tricker.

A. HAFNER, Publisher.

MISSOURI.

St. Petersburg is having a good deal of difficulty in believing it, but it is doing its best.

Gen. Oku is said to be wearing a Chinese costume, but it does not seem to hamper his movements appreciably.

A Wisconsin man is very fond of cooked cat. His wife's taste differs, however, and she has applied for a divorce.

Alaska is now shipping codfish to Boston, which encourages the belief that the coal trust may yet work up a little trade with Newcastle.

Judge Parker's first official act as a candidate should be to nail down everything portable before the souvenir hunters strike Esopus.

Tolstoi has been writing fresh descriptions of war, but he does not appear to have improved upon Gen. Sherman's work in the same line.

The Moroccan bandits who are threatening to kidnap more white men should not forget that almost anything can be done once too often.

Before this campaign is over Judge Parker will hardly know whether that lovely place at Rosemount is a private residence of a public hotel.

Recent disasters are beginning to make people think that Gen. Sherman might have applied his little sentiment to something else besides war.

Had the two-headed girl of Cairo, Ill., been born in Missouri now sociologists would have spotted the St. Louis exposition as a "progenital predisposition."

His countrymen used to call him "Oom Paul" familiarly, and never thought of him under the more dignified name, Stephanus Johannes Paul Kruger. The man was a fitting ruler for such a people as the Transvaal Boers.

Charles Schwab may be right in saying that no one ever lost a dollar through his schemes, but if his presence among Wall street men means anything to him he is taking a frightful risk in allowing the fact to become public.

A Chicago commercial traveler has killed himself in a Pittsburg hotel, a circumstance which indicates that there are [illegible] hotels in Pittsburg than in Chicago. However, the man may have had other reasons for self-destruction.

Two New Yorkers in evening dress alighted from their carriage in an uptown avenue and relieved a passing fellow citizen of all his cash. The incident has some surprise in the metropolis, perhaps because this class of hold-up men usually operates in Wall street.

The Berlin press denies that the kaiser's message to the Russian regiment of which he is honorary colonel indicates [illegible] any wi[illegible] in the [illegible] is that [illegible] kaiser is [illegible] young [illegible]

[illegible] wishes [illegible] undertake the work. Why the government should take an interest in the matter now, after so long a period of neglect, is not clear.

The abandonment of the system of vertical writing in the Chicago public schools by order of the board is a move likely to be followed elsewhere. It certainly has the merit of being legible, and children seem to learn it rather more easily than the slanting hand; but the objection is invariably raised against it by business men that the writing is produced too slowly for practical purposes.

There are signs that large investors are growing tired of speculations and returning to old-fashioned and substantial methods of getting returns for their money. The business world has felt some of its defects from the withdrawals of capital to finance the trust and other watered corporations. It will promote the general welfare if some of this capital returns to normal channels. The initial operations this year indicate a change of policy. It is an index that the good effect of the change will be felt in other circles before it took place.

[illegible] ever see a $10,000 bill? If not, there is much chance that one will come your way. The few that were in circulation have been called in and one is missing. This was stolen from a bank in Denver by a man who visited the office of the president and left him a bottle which he said contained nitroglycerin, which he threatened to explode unless he was given $10,000. The bill was handed over [illegible] no unusual a demand [illegible] supposed the possessor would ask it. If you see it [illegible]

[illegible] Jones, [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] who [illegible] sincerity and [illegible] mistakes, his [illegible] sound, but if [illegible] end be given [illegible] him.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Joseph Wingate Folk for Governor and Thomas L. Rubey for Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri.

Secretary of State Sam Cook Renominated and Capt. Albert O. Allen Nominated for State Auditor.

Synopsis of the Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention at the Missouri Capital.

Governor—Joseph W. Folk.
Lieutenant-Governor—T. L. Rubey.
Secretary of State—Sam B. Cook.
Auditor—Albert O. Allen.
Treasurer—James Cowgill.
Attorney-General—Elliott W. Major.
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—H. Rubey Ogelsby.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 19.—The Democratic nominating convention held its first session to-day, effecting temporary organization and demonstrating on a test vote the supremacy of Joseph W. Folk and his followers. The session lasted two hours and ten minutes, was hot to suffocation and exciting at times.

The convention was called to order at 12:25 o'clock, Rev. Dr. C. E. Patillo offered the invocation.

Chairman Rothwell of the state central committee, made a brief speech announcing the names of those selected by the committee for temporary officers of the convention.

The name of Congressman Vandiver, of Cape Girardeau, for temporary chairman elicited prolonged applause.

