

MAGNATES MUST GO.

THE PEOPLE FAST COMING TO WANT GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

The True Motive Underlying the Scheme to Build a Road to the Gulf—How the Barons Rob the People—How to Get Possession of the Railroads.

"I do not think your Chicago correspondent is correct in saying that the plan for a new grain route from the west by way of the gulf of Mexico has for its object retribution against the east," said Mr. Charles B. Matthews yesterday, referring to an article in Sunday's Express which purported to outline a scheme being pushed by the Kansas Populists to divert the grain traffic from Chicago, Duluth and Buffalo.

"The Populists have too much else on their hands," he said, "to build a railroad at a loss just to get even with the east. The true motive underlying the plan," he went on, "is in the condition of things existing there which is not understood here as it should be. Government ownership of railroads is sought, not retribution. The people are determined to rid themselves of a despot which for years has been grinding them down. I refer to the railroads and their dependent trusts, which are responsible for whatever suffering there may be there. The railroads have been carrying the product of the farms for years as much as they would bear, just below the limit at which it would be unprofitable to raise anything. They came in there and gobbled up the land by blackmail and robbery.

"In one town where I lived for a short time, which had begun its life before the railroad came through and had laid out enough town lots to build a city as large as Buffalo, the railroad demanded every other lot as the price of running through it. The demand was refused. The railroad thereupon built a little platform 1 1/2 miles from the town, and any one who wanted to ride had to go this distance to board a train. By this and other means the town was at last forced to give in. If this isn't robbery, I don't know what is, and it is the feeling aroused by just such arbitrary acts that prompts the desire to get from under control of the railroads and have a free exit to the gulf.

"The gulf scheme is reasonable as being the direction of the least resistance. The present governor of Texas was elected on the platform of government ownership of railroads, and a great majority of the people west of the Missouri river are well up on the subject and believe in it. Personally, however, I think they would better build their roads through to Duluth and Chicago and then improve the present water route."

"You believe in government ownership of railroads, Mr. Matthews?"

"That is the great question of the day," he replied. "I believe the government should own the railroads and telegraph lines, as some European governments own them. Let it be so that every man is equal to every other man, so that there shall be no discrimination in rates. No one believes today that the interstate commerce law is anything but a dead letter. It is the railroads, the wheat trust or combination at Minneapolis, the meat combination at Chicago, the coal combine, that have been squeezing the people of the west, and the people are up in arms against them.

"As it is now, if a farmer has wheat to sell he must sell it at the combination's price, must sell his meat at the combination's price, must buy his coal and flour at the combination's price. This is not a democracy so much as it is a plutocracy. A hundred men are able to control the elections, to say how much you and I shall pay for a ton of coal, for a barrel of flour, how much we shall get for a bushel of wheat, for a day's work. And all this can be practically done away with if the government owns the railroads. It would save this country from becoming like the European countries where classes have become fixtures.

"A small shipper would be on an equality with the larger. As it is now, there is no defense against the trusts. President Harrison did a good deal to help the trusts, but President Cleveland has done more in appointing Attorney General Olney, the great counsel for trusts."

"And how would you have the government go about getting possession of the railroads?"

"By the same means they gave the right to them. I do not think the government had a right to say to a railroad, 'You may take this or that man's land at its true value if you need it.' But just as that was done I would have them bought back. Let appraisers be appointed to ascertain the true value of the property—not the estimated value, but the actual worth. If terms cannot be agreed upon, let the government build its own roads alongside the present roads and drive them out. It would be robbery to pay, as the English government did, \$50,000,000 for \$10,000,000 worth of telegraph lines. If the railroads were operated at government expense, and only enough was charged to meet the expenses and a fair interest on the investment, we could ride to Chicago first class for \$4, instead of for \$12.50 at excursion rates and accommodations."

"Do you believe many people think as you do about this?"

"Many more than most people imagine. Hundreds of men in Buffalo today are in favor of the government owning the railroads. Judges and lawyers have told me they believed it was the best way out of the present difficulties."

"And you think the day is near at hand when the railroad magnates will be out of a job?"

"It isn't 15 years away."—Buffalo Express.

"Colonel" Jones of the New York World is a fair sample of what 'boodle' will do for a man. On the St. Louis Republic he won his spurs as a silver man. Today he is a full fledged goldbug of the garlic scented Pulitzer stripe.—Denver Road.

