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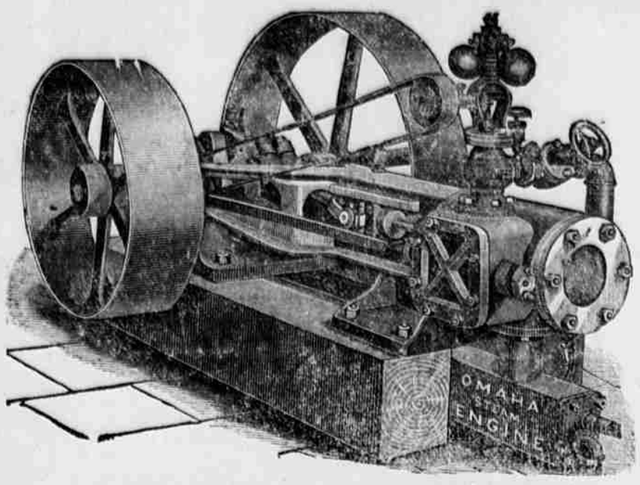

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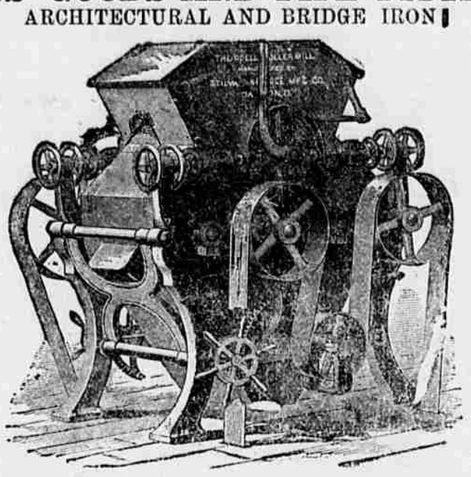

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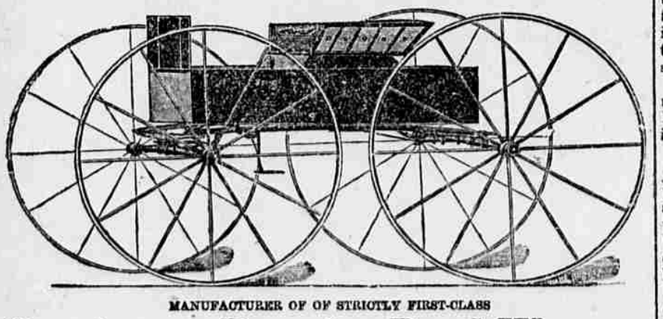

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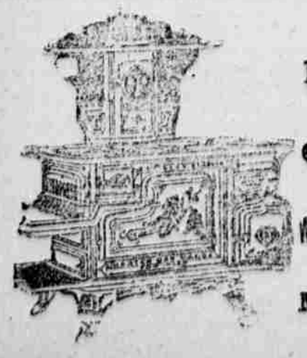

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HYPOCRITES EN MASQUE.

Dispensers of Deceit Parading Their Political Virtues Previous to Election.

Vigorous and Varied Reasons Against Railroad Regulation by Commission.

The Past Record of the Monopolists no Guarantee of the Future—Plain Facts Pointedly Put.

To the Editor of THE BEE.

BELLEVUE, Neb., February 5.

Will some one please inform me how The Omaha Republican intended to "battle for the good of the people, and the unification and success and harmony of republicanism in this state?"

How are they to dispel that independent element of factions strife so fatal sometimes to party success?