Rothwell then continued to read the names as follows:

Temporary secretary, J. P. Byrnes, Jefferson county; temporary sergeant-at-arms, Col. J. D. Stark of Cooper county; temporary doorkeeper, J. D. Slate of Cole county.

In response to the instructions by Chairman Rothwell for the temporary officers to assume their duties, Delegate James C. Jones, of St. Louis sprang to his feet and moved that the name of Byrnes, for temporary secretary, be stricken from the list and that the name of J. P. Nolen, of LaGrange, be substituted.

An attempt at a vive voce vote was howled down and cries for a roll call prevailed. For some time it was impossible to proceed owing to the disorder, but finally quiet was restored.

The result of the roll call was: Nolen, 401; Byrnes, 290.

The announcement of the roll call was received with tremendous applause which was doubled when Congressman Vandiver was called to the platform and presented as temporary chairman.

Chairman Vandiver in accepting his office, spoke, in part, as follows:

"The honor of presiding over the deliberations of this body of representative democrats is a distinction worthy to stimulate the pride of any Missourian and yet, I must declare to you, that the sense of responsibility is weightier than any feeling of personal satisfaction.

"This gavel is not to be an instrument of arbitrary power it is a symbol of order. It is a fact to be proud of that no state democratic convention in Missouri was ever run by gavel rule nor shall it be so long as freedom sits at the council board of democracy. I need not therefore assure you of fair treatment and impartial rulings shall be meted out to all.

"The great fundamental principles of democracy are abiding and thoughtful patriots can always be rallied to their support. When this convention makes a ticket, that ticket stands for those doctrines,—those fundamental principles—and that ticket is my ticket. I may not get every name on it that I want on it, but that is my misfortune, and I shall not sacrifice principle which democracy stands for, simply because of temporary disappointment. I have always held that the man who can not stand defeat is not worthy of victory.

"If William J. Bryan and David B. Hill can both vote for Alton B. Parker, certainly we may proclaim that the white angel of peace once more hovers over democratic council chambers. Then, if as staunch a free silver man as I am, recognizing that at present it is not an issue, can follow Parker as he followed Bryan in '96, it may be safely assured that every loyal democrat will do the same, and, if so, the shout of triumphant democracy that will go up from Missouri next November will be echoed from ocean to ocean and a genuine song of victory shall once more be heard in the land."

Mayor J. P. Porth was presented to deliver the address of welcome. He stated that he had no teeth and could not talk, that it was too hot to talk, anyhow, and assured the delegates that during their stay here even the republicans in the city were democrats, ready and willing to render any possible courtesy or accommodation.

Mr. Jones, of St. Louis, offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Harry Hawes, and after some controversy was placed before the convention and adopted:

"Be it resolved, by this convention, that inasmuch as fraud and intimidation vitiate all transactions of life amongst honest men, this convention declares and hereby instructs its committee on credentials, when selected, to hold null and void the alleged election of any delegation or delegates where it is proven that fraud, intimidation, force or police interference were practiced to bring about such election."

The chairman called for the announcement by the districts of their members of the general convention committees. When all had been announced, as well as the members of the state committee, announcement of the time and place for them to meet was made. The convention then adjourned until 8 o'clock this evening.

Following are the convention committees:

State Committee.

First District—Robert H. Kern, Macon; D. H. Shields, Hannibal.
Second—Virgil Conkling, Carrollton; J. C. Callett, Kirksville.
Third—J. E. Bohart, Plattsburg; Tabe Napier, Caldwell.
Fourth—James W. Myrton, St. Joseph; Charles Zook, Holt.
Fifth—G. Lee Chrisman, Independence; R. L. Gregory, Kansas City.
Sixth—H. W. Salmon, Clinton; J. S. Pence, Excelsior Springs.
Seventh—A. R. Edmonds, Miami; M. G. Lightfoot, Humansville.
Eighth—Speed Mosby, Jefferson City; W. A. Bright, Columbia.
Ninth—Ovid Bell, Fulton; Dr. R. L. Robinson, Troy.
Tenth—Charles Lemp, St. Louis; Joseph Spiegelhalter, St. Louis.
Eleventh—James Miles, St. Louis; Thos. J. Ward, St. Louis.
Twelfth—James J. Butler, St. Louis; William J. Flynn, St. Louis.
Thirteenth—James Weiner, Hillsboro; D. L. Holliday, Greenville.
Fourteenth—O. S. Harrison, Dunklin; W. N. Evans, Howell.
Fifteenth—Pat Martin, Monett; S. H. Minor, Aurora.
Sixteenth—Frank E. Russell, Conway; A. E. McFadden, Dent.