LAKE AGASSIZ.

How a Great Body of Water Vanished for Good.

If you look at a map of the Dominion of Canada you will see near the center of its southern border the fertile province of Manitoba, containing the greater part of Lake Winnipeg, and embracing a vast extent of rich prairie land, whose abundant harvests and bountiful pastures have won for the province a world-wide fame, notwithstanding the long cold winter that it has to endure.

Geology has an interesting story to tell of the former condition of Manitoba, says the Youth's Companion, and of the origin of its productive soil. A great lake, exceeding in extent the whole chain of what we now call the Great Lakes once existed there, and to this vanished lake, which no man ever saw, though the evidences of its former existence are plentiful enough, the name of Agassiz has been given.

The present Lake Winnipeg is only the shrunken and dwindled remnant of the great body of water whose oozy bed has now been turned into thousands of harvest fields.

But perhaps the most interesting thing about Lake Agassiz is that it was formed, so to speak by a tremendous dam of ice which shut it in on its southern side. This was near the close of the so called Glacial period, when the great sheet of ice that had covered more than half of North America was beginning to dissolve and retreat.

As the glacial ice melted away, and the bed of the lake slowly rose with the diminished pressure, the waters of Lake Agassiz were gradually drained off, leaving only the Winnipeg of today, the basin of the Red river of the North, and the broad prairies of Manitoba as tokens of its former existence and evidence of its vast extent.

LIFE WAS VALUABLE.

He Could Not Afford to Throw Away a Good Thing.

Some men have more than others to live for—a fact often taken into account in times of extreme peril. If the exigencies of war, for instance, make it necessary that some one shall undertake a peculiarly hazardous piece of work it is customary for an unmarried man to be chosen. An instance in which this principle received a ludicrous application is mentioned by Mr. Montagu Williams in his reminiscences.

Mr. Williams had gone to a place of entertainment with a young man, Lord —, who had just lost his father and succeeded to his title. In the course of the play one of the curtains caught fire. It was soon put out and no great harm was done, but at the first instant Mr. Williams' companion jumped from his seat and bolted like a rabbit out of the building.

He did not return, and when Mr. Williams got back to his club he found the man there.

"What on earth made you bolt in that way?" said Mr. Williams. "You seemed to be frightened out of your wits. Don't you know that, on such an occasion, if every body got up and rushed out, a panic would ensue, with dreadful consequences. Why on earth couldn't you sit still as I did? There was nothing serious the matter."

With a patronizing air the young gentleman replied:

"Oh, yes; that's very well for you, but you haven't just succeeded to a peerage and twenty thousand a year."—Youth's Companion.

The Peruvian Capital.

A late census of the city of Lima, Peru, shows it to have a population of 103,956, of which 49,350 are males and 54,106 are females; 70,961 of the inhabitants can read and 32,995 can neither read nor write. A singular reversal of the relative proportion in numbers of the sexes is shown by comparison with previous enumerations. In 1866 the census showed the city to have 4,422 more males than females, while the present census shows that the females outnumber the males by 4,756.

Lived a Good Life.

On the occasion of the death of an old colored "mammy" in Lexington, Ky., recently, her remains were laid in state in the parlor of her mistress' handsome home, and many white mourners followed the body to the final resting place. During the last days of her illness it was customary for the ladies of the family to hurry home, whenever they had had occasion to go out, so that the old auntie should not get lonesome.

The Leopard.

The leopard is an inhabitant of Africa, India and the Indian Islands. Its height is about two feet. These animals are accustomed to live much on trees and on that account are called tree-tigers by the natives. They are easily tamed and become very fond of their keepers, and they like perfume as well as most girls do showing a decided preference, however, for lavender water.

Poisoned the Funeral.

A gentleman sent his servant to inquire about a friend who had been ill. In case he should be dead find out the date of the funeral," were the girl's parting instructions. Half an hour later she came back. "The gentleman is very much better, sir," she said, "and they have not yet decided about the funeral."—N. Y. Herald.

Get Up in the World.

Captain of Arizona Regulators (adjusting the nose)—A man of your talents, sir, is bound to rise. Condemned Horse-thief—Yes; I seem to be right in the line of promotion.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE POLITICAL REVOLT.

It Began Last Year in the West and Is Spreading This Year in New England.

