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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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3. Daily Bee, Sunday Edition, 17,278	19. Sunday Bee, 17,278
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76. Daily Bee, Wednesday Edition, 17,278	92. Sunday Bee, 17,278
77. Daily Bee, Thursday Edition, 17,278	93. Sunday Bee, 17,278
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Sworn to before me this 23rd day of September, 1894.

(Seal) Notary Public.

We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility and engage that means (policy) that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be swift, thorough and unsparring.—National Republican Platform, 1876.

Wonder if China will ever know when she is whipped.

The ex-civil president has found the place befitting his station at last. It is the governorship of a great state.

When it comes to a fight between two gigantic combinations as to which shall be the only whisky trust, the public will look on with comparative unconcern.

The American climate does not seem to affect the visiting British cricketers detrimentally. Climatic conditions bear only upon American athletes who are visiting Great Britain.

It is evidently not one of the characteristics of Supervising Architect O'Rourke to give up a lucrative government position gracefully. But he is not alone in this characteristic.

According to the latest treasury decision under the new tariff the president can import free of duty all the salt necessary for curing the great catches of fish that he may bring in.

The work of the eleventh census is expected to be entirely completed within five months, but the series known as the War of the Rebellion Records has still an indefinite number of volumes in sight.

Secretary Morton will be able to expatiate on the beauties of free trade to a very sympathetic audience when he gets up to speak at the banquet to be given to Chairman Wilson in London this week.

Brazil wants to make a loan of only \$3,000,000. Should it be unable to secure the money, we presume the president will be accused of being a populist and of having thus, by the name alone, ruined the credit of the republic.

Winspear, Kasper and Balcombe of the Board of Public Works went down to Buffalo loaded with facts and figures about Omaha. They told the Buffalonians that Omaha is the only town now on the map west of Chicago.

Census Certificate Schwenck is more than usually active in Seventh ward politics. It is scarcely probable that any reputable candidate will want to risk his chances by permitting Schwenck to smuggle himself into the county convention.

Senator Price may once more resume his residence in New York. All that his allegiance to Ohio demands is that he shall devote enough attention to the state which he is supposed to represent in the senate to prevent himself being censured by his party convention.

After witnessing the doubtful success with which the Atchison receivers have been managing that road, no wonder the train robbers came to the conclusion that they could seize it and conduct it with greater profits to themselves, if not to the stockholders and bondholders.

We are now told that Tom Majors makes no pretensions of being better than his party. We should hope not. If he did he would be pretending that his party was worse than he is. Alas for the party that, by misfortune, falls so low. The redemption of the party lies in repudiating Majors.

The railroads ought to object to the new army order concentrating the troops near the larger cities. It may prevent them from carrying the soldiers from one end of the United States to the other every time there is a threat of trouble in some corner of the country. This would be a calamity indeed!

Judge Holcomb repeats his emphatic denial of the charge that he is or has been a Burlington attorney and has at last forced the newspaper which originated the falsehood to print his denial. This will not deter the railroad organs throughout the state from continuing to put forth the statement as true. Misrepresentation is the foundation of the tattooed candidate's campaign.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

O, wad some power the giftie gie us
 To see ourselves as others see us
 To see ourselves as others see us
 This widely-quoted couplet of Burns' is applicable alike to individuals and to communities. The impressions which our city makes upon a visitor, especially when formed with the aid of a friendly eye, are generally better calculated to show both our weak and our strong points than any amount of observation by people who are residing permanently in our midst. Omaha ought not, therefore, to let pass unnoticed the opportunity to see herself as others see her given by two visitors from the east who have very recently spent a short while in our midst. The first of these visitors is Prof. A. P. Marble, soon to install himself in the superintendency of our public schools, who has contributed to the Worcester Spy an account of his western journey. The second is Mr. William E. Curtis, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, formerly chief of the Bureau of American Republics under the State department, a man of travel and of wide experience, who has included a sketch of Omaha in his letters to his paper.

