## PADDOCK'S PRONUNCIAMENTO.

An Earnest Appeal to the Farmers of Nebranken.

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 BEE -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 rostrum in the in-terest of his home tie et, has determined to address the voters of Nebraska by means of an open letter to the republican candidate for governor. A copy of that letter was placed in the hands of your correspondent today and is appended. It is well worth 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 presert congress, with special reference to the Interests of the west, and will furnish abondant remons for the continuance of the republicans in control of both the legislative and executive branches of the government. SENATOR PADDOCK'S PRONUNCIAMENTO.

UNITED STATES SEXATE, WASHINGTON, D.C. Oct. 23, 1890.-To Hon. L. D. Richards, Fremost, Neb .- My Dane Siz: - 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 duringthe past year, reader 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

PURTY. 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 is power.

I desire also to say something of certain contentions within the party, in which, in some degree I participated, in the recent session of congress.

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

In the place of the rule of universal liberty, originally established by the fathers as the underlying principle of government a most formidable movement had been inaggurated to make slavery the rule and freedom the exception; to nationalize slavery and localize freedom. The determination had been formed and freely declared, that even the very institutions provided by the patriots of the early times, to protect and perpetuate forever the freedom and the equality of all men before the law, were to be made subser-vient to the purposes of the new propaganda.

PORMATION OF THE BEPUBLICAN PARTY. We all remember what followed. A vast multitude of the liberty-loving men in the north rebelled and high protection tariff whigs, and low tariff democrats, rele-gating all such issues to the gating all such issues to the future, came together and formed the republican party with the determination to set a final limit to the further encroachments

THE OPENING STRUGGLE. This very trans-Missouri country, in a part of which the people of Nebraska now live and prosper, soon became the principal some in the first act of this memorable strug-gle. The democratic party, dominated then as it was throughout the war and has been since, by the solid south, undertook in Kan-sas to maintain its pretension that slavery

existed as a matter of right, under the con-stitution, upon every foot of the public do-Entrenched behind an administration of their ows creation, holding the public purse, controlling the army and mayy and with a multitude of federal officeholders ready and anxious to do its bidding, the proslavery party believed that it would succeed, as it had always done before.

It was met upon this field of its own choosing by the force of the young free state republican party, a born giant, to whose stature many cubits were added each day of its life, and it was defeated, and

THE PERST PRUITS OF VICTORY were the election of Abraham Lincoln and the defeat of this scheme to build Kansas into the keystone of an arch of slave states which should span the continent from the Missouri to the Pacific, and of which Ne-

brasica should be one. The chief executive office of the nation passed into the hands of the republican pary. Kansas was admitted as a free state, and the door of the union was closed against

thend mission of slave states forever. Finding that they could no longer make use of the union and its great powers to exuse of the union and its great powers to ex-tend and perpetuate human slavery they de-termined to destroy it. They left its 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 union which they had sworn to defend, and took uparms for its destruction.

I cannot now review the history of the grand march of great events from the plains of Kansas to Appomatox, nor is it necessary, because all are familiar with that wonderful story of patrictic endeavor, and brilliant ac-complishment. Suffice it to say, that the his-tory of that notable epoch cannot be correctly written, unless it is at the same time a faithfulchronicle of the unparalleled achievements of the republican party.

The union was not only saved but it was reestablished on the enduring foundations of liberty and justice which the fathers so well and so carefully laid and which slavery had sought to displace.

FARMERS, STOP AND THINK. I beg, through you, to urge the republican armer is our state, who contemplates leavfamer in our state, who contemplates leaving the party which has won, by the grandeur 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 slave state programme had succeeded, as it would have cone if the republican party had not been organized, with the best average intelligence, courage morals and concience of the country in its membership to prevents uch a consummation. Let him CONTRAST THE MARVELOUS GROWIE OF SE CONTRAST THE MARVELOUS GROWTH OF NE-

in population and wealth; in intelligence and morals, with that of the former slave states of the south, its seniors by many decades, and estimate if he can the magnitude of the service rendered by the republican party in saving this great commenwealth from the blight of layers. wealth from the blight of slavery.

THE BENEFICENT LAND LAWS. Let him compare the beneficent land 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 republican congresses, with those which were in force when this great party first took possession of the government. He will find very instructive object lessons in the eastern part of our state in which the public lands were nearly all soid, under the old law, by order of a democratic president, at public sale, often in immease tracts, to non-resident speculators, to mease tracts, to non-resident speculators, to be held unoccupied and uncultivated, a veri-table obstacle in the way of the settlement

and development of the country.