Committee on Credentials.

First District—C. C. Fogle, Schuyler.
Second—W. S. Hall, Chariton.
Third—John S. Majors, Clay.
Fourth—L. J. Eastin, Buchanan.
Fifth—Dr. Joseph Horigan, Kansas City.
Sixth—Payton Parks, Henry.
Seventh—Virgil V. Huff, Saline.
Eighth—F. W. Smith, Boone.
Ninth—T. F. McDearmon, St. Charles.
Tenth—James McCaffrey, St. Louis.
Eleventh—Harry B. Hawes, St. Louis.
Twelfth—James J. Butler, St. Louis.
Thirteenth—George B. Myers, Bollinger.
Fourteenth—Paul B. Moore, Mississippi.
Fifteenth—Dr. J. R. Buchanan, Vernon.
Sixteenth—Dr. W. D. Daizell, Webster.

Committee on Resolutions.

First District—L. F. Cottey, Knox.
Second—E. M. Harber, Grundy.
Third—B. H. Sanders, Worth.
Fourth—C. P. Cochran, Buchanan.
Fifth—J. M. Lowe, Kansas City.
Sixth—William Steele, Johnson.
Seventh—J. Barrett, Clinton.
Eighth—E. M. Zevely, Osage.
Ninth—W. H. Kennan, Audrain.
Tenth—George J. Tansey, St. Louis.
Eleventh—Morton Jourdan, St. Louis.
Twelfth—Peter T. Barrett, St. Louis.
Thirteenth—S. W. Rhodes, Madison.
Fourteenth—John A. Hope, Cape Girardeau.
Fifteenth—John S. Christiensen, Macdonald.
Sixteenth—L. S. Lovan, Sharnon.

Permanent Organization.

First District—F. G. Risk, Lewis.
Second—J. T. Bradshaw, Livingston.
Third—W. P. Singleton, Gentry.
Fourth—A. L. Bristol, Atchison.
Fifth—R. D. Maze, Kansas City.
Sixth—W. H. Haubein, Dade.
Seventh—A. W. Lyon, Greene.
Eighth—I. M. George, Cole.
Ninth—R. Reichard, Franklin.
Tenth—J. B. Kinealy, St. Louis.
Eleventh—Patrick Gill, St. Louis.
Twelfth—Thomas E. Kinney, St. Louis.
Thirteenth—J. D. Stratton, St. Louis.
Fourteenth—J. M. Atkinson, Ripley.
Fifteenth—J. T. Sturgis, Newton.
Sixteenth—J. L. Hooper, Pulaski.

Rules and Order of Business.

First District—R. M. Brasheer, Adair.
Second—Charles W. Green, Linn.
Third—E. O. Hammer, Gentry.
Fourth—J. P. Sammerville, Andrew.
Sixth—W. A. Williams, Bates.
Seventh—J. D. Toson, Howard.
Eighth—D. H. Kouns, Miller.
Ninth—James D. Brashears, Ralls.
Tenth—Louis Kunz, St. Louis.
Eleventh—Henry Henning, St. Louis.
Twelfth—Isaac Conran, St. Louis.
Thirteenth—Homa Weaver, Jefferson.
Fourteenth—I. R. Kelsey, Dunklin.
Fifteenth—R. J. Balch, Newton.
Sixteenth—Thomas A. Felker, Maries.

Presidential Electors.

First District—Ben M. Franklin, Macon.
Second—J. R. Lowell, Randolph.
Third—[illegible]
Fourth—S. G. Gilinn, Nodaway.
Fifth—Kit Culver, Kansas City.
Sixth—W. H. Anthony, Cedar.
Seventh—J. G. Newbill, Greene.
Eighth—John Gibbs, Morgan.
Ninth—Howard Elis, Montgomery.
Tenth—Jeremiah Fruhi, St. Louis.
Eleventh—Thomas M. Jenkins, St. Louis.
Twelfth—Joseph Triesmiller, St. Louis.
Thirteenth—M. R. Smith, St. Francois.
Fourteenth—C. B. Sharp, Taney.
Fifteenth—S. H. Wright, Vernon.
Sixteenth—A. J. Summers, Wright.

Night Session.

This afternoon's crush and demand for admission to the convention was as nothing compared to that experienced to-night.

It was 8:20 when Chairman Vandiver rapped for order, amid much confusion. While awaiting the report of the committee on credentials an attempt was made to have some speechmaking. The only response was by Dave Ball, of Pike county, and then as the committee was not ready to report the convention, on account of intense heat took kindly to a motion to adjourn until ten o'clock Wednesday morning, which was carried.