This is the great question that commands the hearty consideration of the anti-monopoly party of Nebraska. And they would probably be pleased to know by what method The Republican and The Lincoln Journal propose to employ to be of so much use and consequence, in their forlorn effort to unite the various factions that has cut aloof from all connections with the republican party on state issues? Will the treachery of party leaders such as that manifested towards Mayor Balcombe help to heal up the old wounds, and the subsequent cowardly treatment of Judge Crounse suppress the sparks that may some day blaze into fire? Shall the desertion of White and Ransom be forgotten so soon, and the ignominious manner in which their defeat was perfected, pass unnoticed? Will the party fail to do justice to those men that were foully wronged?. Will they wipe out the stain of that disgrace now? Must the present agitation of

A RAILROAD COMMISSION

for Nebraska, tend to allay all suspicion, —mind you, a measure that will be supported by the railroads, by their henchmen, by their cappers, by their lawyers, by their purchased newspaper editors, and members of the legislature; with a system that has been tried and found in California a signal failure. Why, simply because the men who composed the commission were not above the stress of receiving bribes. The proof of this is known every where. No further comment is required. For instance, this commission system represents a situation where three or five men can override the will of the people and slough through their power in the same manner that our state officers do when sitting as members of the board of equalization.

Within proper limits, a railroad commission may prove all right, both to be commended as useful and justifiable, yet there are great risks to be taken in this proposed proposition, — risks fraught with dangers which no man can guage. I am convinced of its fatal tendency, and I assure you it is no idiom of popular fallacy. Take the history of other states, and learn for youself the great mischief produced, directly and indirectly by this alleged alm. You will see, when once established, every abuse would find in it an alley, every reform a desperate foe, I wonder whether the U. P. and the B. & M. will prove successful in crowding upon the state of Nebraska the final fulfilment of their schemes, that will work injury and assure but little more protection than that already offorded by present statute enactments.

My shallow enthusiasm oozes out in my desire to strip the republican party of Nebraska of its fictitious garb, and reduce it to

THE SOBER PROPORTIONS OF TRUTH

judging merely of the success and power the railroads have exerted in their almost undisputed sway of triumph, in which bombast, insult and contempt has been the weapon of the rogues that has dragged the party down to an unusually low place, so low that practical wisdom has long since been set aside and dirty deceit substituted in its stead. Whenever the question of railway legislation came up, it was trifled with by tricksters, deceivers, and paid parasites known as republicans, but in reality the tools of the railroads and the willing oppressors of the rights of the people. They have been fed fat, they can afford to laugh and dam those who have got the courage to state an honest opinion. Think of the writer slipping into their clutches and taking lessons in low canning, brazen effrontry, and the process of pulling the wires. Think of one the idiots going on deck with the pirates who yet will scuttle the ship. The same hounds would stifle your mutterings, crush your rights, forge your chains and place upon your neck the galling yoke of oppression. They have done so in the past, what can we expect from them in the future. Nebraskians look at and contemplate the history of the republicrn party since the time this state was admitted into the union by an enabling act during Andrew Johnson's time; glance over the sway of the Butler regime and follow down through the terms of Garber, Furnas, Nance and Dawes. Ask yourselves what relief you have experienced by their elevation, what amends has the party that elected them made? None. What redress have you obtained by voluntary legislation? None. Was there any law established to compel the railroads to pay a just proportion of taxes on their property? None. Was there any measure adopted to sustain your interests against the swagger of railroad corporations? None.

These, in conjunction with other numerous items, are

QUESTIONS THAT CONCERN THE PEOPLE,

and if neglected, will seriously threaten the supremacy of the republican party in Nebraska. Though our sympathy naturally leans towards that party, we must have and secure a new order of things, before the voters will yield and with reference to its support let us take an illustration. A battle is decided in a day, a great siege ends in a few short months, but the struggle of our people against the extortions of monopoly has been an enlistment for years. To-day their grinding power sweeps the whole state. There are new dangers threatening us, and the republican party failed to grant a promised relief—a relief that is so essential to our future stability and progress. Yet it is everywhere known the masses of this state belong to the agricultural class, bound by stern necessity to exhausting toil and manual labor. Now, is it any wonder several thousand farmers and workmen have abandoned the republican party simply because the leaders of that party in Nebraska have steadily refused the benefits these hardy sons of the farm have sought and demanded. They rebelled against the party lash of assumption and tyranny. Who is there to blame those men who, by their bone and muscle and sinew have gained a bare support, a mere subsistence by faithful service against the combined efforts of the republican party and and the railroad monopoly—one the barrier of their progress and both a trespasser upon their natural rights. Their wrongs cry for vengeance. The lesson of submission has ceased to prevade as a virtue, and future devotion to the republican party may become a thing of the past, when a surfeit of aggression wins the victory over those who are tugging and heaving away on their farms, perhaps to raise money to pay off a mortgage, or else to secure funds to pay taxes and other burdens that confront the poor at almost every step. These men

