SEVERAL aspiring patriots have been brought to a realizing sense of the su-

periority of walrus meat to nothing. HON. JOHN L. SULLIVAN'S announcement that he has sworn off will not cause any serious demoralization of the whisky market.

PRINCESS PONIATOWSKI, nee Sperry of San Francisco, has landed her titled husband, even though the titled husband be not landed.

PRESIDENT HIPPOLYTE'S talk on the plotters against his government sound as though he might have at one time been a heavyweight pugilist.

PRINCE FRANCOIS MARIE DE BOUR BON, the son of forty kings, has his eyes on the throne of France, with slim prospects for the rest of his an-

It has been found that whisky can be made from beets. It was known long ago that beats can be made from whisky, and there has ever since been an overproduction.

THE farm on which John L. Sullivan is to do his great Cincinnatus act of retirement is of eighty acres and 100 miles from Boston. It is alrealy stocked with cattle, etc. Ar length England adopts the dol-

lar as a coin. It is to resemble the Japanese ven, will be struck in Bombay and mostly circulated in Japan, China and the straits settlements. Ir is not surprising that China

should confess her inability to protect foreign subjects residing within her territory. It has been fully shown that China cannot protect herself.

Brazil has long been having a revolution. Now the bill has been presented. It is for \$8,000,000, and Brazil cannot help but wonder thriftily if

THE kaiser is said to be displeased at the new monument erected at Wiesbaden to the memory of his grandfather, Wilhelm I. If the kaiser will but inspect photographs of some of the public monuments of America. however, he will speedily become rec-

CAPTAIN MONTAGUE MARTIN jumped from a bridge 130 feet high at Poughkeepsie. He did it on a wager. The difference between the captain and any other idiot seems to be that the captain now has a broken leg. He should be encouraged to try a higher bridge.

WITH every year that passes American men read less of what is called "literature," while American women read more. Already the success or failure of a novel depends upon the women, and they make or mar it in absolute disregard of the opinions of

A WEST VIRGINIA husband who tried to commit suicide was cut down by his loving wife before death came, and as soon as he recovered he took the rope and gave her a sound beating with it. There seems to be a moral in this little story for somebody, and somehow it does not strike us that it vindicates the loving wife.

A MEMBER of the Peary expedition. who esteems it a great piece of luck to get back, in summing up the mis takes of Peary, asserts that the principal mistake was in going at all. That is the literal truth. Under present conditions all expeditions to the pole are fit only for the members of suicide clubs whose time is up.

Ir was a Baltimore woman, who after the death of her husband, removed the black crepe from the door and put out blue mosquito netting, explaining that black was the sign of gloom, and blue the symbol of joy The funeral exercises then proceeded with lively manifestations of happiness over the ascension of the de parted. --

It seems that the fates are against Anna Gould, and that she is destined with all her millions, to lead a life of loneliness. At home her family thwarts her, and in England even the queen conspires against her. One of these days Anna's gentle blood will rebel, and she will go to Thibet, where she can have just as many husbands as she wishes-in fact the more the better.

SINCE wheat fed hogs weigh fully as much and are as healthy and vigorous and quite as satisfactory to the pack- sustained by him thereby. any other kind, that would seem to have been settled once for all. At the ruling price of wheat and corn, and with a big foreign wheat crop in the bargain, there will be ample opportunity for every farmer to try the new method for himself before the winter is over.

OUR steel war vessels, of which we are so proud, have one unpleasant habit, they are subject to "fouling" of the bottom. A steel ship outward bound and using a ton of coal per mile will, on her return two months later, require two tons of coal per mile to force her through the water. This incapacitates these ships for long cruises. It will be necessary to return to the old plan of copper sheeting-a very expensive after-thought. In learning new things in naval architecture the authorities should not forget old and well established truths.

CANADA added no less than \$10,500,-000 to her tremendously large debt set year. If not restrained as spendbrift she will find herself in the hands of a receiver by and by and Uncle Sam will buy her railroads, canals and mings dirt cheap at public vendue.

SEALERS returned from the Arctic my that there are more seals there han ever. Government officials say that seals are emulating hen's teath in he quality of scarcity. If both sets of formation are true they are not only aportant but extraordinary.

Read the Record of the Republican Candidate for Governor as a Legislater.

ALWAYS A FRIEND OF LABOR.

