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Best selling, always great satisfaction. No rattling, no noise, no vibration. It is the only support that will hold up a lamp, a picture, a clock, a mirror, a vase, a statuette, a clock, a mirror, a vase, a statuette, a clock, a mirror, a vase, a statuette.

THE DECATUR SHAFER SUPPORT CO.,
Decatur, Ill.

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Banners, Flags,
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NATL. BANK BLDG.
OMAHA, NEB.

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12th and Farnam Sts.

NORTH-WESTERN
To Make a Trip to the
Best Advantage It Is
Essential to
START RIGHT.

If Going to Kansas Don't Call On Us,
BUT IF GOING TO

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, OSKOSH,
ST. PAUL, DULUTH,
FREMONT, NORFOLK, CHADRON,
HOT SPRINGS, RAPID CITY, DEADWOOD,

Any point in the two Dakotas or Central Wyoming,
call on us, because as the **Only Line** running
Direct to these and intermediate points on its
Own 7,041 miles of road, it is the Best.

W. M. SHIPMAN, A. S. FIELDING,
Gen'l Agt. City Trk. Agt.

1133 O Street, Lincoln, Neb.
Depot: Corner S and 5th streets.

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**BEST LINE
TO
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GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

WORLD FAMOUS
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TO THE EAST.

BEST DINING CAR SERVICE IN THE WORLD

The Rock Island is foremost in adopting any advantage calculated to improve speed and give that luxury, safety and comfort that popular patronage demands. Its equipment is thoroughly complete with vestibuled trains, magnificent dining cars, sleepers and chair coaches, all the most elegant, and of recently improved patterns.

Faithful and capable management and polite, honest service from employees are important items. They are a double duty—to the Company and to travelers—and it is sometimes a task difficult of accomplishment. Passengers on this line will find little cause for complaint on that ground.

For full particulars as to tickets, maps, rates, apply to any coupon ticket office in the United States, Canada or Mexico or address: J. N. SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Trk. & Pass. Agt. Chicago, Ill. E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Manager, Chicago, Ill.

TO TRAVELERS
Free—Free—Free—Free.

If you are about to make a trip to north, northwestern Nebraska, the Black Hills country or central Wyoming, to points in the two Dakotas, to St. Paul, Minneapolis or Duluth, or points west on the Pacific lines, to any point in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Northern Illinois and Iowa, direct to Chicago the east and south, you can obtain free of charge at the city office, 1133 O St., corner 5th and S streets, of North Western line, complete and reliable information of all connections, rates, etc. With 8000 miles of its own lines in the states named visitors to any of them can but serve their interests by patronizing the Northwestern line.

A. S. FIELDING,
City Ticket Agt., 1133 O Street,
W. M. SHIPMAN,
Gen. Agt.

Notice the flower advertisement of A. Blanck & Co., of 316 N street Philadelphia, Penn. If you don't see what you want in this "ad" write them, for they have everything in stock.

Subscribe for THE WEALTH MAKERS

Nerve Tonic Blood Builder

PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO.,
Schenectady, N.Y.
and Brockville, Ont.

NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

"RIALTO BLDG., NEXT TO POST OFFICE," KANSAS CITY, MO.

Most Practical Business College in the West. Short-hand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Telegraphy. Short-hand by Mail. Three lessons free. Send for our SPECIAL SUMMER OFFER.

SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES & VINES

St. Paul, Minn.

THE KIRKWOOD Steel Wind Engine

Has been in use since 1832. It is the **BEAUTIFUL, STURDY, DURABLE, POWERFUL** in the best sense the mill for you to buy. Thousands have them!

Our Steel Towers
Have 4 angle steel corner posts, substantial steel cross and braces; not fence wire. They are **LIGHT, STRONG, SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION**, much cheaper than wood and will last a life time. Our mills and towers are ALL STEEL and are **PULLY GUARANTEED**. Write for prices and circulars. Address, mentioning this paper,
KIRKWOOD WIND ENGINE CO.,
Arkansas City, Kansas.

FURNAS COUNTY HERD

BIG BERK HOGS
—AND—
Holstein Cattle.

Thirty-five sows bred for spring farrow, four males of June farrow and a few fall pigs at prices to suit the times.

H. S. WILLIAMSON,
Beaver City, Neb.

Hog Cholera Cured

GREENA, Neb., Nov. 18, '93.—I hereby certify that Henry Combs operated on my hogs in August last and since the operation I have never had my hogs do so well. I believe it to be a good preventative against all diseases. I also believe it to be the interest of every hog raiser to try it as the cost is very little.

M. J. GILLESPIE,
Address, HENRY COMBS, 11th, and Cuming St., Omaha, Neb.

FREE SILVER AND PEERLESS FEED GRINDERS

Will make a Farmer Happy. Grinds more grain to any degree of fineness than any other mill. Grinds oat-cake, corn, etc., fine enough for any purpose. Warranted not to choke. We warrant the **BEST AND CHEAPEST MILL ON EARTH!**

Write us at once for price and agency. There is money in this mill. Made only by
JOLIET STROWBRIDGE CO., Joliet, Ill.

