

A PLATFORM

For Democrats Is Laid
Down by Mr. Bryan.

IN A LONG SPEECH.

He Is Given a Magnificent Ovation
by a Huge Assemblage in Madison Square Garden.

New York.—Such a welcome as seldom in this country's history has been accorded to a private citizen was given to William Jennings Bryan at Madison Square Garden last night in the celebration of his return from a year's absence, spent in foreign travel.

As the guest of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, Mr. Bryan was greeted by more than 20,000 persons, who filled the great structure from floor to upper gallery. At the same time the streets and avenues outside the garden were choked for blocks by other thousands who stood patiently waiting for hours for the privilege of even a fleeting glance at the distinguished visitor. The interior of the garden was a waving sea of color. Every person in the audience had been provided with a miniature American flag and every cheer from 20,000 throats was accentuated by the waving of 20,000 tiny flags bearing the stars and stripes.

When Mr. Bryan entered the hall the proceedings, which already had begun, were brought to a temporary pause for eight minutes while volley after volley of thunderous cheers rolled through the great building. When Chairman Tom L. Johnson in his introduction of Mr. Bryan referred to the guest of the evening as "the first citizen, if not the first official of the land—not yet the first official," and Mr. Bryan rose, the great gathering broke out in unrestrained cheering, while the band played "Hail to the Chief."

So touched was Mr. Bryan by the welcome that as he stood waiting for the cheers to subside his eyes filled with tears and he strode nervously from side to side of the narrow platform.

Last night's reception proved to be the sounding of the democratic campaign call. Mr. Bryan's speech was a clear cut outline of his ideas as to what the democratic policy should be.

Mr. Bryan said he returned to the United States with delight and more proud of its people and its government than ever. He said the cause of international arbitration was making great strides in Europe. He said his tour of the Philippines had convinced him that our government should deal with the Filipinos as we had dealt with the Cubans. He said there should be a change in the method of electing United States senators; that they should be elected by the people. He spoke in favor of an income tax and in favor of arbitration in disputes between capital and labor, at the same time condemning government by injunction. He declared in favor of the eight-hour work day and said it was sure to be universally adopted.

"The people see now what they should have seen before, namely, that no party can exterminate the trusts so long as it owes its political success to campaign contributions secured from the trusts. The corporations do not contribute their money to any party except for immunity expressly promised or clearly implied. The president has recommended legislation on this subject, but so far his party has failed to respond. No important advance can be made until this baneful influence is eliminated and I hope that the democratic party will not only challenge the republican party to bring forward effective legislation on this subject, but will set an example by refusing to receive campaign contributions from corporations and by opening the books so that every contributor of any considerable sum may be known to the public before the election. The great majority of corporations are engaged in legitimate business and have nothing to fear from hostile legislation. While men may differ as to the relative importance of issues, and while the next congress will largely shape the lines upon which the coming presidential campaign will be fought, I think it is safe to say that at present the paramount issue in the minds of a large majority of the people is the trust issue. I congratulate President Roosevelt upon the steps which he has taken to enforce the anti-trust law and my gratification is not lessened by the fact that he has followed the democratic rather than the republican platform in every advance he has made.

"There must be no mistaking of the issue and no confusing of the line of battle. The policy of the trust magnates will be to insist upon 'reasonable legislation' and then they will rely upon their power to corrupt legislatures and intimidate executives to

City Officials are Removed.
New Albany, Ind.—William V. Grose, mayor of this city, was impeached and removed from office by the city council Thursday. John Taggart and Charles W. Poutch, members of the board of public works, were also removed from office. City Clerk Brisby assumed the office of mayor and appointed a new board of public works. The removal of the mayor and members of the board of public works was the result of an investigation conducted by a council committee regarding the acceptance of a sewage system just completed.

prevent the application of any remedies which will interfere with the trusts. Our motto must be: 'A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable,' and our plan of attack must contemplate the complete overthrow of the monopoly principle in industry.

"We need not quarrel over remedies. We must show ourselves willing to support any remedy which promises substantial advantage to the people in their warfare against monopoly. Something is to be expected from the enforcement of the criminal clause of the Sherman anti-trust law, but this law must be enforced not against a few trusts, as at present, but against all trusts and the aim must be to imprison the guilty, not merely to recover a fine.

