

COLORADO DEMOCRATS.

They Endorse Weaver and Fields, the Champions of Finance Reform and Free Coinage of Silver.

An Appeal to All Patriotic Democrats to Lay Aside Partisanship and Vote For Principle.

Cleveland and Harrison Denounced.

The democratic party of Colorado, in one of the largest delegate conventions ever assembled in the state, nominated the Weaver electors and adopted the following address, giving their reasons for the act. It is a strong clear document, and will be read with interest by every voter in the state:

THE ADDRESS.

The democracy of Colorado, in delegate convention assembled, having this day nominated electors who are pledged to vote for James B. Weaver of Iowa for president, and James G. Field of Virginia, for vice-president, esteem it a duty to the people of the state to briefly set forth the reasons that impel them to such a course.

Nineteen years ago, through a conspiracy which originated with the money kings of Europe, their purchased and pliant tools in congress secretly and cunningly secured the repeal of the law that from the creation of the government had provided for the free and unlimited coinage of silver upon equal terms with gold.

The unquestionable object of this great crime was to strike down in the United States silver coin as ultimate money of redemption and to unite this country with the great creditor nations of Europe to make money dear and scarce, that all other property might be made cheap, thus enhancing the power and dominion of the moneyed plutocracy over the laboring and debtor classes of the world.

Since the destruction of free coinage of all property except money have declined. The value of silver, measured in gold, has dropped 33 per cent, and is yet declining. From this cause farms and other real estate, except in localities sustained by exceptional conditions, have everywhere depreciated in like proportion.

This resulted in lessening the wages for labor, in the stagnation of business, inordinately increasing the burdens of the debtor classes, and must in the end, unless free coinage is restored, reduce the west and south to a condition of involuntary vassalage to the moneyed plutocracy.

Free coinage for both metals maintained gold and silver at a substantial parity for 100 years of the life of the government. Even when the production of gold during the decade from 1849 to 1859 was increased tenfold and the product of silver remained almost stationary, gold did not depreciate in value, because of the sustaining arm the free coinage of both metals afforded.

The destruction of one-half of the coin money of the civilized world, by reason of denying to silver the right of free coinage and its former legal tender quality, has resulted in the end sought by the parties to the great crime. It has cost the farmers of the West \$2,500,000,000 through lessened prices for their wheat; it has taken from the pockets of the planters of the south \$3,000,000,000 through the fall in the price of cotton. It forces the farmers and planters throughout the land into competition at home and abroad with the ryot of India (a class of laborers the cheapest and most degraded upon the face of the globe) in the barter of their wheat and corn.

In Colorado alone it has robbed the miner of not less than \$50,000,000 in the value of silver, and is now costing him annually from \$9,000,000 to \$11,000,000.

In addition it has closed down the mines is forcing the miners out of employment, is lessening their wages, which must, as it does, act disastrously upon every camp, town and city in the state.

The free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver as against the single gold standard has ever been a fundamental principle of the Democratic party. It is the vital issue now before the American people. As it will be settled depends the independence and happiness or misery and woe of the masses of the country. Therefore no other issue should be allowed to cloud it; no other measure should be given preference over it until it shall be triumphantly vindicated through an enactment of the American congress.

The president of the United States can by the interposition of his veto thwart the will of the majority of both houses of congress when expressed in favor of a free coinage law, and can further, by executive threats and promises of reward, intimidate or cajole senators and representatives into violating sacred pledges to constituents to vote in favor of the measure.

The official and individual utterances and known public actions of ex-President Cleveland and President Harrison have demonstrated that they are alike opposed to a free coinage law at the existing ratio, and if either again becomes president, he will veto such a measure should congress pass one.

In such event the veto of the president being equal against the measure of the votes of fifty-nine senators and 239 representatives in its favor, we cannot consistently, with our senses of duty to country, state, homes and party, aid by our continuance and votes, the elevation of any man opposed to free silver coinage at the existing ratio to the presidential office.

General James B. Weaver is the only candidate for the presidency who is unqualifiedly pledged, both by the platform of his party and his own public utterances, to approve a law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the existing ratio of sixteen to one.

For these reasons, the Democracy of the state of Colorado, while it reaffirms all the vital and accepted principles of the Democratic party, and shall maintain the integrity of its organization in the state, and in every county of it, pledges the people to use all honorable means to secure the election of Weaver and Field to the presidency and vice presidency of the United States, and we pledge each other in the presence of the country to maintain the free and unlimited coinage of silver as the vital measure above all others to be settled by the American people, and that until it is enacted into a law we will vote for no man for any legislative or executive office who is not in hearty sympathy with the declarations herein contained.

We, therefore, appeal with confidence to the people of all shades of political faith to unite with us in the grand work before us, and that they will, until it is accomplished, fact ignore all party claims and recognize only love of home and race as their guide in political action.

Why General Weaver Is Feared.