Early settlers cantell him of many a "squater" who, in the early days had his quarter section, upon which he had made his home, sold from under him by these merciless pubsales, because he could not raise the money

to pay for it.
Let him compare this laid system with that which came through the homestead legisla-tion 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 GROFF. Let him compare Sparks, under a demo-

cratic administration, and our own Judge Groff, under a republican administration. Groff, under a republican administration, and sak bim if he would like to exchange republican laws and republican administration for democratic laws and democratic adminis-

Lethim compare the railroad land grant policy, which was first inaugur-ated by the democratic party to aid in the construction of roads, mainly of local interest to particular states, with the repub ilcan policy, afterwards, which resulted in uniting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts with iron rails, searly 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 selfshness should not succeed in gaining some advantages in under-taking so stupendous a labor, even under an administration of a law as nearly perfect as human agencies can make it. But most val-uable results have been reached. Three or four great lines have already been com-pleted to the Pacific, and it is be-lieved 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 not now 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 operat-ing 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 con-ditions specially complained of by our own people as most severeupon them. Moreover, in the last session I helped, as a republican in a republican congress, to save the govern-ment by the passage of an act for the forfeit-ure of more than eight million acres of unarned Innds.

Under grants formerly made to some o these companies it should be remembered, but it is generally forcetten in the freedom of the criticism of this class of legislation, that these grants of alternate sections of land were made upon the theory that the lands thus 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 corresponding ly increased from a minimum of \$1.25 to the double minimum price of \$2.50 per acre. This would have resulted in the government re-ceiving for its share of the lands as much as it could have received for the whole without the railroad, if the original plan had been carried out. But with its accustomed

LIBERALITY UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE hese lands were opened by congress to the comesteader, with the limits only of eighty instead of 1% acres, to each settler. In other words the government gave half of its land on the line of a constructed railroad to ennance the value of the other half and to pro-note 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 beneficent legislation can be found in any country on the face of the earth.

ARRAIGNS DEMOCRATIC RULE. The general legislation affecting the great erritories of the west when the democratic party was under southern democratic control was repressive, and obstructive of growth and development and of an early transforms ion from the territorial condition to that of statehood. The

CHIEF AIM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, from the day the lamented Lincoln was placed in the executive chair, has been to build up, make prosperous and speedily pre-pare the territories for admission as states. This liberal policy explains how it comes that Idaho, Montana, Washington and Wyoming, ormerly democratic territories, have take their places in the union, with the Dakotas, alongside their great sisters, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, in the imposing column of republican states of the trans-Mis-

our country.

And be it remembered that only the other day, as time is measured in the history of civilization, this vast region was a wilderness, a desolation. WHATTHE 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, wavers, drops to the rear and sulks in

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 1888!

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION. Has the executive then chosen been false his high trust or decellet 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 skilful management of the administrative affairs of

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 and so many months, with a single excep-tion, in any year as during the last. Never has any congress done so much entitled to commendation and so little to condemn.

ACTS WHICH HAVE BECOME LAWS. Here is a list of some of the more im portant 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 pend-ing and most or all of which are quite certain become laws before the end of the next ession. The following were enacted into

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 \$0,000,000 per annum; the customs administrative bill to prevent frauds in the entries of imported goods, dollars to the treasury amoually, without in-creasing the cost of such goods to the con-

The reorganization in part of the federal judicial system for the relief of the supreme

DISABILITY PENSION BILL

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 suf-fered 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 incurrance of disease in the service and the line of duty. In this connection also the fact may be properly stated that the congress has passed and the president ap-proved more than nine hundred special acts granting pensions to ex-soldiers and the widows and children of ex-soldiers where the required technical proofs were impossible to

EXCESSIVE TRANSPORTATION RATES,

There was also the dissolution of the senate furing the interstate commerce commission to investigate the charges as to excessive transportation rates on the agricultural pro-ducts 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 citien of Nebraska.
The anti-trust bill; the anti-lottery bill:

the bills for the admission of Idaho and Wyoming; the bill providing for the cele-bration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America in 1892; the land grant for feiture bill, by which the government will recover over eight million acres of

park on the battlefield of Chicamaugua; another bill to set apart the tract of land con-taining the mammoth trees of California for a national park; appropriations for the Hen-nepin canal and the Galveston and Sabine nepin canal and the Galvesten and Sabine Pass deep water harbor project, all in the interest of cheaper transportation of agricul-tural products of the west to the scabband to foreign markets. An appropriation of \$10,000 for investigation and experiment and the commencement of proliminary work for irrigating the semi-bunid lands in the western Dakotas, Neoraska and Kansas by means of a general system of artesian and other wells and reservoirs, under which work has already or is about to commence in Nebreska, 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 cutries have not been recorded; a bill for the relief of soldiers who served during the late war under assumed names : a bill