"But it is not sufficient to enforce existing laws. If ten corporations conspiring together in restraint of trade are threatened with punishment, all they have to do now is to dissolve their separate corporations and turn their property over to a new corporation. The new corporation can do the same thing that the separate corporations attempted and yet not violate the law. We need, therefore, new legislation and the republican party not only fails to enact such legislation, but fails even to promise it. The democratic party must be prepared to propose new and efficient legislation.

"Recent investigations have brought to light that nearly all crookedness revealed in the management of our large corporations has been due to the duplication of directorates. A group of men organized or obtained control of several corporations doing business with each other and then proceeded to swindle the stockholders of the various corporations for which they acted. No man can serve two masters and the director who attempts to do so will fail, no matter how much money he makes before his failure is discovered. Many trusts control prices by the same methods; the same group of men secure control of several competing corporations and the management is thus consolidated. It is worth while to consider whether a blow may not be struck at the trusts by a law making it illegal for the same person to act as director or officer of two corporations which deal with each other or are engaged in the same general business.

"A still more far reaching remedy was proposed by the democratic platform of 1900, namely, the requiring of corporations to take out a federal license before engaging in inter-state commerce. This remedy is simple, easily applied and comprehensive. The requiring of a license would not embarrass legitimate corporations—it would scarcely inconvenience them—while it would confine the predatory corporations to the state of their origin.

"I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without expressing the opinion that the principle embodied in the protective tariff has been the fruitful source of a great deal of political corruption as well as the support of many of our most iniquitous trusts. It is difficult to condemn the manufacturers for uniting to take advantage of a high tariff schedule when the schedule is framed on the theory that the industries need all the protection given, and it is not likely that the beneficiaries of these schedules will consent to their reduction so long as the public waits for the tariff to be revised by its friends.

"Rate regulation was absolutely necessary and it furnishes some relief from the unbearable conditions which previously existed; but we must not forget that the vesting of this enormous power in the hands of a commission appointed by the president introduces a new danger. If an appointive board has the power to fix rates and if it can by the exercise of that power increase or decrease by hundreds of millions of dollars the annual revenues of the railroads, will not the railroads feel that they have a large pecuniary interest in the election of a president friendly to the railroads?

"Experience has demonstrated that municipal corruption is largely traceable to the fact that franchise corporations desire to control the city councils and thus increase their dividends. If the railroad managers adopt the same policy, the sentiment in favor of the ownership of the railroads by the government is likely to increase as rapidly throughout the country as the sentiment in favor of municipal ownership has increased in the cities.

"I have already reached the conclusion that railroads partake so much of the nature of a monopoly that they must ultimately become public property and be managed by public officials in the interest of the whole community, in accordance with the well defined theory that public ownership is necessary where competition is impossible. I do not know that the country is ready for this change. I do know that a majority of my own party favor it, but I believe that increasing numbers of the members of all parties see in public ownership the sure remedy for discriminations between persons and places and for the extortionate rates for the carrying of freight and passengers.

"Believing, however, that the operation of the railroads by the federal government would result in a centralization which would all but obliterate state lines, I prefer to see only the trunk lines operated by the federal government and the local lines by the several state governments."

Rural Guards Killed 12 Rebels.
Havana, Cuba.—Gen. Avalos and Pino Guerra are close to each other in the vicinity of Guines, whither Avalos, with 1,000 cavalry and rural guards marched Thursday from the village of Sabalo. A battle is expected shortly. The only fight of consequence reported Thursday was a three hours' conflict between 150 rural guards and 300 insurgents near Campo Florida, 20 miles east of Havana. The rural guards charged up a hill, routing the insurgents, who scattered. At least 12 insurgents were killed and many were wounded.

Plans of Hoosier Methodists

TO CELEBRATE BUILDING OF
FIRST CHURCH IN STATE.

Committee Appointed to Prepare for
Centennial Event—Old Structure
Restored to Original Site
Four Years Ago.

Charlestown, Ind. — Ninety-nine years ago the first Methodist church built in Indiana was dedicated. In celebration of the ninety-ninth anniversary and in preparation for the one hundredth the Seymour district conference of the M. E. church has just appointed committees and laid plans in a general way for a centennial celebration in August next year.

The plans are to be for a state, not a district, celebration, and it is expected to gather, not only all of the leading Methodists of Indiana and around the little restored church building, but also to bring to it many of the men of national fame.

