

PADDOCK'S PRONOUNCING MEN TO

An Earnest Appeal to the Farmers of Nebraska.

GRAND RECORD OF REPUBLICANISM.

Facts and Figures of Interest to the Voters of this State—A Scoring of the Weak-Kneed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—(Special Telegram to THE BEER.)—Senator Paddock, having been kept in Washington by his public duties until a time when his condition of health will not permit him to take the train in the interest of his home district, has determined to address the voters of Nebraska by means of an open letter to the republican candidate for governor. A copy of this letter was placed in the hands of our reporter, who is glad to append it. It will be a careful reading and thorough digest by every resident of the state, and, although hastily prepared, it will be found to be a full resume of the work accomplished in the first session of the present congress, with special reference to the interests of the west, and will furnish abundant reasons for the continuance of the republican in control of both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

SENATOR PADDOCK'S PRONOUNCING MEN TO

SENATOR PADDOCK, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23, 1890.—To Hon. L. D. Richards, Fremont, Neb.—My Dear Sir:—I very much regret that the state of my health, the demands of my official duties and the condition of my private affairs, almost entirely neglected during the past year, render it impossible for me to personally participate in the pending political contest in our state. For this reason, desire, by letter, to submit to you, the standard bearer of the party, of which I have had the honor to be a member for thirty-five years in Nebraska, and through you, to my other friends in our state, a few suggestions in relation to this contest.

PAST AND PRESENT POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

First of all, I desire, briefly and in a very general way only, to advert to the past and present policies of our party, and its promise of future usefulness, and to urge the importance to the whole country, particularly to the west, of its continuance in power.

I desire also to say something of certain conditions which, in my opinion, in some degree participated in the recent session of congress.

We all know that the republican party was organized in the interest of freedom and human progress.

In the place of the rule of universal liberty, which was established by the fathers as the underlying principle of government, a most formidable movement had been inaugurated to make slavery the rule, and freedom the exception; to saddle the nation with a burden of debt, to perpetuate and perpetrate forever the freedom and the equality of all men before the law, were to be made subordinate to the interests of a few.

FORMATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

We all remember what followed. A vast multitude of the liberty-loving men in the north rebelled and high protection tariff which and low tariff levied, were negotiating all such issues to the north, came together and formed the republican party, with a declaration of its final aim to the further encroachments of the slave power.

THE OPENING STRUGGLE.

This very trans-Missouri country, in a part of which the people of Nebraska are now living and prospering, soon became the principal scene in the first act of this memorable struggle. The democratic party, dominated then and now by the slave power, had been elected to the presidency, and had undertaken to maintain its position that slavery should be maintained in the free states, and that the free states should be maintained in the free states.

Entrenched behind an administration of their own creation, holding the purse strings, controlling the army and navy and with a multitude of federal officeholders ready and anxious to do anything to please the party believed that it would succeed, as it had always done before.

It was met upon this field of its own choosing by the republican party, a born giant, whose stature many cubits were added each day of its life, and it was defeated, and driven out.

THE FIRST FRUITS OF VICTORY.

were the election of Abraham Lincoln and the defeat of this scheme to build Kansas into a reservation for the negroes, which would span the continent from Missouri to the Pacific, and of which Nebraska should be one.

The chief executive office of the nation passed into the hands of the republican party. Kansas was admitted as a free state, and the door of the union was closed against the admission of any more slave states.

Finding that they could no longer make use of the union and its great powers to extend and perpetuate human slavery they determined to destroy it. They left the seats of authority and power in the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of the national government. They left the army and navy for service in which they had been educated at the expense of the nation which they had sworn to defend, and took up arms for destruction.

I cannot now review the history of the grand march of great events from the plains of Kansas to the mountains of the west, because all familiar with that wonderful story of patriotic endeavor, and brilliant accomplishment. Suffice it to say, that the history of that noble epoch is before me, and I will write, unless it is the same time a faithful chronicle of the unparalleled achievements of the republican party.

The union which was saved but it was re-established on the enduring foundations of liberty and justice which the fathers so well and so fully laid, and which slavery had sought to displace.

FARMERS, STOP AND THINK.

