

# PENNSYLVANIA HEROES

## GIVEN A ROUSING RECEPTION IN OMAHA.

### Returning Soldiers From the Philippines Given a Taste of Western Enthusiasm.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 29.—Omaha shook hands with Pennsylvania, Saturday night until its arms ached, and cheered the returning fighters until its throat was raw. Although delayed and prevented from enjoying the program arranged for them, the boys of the Tenth Pennsylvania did not lose a note in all the pent-up enthusiastic welcome that awaited them at the hands of a city filled with admiration of their deeds of prowess, and when the long trains pulled out of the depot the last thing heard echoing from every ear was: "Three cheers for Omaha."

Thousands thronged the depot and tracks for hours before the arrival of the trains. The preponderance of women and new fall hats was especially noticeable.

When at last the three trains pulled into the station, closely following each other, and drawn by the mammoth engines of the 1700 class of the Union Pacific, the throng was almost too dense to allow for their passage. They crawled in, feeling their way, preceded by squads of police, who cleared the tracks of the persistent multitude.

### PANDEMONIUM OF WELCOME.

The boys in blue, who crowded the platforms were nearly pulled from the train by excited citizens, both men and women, while those who hazarded a handshake through the car windows did it at the risk of their necks. Cheers and the tooting of horns created a pandemonium that was deafening, but the soldiers seemed to enjoy it. "I've worn a four-inch grin every second for the past ten minutes," said one young fellow, as he tore himself away from the clutches of some ten or fifteen pretty girls and ran for the departing train.

Omaha at the depot seemed bent upon concentrating into one short hour of their stay all the welcome planned for the day's celebration. The trains hardly came to a stand before there was a rush to the part of both young and old, and a procession passed through the cars, shaking hands with all who had free hands to clasp.

After a whole day's delay occasioned by hot boxes, a broken wheel and fire kindled in the roofs of the cars from the monstrous engine attached to the train, the first section pulled into the city at 6:45, followed closely by the second and third sections. Their arrival was anticipated by the blowing of sirens and factory whistles, which was the signal for the thousands of self-constituted symphonies that set up a yell of greeting that was not subdued as long as a train remained in the depot.

The first section of twelve cars carried Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, his field and staff, and a large number of committee from Pennsylvania and companies A and B, 223 men in all. On each side of the one Pullman sleeper was a large portrait of the late colonel of the regiment, draped in mourning.

### WELCOMED BY THE MAYOR.

Mayor Moore and committee met Colonel Barnett and Senator Muehlenberg at the depot, and they were taken to their car. Mayor Moore welcomed them all in the name of the city, regretting the delay that had spoiled the celebration prepared for them. Omaha had hoped to be able to show the boys who had been the nearest neighbors of the First Nebraska, and to welcome them before Manila they were truly welcome home. Since, however, it was not possible for them to leave the train, he would present them with the keys of the city, which would entitle them to the freedom of the city at all times. With that he tendered the other two large gilded keys set in a bed of roses. Loud cheers followed the presentation and cries of "What's the matter with the Tenth Pennsylvania," while the crowd surged closer about the train.

### COLONEL BARTLETT RESPONDS.

Colonel Bartlett, speaking for himself and in behalf of his men, thanked the mayor and citizens for the display of his heart for the consideration and appreciation shown them. He was not allowed to say much, for the ladies of the flower committee, pushing to the front, literally buried the gallant soldier under a mass of blossoms. He tried to thank them, but his lip trembled, and he could only bow his head in acknowledgment of the graceful compliment.

The mayor's party and the ladies, at the colonel's invitation, entered his car to meet the members of the staff. The colonel reported a pleasant trip across the continent. Their journey, he said, had been a continuous ovation from the time of their leaving San Francisco. Aside from the discomforts of crossing the alkali deserts and the inconvenience of occasional breakdowns, there had been nothing to mar the enjoyment of the trip. He and his men already felt that they were at home, the reception of the Omaha people being as warm as they could expect from their own states.

The whistle warned the visitors that their time was short and as the long train crawled slowly out of the depot the cars were cleared of the guests of the moment, leaving the interiors looking like some tropical flower garden.