The original log cabin church building was completed in August, 1807, near the home of Nathan Robertson, the leader of the Methodist movement in the "new Indiana country." The town of Charlestown, which is now preparing to celebrate its centennial on September 6, had just been laid out, but Methodism had practically no footing in the place. The Presbyterians and New Lights were the principal denominations in the town, and the influence of the



Old Church as it Appeared Before Its Restoration.

following of Wesley in Clark's grant was confined to a few societies scattered through the woods.

The society or congregation that gathered to place the logs of the church one upon another is stated by Rev. George K. Hester, an early circuit rider, to have been organized at Nathan Robertson's home in April or May, 1803, by Rev. Messrs. Benjamin Lakin and Ralph Lotspeich. It is said to have been the first Methodist society in Indiana.

A PRIEST ASTRONOMER.

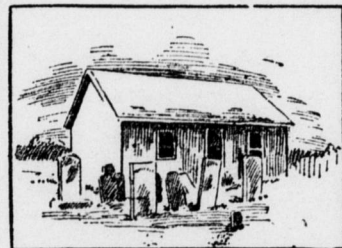
Father Hagen Appointed to the Vatican Observatory.

The Vatican observatory now has an American director in the person of Rev. Dr. John George Hagen, the Jesuit astronomer who until a short time ago was chief astronomer at Georgetown university, Washington. Father Hagen was appointed by Pope Pius X. to this position on the recommendation of some of the foremost astronomers of Europe and America. He is an Austrian by birth, and an American by adoption, having been born in the village of Bregenz on March 6, 1847. He entered the Jesuit order at 16, and when he had finished the curriculum in the Jesuit House of Studies he was sent to the universities of Munster and Bonn for the purpose of studying higher mathematics and astronomy, for which he showed an aptitude even before he entered the order. He studied theology under the English Jesuits, then came to this country in 1880. He was appointed director of Georgetown observatory eight years later.

The accurate laws of the variation of stars are credited to Father Hagen. He has published an "Atlas of Variable Stars" in five series, comprising 240 charts and more than 10,000 stars. This work represents 18 years of observation by night and calculation by day.

Besides the Atlas Father Hagen has published four volumes entitled

Among the ministers who preached at Robertson's in the early days was the dauntless Peter Cartwright, the famous circuit rider, who is said to have been the only man who ever won an office over Abraham Lincoln in a contest before the people. Cartwright came to the grant in company with Benjamin Larkin, in 1804, and preached in the beautiful grove in the valley below the church. In the church, in 1807, Rev. James Garner preached the first sermon ever delivered on Christmas day by a Protestant preacher in Indiana. He



The Restored Church—Old Logs Protected by Weather Boards.

took his text from the words: "They have seen his star in the east and are come to worship him."

The old log church passed through many vicissitudes. It first stood on a beautiful hill, on which is situated the burying ground, where the members of the Robertson family and many pioneer Methodists are sleeping. Many years ago the building was removed from its original site, but services were still held in it.

Then for many years it was used as a stable, and rapidly passed into decay. At various times plans for the preservation of the building were discussed by Indiana Methodists, and in 1902 the venerable Bishop Waldon, of Cincinnati, in an address at the deputy camp-meeting, in Jefferson county, suggested that measures should be taken to prolong the existence of the oldest church of the denomination in the state.

Committees were appointed to raise funds and arrange for the restoration of the building to its original site. The logs composing the church and the original site of the church were purchased. It was with great difficulty that the exact location was discovered, but finally the church was placed back over its old foundation. The restored church was carefully weatherboarded and shingled to preserve the logs from the weather.

The interior has been restored to its original condition. The church was rededicated in August, 1904, with imposing ceremonies.

"A Synopsis of Higher Mathematics," and is now working on the remaining one to complete the set. He was one of the speakers at the mathematical congress at Frankfort-on-the-



REV. JOHN G. HAGEN, S. J.
(New Director of the Vatican Observatory.)

Main in 1896. He has one remaining ambition—the publication of the complete works of Euler, the Swiss mathematician, whose patron was Frederick the Great. Father Hagen has collected a number of Euler's works already and published an index of them. It would take about \$40,000 to publish the entire work, he estimates.

Would Succeed Diaz.

Gen. Reyes, Alleged Leader of Rebel Movement in Mexico.

