## DESERET EVENING NEWS WEDNESDAY AUGUST 12 1908

# BRYAN ACCEPTS NOMINATION.

(Continued from page one.)

the measure, and since that time fort has been made by the dom-party to secure remedial legis-a upon this subject. WHY NO RAILROAD LEGISLA-TION?

For 10 years the interstate com-recommission has been asking for enlargement of its powers, that it ght prevent rebates and discrimin-res, but a Republican senate and a publican house of representatives re unmoved by its entreaties. In 10 the Republican national con-tion was urged to endorse the de-nd for raliway legislation, but its form was silent on the subject. - m 1904, the convention gave no in was silent on the subject. a 1904, the convention gave no to remedy these abuses. When isident finally asked for legis-he drew his inspiration from pemocratic national platforms received more cordial support he Democrats than from the leans. The Republicans in the deliberately defeated several nents offered by Senator La-and supported by the Demo-umendments embodying legisla-red by the interstate commerce and by the interstate commerce sion. One of these amend-uthorized the ascertainment of ue of railroads. This amendnot only defeated by but it was over-rejected by the recent Resingly rejected by the recent Re-an national convention, and the blican candidate has sought to a his party from the disastrous s of this act by expressing him-in a qualified way, in favor of alning the value of the rall-

OVER-ISSUE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Taft complains of the over-issue ocks and bonds of railroads, "for plawful enriching of directors for the purpose of concentrating of the railroads under on of of the failed as under one ent," and the complaint is need. But, with a president out the evil, and a Republican to correct it, we find nothing the protection of the public, by honorable opponent has, by when raileved me of the neces n, relieved me of the neces sion, relieved me of the neces-rnishing proof; he admits the and he can not avoid the mclusion that must be drawn admission. There is no doubt that a large majority of the the Republican party rec-deployable situation which admission. deplorable situation which describes; they recognize that as have had but little influence egislation or upon the adminia of the government, and they are ig to understand the cause. generation, the Republican party its campaign funds from iaries of special legislation, have been pledged and return for money contribbauch elections. ted when official authority is ver to the representatives of o first furnish the sinews of d then reimburse themselves out pockets of the taxpayers?

#### REPUBLICAN PARTY.

ng as the Republican party re in power, it is powerless to re te itself. It can not attack doing in high places without ng many of its prominent mem nd it, therefore, uses oplate it, therefore, uses of the surgeon's knife are and it, therefore, uses oplates stead of the surgeon's knife. Its midactors construe each Republican story as an endorsement of their mature and threaten the party with effect if they are interfered with. Not all that party passes through a peri-of fasting in the wilderness, will the sublican leaders learn to study pub-it desting from the standpoint of the masses. Just as with winduals, "the cares of this world the deceitfulness of riches choke the the," so in politics, when party lead-serve far away from home and on the constant contact with the ters, continued party success blinds dr makes them deaf to the cry of dress. Its

BLICITY AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

of the equirements of the situation. He says: "If I am elected president, I shall If I am elected president, I shart urge upon Congress, with every hope of success, that a law be passed re-quiring the filing, in a federal office, of a statement of the contributions re-received by committees and candidates in elections for members of Con-gress, and in such other elections as are constitutionally within the control of Conrgess."

of Conrgess." I shall not embarrass him by asking him upon what he bases his hope of success; it is certainly not on any en-couragement he has received from Re-publican leaders. It is sufficient to say that if his hopes were realized—if, in spite of the adverse action of his con-vention, he should succeed in securing the enactment of the very law which he favors, it would give but partial reliaf. He has read the Democratic platform: not only his language, but his evident alarm, indicates that he has read it carefully. He even had before him the action of the Democratic na-tional committee in interpreting and tional committee in interpreting and applying that platform; and yet, he fails to say that he favors the publiand cation of the contributions before the election. Of course, it satisfies a nat-ural curiosity to find out how an elec-tion has been purchased, even when the knowledge comes too late to be of serv-ice, but why should the people be kept in darkness until the election is past? Why should the locking of the door be delayed until the horse is gone?

AN ELECTION A PUBLIC AFFAIR.

