

ford to hold an office to which they have no title. It is our desire to be conservators of the peace and our energies will be directed toward the preservation of good order and the protection of life and property."

"Believing furthermore that the act by which the present board is proposed to be abolished is null and void, we deem it our duty to continue in the discharge of the functions vested in us by the charter under which the city of Omaha is governed."

Here are two startling declarations made by Mr. Brown and Mr. Deaver; the one is that they cannot afford to hold on to an office to which they have no title, and the other is that they will hold on to it.

To justify themselves in this anomalous position—as simple administrators of the law—not its creators nor its judges, they undertake to adjudge and decide for themselves that the act of the legislature was unconstitutional, null and void, and that it was their duty, in defiance of that law, to continue themselves in office.

When a man appointed to an office undertakes to say for himself that he should be made the judge of the constitutionality of the law which legislates him out of office, he is usurping the functions which belong to the law-making power and to the judicial power of the state. It is the assertion of a doctrine which must lead to lawlessness and dishonor. To assume to himself the judicial functions, and to defy the power of the state in the form of a proclamation, that he shall continue in his office, and perform the duties of that office to the exclusion of his duly, lawfully and constitutionally appointed successor, is acting in defiance of all law and spreading the seeds of anarchy.

And yet, this is the same Charles H. Brown who is the Reform candidate for mayor.

But this is not all of that question. This same Reform candidate for mayor and his supporter, D. Clem Deaver, for the purpose of keeping themselves in office and to keep out of office their lawfully appointed successors, appointed a body-guard of special policemen. This was a remarkable and tyrannical procedure, that savored of the evil days of Rome, when body-guards marched through the streets with tyrants that were crushing out the life of the republic.

The names of these special policemen is no less interesting than the procedure itself. Let me read them:

M. McCormick, David Mahoney, M. Moriarity, J. Creighton, Thomas Sullivan, Thomas McCormick, James Gallagher, Thomas Kennedy, John Murphy, James Dailey, Martin Shields, William McGregor, P. J. Healey, E. A. Boyle, Joseph Cogan, P. J. Berry, Peter Dowdle, E. A. Gorman, Johan Mahan, J. D. Haggarty, M. B. Hinchey, A. J. Donahue, Thomas Flynn, Eugene McLeary, Joseph Kelly, — Egan, Daniel McBride, J. R. Fahney, P. Scanton, Thomas Colopy, Lewis Nuger, James Shea, Thomas Ferguson, Martin Kerns, James Hannipin, J. F. Lally, T. J. Lyman, T. Garry, William Womack, James Christy, Charles Green, John Kemple, Frank Beehan, Charles Rogers, W. J. Cusick, T. Kileen, T. J. Boyle, L. J. Warner, John Pine, John Cusick, Mike Hynes, Mike Hinchey, Mike Dollard, Mike Troy, Mike Flynn, Pat Moehan, Pat Reardon, Pat Noonan and Pat Ford.

These men, too, are at the Coliseum shouting for Charles H. Brown and reform.

Mark the situation: Charles H. Brown and D. Clem Deaver by virtue of their offices were conservators of the peace. It was their duty to yield obedience to law, and to surrender their offices to their duly appointed successors. The supreme court of the state has said that the new law was constitutional, and that the new board was constitutionally and legally appointed, and that Charles H. Brown and D. Clem Deaver were unlawfully and wrongfully holding on to their offices, in defiance of law. Under this decision of the supreme court the new law was valid and constitutional. When Brown and Deaver issued their proclamation, they were usurpers of these offices. When they appointed these special policemen their acts were in defiance of law and order. Yet here was this long list of special policemen as their secret body-guard, with stars upon their breasts and clubs belted over their hips, guarding the office in which Charles H. Brown and D. Clem Deaver sat, to enable them to hold on to an office to which they were not entitled. It was a menace and threat to the newly appointed police board that they should not enter upon the performance of their duties, and if need be, that they would be resisted by this army of special policemen. The history of the city of Omaha affords no parallel to this usurpation of power and resistance to law and order. Why, if Chas. H. Brown should be elected mayor of this town for one term, how do we know that anything else than a galling gun and a regiment of infantry would ever get him out of office?

I wish I had time to pay a little attention to the other candidates on the mongrel ticket to see what sort of reformers they are.

There is Tom Swobe, who wants to be city treasurer. Swobe hasn't been

able to walk down Farnam street for a period of five years without stopping in at the Bee Building, to see what was the state of the political thermometer. Why, Mr. Swobe has passed before the people for twenty-five years as a pure and unflinching Republican; yet on this ballot you will vote on election day you will find him labeled as a Democrat.

