

Another View of the Battlefield.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: In the last campaign the Republican was the aggressive party, although on state issues its aggressions on the Populists were made up almost wholly of lies, or half lies that were worse than lies.

The unlimited campaign fund, the unlimited check, and the skillful pounding of the fusion argument into the ears of the Populists who were formerly Republicans, enabled the goldbug bankers and the railroad attorneys of the two old parties to capture the legislature and defeat fusion.

If the Populist leaders learn anything from the lessons of the campaign just closed the defeat of fusion will help them to victory in the next campaign.

With 450 miles of the U. P. Ry. in the state, with railroad aggression at its height, yet the platform was silent on national ownership of the railroads, and this in the face of the fact that nine-tenths of the people are in favor of and believe it the only method of settling the railroad question, and in the face of the fact that the Populists claimed from the inception of the party to be the people's special champion against the railroad combine.

Senator Allen and Congressman McKeighan were before the committee and advised putting as little as possible in the platform. All resolutions were referred to a committee after the manner of the old parties. Thus the sentiments of the convention on burning issues were smothered.

In conversation with the writer McKeighan advanced the idea that the Democratic party had passed a free coinage bill there would be no further use for the Populist party.

In his campaign speeches Senator Allen used about one-fourth of his time in explaining and defending his vote on the Wilson tariff bill; Mr. Kem almost as much. In effect, it amounted to a defense of the dying Democratic party.

The vote of Allen, Kem and McKeighan on the Wilson bill prevented the Populists from increasing their vote by recruits from the Republican party.

Their defense of the same and their having nothing to say against the party in power knows to them to be as corrupt as hell itself, positively made the Populist stump orator and gave them the club, combined with fusion, that they used to defeat the Populists in Nebraska.

Before the Populists can expect or deserve much success the leaders must learn that the party will have to be an aggressive party or nothing. Its members in Congress must learn to cast votes that they will not have to defend.

They must, whenever possible, be in a position to aggressively attack the corrupt votes of the other fellows without asking or caring to which of the two old parties the voters belong.

Populist leaders ought to know, if not they must learn, that fusion votes traded for cannot be delivered. Populist leaders will have to learn they cannot win with a platform twenty years behind the sentiments of the rank and file of the party.

JACKSON DEMOCRAT.

A Letter from Endicott.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: When we still find some people that will not believe that the earth is round, or that it revolves around the sun, is it any wonder that a majority do not understand the principles of emancipation taught by the Peoples' party?

Let us not get discouraged. To be permanent, great reforms must come slowly. Better gain one voter that is truly converted and intelligent than two that are not. We are gaining intelligent voters and losing the unintelligent.

When we get the numbers we shall have the intelligence and be invincible. But those numbers will not come in one or two years. It is a fact that when men get older than fifty they are not open to conviction. The younger voters and rising generation must be looked to for salvation.

If each of the 70,000 true Populists will appoint himself a committee of one to educate a young voter we shall carry this state in '96 and defy the opposition.

We have broad and fertile political fields to work in. Rent and interest are the main questions. Look at the renter of a farm having to give half the crop as rent. That means three-sevenths of his time to the landlord. Society and the church demands another one-seventh. Between wet days, sickness, going after his mail, groceries, etc., etc., he loses one-seventh more.

Now, he has only two-sevenths of his time to support his family, pay doctor bills, taxes, tariff, and a thousand and one things that cannot be enumerated. These are questions that should be placed before the young voter. It is not the dissatisfied voters we want, but the educated ones; because the dissatisfied might leave us again when we should need them most and jump at some ignis fatuus that some half way reformers may spring on the people.

Let us learn to labor and to wait, and I may add, to educate, because we reformers have not mastered the great social question yet. The world needs more Christians, true Christians, and less church members. Even reformers are divided among themselves more or less, and some are throwing down what others build up. The free silverites think they have the panacea for all evils, the single-taxers are equally sure theirs is the right plan. Still we are all investigating and good must come out of it.