HOLD THE REPUBLICAN PARTY RESPONSIBLE

for all ills and wrongs committed, for the reason that instead of meeting just obligations and duties imperative, they violated the compact of imposed trust, repudiated the sentiment they were chosen to represent, and resorted to individual speculation with unparalleled freedom. Now who is then to suppose that these men care to stand up and vote the republican ticket and then to receive only a blast of treason in return? I say treason, for in a certain sense it is treason. Yet scurrilous imputations have been hurled against those who have dared to open their mouths, by such patriotic republicans as Gere and Nye. These men have seen fit to call us idiots, and also intimate a wilful lie when they say we are palpably dishonest. For such comorants of monopoly we can only express a mirthful contempt and an occasional hiss. Why? Because they resort to expediency and management as the proper and essential proxy for principle. It is in substance the knaves and charaltans that has injured and disgraced the republican party, and delivered our state government over to the railroads to be managed in their interest. Now they seek to counteract this design in a way and welcome back those who have opposed them. How mighty the summons! How mighty the voice of the people! They cry for justice, yet can we place confidence in those men who have so often betrayed us? Will not our feelings become hard to reconcile under such circumstances? Is it our duty to surrender to a spirit of fraternal compromise, when our opposition should be increased with that of our oppression, especially so when our petitions to the legislature at Lincoln have been slighted and our supplications laughed at by those who wear that hideous garb of lick-spittles?

NOR IS THIS ALL.

There are other grounds for complaint, and we propose to unfurl a few of them. In looking over the revised statutes of this state, in the code of criminal procedure, we find that the crime of murder in the first degree is punishable by death, still two notorious murderers, Polin and Hart, received executive clemency, through the governor, at the solicitation of our supreme judges, with the possible exception of Justice Maxwell. Must the people condone such outrages as this? For what use is the law, and what is the proper sphere of the judge? No one will deny but what the law should be prompt to overtake an offender, swift in the punishment of the guilty, and free from any excessive wantonness. Still when a life has been taken, public sentiment is outraged, public clamor demands retribution, courts of justice award punishment, and rightly too. But in that retribution I admit there should be justice and the justice of that punishment should be tempered with mercy. Still, according to my views, the judiciary should be the natural and inveterate foe of crime, for crime is the sworn enemy of the law. What it cannot destroy, it may seek to control, and thus pervert the course of justice. The judge represents the law in its fullest sense; he is the arbiter between man and man, between the individual and the social world. For this reason it is my impression that General Cobb and M. B. Reese, as also Judge Lake, erred when they signed a petition asking clemency in the cases of Polin and Hart. This may be republicanism, but I doubt it.

THERE IS ANOTHER ACHING VOID

that constantly agitates a great many of our people. That is the continual abuse and vituperation heaped upon Senator Van Wyck by the "stalwart" element of the republican party, when we know we have in him a leader of the first order; a man who is possessed of great ability, courage and firmness; a man who strikes blows where they are needed; a man who has buckled on his armor, and who battles for the rights of the people.

It has been asked by some of the superserviceable republicans of this state, What has he done? Our answer would be: He has unearthed the foul system of peculation adjacent to and in connection with the department of justice, and seeks to reform that pernicious system of monstrous fees that hovers around the various United States marshal offices like a ruthless vulture of the air sailing over a carrion or dead beast. He has been foremost to urge the forfeiture of land grants by the railroads, and have one hundred and twenty-one million acres revert back to the public domain—a measure that deserves the everlasting gratitude of the nation's subjects. This is not all. He has sought, and his efforts may prove successful, to have the Union Pacific and Central pay the long deferred interest on the second mortgage bonds, which the government holds as collateral for supplying money to build and equip those highways more than a decade past. He has secured a favorable report of the senate committee to grant an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for the relief of settlers along the line of the St. Joe & Denver railroad. Still, to Fred Nye and the impecunious Fall City quill driver this all amounts to nothing.