SECOND DAY.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 20.—Four sessions of the convention were held to-day. At 10 o'clock this morning the convention knew that the credentials committee would not complete its work.

Attorney-General Crow was sent for. In his speech he declared that boodle is an issue.

"Can anyone deny that the purification of our official life is an issue when so much corruption has been uncovered here in Missouri?" he said. "Can anyone deny that our standard-bearer, Joseph W. Folk, will lead us to victory? Boodle is an issue. William J. Bryan is our greatest democrat, and Joseph W. Folk is next to him in local and national fame. He has sent the Missouri idea into every home of the country."

At 2:30 o'clock Champ Clark spoke briefly in his characteristic vein, and despite the intense heat kept the crowd in high good humor by his praises of Folk and the national ticket.

At the night session Chairman Vandiver appointed Tom Buckner and A. W. Lyons, of Springfield, to escort Gov. Dockery to the platform. As the chief executive came down the aisle his friends in all parts of the house cheered until he waved silence. His first sentence struck the popular chord. "I have no set speech," he began, "but I am here to say that I will labor as hard for the success of Joseph W. Folk and the democratic ticket as any democrat in Missouri."

Immediately there was an outburst of shouts and handclapping that forecasted the popularity of the nominee for governor.

After Gov. Dockery had finished speaking, a recess was taken until 11 o'clock, when it was announced that the credentials committee would report.

At 11 o'clock the committee on credentials was nearly ready, and the rush out in the convention hall was one of the worst in the history of state conventions.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was received at 12:20 a. m. The name of Judge W. W. Graves, permanent chairman, was loudly cheered. Jeff Pollard of St. Louis was named as reading clerk, in place of W. N. Smith. Several minor officials were named. The report was adopted without amendment by unanimous vote.

Congressman Vandiver appointed Robert Campbell, of Pike, Silas Carr, of Montgomery, and Aug. Bolte, of Franklin county, to conduct Judge Graves to the chair.

As he came to the platform the convention gave him applause.

"The committee knew he would not bother the convention with a long speech," said Judge Graves. "You know what a democratic speech should be, and you know, and I know, we should get together and support the ticket from Parker down. We have an example set by Mr. Bryan, who went out of the St. Louis convention a stronger man than when he went in."

Judge Graves closed at 12:27.

Kennan Reads Platform.

Gen. Kennan, of Mexico, began reading the platform at 12:36 o'clock. As the planks were read there were bursts of applause from different parts of the hall.

Peter T. Barrett, of St. Louis, made a minority report, asking for changes in the tax laws. Mr. Barrett is attorney of the house of delegates in the tax investigation. His plank read as follows:

"We denounce fraud and perjury committed in tax returns and demand such change in the revenue laws of this state as will place omitted or concealed taxable property on the tax list and bring the perjurers to justice. We pledge the support of the democratic party of this state to carry out this principle by appropriate legislation."

After a session of considerable confusion the Barrett plank was defeated by a vote of 590 noes against 120 ayes,

HON. JOSEPH W. FOLK.

and then, by unanimous vote the platform was adopted as follows:

The Platform.

The democrats of Missouri, in convention assembled at the City of Jefferson, July 19, 1904, renew their allegiance to the principles of democracy, as announced by Thomas Jefferson, and ratify and affirm the democratic national platform adopted at St. Louis, July 8, 1904, and pledge our hearty and unanimous support to the nominee of that convention, Hon. Alton B. Parker.

We especially direct attention to the honorable achievements of democratic control in Missouri, throughout 30 years of history, extending from the administration of Silas Woodson to that of the present able and efficient chief executive of the state, Hon. Alexander M. Dockery.

We congratulate our party and the people of this state on the fact that during democratic administration of affairs over one hundred millions of dollars have been collected and disbursed without the miss appropriation or loss of a single dollar.

Result of Democratic Rule.

When the democratic party came into power 30 years ago, it found the commonwealth staggering under a load of debt, the fruit of republican misrule and venality.

The debt then amounted to $21,763,000. Under economic democratic administrations this debt has been paid off entirely, and the only financial obligations of the state that now remain are the school certificates, amounting to $1,305,839, which are in the nature of an endowment for the cause of public education, the principal and interest belonging to the public school fund. A portion of this amount was originally invested in United States bonds, which bonds were maturing and being called for payment.