No man in America is so feared and hated by the gold-bugs, gold trusts, gold commune, Wall street and the plutocracy of the two continents as General Weaver. And no man is so admired and beloved by the great mass of the people of the south, the Mississippi valley and the middle western states. He has made more speeches for the free coinage of silver than any other man. He has carried the free coinage banner into nearly every state, and is now carrying it to the front on every stump. To mention the names of the two gold-bugs, Harrison and Cleveland, with his on the same day is nauseating to every true silver man.—Winnemucca (Nev.) Silver State.

Let Some Democrat Answer.

Last week we offered a premium for any public utterance of Thomas Jefferson in which he advocated any principle advocated by the democratic party today. Now we will do better than that. We will give a year's subscription to any man who will show us a speech made by Thomas Jefferson in which he did not oppose some one of the chief principles endorsed by the democratic party today.—Quill, West Plains, Mo.

Majors' Record in the Last Legislature.

The friends of Thomas J. Majors, republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor, lay great stress on their claim that he is a farmer and the farmers' friend. From the time that Mr. Majors attempted to get into congress on false and fraudulent certificates, down to the present day, he has been the champion of monopoly in every form, and the willing tool of corporations. The newspapers of his own party have been filled with evidence to sustain this statement.

It may be interesting, however, to call special attention to Majors' record in the last legislature. During his entire occupancy of the presiding officer's chair in the senate, Majors had beside him Walt M. Seeley, an acknowledged pass dispenser, who is on the pay roll of the railroads. This railroad employe acted as private secretary to the lieutenant governor, and Majors caused Seeley's name to be placed upon the pay roll of the state, a thing unprecedented in the history of the lieutenant governor's office.

It was during the famous dead lock over the Newberry Bill that Majors clearly displayed his cloven hoof. The Newberry Bill came up in the senate on third reading, March 20th, 1891. The secretary proceeded to read, and at the third hour of the session Senator Matte, a democrat, moved to adjourn. Senator Poynter, for the independents, raised the point of order that no motion except a motion to recommit, or indefinitely postpone, could be entertained during the third reading of a bill. Lieutenant Governor Majors refused to sustain this point of order, and this ruling was made in face of the rules unanimously adopted by the senate which provided that "no motion except a motion to recommit, or indefinitely postpone, shall be entertained during the third reading of a bill."

When the opponents of the railroad bill attempted by the aid of the lieutenant governor to force an adjournment, Senator Warner, for the independents, moved a call of the house, which was seconded by five independent senators. When it became evident that Taylor had been concealed by the railroad lobbyists, and that it was impossible to obtain his presence, Senator Poynter moved that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with. Five of the enemies of the bill objected, and Majors ruled that so long as five senators did object, a body comprising 33 representatives of the people must stand stock still.

Even when the sergeant-at-arms reported that Taylor could not be found, Majors refused to entertain Poynter's motion, though it was renewed time and again, so long as five senators objected.

Senator Stevens, for the independents, moved to suspend proceedings under the call of the house, and demanded the yeas and nays, in order to obtain the sense of the body as to what should be done. Poynter seconded the demand, and cited as a precedent a proceeding in the republican senate of 1839. Switzer, for the opposition, raised the point of order, that a roll call could not be demanded on a motion to dispense with the call of the house. Majors sustained this point of order in face of the fact that a parliamentary body is at all times governor of its own actions.

Finally, Senator Keiper, who was a supporter of the bill, moved that Taylor be excused; but this would have had the effect of suspending proceedings under the call, and placing the railroad bill on its passage. Majors did not want this, and refused to entertain Keiper's motion.

Finally, Shumway, a republican, moved to break the dead lock, and only four senators objecting, the chair entertained the motion, and it was agreed to. This was after the independents had held the fort for 75 hours, in the interest of railroad reform. During the entire dead lock, Majors did not make a ruling which was in accord with the parliamentary law. He did not

make a ruling which was not in accord with the wishes of the railroad lobbyists, and the desires of the enemies of railroad legislation. During the brief time in which he was absent from the senate during the dead lock, he was in consultation several times with leading railroad lobbyists, and his every action was guided and directed by that influence.

If Tom Majors is to be re-elected lieutenant governor of Nebraska, let it be as the hickory shirted friend of the monopolies, and not as a clean representative of the people.

Jefferson County Convention

FAIRBURY, Neb. Sept. 12, 1892.

The People's party convention held in this city on Saturday 10th, nominated the following county ticket:

Representative, A. T. Basley; county attorney, W. H. Barnes, county commissioner, W. A. Pearl. The ticket is a strong one, and with our ever increasing strength we may safely count on the election of every man thereon.

The utmost harmony prevailed during this convention with perhaps the exception of a slight misunderstanding as to whether or not the whole convention should nominate the commissioner.

About the crossset set of men ever seen here were the Republicans—that is, the idolatrous, golden-calf worshippers of that party. They felt touchy in the extreme. Two old men, one a republican and the other a populist, got into a knock down; were arrested and fined; and reports say the republicans raised money to recompense their man for what he lost in the transaction.

C. Q. DEFRANCE.

Not in Her Day.

"For heaven's sake, Jane! that dust must have been there for six months, at least!"

"Sure, mum, then it's not my fault at all, for the ledy knows I've only been just ten weeks in the house."—Truth.

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