And there, too, is our old friend Billy Coburn. Why, I can remember when the Omaha Bee used to publish meager things about Coburn than it publishes to-day about Judge Scott and W. J. Breatch.

But time is too short to go into details of these minor offices. The people will express their opinion about all these candidates on the mongrel ticket on election day.

I am not on this platform to-night to defend the A. P. A. organization; neither am I here to assail the Catholic church.

In my politics I know no church and no creed. I have never yet stopped to inquire, when a man was nominated for office, whether he belonged to any church or whether he believed in any church creed. All that I want to know is that he is a man fit to perform the duties of the office to which he is to be elected, and that he believes in that platform of political principles which I believe shall best subserve the welfare of the country.

Politics has to do with the management of political affairs, and enactment of laws for the government of the people.

Religion has to do with the morals of mankind, and the fitting of their immortal souls to meet their blessed Redeemer in heaven.

Any religion which can make men good on earth and insure their happiness in the dread hereafter has a noble work to perform. But any person or party that undertakes to drag religion, or any sectarian church, from its high pedestal, and to array its vote against the Republican party, is prostituting that religion to an ignoble purpose.

Yet the Reform party, by the utterances which it has been giving forth on the street corners and at the ward meetings, and in the speeches which are being made in behalf of that party at the Coliseum to-night, is endeavoring to excite the Catholic church, and have it array its entire vote against the Republican party.

The Catholic church as a religious body is one of the strongest organizations on earth. It kept alive the Christian religion while the world was passing through the shadows of the dark ages. It kept alive the Christian religion during the middle ages, while chivalry and feats of daring were the chief occupation of the noble and the brave. All over Europe there still stand the monuments in art and architecture, that were fostered and encouraged by this religious institution. The pages of history are crowded full of great and good things which it has accomplished. I admire that church for what good it has accomplished; I admire the devoted and self-sacrificing work of its Sisters of Charity.

But there is another side to this picture. The Reform orators are undertaking to inflame the Catholic church against the Republican party. They talk about what the Catholic church has done for America, from the time when the Jesuit priests began the civilizing and Christianizing of the American Indians, down to the heroic deeds in the late war by that gallant cavalry leader, Phil Sheridan. It seems as though I could almost hear their voices to night wafted on the air from the Coliseum building to this opera house, as they speak in stentorian tones of the good work that church has accomplished, of the patriotism of American statesmen, and the bravery of American soldiers who have belonged to the Catholic church.

I would not detract one word from the praise which they give these great and good men. If it were simply a question of honoring their names, their wisdom and their heroic deeds, I, too, could unite in the ceremony.

But how comes it in these editorials and speeches they forget to write and speak of the patience and long suffering of the Protestant missionaries? How comes it they forget to make mention of the wisdom of the statesmen and the heroic deeds of the soldiers who believed in the Protestant religion? If you are a Democrat, why do you forget to speak of Thomas Jefferson, who perhaps believed in no religious creed whatever? Why do you forget to speak of Andrew Jackson, who was a stern Presbyterian? Why do these people forget the fact that no president of the United States, from George Washington to Grover Cleveland, belonged to the Catholic church? Why do they forget to speak of the immortal Lincoln, and of the martyred Garfield, the one a Presbyterian and the other a Campbellite? When they speak of the gallant Phil Sheridan, why do they forget to speak of Hancock, and Mead, and Hooker, and Grant? Why do they forget to mention the fact that the first American colony that declared by law in favor of religious toleration was the Baptist Rhode Island under the leadership of Roger Williams?

When it comes to a question of religious toleration, of higher civilization and of good political government,

where freedom has the sway and where all men have a right to aspire to public office, where republics live and flourish, the Protestant church is in the supremacy.

But that is not the question at issue. No man is a true friend of the Catholic church, whether he be priest or layman, that undertakes to drag that church from its holy purpose into the broils of a political strife. Any man who undertakes to ride into office on the back of that church by the creation of a false issue deserves to be defeated, and that ignobly defeated, at the election.

The A. P. A. organization is no more the Republican party than the Catholic church is the Democratic party. There are A. P. A.s in both political organizations, and there are members of the Catholic church in both political organizations.

The question at issue in this campaign is whether the Republican party shall be successful in the election of its candidates to office, or whether this mongrel Reform party, made up of billiguerents of all parties, without any platform, without any declaration of principles, without any political faith, shall get control of our municipal government upon a false, sectarian issue.

For myself, I want to keep sectarianism out of politics, and I believe the good people of all churches will decide on election day that that is the better wisdom.