Prof. Marble confines himself chiefly to the descriptive, but in describing what he has seen he cannot help emphasizing the features which have struck him most forcibly. He is particularly impressed with the regularity of our streets, the substantial character of the pavements in the business portion of the city, with the public buildings, and, above all, as might naturally be expected, with the appearance of our public school houses. The high school in particular, on the old capital grounds, is, he says, one of the finest in America, and no other within his knowledge has so spacious and elegant a campus. The pride which the people take in the schools is also one of the first things which comes to his notice. Prof. Marble refers to the facility with which great banks of earth are cut down and the artificial surface thirty and forty feet below the natural surface is soon made by the sun as fertile as before—a fact to which Mr. Curtis also adverts. The one point of criticism which the professor has to offer is that Omaha has been spread over such a vast territory and the clusters of residences in the various "additions" have been separated into almost isolated communities.

There is something more of a critical spirit manifested by Mr. Curtis in his letters. He also notes the wonderful growth of Omaha and her varied industries. He sees much to admire in our public buildings, particularly the school houses, which for architectural beauty and picturesqueness of location he thinks cannot be equaled in any other city. What Mr. Curtis objects to is the irregularity of our business blocks, which display the incongruities and unevenness so characteristic of all new cities. The old two-story frame structure in an apprehensive state of decay still destroys the effect of the magnificent business block that stands beside it. The fine residences, of which he has discovered not a few, are hidden in so many different quarters of the city that a person has to inquire to find them. They are scattered all over the town and there is not a single street of even or regular excellence. Omaha is the city of "incongruous distances," not Washington. And he once more repeats what has been repeated so often, that Omaha's depot facilities would be a disgrace to a town of 5,000 inhabitants.

We may not find anything very new in the observations made by these visitors of which we were not previously aware, but they may enable us to rearrange our perspective according to disinterested advice. It will never be too late for Omaha to learn from the experience of visitors who kindly volunteer their opinion of our city.

JAPAN AMONG THE POWERS.

The world has long taken a lively interest in Japan, and this has been greatly increased by recent events, which have most conspicuously demonstrated the superiority of the Japanese among the people of the Orient. The country has the most interesting and remarkable history, but it is only with that portion of it which relates the progress of the last forty years—the growth of the new Japan—in which the general reader will have any interest. With this advance of "the Land of the Rising Sun," the United States has had much to do, this country having exerted a greater influence there, perhaps, than any other. In 1853 Commodore Perry was sent on an expedition to Japan, which resulted in a treaty being made between that country and the United States—the first treaty entered into by the Japanese and really the beginning of the remarkable change in the political and commercial conditions of the empire that has since taken place. Within the next half a dozen years treaties were concluded with England, Russia, Prussia, France and other nations, and the evidences of the great awakening in Japan, so far as political and material affairs were concerned, began to be manifested.

In 1867 the Imperial government was changed from the old to the new form, and the work of reform was resumed with great vigor. The establishment of diplomatic relations with western powers and the education of Japanese students in foreign countries were prominent features of the reform movement, and they were fully carried out. From this time Japan assumed a place as an important member of the family of nations, which she has steadily improved. Her political institutions are modeled largely upon those of the United States. The people enjoy more freedom than those of any other Asiatic nation, there is an excellent educational system which is generously cared for by the government, and the press is allowed a large degree of liberty. The extension of commerce and the fostering of industries are the constant concern of the government. In short, the Japan of today is doing everything practicable to advance civilization in the Orient. At the same time the military necessities of the empire, as well as the war, have not been neglected, and what has not been accomplished in building up a military and naval es-

ablishment is not less extraordinary than the attainment in other directions. The ability, the skill and the courage that have characterized the operations of the Japanese in the Korean war have surprised the world, which it is now apparent had greatly underestimated the military spirit, the patriotism and the bravery of these people. The signal victories won by the Japanese on land and water have opened the eyes of the world to the fact that Japan has attained the position of a power that must hereafter be reckoned with. The world's balance of power is changed by this Asiatic revolution, and henceforth in the Pacific this island empire will speak with authority. Even Russia will have to respect this new great power in the affairs of the east, and England is no longer able to regard it with indifference. Japan will henceforth command the attention and respect of the nations, and this means much in the future politics of the world.

KNOW A HAWK FROM A HANDSAW.