I beg, through you, to urge the republican farmer in our state, who contemplates leaving the party which has won, in the state, of its achievements, the proudest place in political history to pause and reflect and it will not be difficult for him to imagine what might have been if this avowed party had succeeded, as it would have done if the republican party had not been organized, with the best average intelligence, courage, morals and conscience of the country in its membership.

CONTRAST THE MARVELOUS GROWTH OF NEBRASKA.

In population and wealth; in intelligence and morals; with that of the former slave states of the south, its seniors by many decades, and the magnitude of the services rendered by the republican party in saving this great commonwealth from the clutches of slavery.

THE BENEFICIAL TAX LAWS.

Let him compare the beneficent land laws now upon our statute books for the acquisition of homes upon our broad and fertile prairie, enacted by the republican party, with those which were in force when the great party first took possession of the government. He will find very instructive object lessons in the changes of our state in which the public lands were nearly all sold, under the old law, by order of a democratic president, at public sale, often in immense tracts, to speculators, to be held unoccupied and uncultivated, a veritable obstacle in the way of the settlement and development of the state.

Early settlers can tell him of many a "squatter," who, in the early days had his quarter section, upon which he had made his home, sold from under him by these speculators, because he could not raise the money to pay for it.

Let him compare this land system with that which came through the honest legislation of the republican party, immediately after it secured control of congress, and the numerous other enactments in the interest of the settler which have followed.

SPARKS AND JUDGE GORFF.

Let him compare Sparks, under a democratic administration, and our own Judge Gorff, under a republican administration, and ask him if he would like to change the public lands and republican administration for democratic laws and democratic administration.

Let him compare the railroad land grant policy, which was first inaugurated by the democratic party to aid in the construction of roads, mainly of local interest to particular states, with the republican policy, afterwards, which resulted in uniting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts with iron rails, nearly six years before the date fixed in the law for the completion thereof.

It is true we shall be forced to admit that there have been abuses under some of these acts. It would be strange indeed if corporate greed and individual selfishness should not succeed in gaining some advantages in under-taking a business, under even under administration of a law as nearly perfect as human agencies can make it. But most valuable results have been reached. Three or four great lines have already been completed to the Pacific, and it is believed that others are soon to follow.

WHAT THE BENEFITS HAVE BEEN.

The benefits resulting to our own state from this policy have been very great. We have many hundreds of thousands of people within our borders and many millions in wealth that would never be found here if the republican party had not enacted this Pacific railroad legislation.

I do not, in what I say upon this topic, wish to be understood as justifying or defending unreasonable or oppressive acts on the part of the companies owning and operating these roads. On the contrary I detest and condemn them.

AMELIORATING THE CONDITIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

Indeed, my congressional record will sustain me in the statement that I have labored, and at least in one important instance with success, for the amelioration of certain conditions specially complained of by our own people as most severe upon them. Moreover, in the last session I helped as a republican to a republican congress, to save the government by the passage of an act for the forfeiture of more than eight million acres of un-settled lands.

Under grants formerly made to some of these companies it should be remembered, but is generally forgotten in the freedom of the criticism of the acts of legislation, that these grants of alternate sections of land were made upon the theory that the lands reserved by the government would be doubled in value by the construction of the road in aid of which they were granted. The price to the purchaser was correspondingly fixed, from a minimum of \$1.50 per acre. This would have resulted in the government receiving for its sale of the lands as much as it could have realized for the whole without the railroad, if the original plan had been carried out. But with this assumption.

LIBERTY UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE.

These lands were opened by congress to the homesteader, with the limits only of eighty to one hundred acres, to each settler. In other words the government gave half of its land to the homesteader, and the other half to the settler, and the value of the other half and to promote the settlement and development of the country, and then gave its own lands thus enhanced in value to its own citizens, who would improve and live upon them.

NO SUCH EXAMPLE OF BENEVOLENT LEGISLATION CAN BE FOUND IN ANY COUNTRY ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH.

ABRIGAS DEMOCRATIC RULE.

The general legislation affecting the great territories of the west when the democratic party was in control, democratic control was oppressive, and obstructive of growth and development and of an early transformation from the territorial condition to that of a statehood.