The first was closely followed by the second, and the third, and the evaporation from the throngs of spectators was repeated. One of the cars, while west of Cheyenne, broke a wheel, and four were set on fire by sparks from the engine, one being so badly burned that it was cut out of the train at Grand Island. As soon as this section could be loaded with the commissary supplies it gave place to the train, which was just behind, and by 7:45 o'clock the last of the soldiers had left Omaha.

The second section contained fourteen sleepers and one baggage car, carrying companies D, E and K, 300 men in all; the third was composed of the same number of coaches and carried 278 men.

### GENEROUS COMMISSARY.

Each section was met by a truck piled high with commissary supplies, under charge of Major Clarkson. The packages and bundles that went into the baggage garden for all. They were a contribution of the Emma Flower mission and had been collected from gardens all over the city. This department of the reception was managed by Messrs. George A. Hoedemakers, H. T. Plank, W. J. Kennedy and Misses Gallinger and Miss Knight, assisted by the city committee.

The trains stopped no longer than was necessary to load the supplies. Colonel Barnett explained when he was appealed to to hold the boys over for a day that the thing would be utterly impossible, much as they regretted leaving Omaha so hastily. A reception had been arranged for them at Cheyenne, but on account of loss of time they had been forced to tender their regrets.

### CHARMS DETAIN THE SOLDIERS.

Half a dozen monkeys, chained to their owners' belts, were included in the live trophies. One envied soldier carried a pretty fawn in the Pullman car with him.

A number of young women were carried across the bridge to Council Bluffs transfer depot and several soldiers were left behind. Some of the soldiers were sent across on the bridge motor line. Superintendent Baxter secured a special engine for one who had taken time to get shaved at the depot and could not catch his train via motor.

"What's the matter with the Tenth Pennsylvania? They're all right," was the shout sent up from the viaduct; and the Pennsylvanians responded, "What's the matter with the First Nebraska?"

They all right. Mayor Moore, H. H. Baldrige, W. G. Shriver, J. A. Wakefield and Major Clarkson were among those who got a chance to talk with Lieutenant Colonel Barnett. He told them that he had made a rule to keep all the trains together and when the second section was laid out, that held all of them. But he said he realized what they had missed in part, and he regretted now that he had not broken his rule and let the train that could come on ahead to Omaha.

It seemed marvelous that with the tremendous jam none of the children were hurt, but there was not an accident to report.

W. E. Reed of Mendocino, Pa., sent back word that he was shaking hands with somebody as the train was pulling out two souvenir rings engraved "Manila" had slipped from his hand and he asked that they be forwarded him.

Omaha exposition badges were distributed among all the men and a large bundle of Pittsburgh papers that had come in on the afternoon mail was put aboard each section.

One monkey on the train went by the name of "Dewey." He had been adopted by the regiment soon after their landing in Manila and had been with the boys at all times since.

### LADIES REGRET IT.

At the exposition grounds over 200 ladies reported for duty as waitresses and entertainment committee yesterday, and it was one of the painful duties of Mr. Howard H. Baldrige and others to inform them that the Key-Stone soldiers could not be their guests. The ladies had prepared an excellent dinner for the boys, and all arrangements had been made on the grounds to give the heartiest kind of a welcome. The disappointment of everyone in any way connected with the entertainment was great.

The ladies concluded to put in cold storage such part as was not perishable of the dinners provided and to keep them for the welcoming of the First Nebraska Tuesday.

Some time was attached to the Union Pacific for the delay, but when it became known that the Central Pacific had turned the trains over from six to ten hours later than schedule time, several unpleasant things were said about one Collis P. Huntington and his road. Blood and severe windstorms were reported along the Union Pacific yesterday, felling telegraph poles and preventing trains from making up time.

### MUST MEET PRESIDENT.

Regarding the intention of Lieutenant Colonel Barnett to push ahead, it is explained that the plan east of Chicago is to arrive at New Brighton for breakfast Monday morning, and be in Pittsburgh at noon the same day. President McKinley and a portion of his official family will be there at that hour and unless the soldiers arrive on schedule time they cannot wait for them, hence the effort on the part of Lieutenant Colonel Barnett to get his men in on time.