My friends who have gone into the Reform League movement seem to have an attack of A. P. A. hydrophobia. I hear it talked on the street corners. I see it reported in the Omaha Bee, as the text of the speeches made at all their ward meetings. You will read in to-morrow morning's Bee about ten columns of tirade against A. P. A.s, as if that order was made up of thieves, and robbers, and anarchists, and traitors to the American flag. If the so-called reformers sincerely believe that the A. P. A. organization is injurious to the Republican party, or that in any sense it dominates the Republican party, and they want to purify the Republican party from its influence, why don't they raise their voices in Republican meetings and in Republican conventions?

If they believe that the Republican party ought to denounce the A. P. A. organization, why don't they have the courage to walk into a Republican convention and introduce their resolutions?

If the Republican party is damaged by having in its membership persons belonging to the A. P. A. organization, why don't these people who are heading the Reform movement fight the A. P. A.s within their own party, instead of going off to a Reform meeting at the Coliseum, three miles away, and fighting it at long range? If it is the reform of the Republican party they want, the way to reform it is to reorganize it within itself and not create a new organization for the purpose of killing the party.

What I have said about the Republican party in this connection is equally true of the Democratic party. How can any Democrat justify himself in forsaking his own party organization, and in turning over its political conventions to the so-called mongrel Reform party, which can mean nothing but death to the Democratic political organization? If I am not very much mistaken, the Democratic party in this country and state has had a long and hard struggle to keep its head above water. It has had within its membership a class of men who have talked a financial heresy that has been disintegrating that party ever since Cleveland became President of the United States. They sold out that party in the last campaign to the Populist organization, and this time they have turned it over, body, soul and breeches, to the Reform party. If there is any Democrat within the sound of my voice who loves his old party, and loves the old principles, that venerates its old party leaders, from Jefferson, and Jackson, and Buchanan, down to Cleveland, I appeal to him to come out of that organization and to stand up manfully for the old Democratic faith that is within him.

The Republican party always has planted its faith upon a declaration of principles called a platform, adopted in its conventions assembling from year to year. These conventions are the only body authorized to speak for the Republican party. Whatever declaration of principles is set down in these platforms constitutes the creed of the Republican party. Whatever is not set down in that platform is no part of the Republican creed.

Now I propound this question to these so-called reformers, who are out fighting the Republican party: Is there any declaration of a principle laid down in any platform of the Republican party which they condemn, or which could justify them in forsaking the Republican party and attempting its defeat? I ask them to stand up and name it. On that proposition I give the floor to every Republican who has deserted the Republican party and gone into this reform movement, from Edward Rosewater and Henry Estabrook and Will Gurley down the list to Ed Simeral and Ed Roggen.

My friends, I am not here to-night to defend the A. P. A. organization; it is unnecessary. I have not been asked to

defend the A. P. A. The chief doctrine of that organization, as I understand it—and I only know of it through the public press—is that the public moneys raised by taxation for school purposes shall not be diverted to the use of any sectarian school, whether that school be Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Congregational or Methodist. It believes in the public-school system, and the education of all our children, free from and unhampered by any sectarianism whatsoever. As I understand it, that grand declaration has been accepted by the high dignitaries of the Catholic church from Cardinal Gibbons to Bishop Ireland.

If there is any man who has gone into this reform movement for the purpose of fighting A. P. A.s, as they talk it, who disbelieves in that declaration of principles, and who would divert the public-school moneys to sectarian purposes, I ask him to stand up in his place and proclaim it on the platform, that we may know who he is. It is no answer to say that that is a doctrine accepted by all the people and believed in by all the people, and as old as the government; because if it is, there is no justification in any man forsaking either the Republican party or the Democratic party and going into the Reform party. If the doctrine is old and true and universally acceptable, that is no reason why it should not be kept alive by any party or any organization.

The mass of the people believe in the doctrine of the Bible as laid down in the Old and New Testaments. They believe in the ten commandments and in the sermon on the mount. But because these are old and true and well-known and accepted principles, would that justify any people in going out and making war upon the churches? The doctrine may be old, but it has a newness about it. There is no more harm in repeating it as a declaration than there is in reciting the Lord's Prayer.

But I do not hesitate to say that if there is one cardinal principle in that organization which stands out prominent above all others it is, that every member of that organization shall be true, under any and all circumstances, to the American flag and the free government which it represents. Let the American flag float where it will, whether it be on land, or on the sea, whether it be from the top of the district school-house or at the front of the marching columns of the American army, or floating from the dome of the national capitol at Washington, the A. P. A. organization will honor it and respect the constitutional government that maintains it and the universal liberty which it represents.