CHIEF AIM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the day the lamented Lincoln was placed in the executive chair, has been to build up a prosperous and steadily prepared territories for admission as states. This liberal policy explains how it comes that Idaho, Montana, Washington and Wyoming, formerly democratic territories, have taken their places in the union, with the Dakotas, alongside their great sisters, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, in the important domain of republican states of the trans-Missouri country.

And be it remembered that only the other day, as time is measured by the history of civilization, this vast region was a wilderness, a desolation.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS DONE FOR NEBRASKA.

Why is it that these young republican sisters of Nebraska are so firm, so pronounced, so enthusiastic in support of the republican party, and Nebraska which has been benefited a thousand-fold more than either of them by republican policies, and which should lead this grand procession, holds back, waves, drops to the rear and sinks in her trail?

There is no reason why this should be so. Indeed, there is every reason why it should not be so. What has the republican party done or omitted to do, in the past two years, that can justify the withdrawal of the vote of confidence given it by our state in 1887?

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION.

Has the executive then chosen been false to his high trust or delinquent in his great office? No! By universal consent his official life and the conduct of his administration have been singularly pure and acceptable. It will not be disputed that the president and his associates in the executive branch have won the confidence and respect of the whole country by their able, discreet and skillful management of the administrative affairs of the government.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.

Has congress permitted its work to go undone? No! Never in its history has so much been accomplished by the two houses of congress in the way of useful legislation as within the period I have named. Never in the history of the government has congress in any of its sessions worked so many hours in each day, so many days in each month, and so many months, with a single exception, in any year as during the last. Never has any congress done so much entitled to commendation and so little to censure.

ACTS WHICH HAVE BECOME LAWS.

Here is a list of some of the more important acts passed and approved by the president, with a further list of some of the important bills which have passed either the senate or house of representatives, now pending and most of all of which are quite certain to become laws before the end of the next session. The following were enacted into laws: The silver bill providing for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver and the issuance of treasury notes for the full value of the same per month, thus increasing the volume of the currency nearly \$50,000,000 per annum; the customs administrative bill to prevent frauds in the entries of imported goods, which will make having many millions of dollars to the treasury annually without increasing the cost of such goods to the consumer.

REORGANIZATION IN PART OF THE FEDERAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUPREME COURT.

One of the most important and useful bills passed by any congress for many years is the disability pension bill which gives a pension to every ex-soldier, who has suffered the least impairment of his ability to maintain himself and family by his own labor providing pensions also for widows and minor children without the requirement to prove the income of the soldier in his service and the line of duty. In this connection also the fact may be properly stated that the congress has passed and the president approved more than nine hundred special act granting pensions to ex-soldiers and the widows and children of ex-soldiers where the required technical proofs were impossible to obtain.

EXCESSIVE TRANSPORTATION RATES.

There was also the dissolution of the senate during the inter-state commerce commission to investigate the charges as to excessive transportation rates on the agricultural products of the trans-Missouri country to obtain markets and to apply a remedy therefor, under which the most useful results have been reached, as is well known by every citizen of Nebraska.

THE ANTI-TRUST BILL; THE ANTI-LOBBYING BILL; THE BILL FOR THE ADMISSION OF IDAHO AND WYOMING; THE BILL PROVIDING FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA IN 1492; THE LAND GRANT FOR FUTURE BILLS; BY WHICH THE GOVERNMENT WILL RECOVER OVER EIGHT MILLION ACRES OF UNSETTLED LAND UNDER CERTAIN RAILROADS; THE REPEAL OF THE ACT OF 1862 UNDER WHICH ALL PUBLIC LANDS WERE REQUIRED TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE 100th MERIDIAN OF LONGITUDE TO THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS IN CALIFORNIA; THE BILL TO PROVIDE CERTIFICATES OF HONORABLE DISCHARGE TO EX-SOLDIERS WHO HAVE SUFFERED THE PERMANENT EFFECT OF DISCHARGE BY THE BILL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL

