SO MOVES THE WORLD.

"We sleep and wake and sleep, but all things The Sun flee forward to his brother Sun:
The dark Earth 'oll: wa, wheeled in her ellipse,
And human things, seturning on themselves,
Move onward, leading up the golden year."

The revolution in Ecuador is reported

Peru and Bolivia are engaged in a bluff game.

The New York railroads are conspiring to kill off the Erie canal. The big wholesale notion house of C. M. Linington of Chicago has failed.

S. B. Morse & Co., the largest retail dry goods house in Omaha has tailed. England has endorsed the French

method system of weights and measures,

now in use in most nations. The bursting of the boilers in the Gumry hotel at Denver, killed seventeen in-mates August 19. Mrs. G. R. Wolf and

little girl of Lincoln were among the The Ohio girl who stampeded a congregation (in part) by appearing at prayer meeting with bloomers on, has received

more than 1,000 letters approving her Germany is celebrating her victory over France, and the French are getting greatly excited over it, especially on the frontier between them when the celebra-

tion is going on. Crops the world over are reported short. America has fallen off 85,000,-000 bushels. Russia 80,000,000. France 40,000,000. Germany about the same.

India 18,500,000. Rev. Father Wilson, Catholic priest of Terre Haute, Ind., has preached against the ladies of his congregation wearing bicycle bloomers, and warns them that he will not recognize them on the street

in such garb. the present of land with the character of the past eighteen years postmaster guage to the Sultan of Turkey to the effect that the persecution of American and the necessary inference, from the High Prairie township, is dead, aged Christians must be stopped or Turkey would be carved, by the powers.

The paper mills of the United States have a capacity of 14,102,580 pounds a day. They are not run on full capacity however. Chanical fiber and wood pulp now furnish over half the raw material for paper making. Spruce wood is large-

Rev. M. H. Lockwood, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Cincinnati, formerly Prohibition candidate for governor, has back salary amounting to \$2,-500 due him, and before retiring not only demanded notes, but also that they be

secured by mortgage, before leaving. Nebraska has suffered more than any other state from drouth, twenty-five counties reporting that the corn crop would not yield more than one-fourth or one-half an average harvest. Southeast Iowa is in the same condition and the Ohio Valley states and Michigan are

damaged by dry weather. The New York tailors' strike to abolish the "task system which 8,250 strikers engaged in has been won. It will do much to check the sweat shop system. It secured the 59-hour week and a slight

increase in wages. It cost \$130,000 in wages lost and \$7,500 out of the treasury of the brotherhood for incidental exbenses. It was entirely free from exhibitions of violence of any kind.

Dr. C. R. Drysdale, in the Report of Industrial Remuneration Conference page 130 says: "The average age at death among the nobility, gentry and professional classes of England and Wales is fifty-five years. Among the artisan classes of Lambeth it is twentynine." Dr. Playfair says: "Eighteen per cent of the children of the upper class, thirty-six per cent of the tradesman class, and fifty-five per cent of the working class die before they reach five years." These figures are figures to think about.

We wish to call the attention of the readers of THE WEALTH MAKERS to the principles upon which we do business. First, we aim to carry the most complete assortment of dry goods in the state of Nebraska. Second, we sell for cash only. Third, we sell at the same price to all customers, giving no discount to any person or class of persons except in cases of charity. Fourth, we will take back and refund the money for any article not satisfactory to the purchaser, provided of course it is returned within a reasonable time. Our fall and winter catalogue will be mailed free to all who send their addresses. Send us a trial order and we will make every effort to please you, when you visit Lincoln come to the store and see how we do business, Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Holt County Populists

The Holt county Populists held their convention August 17, and nominated J. P. Mullen treasurer, H. R. Henry clerk of the district courh, C. W. Hamilton sheriff W. W. Bethea clerk, G. W. McCutcheon judge, W. R. Jackson superintendent, B. F. Trueblood coroner, M. Norton survey or. All named but one are present Populist officials in the places named.

NO AID FROM HOLCOMB.

Nebraska's Governor Refuses to Give Comfort to Republicans.

LINCOLN, NEB., Aug. 16 .- Congress man Hunter of Bowling Green, Ky., recently addressed a letcer to Gov. Holcomb in which he requested the governor to assist in raising a fund in Nebraska to aid in the election of a Republican governor in Kentucky and thus break the "solid south."