DR. MCGREW
is the only **SPECIALIST** WHO TREATS ALL **PRIVATE DISEASES** AND **DEBILITIES OF MEN ONLY.** Women Excluded. 18 years experience. Circulars free.
14th and Farnam Sts., OMAHA, NEB.

F. M. WOODS,
Fine Stock Auctioneer.
1203 O St., Lincoln, Neb.

Tourists from Minnesota Points.

Commencing October 5th, a Tourist car leaves Minneapolis every Thursday morning and runs to Pueblo and via Albert Lea to Columbus Junction, arriving at 11:37 p. m. and there connects with our C. R. I. & P. train No. 13 which will hold at that point for arrival of the B. C. R. & N. train carrying that car, and via Kansas City arrive at Pueblo second morning.

Beginning October 10th, Tourist car will leave Albert Lea every Tuesday morning and run via Minneapolis & St. Louis Ky. through Angus to Des Moines, arriving at night, and there lay over and be taken west on "Big Five" Friday morning, and run via Omaha, Lincoln and Bellevue to Pueblo.

Burks, Collins & Co. are headquarters in the State for Disk Harrows, Cultivators, St. Joe & Rock Island Listers, Brown Planters, Cultivators, & Stalk Cutters, also for genuine Glidden barb wire, cor. 10th & Q St.

OUR NATIONAL PLATFORM.
The People's Party Platform Adopted at Omaha July 4, 1892.

Assembled upon the 116th 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 this country the following preamble and declaration of principles:

PREAMBLE.
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 capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages, a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, 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 industries. 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 a suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop, without serious efforts 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 demonetization 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 from the millionaires.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation and filled with the spirit of the grand generation which established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people," with whom it originated.

□ We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution: "To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to 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, the united brotherhood of free men.

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 depend; 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 remedied, and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all men and women of the country, therefore:

WE DECLARE

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 will not work, neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies identical.

Third—We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people own the railroads, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing any or all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation 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.

PLATFORM.
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; that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed two per cent. per annum, to be provided, as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand the 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 moneys 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 to facilitate exchange.

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 transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands 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.

If you want anything in the line of garden seeds you are very particular if you don't find it described in the large advertisement of The Alliance Seed Co. on page 8. It speaks for itself. This is a reliable company and you can get just what they advertise by writing them stating where you have seen their "ad." Their prices are a wonder.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies

Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of **W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa** which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with starch, Arrowroot or sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

THE FEAST OF EGGS.
A CUSTOM AS OLD AS CHRISTIANITY.

Inaugurated by a Noble Countess While in Exile—The Egg Has Since Been the Symbol of Restored Happiness.

Many hundred years ago there lived a good and noble woman whose name was Frau Rosalinda von Lindenburg. In those days a cruel war was laying waste the land, and she had to fly from her home in the dead of night, with her two children. At first she knew not where to go, but her old serving-man begged her to go with him to his own people, who lived in a little mining village away, hidden in the Harz mountains. So the noble countess put herself in his care, and his brothers and sisters were very kind to the poor wanderers, took them in and gave them the best they had.

But the best they had was very poor, and, at first, the dainty-reared woman and children came near starving. There was no meat, no fish, and not even an egg; and this last for the good reason that there was not a fowl in the settlement. These domestic fowls that seem so common to us, and that we see everywhere, at first came from the far east, and had at that time only been seen in large cities and towns. And these mountain folks had never even heard of such "strange birds."

So the countess decided to repay their kindness. She secretly sent her old servant down to their old home. There he found the castle almost wholly destroyed, but was lucky enough to gather up a large number of the chickens that still roosted about their old home. He brought them up to the mountains and great was the surprise of all the peasants as they saw the queer birds.

But a few weeks afterward they were still more astonished and delighted, for a young brood of chicks was shown to them by the kind countess. O, how the village children laughed and clapped their hands at the sight of the little, downy, bright-eyed creatures, who were so strong and spry, and who followed the old hen about to pick up their food on the very day they came out of their shells. Such a contrast to the blind, bald, ugly little fledglings that they saw in the nests in the hedges.

Now the countess saved up her eggs until she had enough for a feast, when she invited all the housewives to come to taste the new food, and learn how to prepare it. At the close of the feast she gave each family a number of fowls to take home and use for her family.

When Easter came, she was anxious to do something for the children, and it occurred to her that as the egg was the sign of new life it would be a nice thing to have an egg festival for the children's Easter treat. So she took mosses and roots, and with them colored some of the eggs—saying that "the earth laid aside her mantle of snow in the spring, and God himself made the fruit and berries not only good to eat, but pleasant to look upon."

