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Official County Paper.

AND now for the organization of free silver clubs in every precinct in the county.

THERE is no mistaking it—the democrats of Nebraska want free silver. Thursday's convention with its monster turnout and unbounded enthusiasm demonstrated to plainly how they feel on the question.

THE ovation given Congressman Bryan at Omaha Thursday showed rather conclusively who is the most popular man with the Nebraska democracy. The man who tells you that Bryan's "influence is on the wane" is a great big chump.

TEN to one that the recent attacks of the Chicago Herald upon Congressman Bryan are instigated by Secretary Morton. The Herald boasts of being a true-blue democratic organ, but in its thrusts at Mr. Bryan it proves itself a traitor to the party.

ALL France is aroused at the brutal killing of President Carnot and the stamping out of anarchy will doubtless be the result. The French people are easy to excite and their wrath in this case is intensely righteous. Down with anarchy will be the patriotic Frenchman's motto hereafter.

THERE is a high protective tariff on the material turned out of the factory owned by Andrew Carnegie. Carnegie is reputed to be worth \$30,000,000. His workmen, for the benefit of whom this tariff is alleged to be imposed, are living from hand to mouth. It is claimed that the tariff is imposed to make up the difference in the cost of labor. How much of it has gone to Carnegie's workmen?

THE McKinley bill taxes coal seventy-five cents a ton to cover the difference between foreign and home wages, and the operators of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and western Pennsylvania have just consented to pay their miners on the basis of sixty cents a ton as a special favor. From which we are probably to infer that the pauper foreign coal miner pays his employer a bonus of fifteen cents a ton for the privilege of digging his coal for him.

A CUCKOO ORGAN ON BRYAN.

Omaha World-Herald.

The Chicago Herald of Monday printed an editorial upon Congressman Bryan which contained almost as many untruths and misstatements as it did sentences. The burden of its whine was that he favored free silver. One paragraph of the screed will be sufficient to illustrate the tenor of the whole:

Mr. Bryan gave it out himself some time ago that he should not be a candidate for another term in congress, and that he should cease to be a democrat "on account of the silver question." It is easy enough to see why the young oratorical cyclone of the Platte valley concluded he would not go to congress again. In 1890 he was elected over his republican opponent by 6,713 majority. In 1892, the great landslide year for other democratic candidates, his majority was 140. He lost 6,477 of his majority in two years. His disgust for a congressional career is explained.

Merely challenging the statement that Mr. Bryan ever said "that he should cease to be a democrat" the World-Herald calls the Chicago paper's attention to the mis-statement concerning his majorities. Mr. Bryan did not run in the same district in 1892 that he did in 1890. The democratic county of Douglas, which had given him over 5,000 of his majority in 1890, had been taken from his district. In view of the fact, too, that he ran in a presidential year in a district normally republican, and that it gave a decided republican majority on the state ticket, Mr. Bryan's race in 1892 was remarkably creditable.

The Herald cannot deprecate Mr. Bryan's popularity or vote-getting qualities. He is the strongest man before the people that there is in Nebraska—a statement which will receive demonstration whenever the opportunity is offered.

The Herald's attack upon Mr. Bryan is as uncalculated for as it is vicious and unjust. No man ever stood in congress who was more bravely honest and true to his convictions than Mr. Bryan.

CAPITAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1894.

It is one of the weaknesses of human nature to complain of the present and look with favor upon the achievements of the past, by comparison. Thus I, in common with other anti-protectionists, have been disparaging the work of the senate on the Wilson bill, and almost wishing the senate were sent to the eternal "demnition bow-wows" for the action of some of its members in "plowing with the protection heifer." On more calm reflection, however, one must confess that, by comparison with the McKinley monstrosity, the senate bill, which is now nearly enough completed to allow one to judge of its ultimate character, is a big step in the right direction. In fact, the rates of the proposed measure are fully fifty per cent lower than those of the McKinley act; so that while we are abusing the senate because of the work of a few "herrings," we must not forget that even were that work made final by its adoption by the house, the country would even then be relieved from many millions of unjust, unrighteous and unnecessary taxation, and the burdens of the farmer and laborer lessened to that extent. For instance, the bill has made lumber free—including "rough and dressed"—thanks to Senator Allen's persistence and the willingness of the democrats to help them. This item alone, it is confidently believed, will save to the home builders and city builders of Nebraska more than a million dollars a year in the cost of their lumber and building materials. On clothing and woolen goods the rate is reduced an average of almost one-half, so that the new rate will save at least five million dollars a year to Nebraskans. If one were to go through the schedules and make a fair estimate, based upon the difference in the rates of the senate bill and those of the McKinley bill, taking the amount of goods and merchandise used by the people of Nebraska, I have not the least doubt but that the senate bill will afford a saving of fifty million dollars a year. Think you this is not something worth fighting for?

But just watch, and see if those rates are not measurably cut down still lower by the conference committee!

These are times of political formative conditions and we know not what are to be the issues of the coming campaign. Just look over the field a little. A few weeks ago Senator Lodge plead for a greater use of silver and hinted at reprisal against England to obtain it. This idea Boss Reed improved upon in an interview published in an English paper—threatening an embargo on English imports into America unless England were to agree to adopt bimetalism. Later on came a remarkable statement by A. L. Conger of Ohio, in which he deserts McKinleyism, says the party has won its last battle on that line of protective tariffs, and wants the McKinley bill "revised upon the lines mapped out by James G. Blaine." "At present," he continues, "the republican party is out and the democrats are in. They have threatened to give us free trade. We want to get back into power, and we want to get it upon a line of policy that will continue us in success when we do get in." Again he says: "We meant in our national platform of 1880, or at least it was the interpretation put on it by the party, that we had now reached a point in our history when we could afford to make reductions in the tariff. This was so stated by our speakers on the stump and by the republican press, but when we put forth the McKinley bill we violated the pledges of the party, increased duties, then went forth to battle upon the proposition, and were beaten. Now, it would simply be political suicide to start out upon that proposition in 1896."