City of Mexico.—Gen. Bernardo Reyes, who is alleged to have been



GEN. BERNARDO REYES.
(Mexican Who Would Like to Become President of the Republic.)

the leader in a revolutionary movement recently in progress in this country, is at present governor of the state of Nuevo and a general of division in the army. Up to two years ago he was minister of war, but fell

into disfavor with President Diaz and was relegated to his present position. Reyes is very popular with the army, and is a man of iron courage and determination. Since his removal from the cabinet, for the reason, as alleged, that his son published in his newspaper an article attacking the Diaz administration, Reyes has chafed over conditions existing in the country, and may take the present opportunity to try conclusions with Diaz in an effort to wrest from him the reins of power. It is conceded that he brought the army up to its present state of efficiency, and it is known of all men that he entertains desires to be ruler of the republic. He is in the prime of life and ruggedly healthy.

French Painter Works Hard.
Ziem, the great French colorist, is 85 years of age, but is still able to read without glasses. He has worked all his life, many times night and day. Up to five years ago he was constantly busy with his palette and brush. This wonderful old man has been painting since he was seven years old. Some years ago he presented to Paris 80 of his finest pictures, which are hung in a special room of the Petit Palais called the Salle Ziem.

SOUNDING THE SEA

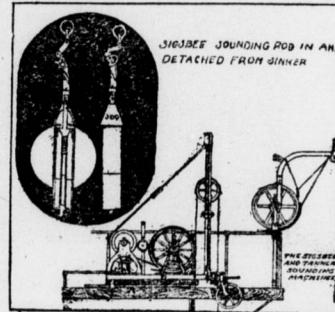
GOVERNMENT HAS LEARNED SECRETS OF OCEAN BED.

Wonderful Apparatus by Which a Depth of Six Miles Has Been Uncovered by the Prying Eyes of the Scientist.

The oceanographer knows the floor of the sea to-day almost as thoroughly as the geographer knows the configuration of the land, but not more than 35 years ago it was believed by even some men of science that there were places in the ocean abyss that were fathomless. Navigators a few years ago solemnly assured credulous landlubbers that they knew the location of certain holes that never could be sounded, because they were bottomless.

There are tremendous deeps, but the greatest that a ship properly equipped with sounding apparatus has ever passed over, has been found and recorded by an infallible method.

The ship was the United States steam collier Nero, and it was incident-



tal to a thorough exploration of the Pacific for a transpacific cable that she picked up a few handfuls of the remotest bottom, 75 miles east-southeast of the Island of Guam, six years ago. The spot was christened the "Nero Deep" and no sounding rod has ever gone further into any ocean. The depth was 5,269 fathoms, or only 66 feet less than six statute miles. The peak of the highest mountain on earth is not so tall.

The work of the Nero probably never has been equaled by any other vessel surveying for a cable route. Incidental to the soundings the naturalist of the ship collected much material relating to the character of the bottom, adding something to the great stock of knowledge already acquired. The Nero made soundings every ten miles over a zigzag course of 21,519.5 natural miles. The exploration practically covered a sea territory 14 miles wide and 6,000 miles long, and for thoroughness has never been excelled.

The pressure at six miles below the surface is about five tons to the square inch, which the tissues of the deep sea animals are formed to resist. Some of them are so soft that they disintegrate when they are hauled into the air. All come up dead. The sudden and enormous decrease of the pressure as they ascend and the immersion in a temperature of 80 degrees from a temperature of 35 degrees is enough to destroy any sort of animal life.

The first accurate knowledge of deep sea conditions and life was obtained by the experts of the famous Challenger expedition around the world, beginning in 1872 and lasting about four years. Even the Challenger, which sounded great depths and brought up many new animals and specimens from the ocean floor, used the old-fashioned and unreliable rope sounding apparatus. Sir William Thomson, who devised the machine for sounding with piano wire, had one put aboard the Challenger, but the British conservatism of the explorers made them stick to the rope which served them well rather than experiment with new fangled things. So Sir William's device was consigned to the storeroom.

The United States navy and coast survey profited by Sir William's invention, however. It was only a few months after the Challenger expedition had started that Capt. George E. Belknap, of the navy, in the steamer Tuscarora, fitted up for sounding for a submarine cable from California to Japan, took one of the wire machines along. He used it by attaching the wire to his own improved apparatus. It is Capt. Belknap's sounding machine, perfected by then Lieutenant Commander C. D. Sigsbee, that is now in use on the most famous and complete of all sea searching vessels, the Albatross of the United States fish commission.