When that flag was raised to float as the emblem of the formation of a new republic in the little Hawaiian Islands in the distant seas, it was not an A. P. A. that took it down.

If that flag were held up as a banner of encouragement to the insurgents of Cuba, that are fighting for personal liberty, and to throw off the tyranny of Spanish oppression, in recognition of their belligerent rights, it would meet with the approval of the A. P. A. organization, just as it ought to meet with the approval of all people who love liberty and hate oppression.

If the British lion shall undertake, by force of war, to lay its paw on Venezuela for the purpose of seizing seventy-six thousand miles of that country's territory, and the American flag shall be carried to South America on the masts of the American gunboats, to enforce the time honored Monroe doctrine, it will meet with the approval of the A. P. A. organization, as well as that of every Democrat and Republican who believes that the countries on the American continents, north and south, should be kept free from European control.

No man can justify himself for going into this reform organization on the theory that the A. P. A. organization is false to the flag or a traitor to the country. The leaders in the Reform movement say that they have gone out of that organization because they were denied the liberty of free discussion within the ranks of the Republican party.

The Republican party had its birth in the free discussion of public questions. It was the free discussion of the slavery question within the limits of the Republican party that worked out the freedom of millions of slaves.

It was the free discussion of Republican principles within the limits of the Republican party that made Lincoln the great debater. It was that memorable contest he had in Illinois with Stephen A. Douglas that gave him the prominence that caused him to be selected as President of the United States.

It was freedom of discussion within the limits of the Republican party that worked out the reconstruction measures that restored to the Union the eleven states that had gone out in rebellion.

It was freedom of discussion within the ranks of the Republican party that worked out the plan and brought about the resumption of specie payment in 1879.

It was freedom of discussion within the limits of the Republican party that so remodelled the tariff laws that brought to the United States its great-

est era of prosperity, from 1875 to 1890. Freedom of discussion in the Republican party is a doctrine which has always maintained, from the days when Seward became Governor of the State of New York down to the time when James G. Blaine created and incorporated into the Republican platform the doctrine of reciprocity. Every Republican convention has been open to the discussion of all political principles. It is a party which has always had the courage of its convictions, ready to accept any new measure that would advance the public good, and ready to condemn any measure hurtful to the interests of the people.

The four brightest jewels in the crown of the Republican faith are freedom to all men, regardless of race or color; a free ballot north and south, free and untrammelled Americanism, and freedom in discussion of all public questions.

To-night we are engaged in the free discussion of Republican principles and of the existing political situation, and on next Tuesday we will exercise the freedom of American citizens at the polling booths, and as right shall triumph over falsehood, we shall elect the nominees of the Republican party.

Eat Dyal's delicious cream candies 1518 Douglas street.

Work of Cowards. When J. B. Bracken, of Arcata, Cal., joined the American Protective Association council there, he received anonymous threatening letters, one of which read:

"If you don't resign the presidency of the A. P. A., your house will go up in smoke or you will be found dead in the road."

Mr. Bracken lives some little distance from town. Some time after, while he and his wife were away from home, and their children were home and in bed, their home "went up in smoke," thus filling that part of the threat, and nearly burning their children at the same time.—Exchange.

Edward Baumley, for livery, 17th and St. Marys Ave.

Never Sleeps. Protestants have looked on the aggressions of the Roman Catholic Church with much indifference. Allowed it to go on from stage to stage, with only an occasional protest, followed by long periods of slumber. But the hierarchy never slumbers, never loses an opportunity of pushing forward its peculiar claims, degree by degree, with promises or threats to political parties or individual politicians, as may best suit their purposes.—Exchange.

Laughing Babies. Are loved by everybody. Those raised on the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk are comparatively free from sickness. Infant Health is a valuable pamphlet for mothers. Send your address for a copy to the New York Condensed Milk Company, New York.

The clerks of W. R. Bennett Co. gave a musicale and ball in New Metropolitan Hall, Thursday evening of this week. They had a large crowd and a most enjoyable time.

What C. A. Potter Says. OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 31, 1895.—The Howard Medicine Company: Gentlemen—I desire to say to all who feel the strength of their manhood slowly slipping away, whose ambition is at its lowest ebb, whose mind is beclouded, and the senses dulled, when you feel dyspeptic, and lose your self-respect, that your blood is out of order, and all you need is some of Howard's Vegetone Blood Powder to tone up your system. It will act almost instantly upon the blood; you will feel the renewed life and vigor coursing through your system; you will feel the old-time grip in your hands; your mind will be as active as ever; your friends will observe the flag of health flying in your face, and you will feel like a new being. I have not felt so well for five years as I do since taking one package of your Blood Powder, and I feel as strong and active as ever. I weigh 150 pounds more than ever in my life. The change is so marked that it is the subject of comment when meeting my friends. I recommend Howard's Vegetone Blood Powder to be, as I believe, the greatest blood-purifier on earth.