If the state has bonds outstanding on which a higher rate of interest was being paid than the school fund would receive from United States bonds, the United States bonds were sold and the money invested in state bonds, which were exchanged for school certificates, and these have been declared to be a sacred obligation of the state by constitutional amendment. The tax rate when the republican party was driven from power in Missouri was 50 cents on the $100 valuation. The democratic party of Missouri has reduced this to 17 cents on the $100 valuation, and 7 2-3 cents of this goes to the public school fund.

There is no state in the union with as many public institutions to maintain as Missouri that has as low a tax rates. Missouri is the only state in the union that has lowered her taxes and paid off her debts at the same time.

Progress of the State.

During the rule of democracy, Missouri has risen to be the fifth state in the union in population, and proposes to be the first state in the union in civic honor. Industries have been encouraged and public enterprises fostered. In material development she has outstripped all of her sister states, and her magnificent system of public schools, eleemosynary establishments and other public institutions should stimulate the pride of every loyal citizen.

Schools.

The democratic party of Missouri, guided by the inspiration of Thomas Jefferson, has ever fostered public education. Its ideal, as was his, is a well-articulated system of schools, from the humblest rural school to a great university. During the past 30 years, under democratic administration, Missouri has organized and developed a system of schools along broad lines, and now spends more annually for public education than for all other purposes combined. Differing from the policy observed in republican states, where mixed schools for whites and blacks are maintained, the democratic party in Missouri, at added expense to white taxpayers, has maintained, and pledges itself to continue to maintain, separate schools for white and black children.

Believing that education is the best means of promoting general industrial progress, of establishing proper social and moral principles and of inspiring high civic honor, we indorse the motion of the democratic legislature of 1903 in submitting to the voters of the state, to be voted on at the coming election, the proposed constitutional amendment providing textbooks for free use in the public schools of the state, and commend this proposed amendment to the careful consideration of the voters of Missouri. While we point with pride to what has been done in the state in providing schools for defective children, in providing them with special technical and professional education of a high order, and in encouraging and helping every community to provide the best possible education for its children, we pledge the state, as long as its affairs are administered by the democratic party, to continue the work so well begun until there shall not be any illiteracy, immorality or improvidence.

Paramount Issue.

The democratic party of Missouri not only stands for material and intellectual progress, but for moral advancement, and declares that the paramount issue before the people of Missouri is the eradication of bribery from public life in this state. It is not because there is more corruption in Missouri than in other states that we are leading in the crusade against corruption in politics and government, but because the extent of the evil has been exposed here, and in other states it has not. Through the work of democratic officials of Missouri, the "Missouri idea" has become a slogan all over the land. The appalling exposures of corruption in Missouri have brought upon the good citizens of this state the responsibility of stamping out the things that dishonor and oppress. Good citizens may innocently do wrong, but toleration of known abuses is criminal. No party can be hurt by getting rid of rascals. No state can be injured by the enforcement of law. The disgrace is in toleration, not in corrupting. There can be no grander mission in store for any political party than to fight public evils. The subject of the eradication of bribery is more important than any other, for other problems concern the functions of government, while this goes to the existence of government itself. Corruption in public life, if tolerated, will lead to the destruction of free government.

Where bribery rules, there is a government not of, for and by the people, but a government of and for the few with wealth enough to purchase official favors. Other offenses violate the law, while bribery aims at the assassination of the commonwealth itself. In the city of St. Louis, according to the confessions of those implicated, for 25 years bribery stalked through the legislative halls. Corruptionists grew arrogant and powerful. They were confident in their wealth and political power, and felt that no one dared attack them. In our state legislature, legislators have forgotten their high commission, and have become involved in the meshes of greed. Democratic officials have exposed these conditions, and laid upon the offenders the heavy hand of the law. We indorse the work that has been done in this regard.

We here declare unremitting warfare against corruption, and pledge the democratic party to hit corruption, and hit it hard, whether in our own ranks or in the ranks of the opposition party. The decree has gone forth that there is no room in the democratic party for boodlers. We repudiate their support and do not want their votes. We invite such as are masquerading under the cloak of the democratic party to bolt, and propose to make them bolt, not only the party, but the state. We have confidence in the honesty of the people, and to them we appeal for success.

We invite all honest people, of all political parties, to join us in this crusade against corruption. It is the vital issue involved in this campaign, and on this issue we stake the hope of the democratic party of Missouri.

New Legislation.

We are in favor of the passage of a law making it a felony for an official to solicit bribes, the misdemeanor punishment now in force being entirely inadequate to the enormity of the offense. We advocate a law compelling witnesses to bribery transactions to testify, and relieving them of prosecution by reason of any testimony they may give.

It is impossible to secure evidence of bribery except through parties to the offense, and, as all are equally guilty, the testimony can not be obtained. It is difficult to obtain proof except by relieving those who give state's evidence from prosecution.

