

NEBRASKA NEWS.

A painful accident happened to George Huehl, an employe of the West Point machine shops. Whilst loading castings he had one hand crushed almost to a jelly.

Stephen Adkins, the 12-year-old son of County Superintendent R. F. Adkins of Tecumseh, fell from a tree and suffered a severe fracture of the left arm at the shoulder.

While threshing east of Avoca, Roy Toney, 19 years old, got his foot caught in the master wheel of a horse power and the ankle is so badly crushed that amputation is thought necessary.

As John Hinkle was going home from attending the Ancient Order of United Workmen lodge at Howells at about 11 o'clock he found Michael Munson dead on the track of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad.

President Wattles of the exposition received a telegram from the assistant secretary of war, saying: "I sent you yesterday, through the quartermaster's department, by express, a Spanish flag, the first trophy secured by the military force from the enemy. You are requested to deliver it personally to the representative of the war department's exhibit, with instructions to have it carefully preserved and protected."

The mystery surrounding the whereabouts of Canoy Hanks, the wealthy German farmer, who disappeared from his home three weeks ago, has been cleared up by the discovery of the body, almost entirely embedded in a sand bar in the Missouri river near Peru. An inquest was held, the jury finding that the deceased came to his death by drowning. Mr. Hanks was a pioneer resident of Otoe county, settling there in 1855. He was 68 years of age and leaves an estate valued at about \$150,000.

Ex-Governor Glick and Commissioner Lamb of Kansas are in Omaha attending the exposition. While there they will look after the establishment of a honey and dairy exhibit in the Apiary and the Dairy buildings. Both men are pleased with the exposition and predict a large attendance from the Sunflower state as soon as the crops are out of the way. They will maintain the excellent standard of the fruit exhibit in the Horticulture building and will see that new varieties are added as the season advances.

Ferd W. Peck of Chicago, who is to be the commissioner general of the United States to the Paris exposition, announces his intention of drawing largely on the Trans-Mississippi exposition for exhibits. He will take much material from the Government building, including the models of battleships, which will be supplemented by later models. A great many of the exhibits in the Mines and Mining building will also be taken, because it is considered that this is a mineral collection that has never been surpassed.

As the fast mail pulled out from Schuyler going west the attention of the trainmen was called to a man apparently fastened to one of the trucks and dragging on the track. Stopping the train it was found that the man, who had been riding on the trucks, had fallen forward across the framework in such a manner that the axle had twisted his clothes and held him to a horrible death, which ended with a few slight gasps made while the brake-beam was being removed, which had to be taken off to get him loose. On his person were letters addressed to N. Kingman Seamans, 169 W. So. Temple street, Salt Lake City, Utah. He was apparently about 35 years of age.

About 6 o'clock a few nights ago, as Mrs. M. S. Watkins and Mrs. C. E. Cooke of Beatrice started to drive out of the timber at Iron Mountain, where they had been visiting a camping party, the horses became frightened at an approaching train, resulting in both women being thrown from the carriage. Mrs. Cooke alighted safely, but Mrs. Watkins, who was driving, fell under the carriage and was pinned to the ground. After being released it was found that both bones in her left leg below the knee were broken. Dr. Fall, who was in the party, made a temporary reduction of the fracture, after which Mrs. Watkins was brought home by Br. Platte, accompanied by the nurse who is caring for Mr. Platte's daughter.

Colonel Champlin S. Chase, the new collector of customs for the port of Omaha, is in full charge of the affairs of the office and is devoting his time to learning the ropes. Regarding the prospect for changes in the personnel of the office force or inspectors, the colonel declined to say whether he considered that the provisions of the civil service law applied to all or any of the attaches of the office. With the exception that the familiar faces of Dr. Miller was no longer to be seen about the office, the affairs of the place moved along in the old groove. Deputy C. D. Woodworth continues to administer the affairs of the office, as of yore, and the inspectors pursue the even tenor of their ways.

New York Special: The battleship Texas has been placed in the dry dock at the navy yard. An examination of it shows that except for a slight dent in its keel made by striking a coral reef off Dry Tortugas it is in very fair condition.