Manager Philippi of the Missouri Pacific, tendered the services of his road and offered to haul the cars containing the soldiers direct to the exposition grounds free of cost and back again, but the offer was declined, owing to the lateness of the arrival of the different sections.

### McLean in the Lead.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 29.—At the county conventions in different parts of the state, the list of delegates for the democratic state convention at Zanesville next Tuesday and Wednesday, was completed, showing the following results, for the nomination for governor:

Out of 502, there are only 239 instructed, as follows: McLean 158, Kilbourne 69, Shreve 36, Seaward 11, Chapman 7, Haskell 8.

Of the 513 uninstructed votes, the McLean men are as confident of 320 as of those having instructions, making the McLean vote 478 on the first ballot, or seventy-six more than necessary to elect.

The contested votes will not change the result as the contests are said to be between McLean men mostly. The contests in Miami and Dark counties have been practically settled through a decision of the secretary of state and those from Montgomery and Green counties are not counted as doubtful votes. The principal contest is over the fifty-four votes in Cuyahoga county. Advice from different parts of the state concede the nomination of McLean and show a general sentiment for Colonel James Kilbourne for lieutenant governor.

### Small Paper Money.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 29.—It is understood that the treasury department will soon issue \$10,000,000 of fractional paper currency in denominations of 25 and 50 cents, and perhaps smaller. The suggestion has met with favor at the treasury department, and it is said that in a short time \$10,000,000 of this currency will be placed on sale in the various postoffices where the demand is greatest.

The main object to be subserved in facilitating the transmission of small amounts of money in letters for the benefit of country people making small purchases at a distance. Without some such convenience small sums are sent in silver and are easily detected in letters or a postal order must be purchased, involving unnecessary expense.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 29.—State's Attorney Smith has filed suits for the state against several corporations of Sangamon county, asking for \$10,000 damages from each one for failure to comply with the law which requires every corporation in the state to file in the office of the secretary of state an affidavit showing whether or not the corporation is connected with a trust.

# ENGLAND'S PREPARING

## ALMOST READY TO ADVANCE ON THE TRANSVAL.

### Kruger Must Back Down or Take the Consequences—Must Submit to a Suzerainty.

London, Aug. 29.—Though no actual developments have apparently taken place since the Transvaal situation was previously reviewed in these dispatches, public interest in the crisis has been wonderfully quickened. This is due to the dawning realization that Great Britain is making the most methodical preparations for war.

The utter lack of official news and the serious outlook have made the week one of tension. Contradictory reports from home and abroad have flourished and on the strength of these the newspapers have ceased from peace to war and vice versa, hopelessly at sea.

Endless supposition has been indulged in regarding President Kruger's counter propositions, but from a broad point of view such details are not important as compared with the fact that President Kruger has refused, some say evaded, the "irreducible minimum" of Sir Alfred Milner, the governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner of South Africa.

It is now nearly a week since the British government has been in possession of President Kruger's reply. Whether it is in the interest of peace, persons higher than Mr. Chamberlain are still temporizing, or whether or not a decisive ultimatum is already on the way to the president of the Transvaal, is pure conjecture.

The most conservative opinion is that the Boers will ultimately back down, but there are no signs, judging from the military activity at the British war office and the same activity in the South African republic, that such is likely to be the case, though both sides may be seeing the movement of troops as a bluff.

That Mr. Chamberlain is not in a pacific mood is evidenced by the publication subsequent to the reception of Kruger's reply, of the correspondence between the Boers and Sir Alfred Milner.

### LOST THEIR TEMPER.

According to the speaker, this action has immeasurably increased the difficulty of keeping the peace. Commenting upon this fact the speaker says:

"Unfortunately neither in Downing street nor at Pretoria is the value of moderation and good temper sufficiently appreciated. The consequence is that the situation becomes more dangerous and may result in a sanguinary struggle simply because leading men on each side are unable to keep sufficient command of their tempers and their immediate supporters."