Endicott, Neb. M. BANAPAN.

Facts, Not Theories.

In these days of trusts and consolidations, strikes and cut-downs between labor and railroads, it may be interesting to note what has been done and what can be done to remedy these evils.

We never hear of any strikes or labor troubles on the railroads in Australia, and why? Because the government owns and operates them in the interest of the people.

In Australia you can ride a distance of 1,000 miles across the country for \$5.50, first-class, too, while workingmen can ride six miles for 2 cents, twelve miles for 4 cents, thirty miles for 10 cents, etc., and railroadmen receive 25 to 30 per cent more wages for eight hours of labor than they are paid in this country for ten hours of toil.

In Victoria, where the above rates prevail, the net income from the roads last year was sufficient to pay the federal taxes.

In Hungary, where the roads are state owned, you can ride six miles for 1 cent, and since the government bought the roads wages have doubled. Belgium tells the same story—fares and freight rates cut down one-half and wages doubled.

Yet the roads pay a yearly revenue to the government of \$4,000,000. In Germany you can ride four miles for a cent on the government owned lines. Yet wages are over 120 per cent higher than they were when the corporations owned them, and during the last ten years the net profits have increased 41 per cent. Last year the roads paid the German government a net profit of \$25,000,000. Workingmen and farmers, if you like such rates as these, vote the Peoples' Party ticket.

If our government owned the railroads we could go from San Francisco to Boston for \$10. Look at the profit: Uncle Sam pays the railroads not quite \$275 to transport a loaded postal car from Boston to San Francisco. A passenger car will carry fifty passengers, which at \$10 each, would be \$500, or a clean profit of \$225 a car, and this, too, after paying 5 1/2 per cent on watered stock, which is fully 100 per cent on the cost of the roads.

To show how our railroads have watered their stock, look at the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, which, when the Vanderbilts obtained control in 1869, was capitalized at \$40,000,000. They at once watered it up to \$90,000,000. More water has been added, until the present capital stock is \$145,000,000—all but \$45,000,000 being water.

Government ownership would save the people the gigantic sum of \$1,000,000,000 a year and bring shorter hours and better pay to the 700,000 railroad employees.—Chicago News.

One of the New York street car lines now runs smoking cars. A pickpocket recently stole a large sum of money from a New York policeman.

It is the extravagant man who lectures his wife most about the importance of economy. Stephen Kelly of Meriden, Conn., weighs 408 pounds and measures six feet around the waist.

Sam Smith of Bangor, Me., bought wild land for 12 1/2 cents an acre. Another man paid \$20,000 to him for it, and afterward cut off \$300,000 worth of logs.

The watch carried by the average man is composed of ninety-eight pieces, and its manufacture embraces more than 2,000 distinct and separate operations.

THE CHARGES DENIED.

New York Police Officials Contradict Captain Schmittberger.

New York, Dec. 24.—Police Inspector Andrew S. Williams, asked to-day for a statement regarding Captain Schmittberger's sworn statement that money collected from law breakers had been regularly divided with him and other officials, responded with a volley of epithets and advanced upon the reporter with clenched and upraised hand. "Get out of here," he roared, "I won't talk to anybody."

Inspector McAvoy, who is also implicated in bribe-taking by Captain Schmittberger's testimony, asserts that he never received money from Schmittberger.

Superintendent Byrnes would not talk of the incidents of yesterday and took refuge behind the locked door of his private office.

Commissioner Sheehan was emphatic in his denials of the statements affecting him which were embodied in Captain Schmittberger's testimony.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The National Board Makes an Excellent Report of the Year's Progress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The annual report of the board of ordnance and fortifications sent to congress by Secretary Lamont contains descriptions of the various experiments and tests made during the year ended October 31. The year, the board reports, was one of positive satisfactory advance. The new American disappearing carriages for eight inch and ten inch high power guns were declared unequalled for rapidity of action by anything heretofore invented. The supply of sea coast guns was constantly increasing and the mounts were fully developed for each of the calibers. The development and test of auxiliary defenses, such as submarine mines, movable torpedoes, rapid fire guns and change and position finders are said to have reached a stage where the nation has only to make a choice of the best. All were in good condition and a high state of advancement.