C. A. POTTER.



Mrs. David Bigger Chills and Fever Let me emaciated, with distressing cough, no appetite, pain in chest, shoulder, back and stomach. Four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me strength, good appetite and health. Mrs. DAVID BIGGER, Wilcox, Nebraska. Hood's Pills with new friends daily.

Cares of the Patriotic Editor. The patriotic press has small monetary plinkings. Yet some of our good friends ask us to give their council a free local or a reading notice, advertising an entertainment of their council, that in any other paper would have to be paid for. Then, to cap the climax, we are asked to buy a certain number of tickets and keep on sale twenty or so more.—Ex.

The Best of all Cough Medicines is Dr. Acker's English Remedy. It will stop a cough in one night, check a cold in one day, prevent croup, relieve asthma, and cure consumption, if taken in time. It is made on honor, from the purest ingredients and contains neither opium nor morphine. If the little ones have croup or whooping cough, use it promptly. Three Sizes—25c., 50c. and \$1 per bottle. At Druggists. ACKER MEDICINE CO., 26 and 28 Chambers Street, New York.

The Original and Genuine ROUND OAK Will do the same work with soft coal that a base-burner will with hard coal, and with half the expense. We are sole agents for Omaha. W. F. STOETZEL, Next to Post-Office.

Incorporation Notice. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have incorporated under the laws of the State of Nebraska, a secret, fraternal, benevolent society or association. First. The name of this corporation shall be Supreme Forest, Woodmen Circle. Second. Its principal place of transacting business shall be in the City of Omaha, State of Nebraska. Third. The general nature of its business shall be to establish subordinate lodges between the ages of 16 and 25 years into a secret, fraternal, benevolent society. To establish subordinate lodges to be known as Groves. To create a fund from which shall be paid at the death of a member to the designated beneficiary the proceeds of one assessment upon the surviving members, but not exceeding \$200, and for a monument at the grave of deceased female members to cost \$100, and to afford relief to its members in sickness or disability. Fourth. Being a fraternal and benevolent society without profit to its incorporators except compensation for actual services rendered, it will have no capital stock, and its expenses and benefits shall be paid from dues and assessments levied upon its members upon its members and Groves. Its members are not liable for its corporate debt. Fifth. The time of commencement of this corporation shall be the 31st day of September, 1895, and shall continue 50 years with power to reincorporate. Sixth. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which this corporation is at any time to subject itself at any one time outside of death benefits shall be \$500. Seventh. Its affairs shall be managed by an Executive Council or Board of Directors of not less than eight members, who shall be its executive officers, known as Supreme Guardian, Supreme Adviser, Supreme Clerk, Supreme Banker, Supreme Physician and three Supreme Managers. Its first elective officers, to serve until the first meeting of its Supreme Forest shall be: Mary J. Huss, Supreme Guardian; Emma R. Manchester, Supreme Adviser; Ray B. Root, Supreme Clerk; Chas. C. Farmer, Supreme Banker; W. O. Rodgers, Supreme Physician; Geo. C. Thompson, George S. Cott and G. A. Weiss, Supreme Managers. Eighth. The first meeting of its Supreme Forest shall be held at Saint Louis, State of Missouri, on the second day of March, 1897, and shall be held biennially thereafter at such time and place as shall be designated at the last preceding session. Its Executive Council shall hold regular annual meetings on the third Wednesday of January, except in the year in which its Supreme Forest convenes. With its own hands and corporate seal of the Supreme Forest, Woodmen Circle, at Omaha, State of Nebraska, this 31st day of September, 1895, we have signed our names, and the names of our members and Groves, as follows: Supreme Guardian, 11-8-4

Notice to Non-Resident Defendant. To Mary A. Lanyon, non-resident defendant: You are hereby notified that, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1895, William H. Lanyon filed a petition against you in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to obtain a decree of absolute divorce from you, on the grounds of extreme cruelty, without just cause or reasonable excuse therefor, upon the part of said defendant towards the plaintiff herein. You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 2nd day of December, A. D. 1895. WILLIAM H. LANYON, By Jas. W. Carr, His Attorney. 10-18-4

Little Red School House Savings Bank, With Flag. Nothing ever sold like it. SEND 25 CENTS FOR SAMPLE. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

THE PATRIOTIC SUPPLY CO. 131 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS. \$75 A MONTH