Gov. Holcomb, who is a Populist, replied: "It would please me very much to witness a breaking up of the 'solid south' in the interests of the masses, but I would regret to see the People of Dixie throw off the yoke of Cleveland Democracy only to assume the bonds of a party pledged to class legislation, advo-cating a prohibitive tariff for the benefit of the wealthy eastern manufacturers, a single gold standard to enhance the fortunes of Wall street millionaires and British syndicates and an antipathy to all reforms demanded by the people. Your letter was doubtless addressed to me because the news of the partial re-demption of Nebraska from Republican misrule had not yet reached the head-quarters of the Republican executive committee of Kentucky. Therefore I re-turn the communication as you would doubtless not desire to have it given

They Preach to The Rich

publicity.'

In the Homilectic Review, Ernest H. Crosby, president of the Social Reform club of New York, tells some wholesome truths that should provoke earnest thought:

It seems to me that the great mistake that the church makes is in supposing that the spiritual life of a community may be Christian without showing its effect in the social life. It is a fact which no one can deny that the moral standard The premier of England has spoken in higher than within the church. We know geographical position occupied in our cities by protestant churches, is that they are preaching glad tidings to the rich and not to the poor. And this is the case; they permit men to collect excessive rents for unhealthy lodgings, to pay wages too low to support properly the workingmen they employ, and in many ways, directly or indirectly, to "grind the faces of the poor," and yet if they are regular attendants at church, if they keep Sunday, if they give a certain amount of money to the ordinary charities, they are looked upon as Christians in good standing. My attention is called to the fact that the church cares for the poor in its mission work, in the erection of parish houses, etc. I would say that so long as church work of this kind takes the form of almsgiving by the rich to the poor, it will never produce the effect that is intended. The early church was a mission from the poor to the rich, and so long as the church today continues to be a mission from the rich to the poor, it can never accomplish the same

DIXON ARRESTED.

He and Mike Leonard Fought To Fast to Suit the Police.

New York, Aug. 21.—Parson Davies of Chicago and Tom O'Rourke of Boston brought off an athletic exhibition at the Academy of Music here last

The first round between Dixon and Leonard was fast and furious, with Dixon getting slightly the better of it, his left doing good execution on Leonard's face.

In the second round it was fairly mixed up, and when Yank Sullivan of Syracuse, who was referee, tried to separate the men, it was found to be almost an impossibility.

Inspector Cortright, with Captain Smith and a number of officers in uniform and citizens' clothes jumped into the ring and arrested the pugilists and O'Rourke and Davies.

Dr. P. Reed Madden, diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat, 1041 0 street, over R. I. ticket office.

For Currency Reform.

London, Aug. 19 .- A meeting of the members of parliament favorable to currency reform was held in the house of commons yesterday. It was resolved to form a parliamentary committee, its members being pledged to promote an international conference for the purpose of considering what measure can be taken "to remove or mitigate the evils resulting from the fluctuations growing out of the divergence in the relative value of gold and

Your cough was occasioned by careless exposure to draft. Cure it at once with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Vest Makers Strike.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 .- Two thousand five hundred union vest makers, including 700 women and girls, are on a strike for a renewal of their agree-

Get up a club for THE WEALTH MAKERS.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Out of the 247,000 Indians in the United States statistics show that 189,-

000 are self-supporting. An old soldier died at the Washington soldiers' home the other day who, out of a pension of \$20 a month, had saved \$6,800.

Labor unions are preparing to fight the tobacco trust.

St. Louis capitalists have leased and propose to reopen the old Wilton lead mines in Boone county. General Gomez is said to have died

on July 31 in Cubs. Reports as to the cause of death are conflicting. Charles Wear, indicted for murder, was released from jail at Poplar Bluff,

Mo., on a writ of habeas corpus. At Coney Island a burial service over museum baby was repeated through a phonograph, a deputy coroner's wife grinding it out.

A South Dakota company has contracted to build and operate a steam-ship line for the Nicaraguan govern-

The Nicaraguan government has completed a telegraph line to Rama, at the head of navigation on the Bluefields river.

Charles Zimmer of St. Joseph committed suicide at Excelsior Springs,

W. K. Risley was sentenced to 40 rears in the pen for murder at West Point, Mo.

It is reported from the City of Mexico hat Cuban revolutionists have secured the services of retired Mexican officers to lead and drill them. The Bank of Tacoma, formerly the

Tacoma Trust and Savings company, has made an assignment to its creditors. The statement shows cash on hand \$444, and total liabilities \$379,-000, of which \$229,000 is city money. George W. Seymour, a resident of

Leavenworth county since 1857, and A Priest Accused of Assault

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 20. - Father Baker, a Catholic priest doing missionary work in Northwest Missouri, was arrested here to-day charged with criminal assault in Harrison county last Thursday. He denies the charge and is confident he can clear himself of the charges.