The Long List of Bills for Working Men and Against Combinations Supported by Mr. Majors.

Thomas J. Majors was a member of the state senate of Nebrasks in 1887, and while a member numerous bills were introduced which were of particular benefit and interest to all mechanics and laborers of the state of Nebraska. It has been charged that Governor Majors is not the friend of labor. For the purpose of refuting this charge his legislative official record should be presumed to be the very best record to show what the political history of the individual was and is, and it certainly is better evidence than the mere idle street or newspaper gossip which is before the election.

Read for yourselves. Judge of Governor Majors from his past official life and record, the truth of all of which you can readily verify yourselves by reference to the official reported proceedings of the senate of Nebraska for the year 1887, which are contained in the senate journal, which is obtainable at the office of the secretary of state, or at any of the public libraries of the

TO AID MECHANICS AND LABORERS. Senate file No. 6, introduced in the senate of Nebraska in 1887, was a bill for an act to aid mechanics and laborers in the satisfaction of liens and to amend section 4 of article 1, chapter 54, of the compiled statutes of Nebraska, entitled "Mechanics' and Laborers' Liens," and to repeal said original section. Governor Majors, then a senator from Nemaha county, voted "yes" for

EIGHT HOUR LAW. Again, at the same session, senate file No. 194 was introduced, being a bill for an act to constitute eight hours a day's labor, and to amend section 1.

Governor Majors, then a senator from Nemaha county; voted "Yes" for

Mechanics and laborers who resided in Nebraska in the year 1887 know that this law was enacted for them and

But you can go further and by an examination of the senate journal of 1887. you will find that the interest of laborers and mechanics was further considered, and that had the bill become a law there would have been a remedy provided by law whereby all controversies between laborers and corporations could have been adjusted by arbitration.

ARBITRATE ALD CONTROVERSIES. Senate file 23. A bill for an act to provide for the arbitration of controversies between laborers and corpora-

This bill provided that any citizen of the United States, resident of the state of Nebraska, in the employ of any railtelegraph or other corporation, business in the state of Nebraska, having a controversy with and feeling himself aggrieved by the action of such healthfulness or changes of his employcould have such controversy and griev- same. ance settled and determined by arbitration. That any employe being unahis complaint under oath in writing ested the farmers of the state. which he resides, setting forth therein the name of his employer, and the parther provided for a hearing and the the plaintiff should select one, the decontroversy; the arbitrators to be sworn to make a true award according to the law and the evidence, under the direction of the county judge; that when the evidence was concluded the arbitrators were to be kept together under the charge of an officer of the court until the award was agreed upon, award to be in writing and returned to the county judge who was directed to gaged in inter-state business. enter the same upon his docket, and then enter judgment in accordance therewith, and that if the defendant corporation failed or neglected to comply with the terms or requirements of the award and final judgment entered within the time fixed by the county judge, such corporation was to be found guilty of an offense and forfeit and pay not less than \$50, nor more than \$200, such forfeiture to be paid in other cases of misdemeanor, and also reasonable maximum rates to be be liable to the plaintiff for all damages charged for the transportation of Nemaha county, voted "Yes" for this powers and further define the duties of

This bill passed the senate and was ish violations thereof. the fifty-ninth day of the session, and Hall, (now Judge Hall of the district

USURIOUS MORTGAGES TO BE VOID. While still a senator. Governor was aimed at short time loan agents failed in the senate. (See house jourwho were taking advantage of the nal session 1889, page 1843.) poor man's necessities to extort usuri- PROVIDES FOR RELIEF OF OLD SOLDIERS. ous rates of interest. Senator Majors

was a warm supporter of this measure to render all such contracts absolutely

AGAINST POOLING PRICES. Senate file 32, which also received or deceased Union soldiers, sailors or Senator Majors' support, was a bill to marines. prohibit grain dealers, partnerships, companies, corporations or associations from combining or entering into any agreement or contract to pool or fix the price to be paid for grain, hogs, cattle or stock of any kind, and to provide punishment for so doing of a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment in jail of county not exceeding six months, or both, and also to be liable

to the party injured in civil action.

tion with knowledge of the insolvency of such banking institution, and which bill provided a penalty in case of con-viction of imprisonment in the penitentiary of not less than one nor more than ten years.