While this is an "off" year in the election calendar, only four states choosing a full set of officers, it is anything but an "off" year politically. The blindest partisan cannot be unmindful of the deep tide of discontent sweeping over the country. Men are beginning to lose faith in the political economy of the books. They see monstrous aggregations of wealth and widespread distress among producers, which are the direct result of Republican and Democratic legislation. Under such conditions the birth of a new party was inevitable. Nor is it true that the political revolt is a peculiar western or southern product. It is more general perhaps than many are willing to believe.

The Advertiser of this city began an editorial this week in this fashion: "The depression of the past summer has had one very evident effect, from a political view, in rousing the Populists into a vigorous campaign in the south and west. Reports from those sections as brought to leaders of the People's Party in this state indicate an unusually determined agitation among the voters in many states, with the result that the Populist leaders are very sanguine as to the result."

The economic condition of the country is of vital importance to Massachusetts as to Kansas, and those in a position to know Massachusetts sentiment declare that at no time since the war have the people been more disturbed in mind over public affairs than this summer. There is not much noise being made. That is not the New England way. It appears, however, since the People's Party in this state nominated a full ticket at Lynn, inquiries and demands for literature have come to the committee from all parts of the state.

A feature of this new and significant interest in Populist principles is the number of converts among the wage-workers, especially the trades unionists. The people of the west reached the parting of the ways last year, and Massachusetts, in our opinion, will see the same crisis in the near future. We have entered upon a grand campaign, and the people will capture the monopolies.—New Nation.

Can It Ever Be Paid?

Frederick C. Waite, late statistician in the census bureau, furnishes some startling figures upon the indebtedness of the country. He says: "The funded debts of the railroads during the past 12 years have increased 129 per cent, while the current debt has nearly doubled in the last seven years. During the same 12 years the loans and overdrafts of national banks have increased from \$994,000,000 to \$2,171,000,000, while those of other banks, exclusive of private banks and real estate mortgages, have increased from \$378,000,000 to \$1,189,000,000.

"The most astonishing increase of all is in the real estate mortgage indebtedness. In 21 states for which this indebtedness has been tabulated the aggregate at the close of 1889 was \$4,547,000,000. Last year, after turning the scale at \$8,000,000,000, Mr. Waite says the mortgage indebtedness continued its upward flight, being contented with an increase of 230 per cent, or nearly four times the increase in the true value of real estate. The total net private indebtedness of the American people equaled in 1880 but \$6,750,000,000, and last September it amounted to \$19,700,000,000, an increase of \$13,000,000,000 in the short period of 12 years."

Simpson Too Much For Him.

Hon. Jerry Simpson is making a grand campaign in Virginia. He captures the people wherever he goes and fills the Democracy with dismay. Congressman Marshall of Virginia, called "The Cyclone," has been following Simpson about for the purpose of breaking the force of his meetings. On two occasions he has held joint debates with Jerry. He won't do any more. The last one at Chatham proved such a disaster that old line Democrats congratulated Simpson on the gentlemanly manner in which he used up Mr. Marshall. Marshall is a windy demagogue, with neither logic nor argument, and could not stand before Jerry's clean cut statements of present troubles, their cause and remedy.—National Watchman.

His Day Will Come.

When Senator Peffer addresses the senate, all the Democratic and Republican members begin reading, talking and imitating sleep, and he is studiously snubbed. All right. The day is not far distant when Peffer will have a majority on his side, and the traitors and sell outs will be kicked out of Washington, and many of them sent to the penitentiary for their crimes, where they ought to be. There is a commotion among the masses. Peffer can afford to stand it.—Coming Nation.

Vote Him Out.

There's a demon in the land; Vote him out! Dealing death on every hand; Vote him out! In his train come famine slow, Ruin, blight and bloody woe, And the nation's overthrow; Vote him out!

Fierce and pitiless he be; Vote him out! Capital-monopoly; Vote him out! Naught for conscience careth he, Justice, truth or honesty, Either he must rule or we; Vote him out!

Liber Sansons! 'Tis your hour; Vote him out! Rise and use your dreaded power; Vote him out! Fear not this Philistine's frown; Spoil him of his stolen crown; Tear his lordly temple down; Vote him out!

Be for naught of reason earnest; Vote him out! Naught but votes will touch his fears; Vote him out! Vote and break this demon's chain; Vote your long lost rights to gain; Vote your manhood back again; Vote him out! —F. Scribshaw in People.

SILVER AND GOLD.