Now, that is what I call a bugle blast to call the party to a new alignment, and is recognized as a distinct repudiation of McKinley in his own state, and indicates that harmony is lacking there upon principle, or upon material lines of policy.

On the democratic side the sky, long dark and lowering, shows signs of clearing up. Gov. Stone of Missouri, who possesses the elements of a born leader, has recently given expression to views that indicate progress on our side of the political fence. He said:

"The silver sentiment is growing. On assuming the chair at the Kansas City convention, I urged the adoption of a bold declaration in favor of free silver coinage and prophesied that such a declaration would bring many other states into line. And now behold what has happened almost in a day. Even republican conventions are falling into line. Mark this prediction, that in 1896 every political party will declare for free silver. The republicans are al-

ready preparing to take the lead. Great Caesar! How blind are those who represent the democratic party at Washington! Why, they have almost thrown away the grandest opportunity a party ever had."

And again:  
"After the democratic party had for twenty years opposed the republican policy of silver demonetization, our president and a subservient congress abuse our first opportunity to redeem our pledges by violating them. And if any tariff law is passed at all it will clearly be along protection lines. It is monstrous! The republicans are quick to see Mr. Cleveland's mistake on silver, and are preparing to profit by it. They mean to abandon their old position, leave Cleveland in possession, and go forth clamoring against him and in favor of undoing their own work. And still our wise leaders at Washington are quiescent while the months are slipping away. The stupidity of these people is enough to provoke the saints."

But there is no evidence of wisdom on the part of the democrats here in congress on these lines. They are apparently at sea, and most of the members lack force to act on their own lines of conviction. A few more men with the courage of Byran would be able to change the whole gift of affairs.

I notice, by the way, as a good many others have, that Mr. Morton, the secretary of agriculture, has gone to writing editorials for the national bank organ at Chicago—the Herald—in an effort to bring ridicule upon Mr. Bryan and the democratic silver conference at Omaha. The article in the Herald of the 18th and 19th bear his ear-marks most unmistakably. They indicate a deep-seated jealousy on his part against the man who so completely won from him the leadership of the democrats of Nebraska. Ridicule has always been a favorite weapon with him, but the use he has made of it in this case has been so mingled with malice and ill-temper that it lost its charm and fell short of its object.

The prediction made months ago by Mr. Talbot, clerk of the ways and means committee, that the senate would pass the tariff bill about July 1, seems now very likely of fulfillment.

Among the facts elicited by the senate committee investigating the sugar trust business, was a statement by Senator Vest which disclosed just how the sugar schedule was changed in the interest of the trust. He stated that Senators Gorman, Brice, Hill, Murphy, Smith and McPherson forced themselves upon the finance committee and demanded changes in the bill to suit "the conservatives," and at their solicitation the rates were changed. That testimony tells the story, and shows who are the corruptionists on the democratic side. They should be put on black lists in every democratic newspaper in their state, and hounded out of public life.

NEW CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

The furor of excitement which was occasioned by the exaggerated accounts of the potency of Dr. Koch's lymph to destroy the germs of tuberculosis seems in a fair way to be paralleled by reason of the announcement of a new discovery, made by an eminent French scientist, which, it is claimed, will do all that Koch's over-praised remedy failed to accomplish. Dr. de Backer, the discoverer of the new cure for consumption, is a young Frenchman who has already achieved eminence by reason of his chemical researches. Unlike Prof. Koch, who kept the formula of his lymph a secret, de Backer conforms to the ethics of the medical profession and gives to the scientific world the components and processes employed in the manufacture of bacterine, as he calls the new remedy.

The basic principle of bacterine is a live beer yeast, which must be chemically pure and free from all bacterial taint, as it is injected subcutaneously in practice. To keep it thus pure it is stored in a siphon with a hypodermic needle attachment, the needle being used for piercing the skin over the vein into which it is desired to introduce the fluid. The principle of action is precisely that which, differently applied, results in death when the poison of a rattlesnake is introduced into the blood of a mammal through the delicate, needle-like tube of the reptile's poison fangs. That is, the live-yeast ferment causes corpuscular changes immediately upon contact with the blood, which manifest themselves in an instantaneous inflammation which starts around the wound made by the needle and spreads. The chemical changes effected in the blood is said to mean the instant death of the tuberculous bacilli, upon which the yeast acts as efficaciously as does carbolic acid on other forms of germ life.

Before the last medical congress held at Rome, Dr. de Backer explained his discovery and its principles very fully. He claims in a year's practice to have cured by its use 90 per cent of cases of consumption in the first stages and 65 per cent of the second-stage cases upon which he experimented. In cases which have reached the tertiary, or last, stage he does not claim efficacy for bacterine.

If Dr. de Backer's discovery will do

one-half of what he claims for it and of what he appears to have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the medical savants in attendance upon the congress at Rome, it is indeed a god-send to suffering humanity. Its efficacy should be tested by American physicians, which may be done with perfect safety, as the remedy is fraught with no danger to any form of life except the bacillus tuberculosis.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's catarrh cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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C. E. Wescott,  
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