A Proposed Constitution for Russia.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—The Vorwarts prints what it claims to be a draft of the new constitution which the People's Rights party has prepared for Russia. It provides for an imperial parliament and a diet for each province. Each member of the imperial parliament, it is proposed, is to represent 300,000 people and to be elected by universal suffrage. The czar is to remain the supreme head of the state.

Charged With an Assassination.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Dec. 24.—Thomas Kincaid was arrested here last evening charged with the murder of William Ward, who was assassinated at his home near Williamstown about six weeks ago. This morning Jim Kyle was also arrested. Both are young men who live in the Williams-town neighborhood. The police claim to have strong circumstantial evidence against them.

A Bad Band of Thieves Entrapped.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 24.—The members of a band of thieves known as the Dan Pointer gang, whose depredations have extended over all this section, were captured by the Wichita police this morning in a deserted shanty on the outskirts of town. For months the men had been stealing whatever they could lay their hands on and farmers by the score suffered the loss of horses, cows, hogs, grain and harness.

Jamison Beaten Again.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 24.—The supreme court denied the application of W. T. Jamison, who was counted out of the office of prosecutor for a writ of mandamus to compel the canvassing board to meet again and go over the election returns and certify the result as it actually was and not as it appeared to be from the face of the forged and altered returns.

A Thief Quietly Nips Diamonds.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 24.—Some time during Thursday afternoon a thief, who took advantage of the presence in the store of a crowd of holiday customers, quietly took a tray containing diamonds to the value of \$5,000 from the show window of Sweeney & Fredericks, jewelers, and escaped.

Business Manager Hart Resigns.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 24.—Mr. Frank Hart, business manager of the Times, has tendered his resignation to take effect January 1. Mr. Hart has been connected with the Times for eleven years, during which time he has filled nearly every position in the editorial department.

A College Building Set on Fire.

ALVA, Ok., Dec. 24.—The new \$20,000 college building, the finest in the territory, was burned to the ground Thursday night. The building had just been completed. It is thought that it was burned by a conspirator who was angry because he did not get the contract.

Five Years for an Embezzler.

GRAND JUNCTION, Col., Dec. 24.—W. J. Quinn, ex-treasurer of Mesa county, who pleaded guilty to embezzling \$16,000 of the county's funds, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. He lost the money in Denver gambling houses.

Convicted of Using Poison.

LINN, Mo., Dec. 24.—Emil Davis has been convicted in the circuit court of the murder of Frank Henderson on January 8 last by giving him poisoned whisky. Davis resented Henderson's intended marriage to his sister.

Mansur Safe in His New Position.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Charles H. Mansur of Missouri, as assistant comptroller of the treasury, an office created July 31, 1894.

Hungary's Ministry Resigns.

BRATISLAVA, Dec. 24.—The Hungarian cabinet ministers have sent a special messenger to the emperor at Vienna to tender their resignations.

TURKEY WILL NOT ALLOW IT.

Declines to Permit an Inquiry Into the Armenian Outrages.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The latest advices from United States Minister Terrell at Constantinople to the state department indicate that the Porte is still firm in its opposition to the inquiry proposed to be made into the Armenian outrages by United States Consul Jewett under the conditions prescribed by the president. If Mr. Jewett persists in undertaking the inquiry in spite of the refusal of the Porte to sanction his mission, he will do so at great personal risk. It would be extremely unsafe for him to venture into the disturbed country without an armed escort, and the Porte seemed disinclined to furnish such an escort, even though requested to do so by Mr. Terrell, speaking for the president. It is probable that the United States minister will persist in his efforts to induce the Porte to accede to this request, and if it should be finally refused, Mr. Jewett will still undertake the inquiry with which he is charged and the Turkish government will be held responsible for his safety, for the state department can not concede the right of a foreign nation to prevent its officers from collecting information for its own use and guidance.