THE MANIFESTO HAS GONE FORTH.

and if the Valentine wing of the republican party is successful, Charles H. Van Wyck is a marked man. They are ready to strike him a blow that a brute would naturally be ashamed of before its young. A man who has stood up and labored for our positive wellfare, such is to be his future reward. Does it not seem strange, after several years of estrangement on the railroad question, that The Omaha Republican seeks to call back all those anti-monopolists who formerly belonged to the republican party, and once more accept the olive branch of peace and good will? No out! but what they have discovered that it was an easy task to cause a division in the ranks of the republican party, but almost an impossibility to reunite it. Yet they calculate on the generous scruples of those whom they have betrayed, for a large limit of indulgence. They see the storm rising over the surface of our political horizon. They seek to come among us. They are anxious in their desire to conciliate all factions, and establish harmony—among the "idiots and fools." Will the undertaking prove successful? Will the introduction of unworthy men into places of the greatest responsible trust tend to establish the much desired era of good feeling? Will the infamous doctrine of political reward and proscription be carried on as in the disgraceful past—to put office up at auction, to be secured by the highest bidder or else by those who have performed a certain amount of service?

ALLOW ME TO INQUIRE,

if you please, who are the men of Nebraska that are achieving the bulk of influence and distinction? Who are the individuals that have carried off the best offices, state and federal? Who secures the most lucrative contracts? Who are the men that edit the leading party journals that effect to mould public opinion?

They are those who have stood by the railroads for many years past. They were bitterly opposed to any railroad legislation that might prove beneficial for the people. This policy has been in vogue since David Butler's time. It has been a policy of deception, utterly unworthy of the remotest claim. It has been a great imposition and an odious practice upon the people. It ought to have been buried in the filth of its own corruption.

Now if the present servants of the people will not perform their duty we must get others who will. The only rule for us is fidelity to the hour and the exigency of the times. To hold back from doing right, would be folly also bad principle. For among us there are some who have been nurtured upon the strong diet of a virgin soil, and it is not our intention to always thrive, as the meagre food for the sole greed of monopoly power.

AGRARIAN GABBLE."

Flood Notes.

COSHOCTON, O., February 7.—Frank and James Henderson and James Murphy were crossing the Tuscarawa near Lafayette, when the boat was crushed by logs and the two Hendersons drowned. Murphy clung to a tree and was saved. The Hendersons were married and leave families.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., February 7.—The ice in the Susquehanna has gorged below here at Herring river. The ice has moved off the Columbia dam. If it comes down in a body great destruction of property is inevitable. Every precaution has been taken.

FRANKFORT, Ky., February 7.—The river is stationary here, but rising above.

FOSTORIA, O., February 7.—Sleet is damaging the wheat crop.

Organization.

Kearney Press.