An election is a public affair, The An election is a public affair. The people, exercising the right to select their officials and to decide upon the policies to be pursued, proceed to their several polling places on election day and register their will. What excuse can be given for secrecy as to the in-fluences at work? If a man, peculiar-ity interested in "concentrating the fluences at work? If a man, pecuniar-ily interested in "concentrating the control of the railroads in one mana-gement," subscribes a large sum to aid in carrying the election, why should his part in the campaign be concealed until he has put the officials under obligation to him? If a trust magnate contributes \$100,000 to elect political friends to office with a view to pre-

contributes \$100,000 to elect political friends to office, with a view to pre-venting hostile legislation, why should that fact be concealed until his friends are securely seated in their official positions? This is not a new question; it is a question which has been agitated— a question which the Republican lead-ers fully understand—a question which the Republican candidate has studied, and yet he refuses to declare himself in favor of the legislation absolute-ily necessary, namely, legislation re-quiring publication before the election. ly necessary, namely, legislation re-quiring publication before the election. DEMOCRATIC PARTY PROMISES. How can the people hope to rule, if they are not able to learn until af-ter the election what the predatory in-terests are doing? The Democratic party meets the issue honestly and componently it course. courageously. It says: "We pledge the Democratic party to

the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund, and any individual from contributing an amount above a reasonable maximum, and providing for the publication, before election, of all such contributions above a rea-sonable minimum."

The Democratic national committee The Democratic national committee immediately proceeded to interpret and apply this plank, announcing that no contributions would be received from corporations, that no individual would be allowed to contribute more than \$10,000, and that all contribut-tions above \$100 would be made public before the election—these received hebefore the election-those received be

fore Oct. 15, to be made public or before that day, those ceived afterward to be m public on the day when made public on the day when re-celved, and no such contributions to be accepted within three days of the elec-tion. The expenditures are to be pub-lished after the election. Here is a plan which is complete and effective.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SEN-ATORS.

Next to the corrupt use of money, the present method of electing United States senators is most responsible for the obstruction of reforms. For one hundred years after the adoption of the Constitution, the demand for the popu-lar election of senators, while finding increased expression, did not become a dominant sentiment. A constitutional amendment had from time to time hoen dominant sentiment. A constitutional amendment had from time to time been suggested and the matter had been more or less discussed in a few of the states, but the movement had not

reached a point where it manifested it-self through congressional action. In the Fifty-second Congress, however, a effort has been made to secure sation requireing publicity as to paign contributions and expendi-s but the Republican leaders, even the face of an indignant public, re-tet was brought up in the recent the was repudated by a vote of 880 Here, too, Mr. Taft has been ren to apologize for his convention to declare himself in favor of a bie the convention to declare himself in favor of a bie the measures the was repudated by a vote of 880 Here, too, Mr. Taft has been to declare himself in favor of a bie the sys upon this subject, you time went on, however, the sentiment time wanong the people, until it forced

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pasage of the resolution, notwith-standing the fact that the voters of the United States, by an overwhelming ma-jority demand it. And this refusal is the more angulficant when it is re-membered that a number of senators owe their election to great corporate interests. Three Demonstrip actions Interests. Three Democratic national platform—the platforms of 1900, 1904 and 1908—specifically call for a change Interests. platform-the in the Constitution which will put the election of senators in the hands of the election of senators in the hands of the voters, and the proposition has been endorsed by a number of the smaller parties, but no Republican national convention has been will-ing to champion the cause of the people on this subject. The subject was ignored by the Republican national convention in 1900; it was ignored in convention in 1900; it was ignored in 1904; and the proposition was explicitly repudiated in 1908, for the recent Republican national convention, by a vote of 866 to 114, rejected the plank endors-ing the popular election of senators-and this was done in the convention which nominated Mr. Taft, few delegates from his own state voting for the plank.

#### CRITICIZES TAFT

In his notification speech, the Repub-In his holdate, speaking of the elec-tion of senators by the people, says: "Personally, I am inclined to favor it, but it is hardly a party question." What is necessary to make this a party question ? When the Democratic con-vention endorses a proposition by a unanimous vote, and the Republican unanimous vote, and the Republican convention rejects the proposition by a vote of 7 to 1, does it not become an issue between the parties? Mr. Taft can not remove the question from the arena of politics by expressing a personal inclination toward the Dem-ocratic position. For several years he has been connected with the adminishas been connected with the adminis-tration. What has he ever said or done to bring this question before the public? What enthusiasm has he own in the reformation of the senate? What influence could be exert in behalf of a reform which his party has open-ly and notoriously condemned in its convention, and to which he is attached