Will Try Eye Photography.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 24.—The murder of Mrs. A. D. Matson of this city, is still enshrouded in mystery. It has been decided that eye photography be resorted to as a possible means of finding a clue. Sheriff Burge last night arrested a negro named Frank Nevels on suspicion, but refused to give any information as to the connection which the arrested man is supposed to have had with the crime. Governor Leavelle will offer a reward for the apprehension of the murderers and there is talk of raising a purse for the employment of professional detectives to work on the case.

Jefferson Prison Bridge.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The bill to amend the act to bridge the Missouri river near Jefferson City, Mo., was favorably reported yesterday from the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce. This bill proposes to amend the original act so as to provide that a pivot draw-bridge may be constructed with such safeguards as may be necessary to maintain a navigable channel through the draw span. It has received the approval of the chief engineers.

Effort to Reclaim Land Falls.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—Commissioner of Public Works Rose has made a report on the reclamation of the swamp lands in the interior of the state which originally comprised 1,750,000 acres. For forty years efforts to reclaim these lands have been made, the attempts at draining costing a total of \$17,000,000, but the projected reclamation proved a practical failure, ascribed to lack of system and intelligent efforts.

Mother and Son Murdered.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. D., Dec. 24.—The wife and 6-year-old son of Yellow Bull, a sub-chief of the Sioux, were found in an isolated spot Wednesday terribly mutilated. When last seen they were being followed by John Lance, a graduate of the Carlisle school, and Thunderhawk, a lieutenant of police. Lance was arrested by Thunderhawk fled. Lance tells a story implicating himself and Thunderhawk.

To Repeal the Sugar Differential.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee, yesterday introduced in the house a bill repealing that portion of the new tariff act which imposes a differential duty of 1-10 of 1 cent per pound on sugars imported from countries paying a bounty on sugar exported.

Gold in Nebraska.

BROWNVILLE, Neb., Dec. 24.—Gold and silver have been found here, and this quiet town is full of excitement. The find was made some time ago on the farm of William May, but has just been made public. A syndicate has been formed to work the find.

SUCH IS LIFE.

The total missionary gifts of Christendom for 1893 are estimated at \$14,713,627.

New Orleans has a first class orchestra, composed entirely of women, and their services are in great demand for entertainments and parties.

At St. Catherine Cree church in Leadenhall street, London, the annual "Iron" sermon has been preached. It commemorates the providential delivery of Sir John Gayer, afterward, in 1647, lord mayor of London, from a lion in a desert in Arabia, and has been preached yearly now for more than 250 years.

Burglars in Rutherford, N. J., fastened a sponge saturated with chloroform on the end of a pole and thrust it into the open window of a second story room occupied by two young school teachers. One of the girls was nearly suffocated, but the other gave the alarm, and the rascals were driven off with a pistol by the courageous lady of the house.

Two weeks before the sickness of the late czar of Russia took a turn for the worse, Miss Stratton, his former governess, died in winter palace at St. Petersburg. Miss Stratton, who was an English woman, loved Alexander Romanoff as dearly as though he had been her son. The emperor and his two brothers attended the funeral, following the hearse on foot from the palace to the English cemetery, almost two miles apart. His majesty and the two grand dukes had carried the coffin from the death room to the hearse.

Notice our cheap clubbing rates with "The Prairie Farmer" and "The Picture Magazine." Send in your subscription. You will want good reading matter for the family during the long winter evenings.

CHARLIE IS LOST.

And His Dear Aunt Mopes for the Return of the Wanderer.

Charlie's aunt came into Chicago police headquarters and wanted the department to go out and hunt for Charlie, whose last name is O'Brien. Missing children are reported every hour of the day at headquarters, and they didn't see anything unusual in Charlie's disappearance until the facts came out. They turned Charlie's aunt over to Detective Swan.