park on the battlefield of Chancellorsville; another bill to set apart a tract of land, containing the mammoth trees of California for a national park; appropriations for the Hennepin canal and the Galveston and Sabine Pass ditches; and a bill to give the preference of cheaper transportation of agricultural products of the west to the seaboard for foreign markets. An appropriation of \$40,000 for investigation and experiment and the commencement of preliminary work for irrigating the semi-arid lands in the western states, Nebraska and Kansas by means of wells and reservoirs, under which work has already or is about to commence in Nebraska, and many other appropriations and measures of special value to the agricultural and other interests of the west. The bill providing that no person in time of peace shall be tried for desertion after the lapse of two years; the bill extending the provisions of an act for the relief of railroad land settlers and of persons who have been on railroad lands five years, but whose entries have not been approved; a bill for the relief of soldiers who served during the late war under assumed names; a bill to prevent the sale of public lands to the detriment of the agricultural and other interests of the west. The bill providing that the late war under assumed names; a bill to prevent the sale of public lands to the detriment of the agricultural and other interests of the west. The bill providing that the late war under assumed names; a bill to prevent the sale of public lands to the detriment of the agricultural and other interests of the west.

THE TRADITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

General Grant used to say that if the republican party should do nothing whatever to commend itself to the people, it would be done so much to make it worthy of commendation—the innumerable wrongs, absurd, perverse, and inexplicable blunders of the republican party could prevent the control of the government; that the democratic party could always be depended upon to do this work. But that one alleged mistake in republican legislation, concerning which the party itself has been, still is, likely hereafter to be made, will be found to have been the excuse in a state like ours, by a republican well-wisher of the state or of the country, to leave the republican ranks, either by the product of indifference, through any alleged third party organization, to take a place in the democratic party.

LET ME TELL YOU WHY THIS IS.

No political party in the history of organized governments in all the world was ever better equipped for the discharge of its duty, and more courageous in its membership than the republican party. It is an ancient party, and its history, which is as good now as it was when it was born, that the best way to judge of the future is by the past; and judging from the record of the republican party, it is not only a party of the past, but of the future, and its wisdom in adhering to it, considering the conditions of our country, is a lesson to be developed and conserved. No party ever made such sure and rapid marches to the front as the republican party. It has the strength for its forward march, but it never faces to the rear. It never takes a step backward.

THE ALLIANCE OPPORTUNITY.

I deeply sympathize with the farmers' alliance associations in their aims and hopes as to the position of the farmer, wholly in the agricultural class, and the advances of the great interests they represent. There is nothing that I can do that I will do as a citizen and as a republican, to help here, to conserve these interests. I beg, however, to say to them, through you, that I can do nothing, nor can they, in their selfish and narrow-mindedness, to the detriment of the interests of the republican party. It is positively no hope of securing results of any kind, or of doing anything to the detriment of the republican party, to direct its policies. It would give to those of us who desire the party to adopt new lines of action, and to the detriment of the republican party, to direct its policies. It would give to those of us who desire the party to adopt new lines of action, and to the detriment of the republican party, to direct its policies.

THE WAY TO MAKE A CHANGE.

Both of the great political parties—and particularly the democratic party—have assumed that questions of relations between the two parties are to be settled by the east, and in consonance with eastern ideas and interests. But this can only be effected by these parties within their respective organizations. Our eastern friends in both parties are to be congratulated for their foresight and strength of their agricultural colonies of the west. The best equipped to do this most important work in the republican party through its congressional majorities, made up by the west, and if our alliance friends desire to help in this work, they may join us, and assist in making and controlling these majorities. In no other way can they exert their proper influence or advance the interest of that party which they are so warmly organized.

OUR HOME MARKET.

The destruction of our home market would ruin our western agriculture. A tariff which does not afford incidental protection for the equalization between the east and west, and foreign countries would ruin hundreds of American industries or force a reduction of wages, which would be injurious to the west, as well as to the east. The so-called McKinley law is as much to be preferred over such a tariff as light is to darkness. It ought to be so, and it will be modified materially in some respects. When returned to the house with the senate amendments it would have a better chance of success than the much talked of Mills bill would have made.

A TARIFF COMMISSION NEEDED.