At Excelsior Springs, Mo., Charles Zimmer of St. Joseph committed suicide by shooting himself through the head while in a bath room. It is supposed that his mind was temporarily unbalanced. Three years ago he shot and killed a negro in St. Joseph.

FEUD OF DOCTORS.

Portland, Oregon, Physicians Use Revolvers in an Office.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 19 .- At noon several shots in rapid succession were heard in the office of Dr. H. R. Holmes in the Dekum building. The tenants rushed in and found the prostrate bodies of Dr. Holmes and Dr. Robert K. Ausplund, each of whom was holding a smoking pistol in his hand. There were no other persons in the room.

Ausplund had a hole in his body and one in his head, another in his breast, another in his right wrist. Holmes was wounded in two places, one ball having entered an arm and the other the body, just below the left nipple.

Ausplund was taken to the hospital and Holmes to his residence. Ausplunds wounds will undoubtedly result fatally, while the physician thinks Holmes will recover.

It is not known what was the cause of the shooting, but it is thought it was due to a criticism by Holmes of Ausplund's method of treating a patient in the Portland hospital and that Ausplund called at Holmes office to

A. C. SHERWOOD.

make him retract.

The Missourl Democratic Committeeman Killed by a Fall in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 20.-Alex C. Sherwood, member of the state Democratic executive committee from the Thirteenth district, died this morning from the effects of an accident at the Jockey club house at the fair grounds

late last night. In company with C. C. Maffitt, president of the Jockey club and chairman of the state executive committee, Sherwood went to the fair grounds on business. When about to return home at 10:45 o'clock he fell over a low railing on the club house steps to the fleor, thirty feet below, fracturing his left arm in two places and breaking his shoulder in addition, and sustaining internal injuries. He was removed to St. John's hospital, where he died at 1 o'clock. It is believed that the fall was occasioned by a sudden attack of

Neglect of the hair often destroys its vitality and natural hue, and causes it to fall out. Before it is too late, apply Only 80c. from now until November 1st. | Hall's Hair Renewer, a sure remedy,

The Bailroads Should be Owned and Operated by the Government

ECONOMY PLAINLY REQUIRES IT

Some Practical Thoughts on the Nation alization of Railroads-Facts and Figures on the Saving to the People

PROF. FRANK PARSONS, IN ARENA. (Continued from last week.)

In the United States the average cost of moving a passenger train one mile is 80 cents, or about 14 cents a car mile according to the railway reports. A moderate train of ordinary coaches will carry 400 to 600 passengers, so that with well-filled trains the cost is not more than 1-5 of a cent a passenger per mile. All the expenses of railway traffic are taken into account in figuring the 80 cent cost per train mile (every train mile has to bear its proportion of rebates, corruption money and innumerable wastes); and as I have shown that these expenses will be reduced 1-3 at least by public ownership, the cost per train mile will fall to 50 cents, and the cost of carrying a passenger 1 mile in a full train will

be .15 to .1 of a cent.

Excursion trains can now be run from New York to Philadelphia at a cost not exceeding \$600, including the pro-rata train share of waste and corruption incident to the present railway system. That is, the railways could take 600 people on one train from Philadelphia to Chicago for \$1 each, and bring them back for another \$1 each, and cover all expenses, labor, wear and tear, taxes, rebates, lobby fees; and all prorata. Two dollars for the single trip and \$4 for the round trip would give the roads 100 per cent profit, according to their own published estimates of the cost of moving trains, which are not too low, we may be sure. Yet during the Columbian Exposition, when it was of the highest importance that every American citizen should see the City of Beauty, the railroads charged from \$17 to \$26 for the trip-600 to 1, 200 per cent profit if the trains were full, and most of them were. Such a charge at such a time was a crime against civilization and progress. If the government had owned the roads, our people would have gone to the White City from the coast and back again in excursion trains for \$2 a head. And if the nation had been in possession of the roads a sufficient length of time to consolidate and systematize the railway business, the cost would have been reduced to \$1 for the round trip. Think of going from New York to San Francisco and back again for a five-dollar bill! Does it sound too much like Arabian Nights? Well, take this little fact and digest it: the German state railway at Berlin sells yearly tickets, good for a five mile ride in and out of the city as many times a day as you please, and on any train, for the sum of \$4.50. This means 3650 miles for \$4.60 if you live miles out, and go in and out once each day; if you go home to dinner or go back to the city after supper it means over 7,000 miles for \$4.50; and if you do both it means over 10,000 miles for less than a five-dollar bill; now it doesn't look so much like Arabia, does it? And what an incalculable benefit it would be to this country to have cheap transportation, especially for workingmen and children in our schools! Commutation tickets at an average of ten miles for a cent, like the German yearly tickets, would enable the poor of the city to live in the fresh, wholesome atmosphere of the country, would tend to depopulate the slums, expand the city and would go very far toward solving some of the most difficult problems of municipal life. It ought to be the aim of every statesman to facilitate in every possible way the movement of the people; the policy of the railways is to narnow the margin on freights, but to make heavy profits on passenger traffic-a policy exactly the opposite of the true Great as will be the benefits arising from the economies and low rate incident