The detective, with due regard for the sorrow at the thought of the lost Charlie, prepared to ask a number of questions. Tears almost welled up in his eyes as he pictured the little lost one wandering helplessly about in the streets of a great city.

"What time yesterday did you miss him?" he gently inquired.

"Sure, it wasn't yesterday at all I missed him," said Charlie's aunt.

"How long ago was it?" softly asked the detective.

"Three years ago come last Monday," was the answer.

Mr. Swan fell back in his chair with a dull thud. "Three years, did you say?" and he looked out of the window so he could have a laugh all by himself. "Have you a picture of him?" asked Mr. Swan, and the caller produced a tintype of a clever-looking little chap.

"That was taken some years ago," said Charlie's aunt. "He was six years old then."

"And how old was he when he disappeared?" asked Mr. Swan.

"He was over 17," was the answer. Mr. Swan gasped again. "And then he's about 21 now," he remarked. "And then he's been missing three years and you don't know where he is and we've got the picture of a boy six years old to find him with. That picture looks about as much like Charlie as I do. The best thing you can do if you want to find Charlie is to advertise."

A BIG SERVANT GIRL.

Experience of a Clubman Who Was Fond of Practical Joking.

A certain clubman, who attempted to play a practical joke, was nonplussed in a very unexpected way. He says: "I am very particular about fastening the doors and windows of my house. I do not intend to leave them open at night as an invitation to burglars to enter. You see, I was robbed once in that way last year, and I never mean to be again; so when I go to bed I like to be sure that every door and window is securely fastened."

"Last winter my wife engaged a big, strong country girl, and the newcomer was very careless about the doors at night. On two or three occasions I came down stairs to find a window up or the back door unlocked. I cautioned her, but it did no good. I therefore determined to frighten her. I got some false whiskers, and one night about 11 o'clock I crept down the back stairs to the kitchen, where she was. She had turned down the gas, and was in her chair by the fire fast asleep, as I could tell by her breathing, but the moment I struck a match she woke."

"I expected a great yelling and screaming, but nothing of the sort took place. She bounced out of her seat with a 'you villain' on her lips, seized a chair by the back, and before I had made a move she hit me over the head, forcing me to my knees. I tried to get up, tried to explain who I was, but in vain. Before I could get out of the room she struck me again, and it was only after I had tumbled up the back stairs that she gave the alarm. Then she came up to my room, rapped at the door and coolly announced:

"Mr., please get up. I've killed a burglar."

Whatever may be the cause of blanching the hair may be restored to its original color by the use of that potent remedy Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Renewer.



TIRED, WEAK, NERVOUS, Could Not Sleep.

Prof. L. D. Edwards, of Preston, Idaho, says: "I was all run down, weak, nervous and irritable through overwork. I suffered from brain fatigue, mental depression, etc. I became so weak and nervous that I could not sleep, I would arise tired, discouraged and blue. I began taking

Dr. Miles' Nervine and now everything is changed. I sleep soundly, I feel bright, active and ambitious. I can do more in one day now than I used to do in a week. For this great good I give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine the sole credit.

It Cures."

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at 25 cents a bottle for 50 cents a bottle for 3, or it will be sent, prepaid, by mail, at \$1.00 per bottle by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Send Us Two New Names

With \$2. and your own subscription will be extended One Year Free of Cost.

POPULIST CONFERENCE CALLED

Leaders Requested to Meet at St. Louis in December

St. Louis, Nov. 30.—The following call has been issued:

St. Louis, Mo., Nov., 30, 1894.—By request of the national committee of the People's party, and at the suggestion of the chairman of the state committee, I hereby call a meeting of the national committee of the national People's party to meet in the ladies auxiliary of the Lindell hotel in the city of St. Louis, Mo., December 28 and 29, 1894. In addition to the members of the national committee the chairmen of the state committees, members of the "Reform Press Association," People's party senators and representatives in the Fifty-third congress and those selected to the Fifty-fourth congress, and all others who have taken a prominent part in the organization of the party, and also those who are willing to work and vote with the People's party in the future for monetary reform are invited. The object of this meeting is to map out a policy for an educational campaign between now and the meeting of the next national convention, and any other business which may come before the committee. The committee will discuss and act upon every phase of the present industrial condition of the country. This will be the most important meeting held since the Omaha convention.