only by a belated expression of person-al inclination? "Shall the people rule?" Every rem-"Shall the people rule?" Every rem-edial measure of a national character must run the gauntlet of the senate. The president may personally incline toward a reform; the house may con-sent to it; but as long as the senate obstructs the reform, the people must wait. The president may heed a popu-lar demand; the house may yield to public opinion; but as long as the sen-ate is defiant, the rule of the people is defeated. The Democratic platform very properly describes the popular election of senators as "the gateway to other national reforms." Shall we open the gate, or shall we allow the exploitthe gate, or shall we allow the exploit

other hadronal reforms. Shall we open the gate, or shall we allow the exploit-ing interests to bar the way by the control of this branch of the federal legislature? Through a Democratic victory, and through a Democratic victory only, can the people secure the popular election of senators. The smaller parties are unable to secure this reform: the Re-publican party, under its present lead-erable, is resolutely opposed to it; the Democratic party stands for it and has boldly demanded it. If I am elected to the presidency, those who are elected upon the ticket with me will be, like myself, pledged to this reform, and I shall convene Congress in extraordin-ary session immediately after inaugur-ation, and ask, among other things, for ation, and ask, among other things, for the fulfillment of this platform pledge.

#### DESPOTISM OF SPEAKER.

The third instrumentality employed to defeat the will of the people is found in the rules of the house of rep-resentatives. Our platform points out that "the house of representatives was designed by the fathers of the Con-stitution, to be the popular branch of our government personalize to the pub-

our government, responsive to the pub-lic will." and adds: "The house of representatives, as con-trolled in recent years by the Republi-can party, has ceased to be a deliberative and legislative body, responsive to the will of a majority of the members, but has come under the absolute dom-ination of the speaker, who has entire control of its deliberations, and powers of legislation. "We have observed with amazement

the popular branch of our federal gov-ernment helpless to obtain either the

Republican Congress to follow the the house to submit to a well organized minority. The Republican national convention, instead of rebuking this stack upon popular government, culo-gized Congress and nominated as the Republican candidate for vice presi-dent one of the men who shared in the responsibility for the coercion of the house. Our party demands that "the house of representatives shall again be-come a deliberative body, controlled by a majority of the people's represent-atives, and not by the speaker," and is pledged to adopt "such rules and regulations to govern the house of the house to submit to a well organized example set by the Democrats, and hen another and another Republican Congress acted favorably. State after state has endorsed this reform, until nearly two-thirds of the states have recorded themselves in its favor. The United States senate, however, impu-dently and arrogantly obstructs the of the resolution, notwith-g the fact that the voters of the

atives, and not by the speaker, and is pledged to adopt "such rules and regulations to govern the house of representatives as will enable a ma-jority of its members to direct its de-liberations and control legislation." "Shall the people rule?" They can not do so unless they can control the house of representatives, and through their representatives in the house, give expression to their purposes and their desires. The Republican party is committed to the methods now in vogue in the house of representatives; the Democratic party is pledged to such a revision of the rules as will bring the popular branch of the fed-eral government into harmony with the ideas of those who framed our Constitution and founded our govern-ment, much charact ISSUE ment,

#### THE GREAT ISSUE.

"Shall the people rule?" I repeat is declared by our platform to be the is declared by our platform to be the overshadowing question, and as the campaign progresses. I shall take oc-casion to discuss this question as it manifests itself in other issues; for whether we consider the tariff ques-tion, the trust question, the railroad question, the banking question. the labor question, the question of im-perialism, the development of our waterways, or any other of the num-erous problems which press for solu-tion, we shall find that the real ques-tion involved in each is, whether the government shall remain a mere busi-ness asset of favor seeking corpora-tions or be an instrument in the hands of the people for the advancement of of the people for the advancement of the common weal.

#### DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY. If the voters are satisfied with the record of the Republican party and with its management of public affairs we can not reasonably ask for a change in administration; if, however, the voters feel that the people, as a whole, have too little influence in shaping the policies of the govern-ment; if they feel that great combin-ations of capital have encroached upon the rights of the masses, and employ-ed the instrumentalities of govern-ment to secure an unfair share of the ed the instrumentalities of govern-ment to secure an unfair share of the total wealth produced, then we have a right to expect a verdict against the Republican party and in favor of the Democratic party; for our party has risked defeat—aye, suffered defeat— in its effort to arouse the conscience of the public and to bring about that very awakening to which Mr. Taft has re-ferred