Prognostications as to the outcome of the Transvaal affair, hedged in as it is with secrecy and countless loopholes, are so numerous and so contradictory that they are thus debarrated.

All that can be said in a very short period, probably less than a week, the world will know definitely whether President Kruger finally acknowledges British suzerainty and its potentialities or whether he really intends to resort to arms in order to defend his contention. It is palpable that the British will now refuse to accept any evasion of their suzerainty claims, whatever concessions President Kruger might make.

### WILLING, BUT NOT EAGER.

The Transvaal correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, a well known writer on economics, says he finds willingness among the Johannesburg outlanders to take the franchise insisted on by Mr. Chamberlain, not so eagerness. He says the outlanders' grievances are being gradually and exaggerated, and not keenly felt except by the hot-headed politicians.

The Saturday Review, in an article on America in the Pacific, dwells exhaustively in a caustic vein on the future of the Caroline Islands, the United States in the Philippines as little short of amazing, and declares that Russia, Japan, the United States and Great Britain are protagonists for the pre-eminence of the Pacific.

Commenting on the acquisition by Germany of the Caroline Islands, the Saturday Review says:

"If the next great struggle is to be between Germany and America, as Admiral Dewey thinks, the Americans will realize their mistake in allowing Germany to acquire these islands, and unless Germany is able to augment these possessions she is able to do little toward controlling them."

Referring to the alleged American idea that the Pacific will be an American lake, the Saturday Review says:

"The talk which some of the leading officials and politicians at Washington are indulging in is like the prattle of a child excited by a popgun. America can only acquire the authority she seeks in the Pacific by an alliance with Japan or Russia."

The Saturday Review then proceeds to refer to the proposition that in the event of an American-Russian alliance Japan and Great Britain will withdraw from the Pacific, and that Australia and Canada maintain commercial and military control.

Referring to the future importance of Australia in the Pacific problem, the Saturday Review says: "Great Britain would probably long ago have left Germany and America to fight out the Samoan question between them, but for antipodean objections."

### President at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 29.—The special train on the Pennsylvania railroad carrying President McKinley and party, arrived at 9:45, shortly after the scheduled time. The trip from the east was uneventful, but was enjoyed very much by all in the party. The president is in excellent health and Mrs. McKinley stood up with the active assistance of Australia and Canada maintain commercial and military control.

# WEEKLY RECORD OF TRUSTS.

## Only a Few of the Big Combinations Organized the Past Week.

Aug. 22.—Independent butchers of New York with those of other cities decide to organize and fight the beef trust.

Aug. 23.—Mr. Bryan suggests tentatively that a license from the federal government be required before any monopoly corporation be permitted to do business in states other than that in which it is incorporated.

A big dry goods trust to be called the Mercantile Reorganization company, incorporated with capital of \$50,000,000. This proposes to establish department stores in all cities of 20,000 inhabitants and over.

Aug. 24.—Corset trust making progress toward consummation. Capital rumored \$50,000,000.

Reports of trouble between the St. Louis Street Car Trust and employees. Differences arise from new and arbitrary rules claimed to have been put in force by the combine.

Aug. 25.—Independent distillers meet the trust representatives in New York for the purpose of considering a limitation of output. The independents manifest a willingness to combine with the trust for this purpose.

The American Switch company, organized under the laws of New Jersey, with capital of \$11,000,000. This combines a large number of manufacturers of frogs, switches and other equipment.

The consolidation of nine stove manufacturers in the Pittsburg district is completed.

About September 1 the American Iron and Steel company, a Pennsylvania corporation, capitalized at \$20,000,000 will absorb five great rolling mills located in Eastern Pennsylvania.

The seamless steel tubing makers have combined under leadership of Shelby Steel Tube company. Capital \$10,000,000.

### NOVEL ATTACK ON TRUSTS.

#### Promoter Arrested as Conspirator Against Peace of Commonwealth.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 29.—The proposed trust for photo-engraving firms in Illinois is to die in its infancy if by the united efforts of less prominent establishments in that line of business prove as potent as hoped. The first step in this direction was taken today in the arrest of the combine's promoter, W. B. Brewster, attorney, of St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. Brewster had made several trips to Chicago to confer with members of some of the strongest firms in the city, and Thursday he presided at a meeting of those interested in the new movement. It was then decided by vote of 10-1 that the time for definite action had come.