My judgment is that the west ought to unite in demanding the immediate creation of a permanent non-partisan tariff commission, which should be empowered and required to investigate the inequalities of the now law on conservative lines of protection. I have no doubt that this will be done at the next session of congress.

CRITICISMS ANSWERED.

I have seen evidence of a disposition on the part of some of our friends to criticize my action in reference to the tariff conference report. Permit me to say a few words to you on this subject. I spoke and voted in the senate against the report, and I sincerely hoped it would not be adopted, and I have never for a moment regretted my action. It is true that there has been a very general misapprehension as to the effect of my vote if a majority of the senate had voted with me, and the report would have been defeated. The report would have been defeated, and the end of the matter. This is not correct. If the report had been defeated the next parliamentary step would have been to order a new conference. It was my belief then, and it is now, that the west would be better off if the bill would have been modified so as to have been acceptable in the main to every senator from the western agricultural states, and one of these senators who voted for it did so with reluctance, as did the members of the conference, and I believe, as I do believe. Besides, it was perfectly apparent that negative votes by them would have availed nothing in the house, but a large discussion should be given a representative from

for Nebraska, entitled to the place of party in the history of organized governments in all the world was ever better equipped for the discharge of its duty, and more courageous in its membership than the republican party. It is an ancient party, and its history, which is as good now as it was when it was born, that the best way to judge of the future is by the past; and judging from the record of the republican party, it is not only a party of the past, but of the future, and its wisdom in adhering to it, considering the conditions of our country, is a lesson to be developed and conserved. No party ever made such sure and rapid marches to the front as the republican party. It has the strength for its forward march, but it never faces to the rear. It never takes a step backward.

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a state like ours as to his action on purely economic questions. I did not consider my action political in any sense, but if it was, it was in full accord with both the letter and the spirit of the tariff declaration in the platform of 1888, and that only is the philosophy, the heterodoxy of any of us to be determined.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

In conclusion, I beg, through you, to appeal to our alliance friends who went from the republican ranks to that organization, not to be deceived by the illusion of a great proposed third political party organization. The failure of such a scheme is inevitable. No party like the republican, the splendor of whose record has illumined the pages of history for a third of a century; which has been, in fact, a march of human progress, can be broken down. Our alliance friends may be won by their great numbers and the righteousness of their contention, to capture control and use, but they cannot destroy the republican party. If it should meet with disaster, there is no reason in this country for a permanent third party. The south will remain solid in its support of the democratic party. The record of that party justifies its action in 1888, and that only is the philosophy, the heterodoxy of any of us to be determined.

A TRANSITION PERIOD.

This is a transition period, not of parties, but of political ideas and policies. The republican party is to be the special champion of cheap transportation. Every drop of water in the march of human progress, can be broken down. Our alliance friends may be won by their great numbers and the righteousness of their contention, to capture control and use, but they cannot destroy the republican party. If it should meet with disaster, there is no reason in this country for a permanent third party. The south will remain solid in its support of the democratic party. The record of that party justifies its action in 1888, and that only is the philosophy, the heterodoxy of any of us to be determined.

WOMAN'S INTUITION.

Nearly Always Right in Her Judgment in Regard to Common Things. An old gentleman over seventy, came into the city from his farm with his overcoat. The day turned chilly and he was obliged to take his coat to the fair. To a friend who remonstrated with him for going away from home thus appeared, he said, "I don't think it is so cold; my wife told me to take my overcoat, but I wouldn't. Women have more sense than men anyway."

WOMEN'S GOOD SENSE IS SAID TO COME FROM INTUITION; MAY IT NOT BE THAT THEY ARE MORE CLOSE OBSERVERS OF LITTLE THINGS.

One thing is certain they are apt to catch the rail on the head, in all the ordinary problems of life, more frequently than the lords of creation. "According to Dr. Post's researches, more than the Pennsylvania State Medical society, persons subject to bilious attacks and sick headaches, who have crawling sensations, like the flowing of water in the head, who are tired all the time and have unexplained attacks of sudden weakness, may well be suspected of suffering from some of the tendencies of Bright's disease."