Senator Stewart, Lafe Pence, General J. B. Weaver, General J. G. Field, Marion Butler, Harry Skinner, M. W. Howard, J. H. McDowell, Hon. Miles Standish, Governor Penoyer of Oregon, Thomas V. Cator, P. M. Wardell, J. M. Devine, J. L. Johnson, Colonel A. C. Fiske, Dr. A. Coleman, John P. Stelle, M. C. Rankin, J. N. Davis, Thomas Fletcher, H. L. Loucks, W. S. Morgan and many other leaders who are not members of the committee have promised to be present.

Hon. J. B. Follette, Equitable building, St. Louis, Mo., has charge of arranging all the details of this meeting.

H. E. TAUBENECK, Chairman of National Committee of the People's Party.

The Burlington's New Short Line.

The Burlington Route is a notable exception to the general run of western railroads. During a period when railroad building in this country has been almost at a standstill, it has been steadily pushing forward its northwest extension and now takes much pleasure in announcing its completion to Billings, Mont., 388 miles from Lincoln.

At Billings connection is made with the Northern Pacific Railroad and, under a traffic agreement with that company, business of all classes is exchanged there, or, more properly speaking, routed through that point to and from every station on or reached via the Northern Pacific and Burlington Systems.

This New Short Line—for that is exactly what it is—reduces the distance between Lincoln, Kansas City, St. Louis and the territory south and southeast of those cities, on the one hand, and Montana, Northern Idaho and Puget Sound points, on the other, all the way from 50 to 473 miles. It thus becomes an important factor in bringing the vast scope of country served by the Northern Pacific into closer relationship with the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys.

Just to illustrate things: The New Short Line saves 294 miles between Lincoln, Omaha and Helena, 224 miles between Lincoln, Omaha and Butte, 371 miles between Lincoln, Omaha and Spokane, 54 miles between Lincoln, Omaha and Tacoma, 49 miles between Lincoln, Omaha and Seattle.

The New Line has been constructed in a most substantial manner. Excellently ballasted, laid with the heaviest steel upon more than the usual number of ties, it equals the best and oldest portions of the Burlington System.

People whose opinion is worth having, pronounce it superior to any new track ever built in the western states. The train-service will consist of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Reclining Chair Cars (seats free), and Standard Burlington Route Day Coaches, Omaha and Lincoln to Billings daily.

As a Scenic Route the New Line takes high rank. The rich farms of eastern and central Nebraska; the more sparsely settled country that lies between Ravenna and the boundary line separating Nebraska and South Dakota; the canons, peaks and swelling meadow-lands of the Black Hills, the wonderful "Devil's Tower," the irrigated districts of northern Wyoming; Custer Battlefield; the picturesque windings of the Little Big Horn; the glorious valleys of the great Crow Indian Reservation—all these are seen from the car window.

Full information relative to the train service, rates or other features of the New Short Line will be gladly furnished upon application to J. Francis, G. P. A., Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb., or G. W. Bonnell, C. P. & T. A., Lincoln, Neb.

Notice our cheap clubbing rates with "The Prairie Farmer" and "The Picture Magazine." Send in your subscriptions. You will want good reading matter for the family during the long winter evenings.



WINGER'S PUMPING WIND MILL FEED GRINDER "A MONEY MAKER AND SAVER." A double grinder with three burrs. Center draft. Can be used for grinding grain, or as a pump. E. S. WINGER, 532 Kenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

right, let us know. We want no... IN THE WEALTH MAKERS. Isn't there something in our "Three Cent Column" that will profit you?