Only those are worthy to be entrusted Only those are worthy to be entrusted with leadership in a great cause who are willing to die for it, and ihe Dem-ocratic party has proven its worthiness by its refusal to purchase victory by delivering the people into the hands of those who have despoiled them. In this contest between Democracy on the one side and plutocracy on the other, the Democratic party has taken its position on the side of equal rights, and invites the opposition of those who use polities to secure special privileges position on the side of equal rights, and invites the opposition of those who use politics to secure special privileges and governmental favoritism. Gaging the progress of the nation, not by the happiness or wealth or refinement of a few, but "by the prosperity and ad-vancement of the average man," the Democratic party charges the Repub-lican party with being the promoter of present abuses, the opponent of necessary remedies and the only bul-wark of private monopoly. The Dem-ocratic party affirms that in this cam-paign it is the only party, having a prospect of success, which stands for justice in government and for equity in the division of the fruits of indus-try.

try.

#### DEFENDER OF HONEST WEALTH

We may expect those who have committed larceny by law and purchased immunity with their political influence, to attempt to raise false issues, and to employ "the livery of Heaven" to conemploy "the livery of Heaven" to con-ceal their evil purposes, but they can no longer deceive. The Democratic par-ty is not the enemy of any legitimate industry or of honest accumulations. It is, on the contrary, a friend of in-dustry and the steadfast protector of that wealth which represents a service to society. The Democratic party does not each to apply any service to a society. to society. The Democratic party does not seek to annihilate all corporaions; it simply asserts government creates corporations, it must retain the power to regulate and to control them, and that it should not permit any corporation to convert it-self into a monopoly. Surely we should have the co-operation of all legitimate corporations in our effort to protect business and industry from the odium which lawless combinations of capital will, if unchecked, control the mood from the bad can the good be made secure. corporations. government creates NOT REVOLUTION BUT REFORMA-MATION. The Democratic party seeks not rev-olution but reformation, and I need hardly remind the student of history that cures are mildest when applied at once; that remedies increase in severity as their application is post-poned. Blood poisoning may be stopped by the loss of a finger today; it may cost an arm tomorrow or a life the next day. So poison in the body poli-tic can not be removed too soon, for the evils produced by it increase with the lapse of time. That there are abuses which need to be remedied, even the Republican candidate admits; that his party is unable to remedy them, has been fully demonstrated during the last 10 years. I have such con-fidence in the intelligence as well as the pairiotism of the people, that I can not doubt their readiness to ac-cept the reasonable reforms which our parity proposes, rather than permit the continued growth of existing abus-es to hurry the country on to remed-ies more radical and more drastic. DEMOCRATIC IDEAL. The Democratic party seeks not revof his toil, no matter in what part of the vineyard he labors, or to what oc-cupation, profession or calling he de-votes himself. the president of the Blocton local

#### CLAIM WERE TORTURED BY MEXICAN POLICE

Pittsburg, Aug. 11 .-- Police officials here have received news of the torturing of William Moffatt and Edward Maloney, who were arrested recently in Mexico City on a charge of robbing

a bank messenger. Moffatt and Maloney, the police here say, were well known to them before leaving for Mexico. Two companions escaped the officers when the Pitts burgers were arrested, and the Moxi can police demanded their names. Re-fusing to betray their companions, the can police demanded their handes, the fusing to betray their companions, the men allege that they were strapped by the wrists to the bars of their cells while the officials with forceps tore the nails from their hands. Unable to bear the agong, the men give the names of their companions. "I suppose," said Capt. of Detectives Edwin T. McGough today, "if it were not for the record of the men their torture would mean international complications."

## REAR ADMIRAL EVANS.

He Will be Placed on the Retired List On August 18 Next.

Y., on leave of absence

Washington, Aug. 11.-Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, late in command of

### JUDGE TALBOT WILL RUN.

the Atlantic battleship fleet, will be placed on the retired list on Aug. 18 next. He is now at Lake Mohenk, N.

Reno, Aug. IL-Chief Justice Talbot, about whose candidacy for re-election to the supreme court bench there has been a great deal of speculation, has decided that he will seek the nomina-tion from the Democratic convention at Tonorah. at Tonopah.

#### TAFT BUYS SADDLE HORSE.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 11.-Judge Wil-am H. Taft, through an agent, today ought a southern plantation horse 16 hands high, weighting 1,320 pounds. The hands high, weighting 1,320 pounds. The horse won the first prize at the Blue Grass fair here today. It will be shipped to Judge Taft before the end of this week.

