

A REVERIE.

What joy in June to waken the farm one owns but does not work; to lie and listen to the songs of birds that know no cage and feel no bounds in all the earth to hedge them in. How fresh the morning air that through the open window stirs the lace that partly hides the morning sun. How sweet the scent of roses as they bloom beneath the sill. What Nature does is always good, for underneath the creatures of her hand, Divinity has placed the approving seal. How joyful then to wake in June where nature quickens all the pulse with love of what she's done; where all the sentiments of mind and heart are quickened toward the pure and good in man. It seems a pity too that where such beauty is, so few can see its joys. The tired husbandman and weary wife can scarce secure the needed rest, ere morning's hour brings them no joy in contemplation of the day. To most of them the day brings toil and care and dust and sweat and anxious thought of debts that must be paid. For most it brings the treadmill of the days before; and blooming flowers and singing birds claim little thought from those whose limbs are tired and spirits pressed. God grant the time may come when Nature's noble men and maids may have such comfort from their toil as rightly should be theirs. When man and wife who by their work produce the comforts for a score of men, may share those comforts somewhat twined themselves and not be bound by undeserving debt to toil and slave and sell oft-times for less than cost with decent wages added in. Let all who love the joys which nature would extend to all mankind, but which the grasping few have wrested from the race, stand forth and help earth's yeomanry to hold the share which nature meant for them and not for lordly, idle whelps who by their shrewd, dishonest ways have got the lion's share.

AN INSULT.

The people's party is handicapped by an army of long-haired cranks who are a positive detriment to the cause they advocate—Evening News.

Does the News think that it makes friend for the republican party by applying epithets to those who do not agree with that party? Are dandified dudes who suck cane heads and try to edit republican papers so far in advance of the rough clad-clad farmers that the thing must be commented upon in the public press? Because the farmer cannot sleek his hair and trim his beard just after the fashion of Prince Collars-and-Cuffs, or some other high and lordly mightiness, is he to be considered "a positive detriment to the cause he advocates?" Shame.

The farmers and laborers of the country know infinitely more about the real political, financial and industrial needs of the country than do the well dressed, slick headed, short bearded corporation tools who run papers in the interest of the rings. These "nice" men ought to be contented with getting in political work for their own enrichment at the expense of the common people, and making sport of those who are insulted because of their condition. The insult will serve them when the farmer and laborer take the reins of government into their own hands and give a chance to some of these dudes make a name for themselves around the necessary to grow within the next decade. A confession of their necessary to grow within the next decade. A confession of their necessary to grow within the next decade. A confession of their necessary to grow within the next decade.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

In numbers, in earnestness, in enthusiasm, in union of sentiment and harmony of action the independent state convention was all that could be desired. Observing men who have watched the rise of the reform movement recognize in this convention the strongest indication of the real depth and permanent character of the movement.

In view of the fact that the convention was simply a delegate convention with no state ticket to put up and no platform to formulate, the attendance and the enthusiasm were simply wonderful. There is a power of public sentiment behind a movement that displays such strength under such ordinary circumstances.

The personnel of the convention was something of which every independent man may be proud. A finer body of men never met in Nebraska. The convention was composed principally of farmers, with here and there a doctor, a merchant, a mechanic or an attorney. The delegates showed by their earnest faces and their careful discussions that they feel the weight of responsibility which rests upon them.

While most of the delegates were men of calloused hands and sun-browned cheeks, they were men whose heads were not muddled with false principles and sophistry, and whose consciences were not drowned in the sea of political iniquity. There have been conventions with many more high hats and high collars, but never a convention with more high and worthy aspirations or more pure and patriotic purposes.

The scene in the convention hall when the blue and the gray came together in fraternal greetings and marched together around the hall, under the stars and stripes, was one long to be remembered by those who witnessed it. The day of sectional division will be forever gone when the people's party triumphs.

The convention showed that the independents are learning by experience. The convention was orderly, business was dispatched with promptness and skill. Recks and snags were wisely avoided. Great tact and good judgment was displayed in the selection of delegates. In fact the whole convention was marked by wisdom of action, and fraternity of spirit. This grand convention points unerringly toward a complete victory for the party in November.

THE discussion of the boycott question in the great convention showed a strong sympathy with the system. Cyclone Davis of Texas put the subject in a unique way by saying that the boycott is no interference with any man's business but is simply letting one's enemy alone. His sentiment that one should let his enemies alone and stay close to his friends was received with great applause.

THE inspiring influences of the great convention will be felt all over Nebraska during the coming campaign. Hopes are raised, confidence is strengthened, courage is increased and enthusiasm is kindled by meeting such grand, strong, patriotic men as were there assembled from every quarter of the country. Hundreds of Nebraskans were there to feel the uplifting influence, and they will go forth into the state to imbue others with the enthusiasm there kindled.

