

THE World's fair is now receiving an income of nearly \$1,000 a day from the admission fees at twenty-five cents each.

ACCORDING to the Journal the democrats at Chicago adopted a financial policy which would give us wild cat money and yellow dog dollars all in one. It is a queer cross surely.

WHILE the good people of this country are crying for a one term system of the presidency, the republic of Mexico has just passed through a quiet election which gives President Diaz a sixth term without opposition. Queer world.

THE locked out workers in Carnegie's mills have disappointed their enemies, and increased the number of their friends by their cordial reception of the militia. While they were ready to die rather than permit the Pinkerton thugs to take possession of the mills, they welcome the lawful guardians of the state with music and cheers.

THE republican press of the country is having a little variety thrown into its editorial writings on the seventy cent dollar by the introduction of the yellow dog dollar. This butter colored canine species of money seems to have been brought into the world by the democratic convention at Chicago. It is not a pretty beast to talk about but it breaks the monotony of the seventy cent republican palaver and in so doing is fulfilling a noble mission.

SOME of the colored men in Lincoln look with favor upon the independent cause. To spike any any such feelings and to show the negro population of Lincoln and Nebraska that the g. o. p. is still run solely for its benefit—until after the campaign anyway—it is said that the republican managers will see to it that the state board of transportation makes a liberal reduction in the freight rate on water melons.

IN their national convention the prohibitions passed plenty of high-sounding reform resolutions. But when the free coinage resolution came up, they took their stand on the side of the money power by voting it down. And the real reason for this step was the same that actuated the old parties in their conventions, i. e., the moneyed men of the east would not contribute to their campaign fund if they declared for free coinage.

A LITTLE more high tariff, a little more protection to foreign owners of American enterprises, a few more reductions of wages and the next lockout will be that of Benjamin Harrison. He will find himself locked out of the white house next March and his wages reduced some \$50,000 a year. The laboring men will bring this about as an act of reciprocity, and it will be a very pretty illustration.

REPUBLICANS are engaged just now raking the rural districts with a fine tooth comb in search of a farmer to run on the republican ticket for governor. It means much. It means that the farmer and laborer have been ignored about as long as the party can afford it. It means that without a change of tactics they can read the handwriting on the wall. It means that the independent party has forced a recognition of the rights of labor. It means that a "yeller dog" can no longer be elected to an office of trust in Nebraska.

THE WEST AND SOUTH.

The Congressional Record on February 15, 1878, (page 1,054) reports the discussion of the Resumption Act and credits Senator Ingalls with saying:

The senator from Wisconsin was right. It is not the east against the west. It is the east against the west and south combined.

It is the corn and wheat and beef and cotton of the country against its bonds and its gold; its productive industries against its accumulations.

Then the senator goes on to show the inevitable union of the west and the south because of their common interests. He shows how sectional prejudice had been encouraged by the money powers, solely with a purpose of preventing the natural union of these two sections of the country. He speaks in unmistakable terms of the legislation that had imposed intolerable burdens upon the energies of the west and south, had made invidious discriminations against their products and, by unjust tariffs, had repressed their industries.

Speaking of the opening of commerce through improvement of the Mississippi, Mr. Ingalls said:

"The opening of this area marks the epoch of the emancipation of the west and south from their bondage to the capital of the east, and in asking the passage of this bill they are asking less than they will ever ask again.

"When I reflect upon the burdens they have borne, the wrongs they have suffered, I am astonished at their moderation."

As the years go by and the old issues of the war become older and older, is it any wonder that the west and the south should begin to realize this common bond of common interest and begin to lay their plans for union? Is it any wonder that the "burdens they have borne and the wrong they have suffered" should create between them a bond of sympathy which the wily, wealthy capitalists of the east would be powerless to break?

How long, oh toiling men of west and south, will you bow down and do homage to the gold-crowned lords of America? How long will you work and slave, with your families suffering for the comforts and even the necessities of life, while these lordly men roll and revel in wealth, created by your labor? All honor to the man who lives by toil, who wins his way by work; but why the workingman should suffer in silence the impositions of wealth and take no steps to right his wrongs, is hard to understand.

May we not believe that the west and south have, in this glad year of 1892, reach a point where union will be complete? With standard bearers who represent the bravery of the northwest and the bravery of the southeast, the great common people of this great common country will turn their backs upon the prejudices of the past and march together to a victory as important to one section as to the other, bringing in its train to each, the material and financial prosperity which union of effort alone can win.

WHERE is the man who said chattel mortgages had gone out of date in Nebraska? Let the twenty two million dollars of chattel mortgage debts filed in Nebraska last year, be a sufficient answer. The record is simply appalling.

AGAIN has the U. S. senate shown itself to be more nearly in sympathy with the people than the house. The Stewart bill passed the senate a few days ago by a vote of 39 to 25. Now it has failed in the house on a test vote by 154 against, to 136 for.

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