THE WINNING TICKET IS NAMED

Hon. W. A. Poynter of Boone County Will Lead the Reform Forces to Victory This Fall.

All Three Conventions Act as One Body of Men—The Platform Adopted by the Allied Parties.

Lincoln, Neb.—The populist, democratic and free silver republican conventions have been held and all the thousands of delegates have returned to their homes.

The following ticket was nominated by all three conventions: Governor.....W. A. Poynter. Lieutenant Governor.....E. A. Gilbert. Attorney General.....C. J. Smyth. Treasurer.....J. B. Meserve. Auditor.....J. F. Cornell. Secretary of State.....W. F. Porter. Commissioner.....J. V. Wolfe. Superintendent Public Instruction.....W. R. Jackson.

The three conventions, through a conference committee agreed upon the following manner of getting together:

REPORT OF CONFERENCE.

Your committee, appointed to confer with like committees from the people's independent and silver republican conventions, begs leave to report. We recommend that, upon the adoption of this report by all of the three conventions, each of the three conventions proceed to take a ballot for governor. If, upon the first ballot, or any subsequent ballot, any one candidate shall receive a majority vote in each of the three conventions, he shall be declared to be the nominee. Upon the completion of the ballot the result in each convention shall be submitted to each of the other conventions before proceeding with another ballot. If, on the first ballot no choice be made, a second ballot shall be taken and the result reported as above.

This procedure shall be followed by additional ballots until a choice shall be made. After the governor shall have been chosen, each of the three conventions shall proceed in the same manner to select a candidate for other officers, lieutenant governor, auditor of public accounts, secretary of state, attorney general, treasurer, commissioner of public lands and buildings, superintendent of public instruction. It is distinctly understood that a majority of the votes in the three conventions shall be necessary for a choice of the officers to be filled. Your committee also recommends that when any of the three conventions shall take a recess a committee shall promptly notify the other two conventions.

We recommend immediately, upon the completion of any ballot, a committee of two shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to promptly notify the other two conventions of the result of such ballot. We further recommend that the addition of a report from the committee, two shall be appointed to duty notify the other two conventions.

The report was adopted without a dissenting vote. The conventions were largely attended and at no gatherings in the state were there ever assembled together a more representative body of Nebraskans. The earnestness, good will, and, withal a more harmonious crowd has seldom done business together.

The following is the platform adopted by the populist and democratic conventions. The resolutions of the free silver republicans will appear next week:

Populist Platform.

Following is the platform adopted by the populist state convention August 3, 1898, at Lincoln:

The people's independent party of Nebraska assembled in its ninth annual state convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the fathers of the republic and to the fundamental principles of the just government as enunciated and set forth in the Omaha and St. Louis platform of our party. We stand for the rights of the grand truths therein enunciated, and specifically reiterate our loyalty to the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

We pledge the people that there shall be no faltering on our part until private corporations are stripped of the privilege of issuing money and until the currency, whether coin or paper, shall be issued directly by the government and shall be standard money of the United States. We condemn the attempt of the present administration to retire the greenback currency and to issue gold interest-bearing bonds in place thereof, and we denounce such course as a change in the settled policy of the nation and a betrayal of the interests of the people.

We denounce the usurpation of the federal courts in the issuance of writs of injunction by which the constitutional right of freedom of assembly and speech is denied American citizens.

We declare that the money necessary to pay the expenses of the war could have been raised by judicious taxation of the coinage of the seigniorage now lying idle in the treasury, the imposition of a tax on the disposable income of the nation, the issuance of treasury notes, thus preventing an increase of the interest-bearing obligations of the government, and we hold to the doctrine that the United States should pay off its obligations as speedily as possible. Government bonds should never be issued, except in case of the most extreme necessity, and not then until congress has specifically declared the necessity thereof, and never at the mere behest of or to afford investment for the owners of idle capital.

CONDEMN WAR BILL.

We condemn the republican party for refusing to retain in the war revenue bill provisions for the taxation of all monopolies and trusts, and for yielding to the demands of such organizations for immunity from taxation, thus violating the law of equity and casting the burden of taxation upon those least able to bear it.

