

Labor Day at Baltimore.

Labor day there was a parade of 3,000 workmen and a picnic and speeches at Darley park. Lucien Saniel, Socialist of New York and Walter Vrooman of Boston, were the speakers. Both urged the use of the ballot instead of the strike. Mr. Lucien Saniel said in part: "On the side of protection it is argued that we must protect American labor from the pauper labor of Europe. The capitalist is ready to use much cheaper labor than the cheapest pauper labor, and that is the labor of the machine. From 1880 to 1890 there came to this country 5,626,000 emigrants, and no doubt a great many of them were imported on the contract labor system for the purpose of lowering the rate of wages. But at the same time the increase in the products of machinery was from \$200,000,000 to \$414,000,000, so that at the present rate of increase of machinery we are creating every ten years a value of \$4,000,000,000 of machinery, equivalent in productive power to the capacity of 40,000,000 paupers. The protectionist says that he wants to elevate labor, but all he seeks is higher profits, which he cannot obtain without raising his prices higher than wages. The free trader says he would elevate labor by cheapening goods, but he seeks higher profits and cannot get them unless he reduces wages in greater proportion to the prices of goods. Both are tomfoolery, seeking merely the spoils of labor. The evident solution is not in protection nor in free trade; nor in gold, in silver, nor in any capitalistic plaster on a wooden log, but in a co-operative commonwealth through which the producing laborer may have full access to all the means of production and full fruit of his labor. To obtain this it is necessary to take political action. The people of Maryland should ask their representatives and senators in congress about the measures for the relief of labor to which their names are attached, and on the other hand they should look at all special legislation in the interest of capital which may be placed to their credit or discredit. The capital engaged in manufacture in Maryland in the past census decade had increased from \$58,000,000 to \$120,000,000. Therefore, \$62,000,000 of additional capital was exclusively the product of labor, but what have the workmen of Maryland to show in compensation? Reduced wages, rags and an empty larder. Mr. Saniel then spoke of the recent big strikes. "They showed," he said, "that in any industry in which capital is concentrated or 'trustified,' such as railroads, iron mines, telegraph systems, sugar and so on, the old weapons of labor—the strike and the boycott—have become absolutely ineffective. The power of organized labor today lies in the use of the ballot, and it must be used to place in power men of their own class. They must unite against the old parties. When Boss Platt of the Republican party and Boss Brice of the Democratic party are partners in mines of Tennessee and Alabama; when under the leadership of Mr. Whitney Mr. Cleveland's Democratic friends in New York unite with ex-President Harrison's Philadelphia Republican friends to 'trustify' all the municipal franchises of American cities; when every monopoly is conducted upon Jay Gould's principles of being Republican in Republican districts and Democratic in Democratic districts, it is evident that there is, so far as the people at large are concerned, no difference at all between the Democratic and Republican parties. With the police everywhere soaked in prostitution and a Senate soaked in sugar, it is apparent that all public virtue, if there is any left, has taken refuge among the working classes, and it is upon this class that we must depend for the preservation of American institutions and the salvation of the republic."

Strongly Supported by the Leaders. HAMPTON, Neb., Sept. 25, 1894. Editor Wealth Makers: As I see an occasional communication from the "female side of the house" I venture to ask a small space in your valuable paper. From your own editorials I see you are an advocate of Woman Suffrage. I used to wonder how you stood on this reform till you came out in its favor. How I did hope that our state convention at Grand Island would put this plank in its platform and thus keep step with Colorado and Kansas; but perhaps the time is not yet for it. But one thing I do say, and I voice the sentiment of every Populist woman (and lots of others, too), when I declare that we all want to vote for the Populist nominee for congress of the 4th district, Judge Stark, one of the best and largest-hearted men in the 4th district as well as his own county of Hamilton. And he is a man who if elected will nobly defend the right. Mrs. ANNIE M. STEELE, President, Hamilton county W. C. T. U. When a deed is done for Freedom, through the broad earth's aching breast, Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from East to West, And the slave, wherever he cowers, feels the soul within him climb To the awful verge of manhood, as the energy sublime Of a century bursts full-bl blossomed on the thorny stem of Time. J. R. LOWELL. Ask your neighbor to read some special article in THE WEALTH MAKERS and then tell him that he can get the truth until election for 10 cents.

WHEN HE COMETH.