A warrant was procured and Mr. Brewster was arrested, being charged with obtaining money under false pretenses and conspiracy to "do" an illegal act injurious to public trade, name, "attending to fix and regulate prices of half-tone plates and process stichings on zinc." In the warrant were named as those who had acted with him, John A. Barnes, George H. Benedict, Oscar B. Pinner, John H. Behrens, Charles D. Montgomery and Alfred B. Bersack, all well known photo-engravers in Chicago. It is claimed by the prosecutors of Mr. Brewster that the combination he is trying to form will drive them out of business.

### SWARMING OVER EUROPE.

#### American Millionaires are Making Europe Highly Prosperous.

London, Aug. 29.—All tourist agents here agree that this has been the record year for American visitors to Europe. Charles Alvan Gillis, director of the American Rendezvous, established by the Great Eastern Railway company, in Cookspur street, says:

"Between January and December I reckon we shall have had 70,000 American visitors. Probably they will on an average have spent \$1,500 on their European trip."

The great hotels in London at present are virtually American. The visitors' trunks would make an edifice about the size of the great pyramid. Most of the Americans are now being housed at the Trans-Atlantic hotels, so heavily booked that you could not now, except by chance, get a berth on any of them this side of October. Every true American still goes to Paris, but the number of his longest stay in London is becoming more noticeable.

### NEED MANY MORE SOLDIERS.

#### A Call for Three More Regiments—One Colored.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 29.—Three more regiments of volunteers are to be called out and one of these commands will be composed of colored men.

Lieutenant Colonel Duvall of the Twenty-sixth infantry, the regiment now at Plattsburg barracks, N. Y., has been offered and has accepted the command of the colored regiment to be called out. Richmond, Va., probably will be selected as the recruiting point for this regiment.

Two more regiments of white troops are to be called out. This will exhaust the force provided for by congress, save about 600 men.

The advisability of organizing a battalion of Filipinos to fill out the full quota allowed by congress, 25,000 men, is now being considered by the war department.

Potomac, Mex., Aug. 29.—The Mexican forces are preparing to drive the Indians out of the jungle along the south bank of the Yaqui river, and force them to cross toward the mountains. General Torres has about 1,500 troops in camp across the river from Torres and about 2,000 in garrison. The number of Indians in the brook is not known exactly, but there are probably about 700 warriors.

Houston, Tex., Aug. 29.—The Texas cotton crop for 1898-9 was about 340,000 bales, leaving the Indian territory out of the account. The loss by flood will reduce this by 250,000 bales, or 73 per cent. Shedding, premature and insects (and the reduction in acreage noted in former reports), will further reduce it probably 15 per cent. This is based on the condition as it now exists. A top crop may make a difference of 25,000 bales.

The president and Mrs. McKinley were taken to the residence of Robert Pitkin, superintendent and general agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, whose special guests they will be during their stay in the city. For tomorrow the reception committee has arranged for the president to attend church at Christ Methodist Episcopal church, where special services will be held in the morning. The president expects to review the returning Tenth Pennsylvania regiment.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 29.—Senator Blackburn has announced that he has received a letter from W. J. Bryan, in which he said he would be in Kentucky in the latter part of September or the first of October, at a time agreeable to the party leaders. The letter was written just before Mr. Bryan left for the Pacific coast, where he expects to remain until September 15.

# THE THREE PLATFORMS.

## DEMOCRATIC. POPULIST.

The following is the platform, the reading of which was punctuated with repeated cheers:

We, the democrats of the state of Nebraska, in convention assembled, endorse and emphasize each and every plank of the national platform adopted at Chicago in 1896.

"Our confidence in the principles set forth in this platform has been increased as those principles have been vindicated by events. The gold standard is less defensible now than it was in 1896, since the president has confessed its failure by sending a commission to Europe to procure foreign aid in added proof that the people of the United States must act alone if they expect relief. The present legal ratio of 16 to 1 is the natural and necessary ratio, and the opponents of that ratio have nothing to offer in its place but the evasion and ambiguous phraseology of the present platform."