Nothing can be accomplished without organization. An army unorganized would not stand for a moment against one thoroughly drilled and disciplined. The same is true of political parties. The masses of the people mean to do right and intend to stand together in the great struggle against incorporated and consolidated capital, but without a compact and perfect organization, they will always remain powerless to accomplish good. Behold how solidly and unitedly capital has been welded together to rob labor of its just reward. Every corporation in the land has yielded some one or more points, to combine itself with others that all of them united might make a resistless money power which would not only be able to control labor, and own it, but which would and has become a power greater than the government itself. The arrogance of this money power should bring the blush of shame to every intelligent and honest American citizen, when he contemplates it, and feels that he is in a measure, responsible for permitting it. "The public be d—d," said Mr. Vanderbilt, when told the masses questioned the right of the railroad robber barons, to control the commerce and trade of the country exclusively in their interests. This insolent power is becoming more grasping every day. Having absorved the greater portion of the public domain, bought up and controlled the courts, nominated and elected the state officials, legislatures and congress, they now have nothing to do but sit down and figure out to a cent, just how much they can steal from the producer and laborer, and leave him enough to go and try for another year, to lay up something for the future. The banks are united with the railroads, as is every manufacturing interest of the country, of any magnitude and they move to accomplish their ends, with the precision of a thoroughly drilled army; they must be met and overcome by an organization, equally drilled and united, and far more powerful in numbers. There is time yet to wrest freedom and independence from corporate servitude and serfdom, if the masses will arouse themselves and prepare for the conflict. There must be a revolution in politics, that will bring purity to our governmental affairs and justice on agriculture and labor. That revolution should be a peaceful and bloodless one, at the ballot box. Blind devotion to party must cease, however, before it can ever be hoped for. Both the old parties are controlled by corporate power. Their leaders and commanders are the highway robbers of the rail, the banks and manufacturers, and nothing need be hoped for them. Every new enterprise entered into and prosecuted to a successful completion, at once enters the combination and ceases to be a competitor for business. The Northern Pacific railroad, recently completed, is not a competing line for California business. The pool commissioners have met, and as a result of that meeting the Central Pacific, U. P. and Southern Pacific roads, pay to the N. P. road $500,000 annually in consideration of which the N. P. is to permit the above named roads to to continue its robbery without competition.

Capitalists, however, tell laborers and producers, that the price of labor and the price of grain, must be regulated by the supply and demand, but this rule must not be applied to railways. They must charge "all the traffic will bear." When labor goes out on a strike, they have no rights whatever. If they refuse to submit to starvation wages, the military is called out and they are shot into obedience to the law, and capital, if it is not careful, will be compelled to take some of its own medicine ere many years roll by. We say to every earnest, thinking man, organize, to resist the further encroachment of this new slave power. Band yourselves together to force justice from unwilling task masters. There is no time to lose, if you would ever reap the reward of your industry. Think this matter over carefully and weigh it well, and be ready to act at a moment's notice.

He Fully Understood.

Wall Street News.

"It is my duty to inform you," said the superintendent of a New England railroad, as one of the train conductors entered his presence, "that the salaries of all train men are to be cut 10 per cent. with the beginning of the month." "Yes, sir," was the calm reply. "I am glad you take such a cheerful view of the situation." "Oh, I've been expecting it for six months past," said the conductor. "I've put all my real estate in my wife's name, clapped a chattle mortgage on my personal effects, and raised $200 on a bank note which the indorser will have to pay. Make the cut 30 per cent, if you want to, for this is the only time in my life I've been a position to beat my creditors.

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$1,000 Would Not Buy It.

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4. "The afflicted find ready relief in your presence." DR. J. SIMMS.
5. "Dr. H. Wagner is a regular graduate from Bellevue Hospital, New York city; has had very extensive hospital practice, and is thoroughly posted on all branches of his beloved science, especially on chronic diseases." DRS. BROWNELL & EWING.
6. "Dr. H. Wagner has immortalized himself by his wonderful discovery of specific remedies for private and sexual diseases."—Virginia City Chronicle.
7. "Thousands of invalids flock to see him."—San Francisco Chronicle.
8. "The Doctor's long experience as a specialist should render him very successful."—Rocky Mountain News.

Plain Facts Plainly Spoken.

At one time a discussion of the secret vice was entirely avoided by the profession, and medical works but a few years ago would hardly mention it.

To-day the physician is of a different opinion; he is aware that it is his duty—disagreeable though it may be—to handle this matter without gloves and speak plainly about it; and intelligent parents and guardians will thank him for doing so.

The results attending this destructive vice wereormerly not understood, or not properly estimated; and no importance being attached to a subject which by its nature does not invite close investigation, it was willingly ignored.