to national ownership, there are others even greater. Justice demands public ownership quite as emphatically as economy. Let us follow the trail of a typical railway scheme. A few men who like to make money by rigging a press that will squeeze it out of their brothers, plan a new road. They issue stock, and take it up till they sell four or five hundred thousand dollars worth. Then they make oath that twenty to ninety times as much stock has been paid in as is really the case—the report of the United States Pacific railway commission of 1888 shows that the Central Patific made affidavit that \$54,183,000 of stock was paid in, when only \$760,000 had been really paid and the Union Pacific swore that \$36,761,100 was paid in, when only \$400-,650 had been actually paid, etc. They do this to make a good appearance in asking for government aid, which is the next step. A little lobbying and promis-

council. Town meetings are easily co- INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM erced into gifts by threat of runnin the road on another route and leaving the town out in the cold.

Over two hundred millions of acres of land and hundreds of millions of money have been obtained gratis by the railroads in this way from nation, state and and municipality—gifts amounting in value now to over four billions of dollars or nearly the actual value of the whole railway system, and every atom of them utterly void, and beyond the authority of congress, legislature or municipality, according to repeated decisions of our ablest judges and the clearest principle of the law, because they were gifts of public property to private individuals. If the original projectors still owned the roads the people would not need to pay for them—their gifts and their overcharges they have paid would more than settle the bill; but unfortunately innocent third parties have largely invested in stock and bonds.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Direct Legislation Explained Direct legislation is a general term referring to a system now in force in Switzerland, whereby the people candirectly act upon any proposed legislation, and not, as in this country, be limited to indirect action through their representa-

Initiative and Referendam are two terms referring to different processes of the method of securing direct legislation. The Referendum means the referring of a proposed law to the vote of the people to ascertain their will, much as we do nowadays in the case of constitutional amendments. Under the Referendum the people can prevent the passage of a law they do not want, by calling for a Ref-erendum to be taken, and if the call is signed by a certain number of voters—
the number to be fixed by law—the legislature must obey and abide by the popular decision. The Initiate gives to the
people the additional right of initiating
a bill and by a signed call compelling the
legislators to take a referendum upon
the bill even though the subject has not otherwise beeu before that body. The one, the referendum, therefore, gives the people a chance to prevent any legislation they don't want, and the other, the initiative, gives them a chance to secure any legislation they do want.

The Imperative Mandate is another provision whereby the constituents of any legislator, finding that he is not faithfully representing them, may recall him before his term of office expires and

elect another representative in his place. Proportional representation is a term that applies to a new system of representation whereby minority parties may secure representation in legislatures and in congress, in proportion to the size of their vote. That is to say, a party polling one-tenth of the total vote shall have one-tenth of the representation. The method for securing this result is simple in practice, but an explanation requires too much detail to be given here. We

have given it several times heretofore. The general principle involved in all these changes is that not only the form of sovereignty but the sovereignty itself should reside in the people. Theoretically that is the case now. practically that is not the case. A majority of the people elect a representative; but when elected, he can defy their will, break his promises flout their petitions and there is no re-dress until his term of office expires.

TO CRUSH THE REBELS,

Twenty-Five Thousand More Men and Many Cruisers Will Be Sent to Cuba.

MADRID, Aug. 19.-Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo gave the following account of the forces to be used in putting an end to the conflict in Cuba: By the end of September or the first days of October, when the rainy season is over, an additional 25,000 men will be landed on the Island from Spain The naval strength for the surveillance of the Cuban coast will comprise nineteen cruisers now building in England, six cruis-ers which are now being built at Cadiz and ffteen already in service. a total of forty cruisers. These with the vessels already despatched to our aid by the United States government, we trust will be found sufficient. In regard to the Mora claim, the conservative government has proceeded entirely on the responsibility created for us by our predecessors in power. The question of indemnity once having been accepted by the Spanish government, no other course than that resolved upon was possible: Immediate payment, to meet which we have realized the funds necessary without having recourse to parliamentary intervention."