The republican scheme to lessen the volume of standard money by making the only legal tender money has at last become apparent to all and must be rescinded by the debt paying and the present confidence in the country. The plan to retire the greenbacks in the interest of national bank notes, denounced by the democrats in 1896, but then defended by the republicans, has solidly stalked forth from its hiding place and threatens the formation of a significant paper money trust.

Arbitration grows more necessary every year and government by injunction grows more dangerous to the liberties of the people.

"The industrial trusts, springing up on every hand, testify to the administration's indifference to monopoly, or to its inability to cope with it.

We denounce the failure of the administration to enforce the present law against trusts, or to recommend new laws, if the present law is deemed insufficient.

We are opposed to the principle of monopoly wherever it manifests itself. We demand the enforcement of the present federal law, the enactment of such new legislation as may be necessary and a constitutional amendment, if the present constitution is construed to protect trusts, to the end that the monopolization of industry by private corporations may be absolutely prevented.

Every trust rests upon a corporation and every corporation is a creature of law and laws, state and national, which fix and regulate prices, such limits and restrictions as will protect the public from injury. We heartily commend Hon. C. J. Smyth, attorney general of Nebraska, for his efforts to enforce the state law against trusts.

We are in favor of an amendment to the federal constitution specifically authorizing an income tax; we also favor a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by popular vote.

We are in favor of a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and to the end that the people may exert a more direct and potent influence upon legislation, we favor the use of the initiative and referendum as far as they can be applied.

We point with pride to the prompt enlistment of Nebraska's quota of volunteers and congratulate all of the Nebraska soldiers upon their faithful performance of every duty that fell to their lot. While the Second and Third regiments were not called upon to prove their bravery upon the battle field, the members of the First Nebraska have won for themselves and for the state imperishable renown.

We cordially commend the successful efforts of Governor Poynter to furnish to the members of the First Nebraska free transportation from San Francisco to their homes, and, in favor of an appropriation to cover the expense. But while we commend the soldiers for obedience to all orders emanating from the chief executive, we condemn the administrative policy which has converted a war for principle into a war of conquest.

We believe that the Filipinos should have received the same treatment as the Cubans, and that, as the Cubans were assured of ultimate independence and protection, so the Filipinos should have been assured in the beginning of national administration to give them independence as soon as a stable government could be established and protection from outside interference, such assurance should be given now. If the Cubans, as stated in the resolution of intention, are and of right ought to be free, the same can be said of the Filipinos, and this nation would suffer no humiliation in acknowledging adherence to the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

We are opposed to militarism and congratulate the democrats, populists and progressive republicans in the United States senate upon their successful resistance of the attempt of the administration to raise the standing army to 100,000.

We are opposed to entangling alliances with England or any other European nation, and contend for an American civilization which will recognize the rights of men, and, by a noble example teach the world the blessings of self-government.

In an agricultural community, education in technical agriculture and mechanic arts is of the first importance, and we pledge ourselves to administer the Morrill land grant fund, the Morrill special fund for agricultural colleges and the Hatch experiment station fund, which have been entrusted by the federal government to the state of Nebraska for education in agriculture and mechanic arts, and for original research in agriculture, strictly in the spirit of the various United States laws creating the same, and we shall use all other reasonable means to bring agricultural education in Nebraska up to the highest standard.

A well known miniature artist has produced a paper for checks which makes it impossible to remove figures and writing for the purpose of altering the amount. The check is made of two sheets of paper. On the upper surface of the under slip some lines are ruled with ink composed of any permanent coloring matter mixed with easily soluble mucilage. The lines do not show unless you hold the check in

held up to the light. As soon as any liquid is applied to the writing the mucilage becomes moist and the lines run, forming blotches that are visible on both sides.

The resolutions and platform adopted by the populist committee are as follows:

Second—We declare the Monroe doctrine to be the doctrine of national self-preservation and that safety is to be found alone in avoiding the quicksands of imperialism and dangerous waters of militarism. And we oppose all foreign political alliances and all interference in European and Asiatic politics.