The habit is generally contracted by the young while attending school; older companions through their example, may be responsible for it, or it may be acquired through accident. The excitement once experienced, the practice will be repeated again and again, until at last the habit becomes firm and completely enslaves the victim. Mental and nervous afflictions are usually the primary results of self-abuse. Among the injurious effects may be mentioned lassitude, dejection or irrascibility of temper and general debility. The boy seeks seclusion, and rarely joins in the sports of his companions. If he be a young man he will be little found in company with the other sex, and is troubled with exceeding and annoying bashfulness in their presence. Lascivious dreams, emissions and eruptions on the face, etc., are also prominent symptoms.

If the practice is violently persisted in, more serious disturbances take place. Great palpitation of the heart, or epileptic convulsions, are experienced, and the sufferer may fall into a complete state of idiocy before, finally, death relieves him.

To all those engaged in this dangerous, practice, I would say, first of all, stop it at once; make every possible effort to do so; but if you fail, if your nervous system is already too much shattered, and consequently, your will-power broken, take some nerve tonic to aid you in your effort. Having freed yourself from the habit, I would further counsel you to go through a regular course of treatment, for it is a great mistake to suppose that any one may, for some time, be a very solitary e give himself up to this fascinating but dangerous excitement without suffering from its evil consequences at some future time. The number of young men who are incapacitated to fill the duties enjoined by wedlock is alarmingly large, and in most of such cases this unfortunate condition of things can be traced to the practice of self-abuse, which had been abandoned years ago. Indeed, a few months' practice of this habit is sufficient to induce spermatorrhœa in later years, and I have many of such cases under treatment at the present day.

Young Men

Who may be suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretions will do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. DR. WAGNER will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of seminal weakness or private disease of any kind and character which he undertakes to and fails to cure.

Middle Aged Men.

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All communications should be addressed, Dr. Henry Henry Wagner, P. O. 2389, Denver, Colorado.

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Denver is more fortunate than she knows in the possession of the talents and energies of a man who has given his time and thought not merely to the perfection of his skill as a practitioner of his profession of medicine, but to the study of those profound things of science and nature which tend to the more complete understanding of the problem of life and of the laws of nature and the means of gaining the greatest practical goods to mankind from the information thus acquired in the abstract. Such a man is Dr. H. Wagner, who is located at 343 Larimer street. Dr. Wagner devoted many years to the acquisition of the knowledge necessary to his profession in a number of the leading medical schools of the most eminent and profound teachers, such names as Dr. Gross and Dr. Pancoast appearing among his preceptors. Nor did his studies end here. They continued in the field of the practicing family phisician and in the experiences of a man of extensive travel. He has visited every section of the United States paying studious attention to the different characteristics of the various portions of the country, particularly with regard to their effect, climatic and otherwise upon health and the different forms of diseases. With the combined powers of close study, extensive observation and almost unlimited practice, Dr. Wagner came to Denver three years ago equipped as few have the right to claim to battle the foe of mankind, the dreaded enemy, disease. In order to render the greatest good to society, Dr. Wagner decided to lay aside the general branches of practice and bring all his ripe knowledge and power to bear upon the foe which among the army of insidious death agents is the greatest. His wide experience had taught him what weapons to use and which to discard, and after equipping himself as his trained judgment was so well able to advise him he commenced boldly and confidently his attack. In estimating the results and success achieved, it is only necessary to know the doctor's position and standing to-day. While located in this city, his practice is by no means confined to its limits nor this section of country. His correspondence and express books testify in black and white to his possession of a field of practice bounded only by the lines which bound the length and breadth of the country, and which has placed him where a man of his skill and intellectual attainments deserves to be, and should to be enable him to reach the highest sphere of usefulness to suffering humanity—the plane of financial independence. Dr. Wagner has contributed of his prosperity to the substantial improvement of Denver in the erection of a fine block on Larimer street, opposite his present office, No. 343. It will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks, and is an evidence that the doctor is to be numbered among the permanent and solid citizens of the metropolis of the plains.—(Denver Tribune.

DR. H. WAGNER & CO.,

338 Larimer St. Address Box 2389, DENVER, COL.