IT IS COMING.

Nothing is more amusing in these times of political excitement, than to witness the discussions that occur on the streets and in the hotel corridors between the old party politicians and the crazy reformers. Many a man who has thought that he could talk politics and was quite well posted, has discovered that the "long-haired farmers and the greasy mechanics," as the old party papers call them, know more about the topics of the day than these old ringsters ever dreamed of.

A campaign of education has been going on which the old rope-pullers know but little about, and the fruit of this educational seed, sown in alliance meetings and Knights of Labor halls and through reform papers, is beginning to ripen. Laboring men by the thousands are more than equal in debate to experienced politicians of the old school. Many a lawyer who has prided himself upon being well informed, has found that a common rough-clad farmer could pick his sophistries to pieces as easily as a child would scatter in the wind the down of the milk-weed and the thistle.

When the great common people discover that they have been wronged, that they have been purposely misled, and that the great principles of patriotism which once served as the basis of political action, have given way to sordid plans for private gain and personal aggrandisement, what wonder that there should be a revolt? When these common people are shown that the two old parties have kept up a constant fire on each other to attract attention and divert the public mind from real issues what wonder that they should lose interest in those old parties? When men from their own ranks step forward and show up these fallacies and call for united action in an entirely new line, what wonder that the great army of working men and women should flock into this reform movement?

If the signs of the times do not mislead us, the designing avaricious, unscrupulous men who control both old parties, have gone a step too far and are destined to reap the reward of their own folly. There is a limit to endurance and there is a point at which patience ceases to be a virtue. And we believe and hope that that limit has been reached in American politics, and that a political revolution is at hand which shall unseat the gold-crowned kings and place the scepter of power once more in the hands of the sovereign people.

A VERY general feeling of satisfaction with the work at Omaha is felt by the people's party men in Nebraska. The ticket becomes stronger and stronger as men view it from every standpoint. Men who were anxious for the nomination of Judge Gresham, while realizing that he would have been a tower of strength in Indiana and Illinois, are also aware that General Weaver will be a tower of strength in the south and will surely carry several southern states that might have been lost with any new man who had been generally considered a republican. As it is, the candidates and the platform are known to be thoroughly in harmony and all ground for question, on that score, is cut off. The belief is growing into a conviction that the Omaha convention did the wisest and best thing and that the chances for victory are increasing daily.

SETTING A GOOD EXAMPLE.

In the Omaha Bee's report of the people's convention the following significant language appears:

In one very significant respect could the old political parties afford to follow the example that is being set by the people's party leaders in these latter days of practical politics. There are no Hills openly striving for the political nomination; there are no Clevelands with their Whitneys on the ground skillfully laying wires for later political triumph; there are no Harrisons with a horde of office seekers striving frantically for the glorification of their chief; and there are no Blaines to receive the hero worship of their adherents, but destined to go down in defeat with their idolatrous admirers mourning and refusing to be comforted. The man who receives from the people's party convention the nomination for the presidency of the United States will receive it unsought and it must come to him unbeckoned. The nomination must seek the man and not the man the nomination. Half a dozen prominent leaders of the great independent movement are freely discussed, but not one has yet arrived upon the ground and none is making the slightest effort for that great honor which any one might covet.

Their Mistake.

When Currie and Stevie walked out on their ear,
They said "What a hole we shall make,
How the G. O. P. leaders will clap us and cheer,
And the poor independents will quake."
But now they look backward and can't see the spot
Where they once thought they managed the earth;
And nobody weeping and nobody hot,
And their flap has cost more than it's worth.
When a fellow goes back on a party that's right
To one he has shown to be wrong,
He feels mighty sneaky and looks mighty white
As he sees the true party march on.

GOVERNMENT BANKING.

This is a subject to which the members of the people's party ought to give careful and immediate attention. If the idea of government loans to the people is ever made practicable it must be through a system of sub-treasuries or government banks. No other plan yet proposed has been complete or general enough to warrant adoption. In the south the sub-treasury plan is familiar and popular. The same may be said of the land loan scheme in the west, and postal savings banks in the east. But all these plans may be embraced in the plan of government banking.

It is idle to talk of finance reform through the issue of money alone. If the machinery of the financial world is left in the hands of the thoroughly organized bankers and money loaners which now control the finances of the country, how long would it take them to reproduce the conditions which now prevail? These organized bankers constitute the most powerful corrupting force in American politics. Shall we have this force in undisturbed operation?

Whenever congress fully exercises its constitutional duty "to regulate commerce between the states" it must own the two great instruments of that commerce: The transportation system and the banking system.

WHERE was Paddock when the light was turned out? The vote on the silver bill shows that he voted against recommitting the bill. That was all right; but why did he not vote either way upon the passage of the bill? Manderson went on record by voting against the bill, but where was Paddock?