We favor the passage of laws making null and void all franchises obtained by bribery. We believe the statute of limitations in bribery cases should be made five years. We demand the prompt investigation of all rumors of bribery and the prosecution of offenders, no matter to what political party they claim to belong.

We believe a statute should be enacted authorizing the governor, through the attorney-general, to take charge of any grand jury in the state for the purpose of investigating corruption or any violation of the laws. We favor the passage of laws making professional lobbying in the legislature a felony. Corporation and other interests should be heard before committees on measures in which they are concerned, but the maintenance of a professional lobby at the capital leads to corruption.

We pledge the governor elected on our ticket to protect all interests from sandbag measures, to see that equal and exact justice is done to all and special privileges given to none. We favor the revision of the divorce laws of Missouri, with a view to the repression of prevailing abuses and the maintenance of the sanctity of the marriage contract.

Initiative and Referendum.

We congratulate the people of the state on the fulfillment of the party's pledge, made in its platform two years ago to submit for the voters' approval a constitutional amendment which, if adopted at the November election, will always secure to the people a veto power over bad legislation, as well as a means of initiating new measures when desired, thus rendering ineffective the results of corrupt methods in legislation and lessening the inducements to the same.

State Primary.

We believe in pure elections, and an equal opportunity for every member of a party to participate in the selection of his party's candidates, and that the time has come for the enactment of a general primary election law, applicable to the whole state, which shall be fair and just to all, as economical as possible to the state and to the candidates, and giving equal advantages to rich and poor alike who may wish to offer themselves for the suffrages of the people.

Corporations.

We believe that corporations should be treated fairly, the same as individuals; they should have every right the law accords them, but not more. They must be made to observe the law the same as individuals. Corporation property should be taxed on the same basis as private property, and in doing this the value of franchises should be included as property. We indorse the democratic platform of two years ago in reference to the public ownership of public utilities.

Labor and Capital.

We are in favor of protecting labor as well as capital. Each has rights the other must respect, and before the law the rights of one must not be greater than the rights of the other.

Sanctity of the Ballot.

The sanctity of the ballot must be preserved. Every citizen, whether he be with us or against us, must have the privilege of casting his ballot just as he pleases, without interference or hindrance from any source.

Home Rule and Police.

We declare in favor of taking the police departments of the large cities of the state out of politics. We favor the right of the people of each locality of selecting their own officials. We pledge the governor elected on this platform to recommend to the legislature as soon as practicable the enactment of laws whereby all municipalities of the state shall be accorded such a system of local self-government as is consistent with due enforcement of the law and maintenance of the peace and dignity of the state.

Good Roads.

Good roads are necessary to free intercourse of citizens of the state, and there is no subject of more vital importance to the farming interests. Our present road laws are inadequate. We favor the passage of laws making the railroad commissioners state highway commissioners as well, with supervision over the public roads of the state, to the end that the roads may be improved under scientific supervision, and if a carefully-guarded plan of co-operation between the state and national government can be devised, whereby the expense can be shared by both, we shall favor the same as a great movement for practical good.

Railroad Passes.

The railroad pass is often the beginning of corruption with legislators. We urge the strict enforcement of the constitutional provision and statutory enactment prohibiting the acceptance by officials, or the giving to officials, of free railroad transportation. When a legislator takes a pass he puts it in the knowledge of the representative of the railroad that he has violated the law, and thereby often becomes the servile tool of corporate interests. As one means of eradicating this evil, we favor the adoption of the Oliver amendment to the constitution.

Cockrell.

Every true Missourian is justly proud of the record of Senator Francis M. Cockrell in the United States senate. For almost thirty years he has represented this imperial state in that body. For untiring industry, patriotic and intelligent discharge of duty, he has shown himself to be the peer of any of that distinguished body. We hereby heartily indorse his candidacy for re-election, and pledge the people of the state that if the democracy controls the next general assembly he will be returned to the United States senate.

Appeal.

Upon this enunciation of principles we confidently appeal to the voters of Missouri for support.

"The next order of business," shouted Chairman Graves, "is the nomination of a candidate for governor."

A pause in the proceedings followed. The ensuing silence was of the fidgety variety. Efforts at adjourning before nomination were abandoned.

When the confusion subsided the call of the roll on nominations for governor was begun at 1:43 a. m.

The First district yielded to the Fifth, and the chair recognized William H. Wallace, of Kansas City, who proceeded with a flowery speech nominating Mr. Folk.