The Traveling Men's League of Nebraska has resolved to "stand up and be counted for Nebraska," and to do that the straight republican ticket because the democrats have surrendered to the populists. Nebraska business interest have suffered more from populist legislatures than from grasshoppers, droughts, or any other calamity that ever befall the state.—Inter Ocean.

It is an old adage that a lie will travel seven leagues while truth is putting on its boots. The Nebraska Traveling Men's league is not a political association. It has passed no resolutions to support any ticket or any candidate. Eleven members of the league, without authority or consent of any of their associates, met at Lincoln the other day and promulgated a string of whereases to which they tacked a resolution to support Tom Majors for governor. This is the basis and the only basis of the report which the Inter Ocean has seen fit to print as an expression of the entire membership of the traveling men's association. Nebraska commercial travelers know a hawk from a handsaw.

POLITICAL STENOGRAPHERS.

The Nebraska statutes provide that every judge of the district court may appoint an official stenographer or reporter who shall be competent to take down and transcribe oral testimony of witnesses in court. The theory upon which stenographers were introduced into the court room was that the increased rapidity with which business is transacted by them saves time and money, both to state and litigants. The system is both economical and highly advantageous. The position of official court stenographer is one which requires the highest degree of skill in the shorthand profession. The responsibility attaching to it is such that incompetency cannot be excused. The reporter's record must be accurate, or it becomes worse than no record at all. It sometimes happens that the turning point in a suit involving many thousands of dollars hinges upon one answer of an important witness in a case, and an inaccurate report of the testimony would prove disastrous to one or the other party to the suit.

Within the past few years candidates for the bench have in some instances traded appointments for votes. No heed was paid to the reporter's fitness for the duties of the office. A young man in York county was recently appointed official court reporter. He had no knowledge of shorthand, and received a substitute to do the work, dividing the salary with him during the time required for the appointee to pick up a smattering of the art. The place was secured through the intervention of influential men who had accomplished the election of a judge. In the Omaha district at least three reporters have been appointed during the past five years whose only qualification was their penchant for ward politics. Their ability to perform the exacting duties of the office was not considered. Lawyers are continually protesting against this growing abuse, which imperils the interests of their clients, but they dare not openly make such protests lest they offend the court.

Shorthand is an exact science. A reporter can either report verbatim the proceedings of a trial, or he cannot. If he cannot he has no business in court. Any competent stenographer knows that an average speed of 200 words a minute is required to accurately report court proceedings. Such qualification cannot be acquired in a month, or a year, and many so-called stenographers can never attain it. It is highly essential therefore that all applicants for the position of court reporter should be required by the judges to stand a satisfactory examination as to competency. The bench owes this much to litigants. These appointments must not be parceled out as the reward of partisan service. To do so is to degrade the court and put a premium upon incompetency.

LOCATION OF COUNTRY ROADS.

Harper's Weekly of a week ago cites a county in New Jersey where when funds were provided to undertake a systematic improvement of its country roads it was discovered that in nearly every instance the roads in the county were precisely where they should not be. In this particular case the engineer who had been retained reported that of the \$526,000 available half would be most advantageously used in relocating the roads and in reducing the grades where relocations might be impossible.

The point which it is sought to make is that the proper location of country roads is equally important, if not more important, than the improvement of them after they have once been laid out. Mistakes in construction can usually be easily remedied; mistakes in location can be remedied only by expensive relocation and they are bound to make the work of improvement both difficult and of comparatively little value. It is to be noted that when a railroad is to be projected the best attainable engineering talent is secured. But with a country road any two or three practical farmers are generally thought to have skill

enough to determine where it should go. As a matter of fact, we are told, it is more difficult and requires more skill to properly locate a country road than to fix the line for a railroad. The road-builder has many more things to consider than the railway engineer. The "later" to quote the language of the writer in Harper's Weekly, "makes his road as nearly an air line as he can with the means at his command. He can establish his grades with deep cuttings and high embankments. He can have long trestles and can tunnel under the hills, reaching the natural surface only at places for stations. But the roadway engineer has a much more difficult problem. Cuttings and embankments, except for very short distances, are out of the question, and tunnels and trestles are entirely inadmissible, for his road must be accessible through pretty nearly its entire length from both sides, for otherwise it could not be approached by those who wish to use it. He must therefore always keep very nearly the natural surface of the ground. And yet he should not have much greater latitude in his alignment than the railway builder, and in grades he is also restricted, for the maximum should never be greater than 5 and preferably 4 percent. Heavier grades are an impediment to traffic which smooth stone pavements cannot overcome, for only half-lanes could be hauled over them."