apply the proceeds of the sale of public lands to the support of agricultural and industrial colleges; a bill providing for the inspection, under the direction of the secretary of agri-culture of saited meats for ex-perts, for the inspection of all imported fool products drinks and drugs, with a retaliatory provision against countries with a retailatory provision against countries discriminating against our hogs, beeves and the products thereof, etc.; a bill transferring the weather bureau from the war department to the agricultural department; the bill extending the time of payment to purchasers of Omaha reservation lands; the bill to dispose of the Fort Sedgwick military reservation to actual settlers, under the homeervation to actual settlers under the home stend law; the bill to provide a territorial form of government for the territory of Okla-homa; the bill relating to the Pawnee reser-

to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from one state into another; a bill to

homa; the bill relating to the Pawnee reser-vation lands; the bill to amend the act con-stituting Lincoln a port of delivery; the bill for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river opposite Monona, la: the bill for the construction of a bridge over the Missouri river, opposite Douglas county, Nebraska; the bill authorizing the taking and filing of final proofs, when the day of hearing came during the vacancy, in either the office of receiver or register of a land office, by the remaining officers, etc.; the bill establishing the Broken Bow and Alliance land districts in Nebraska. ACTS WHICH PASSED ONE OF THE TWO

I also call your attention to the following I also call your attention to the forlowing important bills, which has passed one of the two houses of congress and are now pending in the other, most, if not all of which, are sure to pass at the next session: The federal election bill, passed the house and is pending in the senate; the Conger lard bill, passed the house, is pending in the senate; the pure feed and pure date, bill reported from food and pure drug bill, reported from the committee, and is placed on this senate calendar and on the preferred order of business; the bill for the inspection of live ani-mals and the products thereof at slaughterhouses, rendering establishments, salting, canning and packing establishments, passed the senate and is pending in the house; the bill for the inspection of live animals at ports of exportation, which are to be exported, passed the senate and is pending in the house; the bill to prevent combinations of railroads and ocean freight lines to put up rates of transportation of live animals from the section where produced to foreign markets, passed the senate, and is pending in the house the section with the line of the section where produced to foreign markets, passed the senate, and is pending in the house; three shipping bills to encourage the importation to South America and other countries of our agricultural and other products from this country; the bill for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics on the basis of eight hours for a day's performed labor for the United States passed the house and is pending in the senate; the bill to pre-vent the employment of convict labor upon the construction or repair of any building, house or other structure belonging to the United States passed the house and is pending in the senate; a bill amendatory of an act to prohibit the importation of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States passed the house and is pending in the senate; a bill amendatory of the present law authorizing settlers affidavits in pre-emption and com-mutation of homestead entries to be taken before county judges and other local officers, passed the senate and is pending in the house; the bill providing for an accounting to all the states for 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of Indian reservation lands in such states, passed the senate and is

lands in such states, passed the senate and is pending in the house.

An amendment to the general deficiency bill, making an appropriation of \$5,000 was secured in the fiftieth congress for 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of Indian reservations in our state; a bill providing for the selection of lands for educational purposes in lieu of those appropriated for other nurposes in lieu of those appropriated for other nurposes in shandered hill. priated for other purposes in abandoned military and other reservations, passed the senate and is pending in the house; a bill providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses in land cases, before registers and receivers of land offices, passed the house and is pending in the senate; a bill to repeal and is pending in the senate; a bill to repeal the timber culture and pre-emption laws, Nebraska being excepted from the operations of the repeal, but to have the privilege of commutation and other privileges in respect of settlement, proofs, etc., provided for in the bill, passed the house and senate with amendments, referred to a conference com-mittee, and is still under consideration in that committee and certain to be passed; a bill to provide for the disposal of the aparabill to provide for the disposal of the avan-doned military reservations of Fort Hartsuff, Fort Sheridan and Fort McPherson to actual settlers under the provisions of the home stead law, passed the senate and is pending

in the house. LOOKING TOWARD ERECTION OF POSTOFFICE

There are also a number of very important bills which have been considered in and reported on by standing committees and which are now upon the senate and house calendars ready to be taken up and passed. Among these is the bill pending in the senate to provide for the erection of postofiles buildings in towns where the gross receipts of the office have exceeded \$5,000 per annum for three consecutive years, which, I consider, certain of passage before the expiration of the presi-