Through the deep and holy silence Of an evening in the sky, Came a melancholy murmur, Rose a low and plaintive cry. And the murmuring grew louder, And the cry took on an air As if hope had almost vanished, Almost yielded to despair. And the Lord of glory listened, Earthward turned his loving eyes, Marked the hardships of his children, Heard with pity all their cries. Saw the thousands born to suffer, In the earth to drudge and toil; Heard the groanings of the millions O'er their unrequited toil. And the Lord was filled with sadness, Deeper far than tongue can tell, And his bosom heaved with sorrow And his tears of pity fell. And he said: "I fear my brothers Living on the earth below Have forgot the truths I taught them Near two thousand years ago. "For I see ten thousand children Starving for a crust of bread In a land that's overflew With the plenty God has made. "Mothers, sisters, wives are fainting Over tasks, that, never done, Crush the life of soul within them. Ere that life is well begun. "Maid I see with hearts as stainless As a flake of falling snow, Doomed to die of want and hunger, Or to live in shame and woe. "I will go again among them, Teach and show them how to live, Should my life again be needed Even that I'll freely give." Then he laid aside his glory, Laid aside his Kingly crown: In the garments of a workman, Christ, the King of kings, came down. With no stately pomp or pageant, Glad acclaim or pealing bells, No angelic hosts announce him, No prophetic voice foretells. But he comes among the lowly, Shares their sorrows, feels their pain, Suffers cold and want and hunger, Meets the looks of arch disdain. And he toils as other workmen, Earns like them his daily bread, And he preaches as he labors,— Of the living, not the dead. And he says: "Ye all are brothers, Children of one common birth, And your father, God, creates you Equal owners of the earth." And again the rich denounce He, Spoilers of the widow's home, Who have seized their brother's birthright, Caused them wanderers to roam. And he spoke in bitter censure, When he saw on every hand Countless thousands seeking labor, Wandering homeless through the land. And he sighed to see the watchmen, (Teachers of the way of right), Who the torch of truth should carry, Busy keeping out the light. And he wept to see the churches, Which the name of Christ extolled, Prostrate at the feet of Mammon, Worshipping the god of gold. And he said that in the future, Wrong shall perish, right prevail, For the Lord himself has spoken, And his words can never fail. And the common people heard Him, Gladly listened to his voice, And the words of truth he taught them Made their sinking hearts rejoice. But the infidels in pulpits, And the hirelings of the press, And the purchased tools on rostrums, (Sycophants of smooth address), Slandered and bribed, some in ermine, Who their consciences have sold, Who have bartered off their manhood, For a pinch of glittering gold— These with one accord denounced him, Warned the people not to hear, Called him anarchist and traitor, Spred the tidings far and near, That their sacred rights were threatened And their liberties assailed, Heaped an anathemas upon him, Hurled invective, scoffed and railed. But their flocks from far to hear him, Eager throngs from every shore, And the more the rich reviled him, Humble people loved him more. Then the rich who lived by plunder, And their soulless parasites, (Who, with their ignoble plenty, Trample down all human rights.) These, in secret council plotting, Did with one accord agree To accuse the Lord of treason 'Gainst the nation, grand and free. So they took the humble teacher, Who had dared to blame their greed, Him, whose mighty heart in sorrow, Did for wretched mankind bleed. Who, with never failing comfirt, Soothed the spirit of the sad, Shared his morsel with the needy, Bade the fainting heart be glad. And they brought the Lord to trial, Him, whom Heaven and earth extolled, And the plaintiffs bought the jury, Bought them with their stolen gold. And they found the Savior "guilty!" But the word was scarcely told, Till the people's dormant manhood Burst volcanic, uncontrolled. As when mighty waves an ocean That engulfs a sinking bark, Hurts the shattered wreck beneath it, To the depths, profound and dark. So the people, roused to action, In one great, resistless throng, Hurled the tyrants from the stations They had desecrated long. Then the reign of Wrong was ended, And oppression's rule was o'er; And established Justice triumphed In our land from shore to shore. Now, from out the hallowed precincts, Of that heavenly land above, Christ looks down with approbation, On a land that's ruled by love. G. A. MUNROE, Amherst, Neb., Sept. 24, 1894. The new song book contains about 125 pages, extra large size, illustrated cover page. No doggerel in it. All high class, patriotic, pathetic, humorous, enthusiastic matter. Now ready.

PEOPLE'S PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Convention at Omaha Nebraska, July 4, 1892.