#### APPLE GROWERS' CONGRESS.

APPLE GROWERS' CONGRESS. St. Louis, Aug. 11.—The sixth an-nual congress of the American apple growers opened here today with more than 100 growers from central and western states attending. Of chief interest to the public is the prediction of officers and delegates to the congress that apples will this year sell at \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel on the trees, and that before the season ends they will be selling at \$7, with \$10 a barrel for choice ones. It is said the spring frosts injured the apple crop.

#### PURSUING BANDITS

Hammond, Ind., Aug. 11.—Pursued by a posse headed by the sheriff and a squad of railroad detectives from Huntington, three armed bandits, who broke into the Erie railroad station at broke into the Erie railroad station at Crown Point this morning, are fleet-ing through the woods east of Crown Point. F. C. Bore, the night operator, was held up by the trio, who robbed the depot of \$500 in cash and tlokets. Earlier in the night the depot at Griffiths, six miles from Crown Point, was robbed.

#### HELD ON SUSPICION.

Thirty-One Prisoners Believed to Have

#### Fired on Passenger Train.

Centerville, Ala., Aug. 11.—Thirty-one prisoners, arrested in connection with the firing into a train Sunday at Blocton, in which three men were killed and 11 injured, have been lodged in jail and are being kept under heavy guard. Robert Hayes, the only American in the number, who is

miners' union, was placed in a separ-ate cell and heavily guarded. The circuit court will take up the cases two weeks from date. FIFTEEN PEOPLE HELD UP

## BY TWO HIGHWAYMEN

Redding, Cal., Aug. 11 .-- Fifteen met were held up and robbed in relays has alghi by two highwaymen near Stirlin, City, on the read from that place to the samp of the Diamond Match company located on the west bank of the Feather river. The robbers are said to have secured over \$400 in money and almost as much in valuables.

The men robbed are all employes of the match company, who were return-ing after dark from Stirling City, where they had gone during the day to receive their month's pay. The highwaymen match their service made their escape.

## PETER CLAUDIANES.

### Will Return to California and Make a

Complete Statement.

Complete Statement. Chicago, Aug. 11.—Peter Claudianes, arrested yesisenday by Detective George E. Burns of San Francisco, declared that he would willingly return to Call-fornia and would make a complete statement of all he knows about the explosion which wrecked "Big" Jim Gallagher's residence in San Francisco. "It will incriminate my brother, but he has forced me to do it." declared the prisoner. His brother John, he in-sisted, exploded the bomb as a result of a personal quarrel with Gallagher. "I was at Reno, Nev., at the time of the explosion," said Claudianes. "As the police knew me for a gaubiler, when I heard of the attack on Gallagher's residence I thought it best to leave. I went to Chito, Nev., and later 'burned' my way to St. Louis and Chi-cago, also was practically broke. Be-fore this, however, I visited San Fran-cisco and met Detective Burns on the street. Then I Jumped back to Remo and wrote to Felix Faudara, a triend in San Francisco, to forward my clothes. and wrote to reity randara, a trend in San Francisco, to forward my clothes. This letter put the police on my trall and I came east. Last week I stood beside Burns in a police court and was surprised that he did not recognize me.

## UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

and I would not have cared if he had."

## Strong Note of Amity Between Two

Nations Sounded.

York, Aug. 11 .-- A strong note New York, Aug. 11.—A strong note of international amity was sounded and sentiments of cordial friendship between Japan and America were free-ly expressed at a luncheon in the Hotel Astor today, tendered Thomas J. O'Brien, American ambassador to Ja-pan, by the Japan society of New York, Rear Admiral Coglan and United States Senator Burrows were also States Senator Eurrows were also tests at the luncheon, which was pre-ded over by Baron Takahira, Japan-e ambassador to Washington,

eches were made by Baron Tak Speeches were made by Baron Taka-hira, Ambassador O'Brlen and Consul Gen. K. Midusho of New York. In which each predicted lasting peace amicable trade relations and friend-ship betwen the United States and Japan. Toasts were drunk to Presi-dent Roosevelt, the ambassadors, and to the two countries. to the two countries.

Baron Takahira. In his speech, laud-ed Ambassador O'Brien and then re-ferred to the talk of war between this recountry and Japan, saying: "We have never had an idea for a moment of dis-pleasing your people, much less o waging war against you, and it is unless of waging war against you, and it is un-necessary to say that none of the in-telligent people of the two countries believed in the possibility of hostilities between the two nations of such time-honored friendship."