On Easter Sunday, after the villagers had met for their simple service, she called all the little ones, and after talking pleasantly to them for a while, she led them into a grove near by. There she told them to play about, and pretend they were little birds, and make themselves some cute little nests. Then she called them to her house, or cottage, and gave them a little feast of the best she could prepare. It was only some nice milk-soup, with cooked eggs, and egg cakes.

When they had finished their feast they heard a great whistling, and cooing, and squeaking in the grove where they had left their nests. What could be the matter? The children ran back to see, and lo! in every nest there were five beautiful colored eggs, and on one of these a little rhyme was painted. Imagine the surprise and delight of these simple children. They talked among themselves and wondered where they came from.

"What a strange hen it must be to lay eggs of so many colors!" said one.

"Oh, I do not think that hens lay such hard eggs," said another. But a third one said:

"I am sure it was that dear little hare I saw jumping out from behind the bushes where I made my nest." This idea seemed to please the little ones and they all shouted together:

"Yes, yes—the little hare laid the colored eggs!" And they kept on repeating it until they began to believe it.

Not long afterward, as the countess sat talking to the children, who was it that the little daughter saw coming up the mountain? It was the dear father, the husband whom they all thought must be dead. And as he came to them on this Easter day it was another reason why the countess loved the day and wished to have it always celebrated.

So when she went back with her husband and children to rebuild their old home she left a sum of money to be expended in giving the children an Easter egg-feast every year. She also started the fashion of the "egg-feast" in her own duchy, and so it grew, and by degrees the custom spread all over the land, and the eggs also at length became a sort of symbol of restoration to happiness and redemption from sin. The custom has spread to our own country, but I think none but German children believe that the eggs are laid by the timid little hare.

E. A. MATTHEWS.

All Right Usually.
Horrible! Mother (entertaining guests)—Dottie! Dottie! Why are you yelling so like a wild Indian and slapping your little brother?

Dottie (glancing in at the door)—Oh! I didn't know that company was here.

In the Dead Hand. They tell the tale unsmiling. Old men, their hours beguiling. As they can; Each annual November They sadden who remember Inkermann.

Yet of that field one story Shines through the gloom and glory Of the fight; Over the cannons' roaring There sings a lark-song soaring Out of sight.

Alone, where men lay bleeding, In fatal pain whose pleading Made no cry. Shot-pierced and saber-smitten, A young and gallant Briton Crept to die.

At sunset there they found him With the red snow around him, And his hand Laid on the book whose healing All hearts to heaven appealing Understand.

And 'neath his frozen fingers Those words whose hope outlingers Human strife Glowed like a star's reflection— 'I am the Resurrection And the Life.'

Comrades to burial bore him; But not death's rending tore him From his prize. For to his hand carressing, Still clung the leaf whose blessing Closed his eyes.

O Christian song supernal, Words sweetest love eternal Ever said! Peace at your call comes flying, And they who clasp you dying Are not dead.

—THEODORE BROWN.



EASTER IN ATHENS.

The Story of the Resurrection Amid a Blaze of Silver and Gold.

For some time before Easter, says Mr. Rodd, in his "Customs and Lore of Modern Greece," the city of Athens wears a picturesque aspect. This is due in great part to the number of shepherds who, with their flocks, have come down from the mountains, and are camped in every available open space, engaged in selling their lambs. There is no family so poor as not to break the long Lenten fast with an Easter lamb, the value of which is about a dollar, and a veritable massacre of the innocents is going on. It is late on Saturday night that the real Easter celebration takes place.

An immense crowd fills all the approaches to the cathedral, and such parts of the church as are not kept clear. Without, a raised platform has been erected, and decorated with evergreens.

In the cathedral the royal princes, the ministers of state and the high functionaries of the kingdom assemble to attend the midnight service. As the hour of midnight approaches, the Metropolitan with his assistants, preceded by the cross and banners, advance with lighted tapers. The various notabilities light their tapers from that of the archbishop, and so the sacred fire is communicated to the crowd.



THE EASTER CELEBRATION.

As the midnight hour sounds, and Easter succeeds the last day of Lent, the Metropolitan, a blaze of silver and gold, with his tiara, the silver gospel, and the episcopal crozier, ascends the platform outside the church, and proclaims to the assembled people the tidings, "Christ has risen!"

In a moment all the bells are ringing far and near. Bands of music strike up, guns are discharged, rockets ascend, Bengal fires are lighted, and the sparkle of tapers spreads from house to house, and from street to street, till the whole city is alive with sound and flame. The clergy return to the church, and the Easter ritual continues, long and tedious.

During the afternoon of Easter Sunday there is another service for those who have not been able to attend the previous evening. At this second service the gospel is read in several tongues, in evidence presumably of the catholicity of the only orthodox faith.