ELECTION OF SENATOR BY DIRECT VOTE. Senator Majors advocated and voted for the passage of senate file No. 53, which was a memorial and joint resolution relating to and urging upon congress the submission of a constitutional amendment to the United States constitution, submitting the election of United States senators to a direct vote of the people. PASSAGE OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE

LAW. Senator Majors also advocated and voted for senate file No. 11. memorial and joint resolution urging upon congress the immediate passage of the interstate commerce law.

IN FAVOR OF TAXING SLEEPING CARS. He also voted for the passage of senate file 163, a bill to tax sleeping cars and dining cars.

EXEMPTION OF POLL OR LABOR TAX. He also voted for the passage of sengenerally circulated against a candidate | ing the war of the rebellion, and who any one except the state treasurer. are now disabled, from poll or labor

> UNIFORM FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

> He also voted for the passage of senate file 8, memorial and joint resolution asking congress to establish uniform freight and passenger rates on railroads, and to prevent unjust discrimination and extortion on lines of railroads from Nebraska to Chicago and to commercial cities of eastern states.

NO ATTACHMENT OF PENSION MONEY. He also voted for the passage of senate file 259, a bill to exempt from levy all pension money and property purwho were disabled in the service of the | 107: United States.

THREE CENT A MILE RATE. He also voted for the passage of senate file No. 4, a bill to fix the maximum rate of charges and to fix passenger

rates at three cents per mile. In 1889 Governor Majors was a member of the house of representatives of Nebraska from Nemaha county. During this session many bills were introduced for the purpose of looting the public treasury of the state and a great many members of the house who were opposed to extravagant and unjust egislation formed a combine which was known as the "Farmers' Combine," whose object was to solidly oppose any legislation which would in any manner be termed extravagant and unjust to the tax paying people of the state. This combine consisted of republicans, democrats and some independents. Mr. lajors was chairman and leader of

this so-called "combine." Among the bills defeated by the efforts of this "combine" was one to appropriate \$20,000 to pay for the ex-penses of sending the Nebraska National Guard to New York city to assist in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of Washington. A strong effort was made to pass this bill, but by the efforts of Mr. tion the other day which seems to have Majors and his friends it was defeated. attracted slight attention considering ROBIBITING POOLING ON LUMBER, COAL,

Governor Majors while a member o ohibit lumber dealers, coal dealers, sons, companies, partnerships, cor-ations or associations from entering corporation, its officers or agents as to the amount of his wages, the time of the payment thereof, the hours of combining to pool or fix the price at labor, the severity of his labor, the un- which lumber, coal, goods or stocks of any kind whatever should be sold, and ment, or the manner of his treatment, to provide punishment for violations of

The bill was of special interest to the working classes of people in this state ble to settle his controversy with such and was for their protection against exemployer by mutual agreement and de- tortionate prices for all such articles, siring to arbitrate the same, could file and was a bill that particularly interwith the county judge of the county in FAVORED PAYMENT OF WAGES ON PUBLIC

RUILDINGS. There had been many complaints ticulars of his demands, grievances and that the general mechanics' lien law opinion solicited from the supreme controversy, and asking that the same then in force was inadequate to protect court. If that tribunal shall decide be settled by arbitration. The bill fur- mechanics and laborers who worked on that a state warrant is a state security public buildings, therefore House Roll and the money of the school fund shall issuance of a summons as in civil 42 was introduced and its passage faactions, returnable in not less than vored by Mr. Majors. The bill was enthree days; that at the time of hearing titled "An act to secure the payment of mechanics' and laborers' wages on all fendant one and the county judge one public buildings," where the provisperson, all citizens of the county, as jons of the mechanics' lien law does arbitrators to hear and determine the not apply. Governor Majors, while a member of

the house of representatives, favored the passage of House Roll No. 121.

TO PROTECT EARNINGS OF LABORERS. A bill for an act to provide for the better protection of the earnings of lacorporations, firms or individuals en-

This is the law which protects railway and other employes from having their earnings, while working for railway companies or other persons garni-sheed by collection firms in other states contract" to C. W. Mosher. Mr. Majors and has been a very beneficial law for said to your correspondent that he workingmen working for corporations thought this act would cancel the conin this state.

MAXIMUM RATE BILLS.