Third—We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal and that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and that the purpose of government is to secure these rights; governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Fourth—We condemn the administrative policy which has converted a war for humanity into a war of conquest. We believe that the Filipinos should have received the same treatment as the Cubans, and that as the Cubans were assured of ultimate independence and protection, so the Filipinos should have been assured in the beginning of our nation's intention to give them independence as soon as a stable government could be established and protection from outside interference. Such assurance should be given now.

Fifth—We condemn the republican national administration for its complicity with unlawful combinations which have increased nearly a hundred per cent within the last three years as a result of its failure to enact and enforce laws in the interests of the people.

Sixth—In dealing with trusts and corporations having a monopoly of public necessities we claim that the law of the land requires that they shall serve the public for reasonable compensation and in the absence of any legislation upon this subject, it is the duty of the judiciary to determine the question. The trust danger of this country is so appalling that the evils thereof must be combated by every branch of the government. We demand judges who will obey the law, that resist the judiciary with jurisdiction to protect the people from unreasonable and oppressive prices for the necessities of life.

Seventh—We declare that the republican party has needlessly increased the rate of taxation, that it has caused a needless annual deficit in current revenues of the government by useless and prodigal expenditures of the people's money to be made good by additional interest-bearing bonds; and that its attempts to return the power of paper money to private corporations is a shameless and inexcusable surrender to the money power.

Eighth—We heartily endorse all efforts of organized labor to better its condition, and we believe that all legitimate enterprises should receive the protection of the laws and that all attempts to coerce honest labor by injunction or by the use of the military is a violation of the constitution and the established rights of American citizens.

Ninth—Municipal ownership of public utilities is a public necessity.

Tenth—The history of the three splendid military organizations furnished by Nebraska in the Spanish-American war is the just pride and glory of every citizen and for their bravery, valor and devotion to duty we offer them the heartfelt gratitude of the patriotic people of the state.

Eleventh—We most heartily commend the able, patriotic and conservative administration of Governor Poynter and his official associates and we congratulate the people of the state on his success in securing free transportation for the gallant First Nebraska to their respective homes.

### SILVER REPUBLICANS.

The platform of the convention declared for the free, independent and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; for the control of corporations and combinations of capital by the people; against militarism as in the interests of the trusts and a menace to the welfare of the people; against three years of Hanna republicanism; and showing the difference between it and the republicanism of Lincoln, Grant, and Blaine; demanding that the course of action for the country outlined by the resolution of congress authorizing intervention in Cuba be carried out in its true spirit also with reference to Porto Rico and the Philippines; opposing an alliance with England for any purpose or any pretext; advocated municipal ownership of all public utilities; charged the republican administration with the grossest mismanagement of the war department as showing the entire unfitness of the republican party to administer government for the people of the United States; condemned the president for removing from the operation of the civil service laws 4,000 clerkships, offices and situations as an act in the interest of politicians and against the interests of the people; commended the valor and achievements of the Nebraska regiments in the war with Spain, and the World-Herald and State Journal and all other papers and Mr. D. E. Thompson and all other persons, including the governor, who made it possible for the First regiment to come from San Francisco with free transportation; pledged the party to further the purposes for which the agricultural funds of the state were provided and declared in favor of an income tax.

Besides the platform, the convention adopted a resolution condemning any candidate who should receive or use, either during the campaign or in office, if elected, any railroad passes or free railroad transportation. The convention received notice that this resolution had also been adopted by the populist convention.

A few years ago an eminent London physician, on my mentioning to him tomatoes as an article of diet for myself, said: "Why do you eat tomatoes?" I said, "Why not?" He said, "Well, I think that there are reasonable reasons for thinking it possible that eating tomatoes increases, if it does not produce, the liability to cancer. I do not say positively that it does so." It strikes a layman as a fact, that the consumption of tomatoes has increased as much as England of late years as has cancer.

—Fall Mail Gazette.

"You think you know all about women, don't you?" asked the newly married boarder. "No," replied the Savage Bachelor, "and I'm mighty glad I don't."—Indianapolis Journal.