Tom L. Anderson, of St. Louis, followed Wallace and placed Harry Hawes in nomination.

W. S. Anthony, of Farmington, seconded the nomination of Folk.

Pearl D. Decker, of Jasper, seconded the nomination of Hawes.

At 2:07 a. m. the last of the districts was reached and clerks called the roll for a vote for governor.

An effort to change the rules, so that a majority of those voting, instead of 356, a majority of the entire representation, would nominate the candidates, failed.

Folk received close to two-thirds majority, the vote standing: Folk, 551; Hawes, 114; Reed, 46.

Then, on motion of Harry B. Hawes, the nomination was made unanimous.

Prolonged cheering followed the gubernatorial vote. Mr. Hawes, N. W. McLeod and C. C. Dickinson, of Henry county, were appointed a committee to notify Mr. Folk of his nomination.

The nominee was escorted into the convention by the committee at 3:51. Unprecedented cheering. Folk appeared in the speakers' stand. Wild ovation.

In accepting the nomination, Mr. Folk spoke in part as follows:

"When I see about me representatives of the democratic party of Missouri, and when I realize I have been chosen to represent the plans and policies of that great party, I am profoundly impressed with the responsibility of my position. While I am gratified by the confidence you have expressed in me, I do not congratulate myself upon the high honor you have done me, because my mind is full of anxious doubt to perform well the part that has been assigned to me. This campaign has been waged, not for a man, but for an idea. I do not claim to have done anything to merit this distinction. In the place of trust assigned to me I have endeavored to do my duty, under my oath of office, to my city and state.

"How well I have succeeded I can not say; but if your selection shall be ratified by the people of the state, I shall do my very best to carry out the policies for which the masses of the democratic party have been contending. Exposures of corruption in Missouri made the people realize the menace to good government if it is tolerated, and the necessity of stamping out the influence of corruption from our political life. I have been fighting them with all the powers at my command, and have lashed them with the whip of the law. I have no favors to ask of them and no quarter to give. 'Tis unrelenting warfare to the end. In their frenzied desperation they have spewed out their vomit of slander and abuse. There are two things I am proud of—one the aid and assistance good citizens have given me, and the other the intense hatred and malicious mouthings of corrupt enemies. Responsibility for the existence of corruption does not rest upon either party, but the democratic party has assumed responsibility for stamping it out, and we want all good citizens, of every political belief, to aid us. Battle against boodle has only commenced in Missouri. If I am elected to a larger field of opportunity I propose to make Missouri the most unhealthy place in all the land for corruptionists to operate in.

"There is work to be done in this state in moral, material and intellectual advancement, which you have commissioned me to do. The commission is a sacred one, and I shall observe it as such. Here in your presence, and in the presence of this great multitude, I consecrate myself to the work you have assigned to me, and, with your help, and as long as God gives me life and strength to do it, I will combat the things that dishonor and oppress."

When Folk had concluded the delegates en masse demanded to hear from Hawes. Hawes said in part:

"I have done my best to defeat Folk. I have opposed him by all honorable methods from the inception of this campaign. There is a law that is older than any law in this state, and that is the law of our Jeffersonian democracy—that the will of the majority is accepted as final. I want to say that I accept the will of the majority of this convention, and from now on I am a staunch supporter of the man who will be the next governor of Missouri—Joseph W. Folk."

Applause that expressed the goodwill of the delegates toward Hawes continued tumultuously until a motion to adjourn until ten o'clock was carried.

THIRD DAY.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 22.—After an all-night session of the Democratic state convention ending with the nomination of Joseph Wingate Folk, of St. Louis, for governor, a speech from the nominee and a short one from his principal antagonist, Harry B. Hawes, who promised to work for the ticket, a recess was taken until 10 a. m.

Immediately after the convention was called to order for the third day's session, the name of Thomas L. Rubey, of LaGrange, was placed before the convention for nomination as lieutenant-governor.

C. C. Crow, a delegate from St. Joseph, rushed to the platform and offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to request Secretary of State Sam B. Cook to refuse to allow his name to be presented for renomination.

This was the first open declaration that there was opposition to Cook, and instantly many delegates were on their feet demanding that the resolution be tabled. The chairman declared that the resolution was out of order.

No other nominations for lieutenant-governor were made, and Rubey was nominated by acclamation.

Nominations were then declared in order for secretary of state. The names placed before the convention were James A. Todd, R. W. Mitchell, L. H. Musgrave and Sam B. Cook. Cook's name was received with an ovation.

Cook was nominated on the first ballot. The vote: Cook, 447½; Mitchell, 122¼; Musgrove, 61; Todd, 49.