Itching piles provoke profanity, but profanity won't cure them. Doan's Ointment cures itching, bleeding or protruding piles after years of suffering. At any drug store.

Barbecue Day, Saltair, Thursday,



New York, Aug. 11.-On a triple charge of grand larceny, forgery and perjury, growing out of a suit brought by Mrs. Harriett N. Kilmer against the brokerage firm of E. F. Hutton & Company, Charles I. Bilven was today arraigned in the court of general sea-sions. A district attorney's office re-port asked that ball be fixed at \$25,000. According to the district attorney's office, Mrs. Kilmer brought suit against the brokerage firm for the recovery of securities valued at \$45,000, and after the trial of the case Bilven, who was an employe of the firm, was arrested on a forgery charge which was latter thosk up the matter and brought three indictments against Bilven and he was arrested last night.

Bilven, it was alleged, gave a receipt Bilven, it was alleged, gave a receipt to Mrs. Kilmer for various shares of stock, signing the firm's name thereto, then using the stock for his own pur-poses. The perjury charge was the result of Bilven's swearing when on the witness stand in the original trial that the writing on the second hat the writing on the receipt was not





# We'll Supply Breakfasts Next Week

Breakfast for one week on Mapl-Flake and fruit. You will never again go without it. We'll buy the first week's breakfasts. Then, if you like it, you can buy the next.

The ideal food for hot weather. Whole wheat, made wholly digestible. Flaked

and toasted, and flavored with maple syrup. It gives one the maximum nourishment and

produces the minimum heat. Meat acts the other way.

At least one meal a day, in summer, should consist of Mapl-Flake and fruit. Comfort and good health demand it. None of the fad foods can possibly take its place.

Mapl-Flake is whole wheat, prepared by a

process requiring 96 hours. The wheat is steam-cooked for six hours.

Then it is cured for days-a partial digestive process.

Then each separate berry is flaked so thin that the full heat of our ovens can attack every atom.

Then those thin flakes are toasted 30 minutes in a heat of 400 degrees.

Flaked foods can be prepared without all this expense-prepared in one-fourth of the time. But that long process, and that fierce heat, are essential to perfect digestion. In no other way can the particles be separated so the digestive Juices can get to them.

The result is a food that's all food, because it all digests. The shorter process makes a half food-a food that but half digests.

Then we cook our wheat in pure maple syrup, mainly for the children's sake.

There is little use in making the best food if children don't like it best.

So we give it this enticing flavor-the most delicious flavor that a cereal ever had.

The result is, children want it as much as you want them to have it. You can't serve it too often; they never get too much.

# **One Package Free**

One package of Mapl-Flake will make you a convert forever. You will never go back to inferior foods after you once try this. So we offer to buy the first package ourselves,

rather than have you delay. Please send us this coupon-now before you

forget it. We will then send you an order, good at your grocer's for a full-size package free. Then you'll know. You will need no persuading to get it again.



DEMOCRATIC IDEAL.

The platform of our party closes with a brief statement of the party's ideal. It favors "such an administra-tion of the government as will insure, as far as human wisdom can, that each citizen shall draw from society a reward commensurate with his contri-bution to the welfare of society." Governments are good in proportion as they assure to each member of society, so far as governments can, a return commensurate with individual merit.

merit

THE DIVINE LAW OF REWARDS.

THE DIVINE LAW OF REWARDS. There is a divine law of rewards, When the Creator gave us the earth, with its frutiful soil, the sunshine with its warmth, and the rains with their moisture, He proclaimed, as clearly as if His voice had thundered from the clouds, "Go work, and according to your industry and your intelligence, so shall be your reward." Only where might has overthrown, cumning un-dermined or government suspended this law, has a different law prevailed. To conform the government to this law ought to be the ambition of the states-man; and no party can have a high-er mission than to make it a reality wherever governments can legitimate-ly operate. ly operate

#### BRYAN'S PROMISE.

BRYAN'S PROMISE. Recognizing that I am indebted for my nomination to the rank and file of our party, and that my election must come, if it comes at all, from the unpurchased and unpurchasable suf-frages of the American people. I promise, if entrusted with the responsibilities of this high office, to consecrate what-ever ability I have to the one purpose of making this, in fact, a government in which the people rule—a govern-ment which the people rule—a govern-ment which will do justice to all, and offer to every one the highest possible stimulus to great and presistent ef-fort, by assuring to each the enjoy-ment of his just share of the proceeds