This machine is here illustrated. The globular part is the sinker or shot, which is detached by the impact of the rod running through it against the bottom or by the slacking of the sounding wire. The weight of the shot, including the thermometer, is about 70 pounds. When the projecting bottom of the rod is forced by the weight of the shot into the sea floor it lifts a valve and fills the cylinder with specimen soil. The shot is detached automatically. When the rod begins to ascend the valves are closed and the contents of the rod are protected from wash.

Insomnia Cure.

An excellent way to cure insomnia is to bandage the eyes with a handkerchief before retiring. The compress seems to drive away the blood from the eyes and so cure, or at least temporarily relieve, that feeling so often experienced by sufferers from sleeplessness, of trying to see in the dark.

BACKACHE IS KIDNEYACHE.

Get at the Cause—Cure the Kidneys.

Don't neglect backache. It warns you of trouble in the kidneys. Avert the danger by curing the kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills. J. A. Haywood, a well known resident of Lufkin, Tex., says: "I wrenched my back working in a sawmill, was laid up six weeks, and from that time had pain in my back whenever I stooped or lifted. The urine was badly disordered and for a long time I had attacks of gravel. After I began using Doan's Kidney Pills the gravel passed out, and my back got well. I haven't had backache or bladder trouble since."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The First Striking Clock.
According to historians, the first striking clock was imported into Europe by the Persians about 800 A. D. It was brought as a present to Charlemagne, from Abdella, king of Persia, by two monks of Jerusalem.

New Term of Opprobrium.
Frederick Townsend, charged in a London court with maliciously wounding James Ridley, pleaded in justification that Ridley had called him a "Glasgow Irishman."

Alum Baking Powder is Wholesome.
Dr. Herman Reinhold, the expert German chemist, in a recent official report concerning Baking Powders, declares that a pure alum baking powder is better and less injurious than the so-called cream of tartar powders. He says that if the quantity of alum contained in a sufficient quantity of baking powder for a batch of bread or cakes for an ordinary family, be concentrated to one mouthful of food, and taken into the stomach of any one person, no matter how delicate, it could do no harm. On the contrary, alum is wholesome in proper quantities. This is undoubtedly the reason the State of Missouri quickly repealed a law that prohibited the manufacture of the most wholesome of all baking powders. So much for Alum Baking Powders.

Has Been Buried for Centuries.
The body of a young woman has been discovered in the ancient Priddy lead mines in Somersetshire, England, some 16 or 17 feet deep in the waterbone silt that has been accumulating since the days before the Romans came. The hair is wonderfully preserved, and remains in the plait in which it was worked. Beside the body were found five large blue and green glass beads.

YOUNG COLONEL IN DILEMMA
Ways of War Were a New Thing to His Understanding.

At the Army and Navy club in Washington a number of veteran officers were telling stories, when Gen. Chaffee told this anecdote of Gen. Carr, who died in New York some years ago:

It appears that Gen. Carr, had left Troy to take command of a regiment. The engagement in which, as colonel, he first figured was at Big Bethel. His regiment had been halted for rest and refreshment in a pleasant place and had not yet experienced the excitement of a skirmish. It happened however, that confederates were in ambush in the immediate neighborhood and from a safe hiding place they opened fire on the northerners. Carr, so the story runs, instantly put spurs to his horse and dashed up to a group of officers. Excitement and bewilderment were apparent upon his young face as he approached the party.

"They are firing upon my regiment!" he shouted. "My God! Now what is to be done?"—Harper's Weekly.

DUBIOUS
About What Her Husband Would Say.

A Mich. woman tried Postum Food Coffee because ordinary coffee disagreed with her and her husband. She writes:

"My husband was sick for three years with catarrh of the bladder, and palpitation of the heart, caused by coffee. Was unable to work at all and in bed part of the time.

"I had stomach trouble, was weak and fretful so I could not attend to my household—both of us using coffee all the time, and realizing it was harmful.

"One morning the grocer's wife said she believed coffee was the cause of our trouble and advised Postum. I took it home rather dubious about what my husband would say—he was fond of coffee.

"But I took coffee right off the table, and we haven't used a cup of it since. You should have seen the change in us and now my husband never complains of heart palpitation any more. My stomach trouble went away in two weeks after I began Postum. My children love it and it does them good, which can't be said of coffee.

"A lady visited us who was always half sick. I told her I'd make her a cup of Postum. She said it was tasteless stuff, but she watched me make it, boiling it thoroughly for 15 minutes, and when done she said it was splendid. Long boiling brings out the flavor and food quality." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
Read the little book "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."