THE VETERAN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT, JOE HOWARD OF THE NEW YORK PRESS, IN NOTING THIS STATEMENT, SUGGESTS: "POST'S ALLEGEDLY CORRECT IN HER DIAGNOSIS, BUT WHY DOESN'T SHE GIVE SOME IDEA OF TREATMENT? I KNOW A MAN WHO HAS TAKEN TO THE SAFE CURS. I HAVE NIGHT BEFORE LAST HE TOOK TWO DOSES OF COLONEL, AND YESTERDAY HE WISHED HE HADN'T."

ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE TO SECURE A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.

New York, Oct. 23.—The committee on fine arts of the world's Columbian exposition met this morning. The object of the meeting was to make preliminary arrangements for securing an exhibit of fine arts from the various countries of Europe and to select a manager for that department, which the committee intends to make one of the features of the exposition. Letters were read from the executive committee informing them that owing to the restricted financial condition of the organization it would be unwise to incur any expense until after the meeting of the national commission, which is to be held in Chicago on November 18, and which will then be fully prepared to arrange for the necessary appropriations.

A MOTION WAS ADOPTED REFERRING THE SELECTION OF A MANAGER FOR THE FINE ARTS DEPARTMENTS TO A COMMITTEE WHICH WILL REPORT TO THE FULL COMMITTEE AT CHICAGO NOVEMBER 18.

After discussing various other matters, the committee adjourned to meet tomorrow morning.

THE OPRESSED SUBJECTS OF EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS TURN TO THIS COUNTRY FOR FREE HOMES, FREE LIVES AND THE FREE USE OF SALVATION OIL FOR THEIR PAINS.

It is the slight cold frequently contracted that finally undermines the system. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the beginning stages and be cured.

A FATHER'S TERRIBLE CRIME.

He Feeds His Children Poisoned Sweetmeats and Partakes Himself.

Berlin, Oct. 23.—Today the community was shocked by the discovery that a retired farmer named Galt, living in the city, had previously put poison. He partook of the confection himself. After suffering great agony for some time the murderer and three of his children were relieved by means from their sufferings. Two others of the children are in a dying condition, and physicians say there is no possible chance of saving them. No reason is known for the crime.

MR. HURLAN IS THE EXACT TYPE OF MAN THAT OUGHT TO COME HEAD AT THIS TIME.

He is a good lawyer, his views on public questions are eminently correct. He is a man of convictions and has the courage to maintain them.

---and---

Pears' Soap.

Fair white hands. Bright clear complexion. Soft healthful skin.

"PEARS"—The Great English Complexion Soap,—Sold Everywhere.

APPLAUNTING.

like SAPOLIO should make everything so bright, but "A needle clothes others, and is itself naked." Try it in your next house-cleaning.

NO CURE! NO PAY.

What folly it would be to cut grass with a pair of scissors! Yet people do equally silly things every day. Modern progress has grown up from the hook and sickle to the swinging scythe and thence to the lawn mower. So don't use scissors!

But do you use SAPOLIO? If you don't you are as much behind the age as if you cut grass with a dinner knife. Once there were no soaps. There was one soap served all purposes. Now the sensible folks use one soap in the toilet, another in the tub, one soap in the stables, and SAPOLIO for all scouring and house-cleaning.

\$1.00

Per Can.

1816 Douglas Street, Omaha, Neb.

Seventeen years' experience. A regular graduate in medicine, a diploma shows. It is illustrated with the most successful and famous names in the profession. Dr. J. C. Williams, M.D., New York, N.Y., writes: "I have used your medicine for many years, and it has cured me of many ailments. I can recommend it to all who are afflicted with any of the diseases mentioned in the prospectus."—Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

When he is present in the house he will not be constructively absent, if elected, as he will be his district, to the state, and its interests, I predict for him a great record of usefulness to the people of this district, to make certain his election. If they could understand the importance to themselves, to the state, and to those of us who are working night and day for the conservation of its interests, to have such a staunch republican helper in our congressional ranks, there should be no question as to the success of his candidacy. I beg of our friends to recollect the loss of a single congressional candidate. A loss to the state may lose us the house of representatives and make impossible the accomplishment of the great work the republican party has in hand.

THE

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