The states in this section of the country are not as a rule much troubled with road location problems. Where the land comprises for the most part open country, with only slightly undulating prairies, the air line road along the section line fulfills the conditions as well as any. Along the rivers and wherever the hills become an appreciable feature, however, the same difficulties that are complained of in the east are met. Here the section line road is invariably over hill and through dale, when a route can easily be planned that gives regular and moderate grades. The question of expense for old roads is one of easy mathematical calculation. Relocation is advisable wherever there is a plain preponderance of saving to be made. With new roads there is no such complication. The properly located road is always the best road. Proper location is the first essential of good roads.

The New York constitutional convention has agreed to submit to the people, among other proposed amendments to the constitution, one which will permit the legislature to provide by law for the introduction of voting machines in the place of the paper ballots now in use. The clause provides that "all elections by the citizens, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen, shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided that secrecy in voting be preserved." Voting machines have already been used in some of the minor elections in New York state which are not covered by the constitutional requirement of the ballot and have given quite general satisfaction. The opposition to the amendment in the constitutional convention was fairly strong, some of the votes cast against it being explained on the ground that the machines are liable to get out of order and thus frustrate an entire election. Unless the constitution shall be amended as proposed voting machines cannot be employed for general elections in New York for years to come, or until the next constitutional revision.

The Omaha reporter of the Lincoln Journal charges that at least 80 percent of the federal office holders in Omaha and South Omaha were working for the Bryan and Holcomb ticket in the county primaries Thursday. When this distorted fact percolates down to Washington there will be a council of war among departmental axmen, and the Omaha administration men will not only have to prove the report to be false, but must also suffer the heartburnings of the vanquished. Thus will Chairman Martin and his little bunch of faithful followers be bowed down under a double load of grief. They fought nobly—but what were the stakes? Simply to determine what local faction should have the honor of delivering a few thousand democratic votes to one or the other of opposing parties. Under such circumstances no wonder simon-pure democratic principles have taken to the neighboring woods.

One of the members of the Harvard university faculty who was overhasty in taking sides with the prosecution in the recent investigation of Prof. Ely by the regents of the University of Wisconsin has come out with a most abject apology, which places its author in an altogether unenviable light. The incident merely goes to show that there is altogether too much latent jealousy, if not actual hostility, between the faculties of the different American universities, and that the one is ready to believe on the slightest provocation almost any unsubstantiated charges brought against the other. A professor who confesses to having formed and expressed an opinion on this case before he was in possession of any of the facts makes a strong bid for an investigation of himself by the trustees of the college in which he is employed.

Hungry for the Last One.

A great many authors are engaged in the public howl war, and are writing their first book. What the public is most interested in is as to the time some of them will agree to write the last one.

A Material Difference.

One of the important differences between a statesman and a politician is that the statesman can tell you what course of action should be taken in any great emergency for the public good, and the politician can tell you how to manipulate the caucus.

The Victorious Japs.

Either Japanese generalship is extraordinarily good or the standard of Chinese bravery is disgustingly low. It is not often in the history of the world's warfare that we encounter such a complete victory as the Japanese loss is not to be considered. The Chinese killed, wounded and captured will reach 16,000. If this thing is repeated often the Chinese empire will not be long in being for peace or going out of the empire business.

NEBRASKA POLITICS.

I was born a democrat and expect to die one. That the fundamental principles of the democratic party are true has always been as clear to me as my religion. Still, I have become persuaded that it needs to be licked in this state and licked often. It is only cowardice that prompts its best spirits to keep its mouths shut. The reason why the democratic party should be licked is because it has not the courage of its convictions.

The party stands by the people—that is, the law of its being requires that. If I did not believe this I would not be a democrat fifteen minutes. If some of its professed leaders in this state who wear its livery are democrats, then I am not one and I have been an ass all my life. I refer to those men—whose names are familiar to you—who for twenty-five years in politics have worked on this program, to wit: First, themselves; second, the railroad; third, the democratic party.