We demand more money and less misery for the people. We protest against the retention of the greenback and an increase in the interest-bearing debt of the nation as a step in the creation of a perpetual national debt and a permanent enthronement of banks of issue, having power to expand and contract at will the circulating medium to the detriment of all the industrial interests of the country.

We emphatically condemn the scheme of the secretary of the treasury, embodied in a bill now pending in the house of representatives and favorably reported by the silver coin now in circulation redeemable in gold, thus greatly contracting the circulating medium, reducing the value of all forms of property except gold and causing widespread distress and ruin.

We are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war with Spain to the end

that thereby an honorable peace may be the sooner secured.

FOREIGN POLICY.

The policy to be pursued by the United States respecting foreign nations and peoples of the islands of the sea is one of great moment and far-reaching in its consequences to our countrymen. It is of such magnitude that it should not be hastily determined, and in view of the probable consequences of the present course of action, we affirm that the wise course for this government to pursue with the republics of Spain during the war, is to postpone consideration thereof until the conclusion of the war, to be then taken up for mature consideration by the people, when no public excitement exists.

The decision of the supreme court of the United States in the Nebraska maximum freight rate case makes it more apparent than ever that the only true solution of the railroad problem is to be found in government ownership of the railroads, and we again declare and reaffirm our allegiance to the doctrine of government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, and in the meantime we demand the enactment of a maximum rate law, granting the people all possible relief within the limits of duty.

The natural seaport markets for the trans-Mississippi states are those of the Gulf of Mexico, and if the people of Nebraska and the other states of the west could be provided with proper transportation facilities for marketing their produce to these markets, it would not only save to the producers from 33-1/3 to 50 per cent, or even possibly more, on the present freight charges, making an aggregate saving to our people of the order of several millions of dollars annually. Therefore, we declare that it would be a wise and patriotic decision to make Nebraska and her sister states to unite in providing ways and means for building, operating and maintaining a system of transportation lines connecting the Gulf of Mexico to the north borders of the nation.

PATRIOTISM OF NEBRASKANS.

We congratulate the people of Nebraska upon their prompt and patriotic response to the call of the president and of Governor Holcomb for volunteers, and we extend our hearty congratulations and best wishes, and affirm it to be our belief that all non-combatant officers and private soldiers should have an incentive to their duty nearly commensurate with the gallant and valuable services they are rendering to their country. We honor the soldiers and sailors of the late civil war, to whom we again pledge our friendship and respect, and we urge the rule of the administration prohibiting the payment of an increase of pension or the reconsideration of a rejected claim, for one year after the date of the death of the soldier, and we urge the enactment of a law for the securing of the pensions justly due.

ALLEN'S LABORS APPRECIATED.

The distinguished services of Hon. William Allen in promoting the interests of the people of the state and nation, and we recognize him as one of the ablest and most patriotic statesmen of our time. We heartily endorse his patriotic and statesmanlike course in the senate of the United States, and in calculated to the benefit of the people, more difficult than any other course open to him. We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. We appreciate and approve the efforts of our congressmen, both in the senate and the house, and lodge our every effort to elect William V. Allen in his candidacy for re-election to the conduct of the management of the different state offices and the faithful and honest discharge of duty of each office respectively.

We favor an amendment to the constitution of the state increasing the number of judges of the supreme court to five and creating the office of three railroad commissioners and providing for the filling of such offices by the direct vote of the people.

SCHOOL BOARD RECORD.

We endorse the recommendations of Governor Holcomb in reference to the investment of the school fund, and favor an amendment to the constitution for investment thereof in state and county warrants. That we hereby reassert our approval of the interpretation of the state constitutions, that the people through their duly chosen representatives in the state legislature have and retain the right to enact any law, and we in contrast will not be bound by any law or contract not expressly prohibited by such respective state constitutions.

We denounce the hypocrisy of the republican party in falsely pretending to be the custodians of the honor and credit of the state while its officers were embezzling the public money, and we in contrast will commend the present state administration for exposing the frauds of the republican officeholders, whereby the school children of the state had been deprived of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

We favor such legislation as will foster mutual and fraternal insurance companies in this state.