Assembled upon the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the People's Party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessings of Almighty God, puts forth in the name, and on behalf of the people of the country, the following preamble and declaration of principles: The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation; we meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished; and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hired army, unrecognized by our law, is established to shoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind, and the possessors of these in turn despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires. The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; a vast public debt, payable in legal tender currency, has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people. Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold, by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise, and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents, and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism. We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influence dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop, without serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff; so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonization of silver, and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of Mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds for the millionaires. Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation, and filled with the spirit of the grand generation of men, who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the Republic to the hands of "the plain people," with whose class it originated. We assert our purposes to be identical with the purpose of the national constitution:—"to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty ourselves and our posterity." We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets, that the civil war is over and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it; and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood. Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world. Our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange. The results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings, and the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation, in accordance with the terms of our platform. We believe that the powers of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people, and the teachings of experience, shall justify; to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land. While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions—important as they are—as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution; and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depends; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered; believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is righted and equal privileges established for all the men and women of this country. We declare, therefore, UNION OF THE PEOPLE. First, That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated, shall be permanent and perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind. Second, Wealth belongs to him who creates it; and every dollar taken from industry, without an equivalent, is robbery. "If any man will not work neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical. Third, We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads; and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing the railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be protected by civil service regulations of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employees. FINANCE. We demand a national currency, safe sound and flexible; issued by the general government only; a full legal tender for all debts public and private; and that without the use of banking corporations; a just equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements. We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1. We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita. We demand a graduated income tax. We believe that the money of the country should be kept, as much as possible, in the hands of the people; and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government; economically and honestly administered. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and the facilitation of exchange. TRANSPORTATION. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity; the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people. The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity, for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interests of the people. LANDS. The land, including all natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes; and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only. RESOLUTIONS. The following resolutions were offered independent of the platform, and were adopted, as expressive of the sentiments of the convention: Resolved, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure to it every legal voter without federal intervention, through the adoption by the states of the unperverted Australian secret ballot system. Resolved, That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now levied upon the domestic industries of this country. Resolved, That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors. Resolved, That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world, and crowds out our wage-earners and we denounce the present ineffective law against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration. Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workmen to shorten the hours of labor and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to said law. Resolved, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition, and we condemn the recent invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of Pinkerton, assisted by Federal officers. Resolved, That we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people and the reform press, the legislative system known as the Initiative and Referendum. Resolved, That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of a president and vice president to one term, and providing for the election of the senators by a direct vote of the people. Resolved, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose. H. E. TAUBENACK, Chairman, Marshall, Illinois. J. H. TURNER, Secretary, Georgia. LAWRENCE McFARLAND, Secretary, New York. M. C. RANKIN, Treasurer, Terre Haute, Indiana. Our State Platform. We, the People's Independent party of the state of Nebraska, reaffirm the principles laid down in the national platform adopted at Omaha, July 4, 1892. We emphasize the demand for free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio 16 to 1. We brand as treason to labor in every field, and to the people, and the Declaration of Independence was a great thing in its day and for all time, yet it is no greater than the Omaha Populist platform; and lastly, if we do not carry the state in November next I do not care to live in Colorado—and mayhap I would not be wanted here. (Great applause.) VAN LAVETU CHRONICLER. WALTER BAKER & CO. The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES On this Continent, have received SPECIAL AND HIGHEST AWARDS on all their Goods at the CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER EXPOSITION. Their BREAKFAST COCOA, which, unlike the Dutch Process, is made without the use of Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes, is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup. SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE. WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