The reason why we have no democratic party in this state—why so many of its members have joined the populists—is because the party has been betrayed by its self-appointed leaders, has been torn away from the people and coupled like a caboose to the end of the railroad train. The machine has ruined the party. The people are not in it with the machine as it has existed much of the time the past twenty-five years. So it is that the party which should have commanded Nebraska has been kept a miserable fragment by those who did not want to see the people rule—who were not for the people—but, first, for themselves; second, for the railroad; third, for the party. The membership would not stand this. They have been driven off into the populist party. The party has been assassinated by its professed leaders. I need not do more here than call attention to the fact that the railroad and capitalistic party of the country has seized our flag and ignored our laws, inasmuch that the people are not in it. The populist party is a protest against this. The republican party is worse off than the democratic party. The masses of that party are patriotic men; this is true of the democratic party; but the party machines have utterly betrayed them. What are we going to do about it? Are we going on voting the republican and democratic tickets set up by the machines? Are we afraid of being called bolters? Better that than cowardice! Both democrats and republicans have a right to say "the people shall govern." They have a right—yes, it is their duty—to go and get that flag and put it on the ramparts, to retire from control of public affairs soulless corporations! Their government is a more humiliating tyranny than that against which our sires offered their blood and their lives.

Two great forces are now moving in this country tending to restore our government to the people; to vitalize laws; to make all parties obey them! These forces should be welcomed by all patriotic people to the extent that this is their tendency. These two forces are the populist party and the laboring men's party, now rising up all over the land. Both these forces are against trusts, corporate aggressions and monopolies. What more do you want? That they may stand also for other special issues that we do not accept should not prevent us from welcoming them to the accomplishment of the great demand of the hour—to that which our own parties are unequal—the restoration of power to the people; the vitalizing of our laws; the establishment of obedience to law.

Let the small fry partisans who are office seekers blast and howl. Let us stand for the fundamental principles of our government, and ask them what they are going to do about it! Are not principles more than names? Why should we stickle for names, only to be used by the machines to throttle principles? The laboring men are now coming forward never so determined. They are arraying themselves in a solid body against the corporations to make them obey the laws. They have been used by corporations for the last time against the welfare of the people. Wise leaders are rising up to give them direction and make them powerful. They will no longer throw their great influence with corporations to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. The corporations have "sold" them too often!

Says Thomas Carlyle: "Two men I honor, and no third. First, the toll worn craftsman, with earth-made implements laboriously conquers the earth and makes her man's. Venerable to me is the hard hand, crooked, coarse, shagreened, not withstanding, lies a cunning virtue, indefeasible royal, as of the sceptor of this planet. Venerable, too, is the rugged face, all weather-tanned, besotted, with its rude intelligence, for it is the face of a man living manlike. O, but the more venerable for thy rudeness, and even because we must pity as well as love thee! Hardly entreated brother! For us was thy back so bent, for us were thy straight limbs and fingers so deformed. Thou wert our conscript, on whom the lot fell, and fighting our battles wert so marred. For in thee, too, lay a God-created form, but it was not to be unfolded. Inerusted it must stand with the thick adhesions and defacements of labor, and thy body, like thy soul, was not to know freedom. Yet thou art, tell thou art in thy duty, but out of it who may; thou toldest for the altogether indispensable, for daily bread."

To our best disposed citizens: Have we not too much forgotten the laboring man? Have you not put away too lightly what he asks? Is it not time you patiently and conscientiously and sympathetically heard him, weighed his words, and helped to give right direction to his aspirations and help toward their attainment? Have we not a populist senator from Nebraska who is an honor to us all? Who is ashamed of him? He has made a greater record than any other senator in congress this past session, although he is new there. Where is the senator in the United States senate who while Senator Allen has been there has done so well?

At the outset I said that the democratic party needs to be licked, and needs it often, because it has not the courage of its convictions, because it does not stand true to its principles. In this state it is a humiliating evil—a crying disgrace! Both old parties are wanderers from the fold. Both need to be soundly licked by the people. Let's join hands and do it. The only parties that have the courage of their convictions are the populist and labor parties. They are fresh risen from the people. The capitalist crowd has shown that it