He supported the passage of House Roll No. 45, a bill for an act to regulate into the school fund of the county, as railroads, to classify freights, to fix freight upon each of the railroads in ernor majors, then a senator from | the state of Nebraska, to increase the the board of transportation and to pun-

sent to the house of representatives. He supported the passage of House where it was reported for passage on Roll 45, a bill introduced by Hon. C. L. again reported on the special roll of court of Lancaster county), which was the house for passage on the sixty-sec- the most direct and clean cut rate reond day of the session, but was not duction bill ever before any session of reached in the house before adjourn- the legislature, and the only one before a session in which Mr. Majors had a

vote. It was a maximum rate bill, substan-Majors voted yes to pass senate file 160 tially the same as the "Newberry Bill." -a bill for an act to make chattel The bill was introduced and read the mortgages and bills of sale given to se- first time Jan. 8, 1889, and passed the cure usurious contracts absolutely void. house (of which Mr. Majors was a This bill should have become a law. It member), March 26, 1889, but the bill

> He supported the passage of House Roll No. 142, an act to provide for the relief of Union soldiers sailors and marines, and the indigent wives widows and minor children of indigent

He also favored the passage of House Roll 172, to exempt pensioners, disabled soldiers and invalids from paying poll trouble. The latest idea is to use tax, or working on the public highways them upon silk or satin, and to cover

FAVORED GENERAL LAW TO IMPROVE floselle. ROADS. He voted to pass House Roll 268, "an act to authorize the county board of any county in which a city of the met-

PAVORED THE IRRIGATION LAW. became a law, entitled "an act to provide for water rights and irrigation, and to regulate the right to the use of water for agricultural and manufactur-

UNITED STATES MILITARY POST. He voted for the passage of House Roll 433, granting the consent of the state of Nebraska to the purchase or condemnation by the United States of or Douglas counties for a military post in 1869. and reservation and ceding jurisdiction thereof to the United States.

WARRANTS DECLARED "STATE SECURI-TIES. When the legislature of 1890 convened it was ascertained that a large sum of money had accumulated in the state

treasury to the credit of the permanent "school fund." It amounted to several hundred thousand dollars, and because of the failure of the "Board of Educational Lands and Funds" (consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Commissioner of Public Lands and ate file 249, a bill for an act to exempt | Buildings) to find suitable investment | Galusha A. Grow to Charles F. Crisp. soldiers, sailors and marines who were for this money, it was remaining idle in the service of the United States dur- in the state treasury, and of no use to

'that the school fund should not be invested in anything, except in United States securities, or registered county bonds of this state." The board had a short time previous decided that state warrants drawing interest were not "State securities" within the meaning of the state constitution. At this time there was a very large number of state warrants held in New York and Philadelphia, which had been endorsed by the state treasurer, "presented and not paid for want of funds," and these were under the law drawing seven per cent interest. To save this interest to and sale on execution or attachment | the school fund Governor Majors, then a member of the house of representachased and improved exclusively there- tives, on January 10, 1889, introduced with of the solders, sailors and marines | the following resolution. House Roll

> "Whereas a question has been raised as to the proper interpretation of the constitution of the state of Nebraska. "Therefore, be it resolved, That state warrants, when endorsed by the state treasurer, 'presented and not paid | hundred of thousands of dollars. for the want of funds,' are state securities under the meaning of article 8, section 9, of the constitution of the state

ered the following resolution: with an opinion setting forth whether

tion 9, of the state constitution.' The resolution prevailed, and the supreme court rendered an affirmative decision, by reason of which thousands of dollars was saved to the permanent of J. and O. P. Cobb & Co., and approschool fund.

WORLD-HERALD COMMENDS MAJORS. The Omaha World says Majors saved he state \$52,500 a year interest alone by the introduction of the foregoing

From Omaha World, January 21, 1889: "Tom Majors introduced a joint resolu-tion the other day which seems to have the importance of the subject. There is an idle school food in the state ag-

amount drawing interest at 7 per cent.
The constitution may that the fund may be used in the purchase of United States government bunds, of county bonds registered, or in the purchase of state securities. The question is, is a state warrant a state security? If so

state warrant a state security? If so, Mr. Majors and his followers are in favor of applying the idle school fund to the defrayment of the warranted indebtedness, and thus saving to the state in interest an annuity of \$52,500. The resolution aimed to declare the state warrant a state security, but as the matter, after investigation, seemed to rest with the interpretation of the constitution, and as it appeared that the legislature possessed no jurisdiction the resolution was withdrawn, and an be used to call in the warrants, the banks of Nebraska will lose a pretty penny, and the state treasurer, who receieves from the banks the interest on state deposits, will have to curtail his