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mium freight rate law or the enforcement of the one now on our statute books. We demand the amendment of our state constitution by the adoption of what are properly known as the initiative and referendum. We demand the enforcement of the present law for the investment of our permanent school fund as directed, and not through bond investment companies, at a loss to said fund or profit to speculators and money sharks. We demand that all officers, both state and county, be paid a reasonable salary, in accordance with the labor to be performed and the amount of skill required, and that all fees be turned into the general fund for state and county purposes. We commend to the favorable consideration of the state the building of what is known as the Gulf & Interstate railroad, now under process of construction. We demand that immediate steps be taken for the relief of the drought sufferers of our state, and that some means be devised to give them employment and wages. Having stated our demands, we cordially invite all persons who are in sympathy with them to co-operate with us, regardless of former party affiliations. The new song book, now ready for delivery, is immense. Fire in your orders. Thirty-five cents a copy. Growth of "Anarchism." DENVER, Colo., Sept. 23, 1894. Editor WEALTH MAKERS: The immense throng which greeted the Rev. Mr. Reed at the Coliseum last evening showed that his cause and the people's were one and the same. The speaker began by saying that with no effort of his own he had gained a national reputation, that he was classed with the Prof. Herron, Gov. Altgeld and others as—an anarchist. He then reviewed so-called anarchism in this country as follows: "Beginning with the sons of liberty, that little band that dared to face the 'law and order' class of that day and say, we respect not the laws of Great Britain for they are not founded on justice and equity. Mr. Reed stated that law which was not founded on justice and equity need not be respected. Abolitionists were next cited as anarchists. They were ostracized from the upper classes as the Populists of today. John Brown and William Lloyd Garrison were law breakers, hence, according to the modern definition anarchist, said the speaker. John Brown broke the law of Kansas, the law of Iowa and Missouri; he broke the law of the United States,—and the 'law and order' men of that day called him an anarchist, yet when the rope fell from the neck of his martyred body, the shackles fell from the slave as well. Next the speaker referred to Christ as an anarchist. He paid no attention to laws if unjust. Christ entered the temple of the money changers and overturned their tables (did not wait to send a sheriff); went into a temple not his own, overturned tables of those with whom he was unacquainted. He also trespassed in fields not his own and without rebuke allowed his followers to satisfy their hunger on grain not their own. He broke the Jewish Sabbath by healing a man on the Sabbath day. Said the speaker, 'Saved the man and broke the Sabbath all to pieces.' Man is higher than material things." The earth was made for man, not he for it. Jesus Christ was crucified because he was in sympathy with the poor, added the speaker, but some people seemed to think that he rode in a barouche with four white horses. Alas! he was a tramp—had not a place to lay his head. At intervals during his eloquence Rev. Mr. Reed referred most wittily to the kid-gloved reception at the Brown Palace Hotel of Senator Wolcott, and regretted that the money lavished on flowers for the occasion would have supplied a whole desolate village with food, but it seemed so very fitting to bring flowers on the return of those who would return no more to the halls of Congress. Before closing the speaker spoke most earnestly of the situation of our country its wide domains fast becoming a land of the millionaire and pauper. We are becoming a nation of tenants. A subject of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria owns two countries not seventy miles from where Abraham Lincoln sleeps. If tyranny and oppression be not suppressed soon it will never be suppressed. Laws were first made by the Patricians of Rome for the Plebs, and have ever since been in favor of the rich." The chattel mortgage statutes of Colorado were severely condemned. I am glad, said Mr. Reed, to be among the leaders of a party whose efforts are to restore lost rights to the people, and the Declaration of Independence was a great thing in its day and for all time, yet it is no greater than the Omaha Populist platform; and lastly, if we do not carry the state in November next I do not care to live in Colorado—and mayhap I would not be wanted here. (Great applause.) VAN LAVETU CHRONICLER. WALTER BAKER & CO. 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The Terrors of Paralysis Overcome at Last by the Advance of Medical Science. The Testimony of a Man Who Was Half Dead for Four Years—Today as Well and Strong as Ever. (From The Oswego N. Y. Palladium.) No citizen of this village is better known or more highly respected than Theodore J. Wheeler, who has lived here for nearly half a century. Five years ago he was stricken with paralysis and was in its worst form. The physicians said that he would surely die. But Mr. Wheeler did not die, and it is to tell the readers of the Palladium about his almost miraculous recovery that a reporter called upon him. Despite his sixty-five years of age, and the intense mental and bodily afflictions, he has been obliged to endure for nearly five years, Mr. Wheeler is still a flourishing man. He answered the reporter's ring at the door bell in person, and invited him into his cosy sitting room, where he told the following story: "It was on the morning of Nov. 27, 1888, that I was stricken down. I attempted to get up in the morning, but when I found that I could not see my limbs or legs. At first I thought they were asleep and rubbed them briskly with my hands for several minutes, but with no result. Finally I got back into bed and sent for Dr. S. M. Bennett, a village. He informed me that I suffered what is commonly called a stroke of paralysis, and would drag my limbs, but I was unable to do so. I was unable to get up, and the slightest feeling in my body and a needle thrust into my afflicted parts would produce the slightest pain. This went on until eight months ago. One day I read in the Palladium of a Canadian gentleman who suffered from paralysis and who had found relief in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the symptoms described by the sufferer I read an almost exact counterpart of my own afflictions, and I determined to give the medicine a trial. Before I could hardly hope for results I began to feel a marked improvement in my condition. First my kidneys and then my bowels began again, after a lapse of over four years, to perform their natural functions. The numbness left my body and the sense of feeling returned. This continued until the numbness had left my limbs entirely. Now I can get up to the village with one cane and in the house I go around without any. It is with the greatest pleasure that I recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to the public. I know what they have done for me and I believe they will help others similarly afflicted." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are prepared by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company of Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ontario. They contain in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of a grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excess of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred, and the public is cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. Ten Tons of Medicine won't do you as much good as a week's stay at Hot Springs, S. D., the greatest health and pleasure resort in the West. The Burlington's local agent will gladly give you full information, and also—if you ask for it—a beautifully illustrated folder. J. FRANCIS, G. F. & T. A., Omaha, Neb. Don't forget that our new song book is something fine. Two years work in it. A collection of thrilling words and new music written for the times. Just what is wanted to lead our hosts to victory. Order at once of THE WEALTH MAKERS, Lincoln, Neb. Ten cents for the campaign. Only ten cents. Send in a list of on-the-fence voters and order THE WEALTH MAKERS sent them till election. 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