Dates of Populist Conventions Frontier county convention at Stock-

ville Aug. 23. Cedar county convention at Harting-

ton Aug. 24. Otoe county Populist convention will be held at Nebraska City Aug. 21. Thirteenth judicial district Populist

Dr. P. Reed Madden, diseases of the cuous presents of stock are generally sufficient with congress, legislatures and street, over R. I. ticket office.

convention will be held at Sidney Sept.

How The Swiss Have Mastered The

Problem of Self-Government J. A. Lemeke, in Equity, Santa Barbara, Cal.

Article 89 of the federal constitution of Switzerland provides as follows: 'Federal laws shall be submitted for acseptance or rejection by the people if the demand is made by 30,000 voters or by eight cantons." This provision of the organic law of the confederation is called "the referendum." Before it became incorporated in the federal constitution it had been in practice in a number of the separate cantons, and is therefore not a novelty to this people. It does not exist as far as I know among modern Democracies elsewhere. Mr. McCracken, author of "The Rise of the Swiss Republic," says: "It (the referendum) is full of great possibilities. It has already fulfilled many of its earlier promises. It is rapidly converting the Swiss people into a nation governing itself upon an almost ideal plan, directly logical and without intermediaries. . . Whereas in the United States the practice of direct government such as it is still existsing

the Massachusetts town meeting and kindred bodies tends yearly to become obsolete, in Switzerland it flourishes with renewed vigor." It simply reserves to the people the power, great and valuable, in case where congress passes a law which is not approved of by the nation, to say to its representatives: "This shall not be; the country does not want this law, and it shall not be enacted." For the time being the people take back the the time being the people take back the power delegated and enforce obedience to their sovereign will in a manner both

selves representatives their liberty ends.
The English people think themselves free;
they deceive themselves; they are during the election of members to parliament. As soon as the election is over, they are slaves, and nothing more." This may be an eccentric theorist's exaggeration, who always showed aversion towards representative government. Had he contemplated the possibilities of the referendum, however, he would have become re-conciled to parliamentarism or representative government. This string attached to the power delegated, like the sword of Damocies, holds the representative in wholesome awe of his constituency on the one hand, while it keeps alert the watchfulness and interest of the con-

stituency itself on the other. Professor Wuarin, of the Geneva University, an able national economist and high authority on Swiss politics, a gentleman who has honored me with his friendly regard, says in an article in the Revue des Deux Mondes, treating on the evolution of Democracy in Switzerland, that "the popular voice as propulseur governmental and volante dirigeante, stimulated by the practice of the referendum, has been of more value than has been anticipated by even the best friends and supporters of this wholesome measure." As the constitution of Switzerland however, vests no veto power in the executive, and consequently leaves the work of the legislative chambers without con-trol, the institution of this provision became necessary. The much-needed veto was adopted, but it was not, as with us, intrusted to the hands of a single individual who, no matter how virtuous and capable, must of necessity be a partisan; no, it was retained by the people, by them to be wielded without intermediary as becomes a monarch who is absolute and has no account to give except to himself.

What this little six-hundred-year-old mountain republic has done, and is doing in perfecting true Democracy may serve

as a beacon light in the dark places of our own troubled sea of politics.

Mr. Paul Leroy Beaulieu, director of l'Economiste Francaise, says that in two cities in France where it is being tried the referendum has already produced excellent results, and that it is especially suited for municipal government. I would ask my fellowcitizens, where is there a field where betterment is more ardently desired by the tax payers and good citizens generally than in the field of municipal politics in the United States and and where in the world is the rule of the lobby and the absolutism of the bossesso great as in the legislation of the large

Coupled with the referendum, but of more recent adoption; is what is called the initiate, by virtue of which the people by their own volition and in a simple and direct manuer can call for the repeal or abrogation of a law or a change in the constitution.

If the voice of the people be truly the voice of God, then the desire of hearing the voice (at the ballot box) can't be gratified too often; if the return to some of the simple and direct political practices of the forefathers effects the weakening of the political leadership and the machine, and if it makes the representative less arbitrary and their constituents more watchful, then there can't be a more laudable task to devote ourselves to in the closing years of the nineteenth century than the agitation for and the adoption of the referendum.

hendache bad? Get Miles " in Pills.