AGAINST A PRISON CONTRACT. Majors was in favor of the repeal of the act extending the "prison contract" from Stout to Mosher. The Omaha World of January 23, 1889, says: "Representative Majors of Nemaha introborers, servants and other employes of | duced a very innocent looking bill. It simply provided for the repeal of chapter 86 of the session laws of 1887. Turning to this chapter a little surprise party is presented. Chapter 86 is the bill passed by the last legislature extract; that the measure was a most iniquitous and corrupt measure, and the state could not too quickly endeavor to

something could be done. The Herald, Omaha, Friday, March 22. 1889, says: "House Roll 244 is Majors' bill repealing chapter 86 of the the response made by Judge Holman session laws of 1887. This affects sec- to Mr. Marsh of Illinois, who asked tion 48 of the law as it stands in the compiled statutes, which provides for the extension of the contract of C. W Mosher for the care and labor of the convicts in the state penitentiary. By this contract 40 cents per day is paid by the state for the care of each convict. The contract was originally made to W. H. B. Stout, and was by him transferred and assigned to Mosher. Majors' bill seeks to destroy the act extending this contract ten years beyond the time it was originally to run, which was to October, 1889"

This bill was indefinitely postponed by the house upon report of the committee on March 22, 1889.

Handsome sideboard cloths can be made of coarse linen, with an insertion of crochet let in some three inches above each end. The ends are bordered with lace to match, and a narrower edging to correspond is carried along the front.

The novel appliques for linen are becoming extremely popular, giving a wonderfully good effect at the expense of remarkable little time and them closely with stitches of colored

Some new linen embroidery has been brought out, in which the pattern takes the form of open scallops or arches, set one above the other. TO PROTECT DEPOSITORS.

Senator Majors also voted for the passage of senate file No. 34, a bill to provide for punishment of a person re
To protect depositors.

When these are buttonholed over and ated, to grade, pave, or otherwise improvement of the linen cut away from beneath the l

EPUBLICAN DOCTRINE

MR. HOLMAN.

The Indiana Objector in the Roll of Cou sel Representative.

For many years the Hon. Wm. Holman, of Indiana, has posed in the house of representatives as the "watchdog of the treasury: falling heir to that title when the original "watch-dog of the treasury", Hon. Elihu B. Washa tract of land in Sarpy, Washington burn, of Illinois, retired from congress that the democrats have had to con-

He has for years been known as the great "objector" of the house of representatives, and while it is undoubtedly true that during the long period of his congressional service he has prevented the passage of many private claims that possibly should not have had a favorable report, it is equally true and beyond all question that he has objected to and prevented the passage of hundreds of as honest, just and meretorious claims as were ever presented to congress.

Every speaker of the house of representatives, from 1861 to date, from has known the inconsistent and hypocritical character of Judge Holman's opposition to private claims and has so The constitution of the state provides expressed himself either publicly or privately, none with more positiveness and vehemence than Speakers Kerr. Randall, Cartisle and Crisp, all sturdy democrats. His "wobbling" and tricky course in this regard was fully exposed in the 51st congress by Speaker Reed, and has from time to time been ventilated by the Washington correspondents of leading democratic papers. For a few years past, Judge Holman has changed his tactics as to private claims. He has always been "willing to wound and yet afraid to strike." And so has instigated and invited other membersusually men of no character or standing-to do the "objecting," while he would privately furnish the reasons or arguments against the bill. There are today on the files of congress, or on its calendars, hundreds of just and meri-torious claims which have been "objected" to, congress after congress, by Judge Holman, who as the record will show, has passed or assisted in passing scores of unworthy claims, involving