When order was restored long enough for the result of the ballot to be announced, and it was declared that Secretary of State Sam Cook had been renominated, the demonstration was resumed, and it did not stop until Mr. Cook had mounted the platform and endeavored to quiet the delegates by motioning for silence. He made a brief address, declaring unswerving allegiance to Mr. Folk.

Mr. Allen, the present incumbent, was renominated for auditor on the first ballot. The vote was: Allen, 574; Marmaduke, 113½; O'Meara, 19½; Pitts, 2.

The demonstration following the announcement of Allen's nomination was one of the longest and most enthusiastic of the convention.

Judge James Cowgill, of Kansas City, was nominated for state treasurer on the first ballot.

H. Rubey Ogleby was nominated for Railroad and Warehouse commissioner

The votes for the candidates for the several offices were as follows.

Governor—Folk, 549; Hawes, 114; Reed, 46.

Lieutenant-Governor—Rubey, 711.

Secretary of State—Cook, 477½; Mitchell, 122½; Musgrave, 61; Todd, 49.

Auditor—Allen, 574; Marmaduke, 113½; O'Meara, 19½.

Treasurer—Cowgill, 463½; Orchard, 235½.

Attorney General—Majors, 517; Sallee, 194

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—First ballot: Brenaugh, 218; Oglesby, 192; Winters, 261; Hurt, 39.

Second ballot: Brenaugh, 180½; Oglesby, 224½; Winters, 293; Hurt, 13.

Third ballot: Oglesby, 411; Winters, 300.

After the tickets had been nominated and the delegates were hoarse from cheering that had prevailed much of the time during the session, the convention settled down to finishing up the business before it, and listened attentively to the speech of congressman W. D. Vandiver, who had been temporary chairman, when he presented the name of Judge W. N. Evans, of Howell county, for election as chairman of the state central committee. The nomination was seconded by Harry B. Hawes, of St. Louis, who had contested the race with Folk for the nomination for governor. The rules were suspended, and Evans was elected by acclamation. Judge Robert H. Kern, of Macon, and Col. Moses C. Wetmore, of St. Louis, were elected presidential electors by acclamation. The reports made by congressional committees as a result of the caucuses held for the selection of members of the state central committees were adopted, and the business of the convention was concluded.

During the latter part of the convention, United States Senator Cockrell was escorted to the platform by Gov. Dockery, and there listened to the proceedings. In answer to an invitation from the delegates, Senator Cockrell made a brief address to the convention, in which he felicitated the delegates upon the selection of the ticket.

Fighting for Free Grass in the West.

The fight for free grass is now, with few exceptions, upon the skirmish lines where cattle and sheep interests touch in their enforced division of the people's property between them. It is but an armed truce, at all times, all along these lines. The strugle is to the death when the truce is broken, and to the victor come only spoils to which he has no title but that of possession. Even these he retains only by unceasing vigilance and aggressiveness, by never losing ground where it can be saved, and by being always ready to enforce where a neighbor shows signs of weakness. To obtain a sure foothold the water supply must be secured beyond dispute. A single spring may control a hundred thousand acres of free grass. Live stock must have water, and where watering places are few and far between the problem is simple. A homestead claim of 160 acres covers the spring. Several homesteads strung along in 40-acre tracts, as the law allows, may control a river bank for many miles. On either side stretches away to the horizon the free grass of the nation, useless to all except the man with water. It is his as absolutely as if he had a patent of actual possession.—J. D. Whipley, in Success.

The Japs in Marco Polo's Day.

The renown of the Japanese for courage was as remarkable in Marco Polo's day as it is in the present. He narrates the story of an invasion of the country by the forces of the khan of Tartary. A Japanese army of 30,000 men was besieged in a tower. Refusing to surrender, they fought until all but eight of them were killed. On these eight—travelers' wonders must creep in—it was found impossible to inflict any wound. "Now this was by virtue of certain stones which they had in their arms, inserted between the skin and the flesh. An the charm and virtue of these stones was such that those who wore them could never perish by steel." They were therefore beaten to death with clubs.—N. Y. Tribune.

A Sidelight on History.

"Upon what meat doth Caesar feed, that he is grown so great?" passionately exclaimed Cassius to Brutus.

"Ah, gentlemen," interrupted the enterprising patent-food man, "Caesar uses 'Might,' the bountiful builder of brain and brawn. Follow his example and achieve equal greatness. 'Might' consists of the eclectic essence of whole wheat and——"

But at this point the two noble Romans moved away from the patent-food man and thereby they lost all chance of being ultimately victorious.—N. Y. Times.