We favor restricting the state so that each party be more fairly represented in the legislature and more in accordance with the principle of initiative and referendum in cases where such legislation is practicable.

We again ask the suffrage of each voter who desires an honest, economic and wise administration of public affairs, to promise them the fulfillment of this sacred trust if clothed with its duty.

Wire Men on a Strike.

A strike has been formally declared on by the federated wire trades at the works of the H. R. Nail company and American Wire company of Cleveland, O. The strike will throw about 2,100 out of employment. The cause is the general cut of 33-1/3 per cent in wages, and a threatened cut of 30 per cent more.

Word came to the strikers that the Brackus mill had closed, ostensibly for repairs, but it was stated the move was for the purpose of checking any dissatisfaction that might obtain in the plant. This swells the number of idle men to 25,000.

The federated wire workers' officers say the strike will be extended to every mill controlled by the American wire trust, employing over 6,000 men.

The strikers held a meeting at which it was resolved to send no more committees to Manager Shuler; to keep away from the mills and give no opportunity for the company to call on the militia, or appeal to the United States court for an injunction, but to maintain a peaceful attitude and wait.

Lincoln Special: The democratic convention for the Fourth congressional district was held in the Funke opera house after the adjournment of the democratic state convention, and the candidacy of W. L. Stark, the populist nominee, was indorsed by acclamation.

The republican congressional convention of the First district was held in this city, at which Hon. E. J. Burkett of Lancaster county was nominated on the first ballot. The committee on resolutions was composed of Gere of the B. & M. Journal, Taggart of Otoe, Gifford of Pawnee, McGrew of Nemaha, Varner of Johnson, Grinstead of Richardson and Mayfield of Cass.

The platform adopted indorses McKinley and congress in the enactment of the tariff and revenue bills, commends the foreign policy of the administration and the conduct of the war and rejoices in the annexation of Hawaii. Allegiance is renewed to the national platform of 1896 and to the cause of sound money and protection. The conduct of Congressman Strode is also commended.

The California raisin growers will pool the raisin products. Eighty-five per cent of the crop in Fresno, Tulare, Madeira and Kings county has been signed and over 50 per cent of the crop of Kern county has been thrown into the pool. The association will control 90 per cent of the output.

We renew our allegiance to the principles taught by Thomas Jefferson and courageously defended by Andrew Jackson, and we demand that the great political problem of today be solved by the application of these principles to the present conditions, and, therefore, reaffirm our adherence to the platform of 1896, adopted by the democratic party in national convention assembled.

And that the paramount issue of the campaign of 'ought and will be the restoration of our monetary system to its position prior to 1873, the free and unlimited coinage of the two metals at the ratio of 16 to 1, and, therefore, the permanent prosperity will reward the efforts of our producers until such a law is enacted.

ON MONEY QUESTION.

We believe that all money issued by the government, whether gold or silver or paper, should be made a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that no citizen should be permitted to denounce by contract that which the government makes money by law.

We further declare that we are opposed to banks of issue, and demand that all money, whether gold, silver or paper, shall be issued by the national government.

While always willing and ready to furnish for the support of the nation in the hours of need every dollar of our property and every possible assistance, both in money and men, the democratic party is opposed to the issuance of interest-bearing bonds except as a last resort, but in favor of issuance of full legal tender money, and we hold the recent issue of \$200,000,000 of bonds unnecessary under the circumstances and, therefore, condemn.

We denounce as unjust and inequitable the protective tariff system, which, through the instrumentality of class legislation, robs the many for the benefit of the few, and that a tariff should be for a Dingley bill, and, therefore, denounce the tariff and arraign the republican party for its enactment.

We are in favor of an income tax, believing that each person should pay toward the support of the government in accordance with that which he has. We favor a liberal pension policy. That all differences between the large corporations and their numerous employes should be settled by arbitration.

We favor the maximum freight law of 1890, and we favor the democratic and populist legislatures of 1890, and are in favor of its amendment in harmony with the constitution, as defined by the supreme court.

INDORSERS ALLEN.

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Orders were given to shoot every drunken wretch on the spot, but their task was accomplished. The fire was raging at half a hundred places. The French soldiers were hastily put in marching order. Conquerors of Moscow, they were obliged to make their camp in the snow outside its gates.