He has specially posed as the enemy of "war claims," particularly of that class which asked for property destroyed in battle or by the lawless and wanton On January 12, 1889, Mr. Majors of acts of troops, or as a milisary necess-"Resolved by the house of represen- recognized principles of international tatives of the State of Nebraska. That law and never paid, for the reason that the supreme court of the state are no obligation to pay for property so dehereby requested to furnish this body stroyed is recognized as existing. A few such cases, as for instance college, or not state warrants drawing interest university and school buildings, are state securities under article 8, sec- churches, hospitals, etc., have, as a matter of grace and public policy been made exceptions, but they have been placed entirely on that ground. The bill was H. R. 7992 for the relief

priated the sum of \$5,441.00 to pay said

claimants for certain barges and flatboats loaded with hay, which were destroved by a U. S. gunboat by order of General Bayle during the Morgan raid of 1863 to prevent said hay from being used by General Morgan's command Judge Holman passed a bill through the house of representatives of the 38th congress paying for both the hay and barges, but the senate-liberal as it is -refused to pay for the barges which had been contracted for by the govern-ment. Even the senators did not ask payment for the barges and flatboats which were the private property of Messrs. J. & O. P. Cobb & Co. The bill in question had not been reported by the very liberal war claims committee of the house, though constantly impor-tuned by Judge Holman so to do. On he contrary the records of the committee show that the sub-committee reported it adversely to the full committee and that by the special request of Judge Holcom it was "laid over" for the present session. The request was made by Judge Holman immediately after the reading of the journal on August 27, the day before the final adjournment, when there were by actual count, made by an officer of the house, but twenty-seven members present, a count by tellers some time later, on a public matter of importance, showing the presence of but eighty members, compelling the withdrawal of the measure and the adjournment of the house. Judge Holman pleaded long and earnestly with Messrs. Marsh of Illinois and other members to withdraw their objections, but in vain. Not a single member of the committee on war claims was present, there was great noise and confusion in the hall, the clerk read rapidly and indistinctly and if most any other member than Judge Holman had preferred the request it is probable that the claim would have "slipped through." But Judge Holman is so obnoxious to members by reason of his insincere, tricky and hypocritical course in respect to private claims, that no request of his for unanimous consent is ever granted. He stated in prefering the request that it was "a great many years since I have asked the house to consider a private bill." Why then this urgency in the closing hours of a session with but twenty-seven members present-not one being a member of the committee on war claims-to pass a bill which had not only not been reported favorably by said committe, but which instead right the great wrong. He thought had been reported unfavorably by a sub-committee and "laid over" for the session, as a favor to Judge Holman? The answer may possible be found in why he (Holman) objected to sendin the case to the court of claims. Judge Holman:

"Sending the case to that court would involve time and expense, and my clients are too old and too poor to bear It may seem incredible that Judge llolman should thus publicly advertise

his attorneyship, but there is the lan-guage in the Record of that day's proceedings, page 10,407, lines 4 and 5 of the first column. Comment is unnecessary, for no language could do the subject justice.

SUGAR SCANCAL.

some of the Results of the Passage of the Democratic Tariff Law Seen from the Standpoint of a Disinterested Observer.

After the Brice-Gorman bill had passed the house the prediction was made by many prominent democrats that the price of sugar would not advance. The reason given was that the sugar trust law, like the sword of Demsumer, and thereby injured the democratic party, the senators would be in a retaliatory mood in December and would fire the sugar pop-gun at the trust. In their war on it they would have the active aid of many republican

ap a cent or two. Such were the go forting assurances with which many of the democrats bore down the republi-can predictions that the price of sugar would advance. And there was much

plausibility in the argument.

But sugar has advanced, and the cause of it furnishes one of the most infamous chapters that has ever disraced the annals of American politics. It should be published far and wide for the purpose of confounding the schemes of the trust and the democratic party.

front in the organization of the campaign which is now in progress, was the question of raising funds. An ef-fort has been made to compel the sugar trust to again subscribe a large amount towards the carrying of the present election, but it is currently reported that the Havemeyer syndicate has asked to be excused as they had already contributed a very large sum and have not yet reaped any direct benefit from the democratic success of 1892; and if they should be compelled to subscribe again to the democratic campaign fund the price of sugar would have to be advanced at once, in order to help them to maintain their business upon anything like a paving basis. It is not generally known what the result of this conference was by the public; but it is currently reported that the committee convinced the trust that it was their duty to subscribe further to their campaign fund and let the price of sugar go up if necessary.

Are the people aware how this monstrous combination at the capital is to fatten upon the toil of the common people for the next three years. Forty or sixty millions at least will be gathered from the pockets of the poor, while the democrats will go on professing and declaiming to be the friends of the toilers and the enemies of combined capital!