A Correspondent Who Would Submit the Question to a Popular Vote.

I have a suggestion to make about the silver question. The newspapers talk about public sentiment, about silver "lobbies," and abuse senators for delay. Every well posted man in Washington knows there is practically no silver lobby here. They also know that the whole influence of the administration is thrown against silver, which amounts to tenfold more than any lobby could do.

They also know that the farcical meeting of the business men just held was for the express purpose of influencing congress to vote for repeal. Boards of trade and bankers' associations easily pass resolutions, write letters, send out petitions, etc. But the farmers and the mechanics neither write many letters nor pass many resolutions. They work and vote.

The public sentiment of the United States, I believe, is three-fourths or more in favor of a double standard of silver and gold; in favor of it now; in favor of an exact equality before the law and at the mints of the United States at a ratio of 16 to 1. Now, I provide that congress at once provide for the submission of this one question to the people of this country at a non-partisan election. It could be done in 60 or 90 days and the result made known. In other words, give us a chance to put up or shut up, and the other fellows can do the same.

Talk about your rainy days, your landslides, your revolutions—the past would be nothing. The single gold standard men could not carry three states in the Union, I do not believe.

Submit the question not only of double or single standard, but whether this nation should go it alone and do so now or wait for the never ending methods of international monetary conferences to get other nations to agree with us. Yes, let us vote, and if you want the two-thirds majority let that go in. Either bury silver or give it fair play. Compel Cleveland to go to the country for a vote of confidence. The American people can be trusted. Let us vote.—John H. King in Washington Post.

The Lion and the Serpent.

Mr. Davis of Kansas: "The people of this country have had to struggle with the black demon of chattel slavery. There is another slavery. Slavery is a means by which the master enjoys the earnings of the man. If its requirements are enforced by the lash and the bloodhound, it is called chattel slavery. If the robberies are enforced by means of bonds and mortgages created through the manipulations of taxation and finance, it is slavery all the same. Chattel slavery is a system of physical force after the manner of the lion and the tiger.

"The slavery of the purse is after the manner of the serpent. It is mildness itself in the beginning. It charms, entices and slimes. Then it crushes and devours by slow processes through the mortgage, the bond and other devices, but the day of judgment finally comes with merciless certainty and relentless savagery. We have beaten the lion's process on the fields of Lexington, Yorktown and New Orleans and at Appomattox. The God of battles inspired the people with patriotism and sent us leaders worthy of the great occasions. Our history has been a proud one, surpassing that of the greatest nations. The lion is beaten on American soil.

"This is a contest, not of sword and gun, but of brains and ballots. God and his people against Shylock and his gold! Every man must take sides. We cannot escape the responsibility of action nor the verdict of posterity upon our acts. Either we will stand with Jefferson and Benton and Jackson and a long line of noble patriots, or we must be classed with Nicholas Biddle, the defaulter and corrupter of men. Mr. Speaker, let each for himself make such a record that the muse of history will speak kindly of us, and that our children may read the story of our deeds with enthusiastic pleasure and not with shame."—Congressional Record.

A Genuine People's Government.

"The true solution of the great social problem of this age," says Professor Lester F. Ward, "is to be found in the ultimate establishment of a genuine people's government, with ample power to protect society against all forms of injustice from whatever source, coupled with a warm and dutiful regard for the true interests of each and all—the poor as well as the rich. If this be what is meant by the oft repeated phrase 'paternal government,' then were this certainly a consummation devoutly to be wished. But in this conception of government there is nothing paternal. It gets rid entirely of the paternal, the patriarchal, the personal element, and becomes nothing more nor less than the effective expression of the public will, the active agency by which society consciously and intelligently governs its own conduct."

Some Definitions.

If a poor man advocates the division of the wealth of the rich among the poor, he is called a socialist, but the rich man, who by the aid of his wealth secures legislation which enables him to appropriate to his own use the pittance of the poor, is called a financier! The poor man who takes anything by force is called a thief, while the rich man who by legislation would double the debts of the poor is called a benefactor! The man who wants the people to destroy the government is called an anarchist, while the man who labors to have the government destroy the people is a patriot.—Southern Mercury.

The Vote Thrown Away.

A man who votes for his political principles, regardless of the question of success or defeat, does not throw his vote away. But when he votes for men who do not represent his principles he throws away his vote. Don't be fooled any more by the cry of throwing away your vote.—Cleveland Citizen.

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