At Coruna in the war of the Austrian succession, an episode occurred which shows how baleful an influence unlimited "Dutch courage" may exert.

The English sailors had made a landing near Coruna, and as they advanced upon the lower town it was vacated by the Spanish, who retreated to the more strongly fortified upper town. Before they retreated, however, they left where it could easily be found an immense quantity of wine. When the sailors came upon it a debauch ensued, and while they were in a condition of stupor they were assailed from the upper town. In the fight that followed some two thousand were killed.

Among savages or semi-civilized people the use of stimulants on the eve of battle is quite a common practice. The blacks of Australia are said to have employed the leaf of a certain plant which had great powers of invigoration, and when used in large quantities it produced frenzy or madness, which rendered them insensible alike to fear or wounds.

The natives of Afghanistan use a preparation made from the hemp plant. It gives them a tremendous temporary strength, and to their natural courage—a quality in which they are by no means lacking—it adds a wild fury.

The Malays, from all accounts a mild and inoffensive people in the main, but having a remarkable propensity for narcotic stimulants, go to the excess in the use of certain vile homemade concoctions. While he is drunk, in the superlative sense, the Malay equips himself with a kris or dagger and runs amuck. That is, he dashes through his village at top speed, slashing at any one who happens to cross his path, and he continues this pleasant diversion until knocked on the head.

But by far the most remarkable instance of the use of narcotics by Orientals as an incentive to nerve men to deeds of blood was in the case of the Fedavees in the twelfth century.

These creatures were hated and feared from one end of the world to the other. Caliphs, kings, emperors, princes and sultans, whether Christians, Mohammedans or Jews, all alike lived in terror of the secret and unerring stroke of these assassins. Philip Augustus, king of France, warned that he had been selected as a victim, instantly surrounded himself with a guard of chosen men, and never appeared in public unarmed. Nothing could show the terrible power of these murderers more fully than the answer returned by their chief to an envoy sent to him by the sultan. Bidding the sultan's messenger to follow him he led him to the top of a tower, whence he ordered one of his subjects to fling himself to the ground. The order was instantly obeyed. He then commanded another to stab himself, and it was done without question.

"Go," said the chief to the envoy, "tell your master that I have seventy thousand men ready to do as much."

The headquarters of this nest of murderers was in the mountains south of the Caspian sea. The society was under the control of a grand master, known all over Europe as "The old man of the mountains."

The first old man of the mountains was Hassan Ben Soboh, who founded the society in 1060 A. D. It flourished on the secret pensions received from kings, emperors and the great and rich of the world. Let one of these cease in his payments and a Fedavee was straightway sent to take his life, a mission he seldom failed in.

The stimulus urging the wretch at any risk to perform his murderous undertaking was the means he used to fortify himself before setting out on his journey.

He chewed the hashish, or hemp plant, and from this practice he was sometimes called Hashishin, a word that in course of time became assassin. The use of the hemp plant threw him into a stupor, and while in this condition he was taken to the Garden of Alamo, where on awakening every indulgence was permitted and provided for. His pleasures in the garden, he was further taught to believe, were but a forecast of the rapture in store for the faithful. This future bliss was to be his if he perished in the discharge of his duty, while he would lose all chances of it should he fall in a ready submission to the commands of the grand master.

With such a faith he set forth, scornful of death and all earthly punishment determined only to do or die.

Gibbon tells us the power of this society was finally broken by the Mogul conqueror, Holizog Khan, in the year 1258, and not a vestige was left of the enemies of mankind except the word assassin, which in the most odious sense has been adopted in the language of Europe.

"Say, how much do I get?" asked an immune yesterday afternoon of a comrade who had preceded him in an interview with the paymaster on the transport Berlin, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "What do I get and what do I say when it comes my turn?"

"One question at a time, me bold soldier boy," replied the happy possessor of the long green; "you don't do nothing, you don't say nothing; you just take the piece of money the paymaster gives you, look grateful and fall out of line. He's got it all figured out, and you don't have to do any thinking, except how to spend it."

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