The present campaign on the part of the democrats will be waged on the "boodle" line. They expect to buy with money what they cannot otherwise control by party prestige. Such districts as Mr. Wilson's, in West Virginia; Mr. Bynum's, in Indiana; and Mr. Tracey's, in New York, in reward for their fidelity to President Cleveland, are to be furnished with all the sugar "boodle" they need to ensure their reelection. Surely the glory of the democracy has departed! The high sounding phrases of "reform," of "honnest administration" and "fair dealing with the masses" are to all intents and purposes today meaningless sentences. The mask of democracy has at last been pushed aside and its true character is made known. Spoils, both public and private, by which demagogues have fattened, is no longer a mystery of the inner chambers of Tammany and like organizations. They are known and belong to the public. The common people now understand that all professions of the past are but the cant and rant of a class of political aspirants, who sought political prestige and power for the purpose of selfish gain and selfish ends.

The republicans, who in the past have been charged as being "boodlers"-with the buying of elections, etc-all of which they have stoutly denied, need this MARE BUTTER will bring BETTER PAGE time to make no apologies for the use of money, as they are running their campaign, as they have always tried to Reviewing and explaining in a practical manner. do, without the illegitinate use of money in the hope of securing a great victory by the uprising of the people who have seen the folly of allowing the democrats to get into power, by which the country has been depoiled of thousands of millions and the cries of the Bline's Dairy Associations. poor and suffering ones have set the most indifferent to thinking how the prosperity of the past can be restored again. Let each individual man and woman during the next few mouths, as they are reminded of the things contained in this short chapter of democratic perfidy and crime, and as they sweeten their coffee with the sugar factoried and sold as an ill-gotten article of commerce, by an illicit combine of "boodlers" and democratic politicians, resolve that the time must soon come when the people shall be released from the thraldom of the trust and the homes shall again be made happy by independence, each having found honorable employment at remunerative

The Nation Dishonored by the President

and bis Party. The people of the United States feel terribly humiliated. We have never before felt so keenly the nation's degredation as now. During the vicessitudes of ante bellum days, when the government was accused of covertly assenting to the subjugation of Kansas to slavery; during the trying times of the civil war when whole states took up arms against our government, never during this long period was the national honor so degredated as it has been by President Cleveland and congress. The chief magistrate of the nation has published to the civilized nations of the earth, the gravest of charges against our law giving power and had consented to become a party to its gmony. During the election of 1892. t was claimed by the friends of President Cleveland, that he was better than his party. It was generally believed by the republicans that this was true. How speedily have we been undeceived. Cleveland has taken pains to assert that he is no better than his party and he has given the strongest proof of it. Congress has just passed a revenue bill, a tariff bill, which affects every indusry of the United States and every trade and calling. This bill he charges was, -"The reproduction of trusts and their combinations,—the communism of pelf, -whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserved." Now to prove that he is no better than his party he allows this corrupt bill to become a law, and in so doing says that he takes his place with the rank and file of the democratic party. He thus slanders the grest mass of the democratic party. For the ranks of his party are surely patriotic and honest. They must resent this insinuation 'The degradation of a nation's honor is the inevitable prelude to her destruc-

against their honor. One of our earliest and wisest statesmen has said: tion." This is undoubtedly true unless the masses of the nation rise up and resent this degradation and banish the authors of it from the places of trust to which they were elected by the people. We cannot believe but that the people in their might will rise up and dethrone these autocrats of the trusts, congress and the president, and place honest, patriotic men in power and wipe out the stigma which we as a nation have suffered at the hands of the democratic party. Why, even a working man stopped me on the streets this morning and said: "What do you think ocles, was suspended over the trust, and of our country now, after the presi-twas but a slender thread that held it dent's letter?" He said: "It is the in place. They argued that if the trust advanced the cost of sugar to the conpapers here have not alluded to the sumer, and thereby injured the demonor stigmatized his act of charging the rank and file of his party as willing accessories to fraud. Every republican speaker and every paper in the United States should be asked to denounce senators, who will never forgive the this insinuation against the honesty of trust for the part it played in selecting the masses composing the democratic Mr. Cleveland in 1892. The populists, party, and to denounc Sugar Trust and

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