LEGISLATION FAVORING THE FARMERS. Nebraska is distinctly an agricultural state, the foregoing record covering only a portion of the enormous work done by the present republican congress during its first session, if compared with those of all the congresses that have gone before it will show more accomplished on behalf of and in the in-terest of agriculture than that of any in the history of our government. Our state is also a public land state. The record of legislation on that behalf will compare favorably with that of any preceding congress, however much such congress may have done as to the legislation upon other subjects not relating directly to the disposition and settlement of the public lands and to agriculture, but in most of which Nebraska has an interest equally with the other states, it will be seen that that too, will compare favorably with the best preced-ing record ever made by any congress in a single session.

PROTECTING AND PROMOTING ALL INTERESTS,

The legislation has not only been on lines protective of existing interests, but it has been on the most progressive lines in respect to the promotion of education, the strengthening and broadening of our civilization, and the development generally of every material interest. Considering all these things, why is it, I ask, that Nebraska, than which no state in the union has received greater benefits from republican legislation and republican policies, should hesitate in its fealty, while her younger sisters above and before whom Nebraska should stand in faith and true allegiance and earnest support of the republican party, are hot with PROTECTING AND PROMOTING ALL INTERESTS support of the republican party, are hot with their ardor to uphold and strengthen this great and patriotic organization which made great and patriotic organization which made the existence of Nebraska, as it is today, pos-sible, and by the same wise and liberal poli-cies has now secured for these others their places in the union! Why is it at this time, when by the aid of this very party the brightest constellation of stars to be found in the azure firmament of the union has, through the birth of these new states, pre-sented itself, the light of Nebraska, heretosented itself, the light of Nebraska, hereto-fore brightest of all, becomes dim and un-

steady! How is

A VAST AND PRUITPUL REGION, rich in agricultural and other resources.

even for a moment a proposition from any source to abandon this great alliance and unite her destinies with

AN IMPOTENT WINDRITY

cossessing neither a defined policy, nor priniples, nor influence! The explanation which our state is charged with entertaining is that the republican party has blundered in the formulation and adoption of one single measure. A few other reasons are giren, but they are inconsequential, or at most subordinate to the me to which I refer the so-called McKinley bill THE TRADITIONAL BLUNDERS OF THE DEMO

General Grant used to say that if the repub-lican party should do nothing whatever to com mend itself-and no party in history has done so much to make it worthy of commen-dation—the innumerable urreasoning, absurd, perverse, and in explicable blunders of the democratic party would prevent the latter from displacing the former in the control of the government; that the democratic party could always be relied on to heip us out in this wise. But that one alleged mistake in republican legislation, concerning which the party itself has been, still is, is likely hereaf ter to become more divided, can be made the excuse in a state like ours, by any republican well-wisher of the state or of the country, to leave the republican ranks, either by try, to leave the republican ranks, either by the direct or indirect route, through any attempted third party organization, to take a place in the democratic party, passes all comprehension. Why, my friend, this very measure, the passage of which is suggested as a reason for the withdrawal of republicans from the party in Nebraska, was opposed by as good and wise republicans a new who supported

and wise republicans as any who supported it. Even as humble a member of the party as myself insisted that it should be modified. This, I think, is well known everywhere.
Without the least desire whatever for any Without the least desire whatever for any political recognition or reward, or the continuance of any which I have received for a single day beyond my present warrant from the republican party—and no other party could extend to me political reward of any kind under any circumstances—I say to you that I never was a stronger republican than I am now, and I never was a republican at any time with better reasons for the faith any time with better reasons for the faith that is in me than I can give today.

A FEW REASONS. Let me tell you why this is. No political party in the history of organized govern-ments in all the world was ever better grounded in the intelligence, conscience and courage of its membership than the republican party. It is an ancient aphorism in political 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 unparalleled usefulness of the party to our paralleled usefulness of the party to our country and its civilization in the past, by what better sign can we determine as to the wisdom of adhering to it, considering the great interests of the present and the future to be developed and conserved! No party ever made such sure and rapid marches from one vantage ground to another in human progress. Some times it stops a little to gain strength for its forward march, but it never faces to the rear. It never takes a step back ward.

A point at which the republican party may have rested a day in a decade that has passed may be reached in their slow and uncertain advance by our democratic friends in an-other decade, but by that time the republican party will have formed and occupied a new picket line, a decade ahead in the march of

THE ALLIANCE OPPORTUNITY. I deeply sympathize with the farmers' alliance associations in their aims and hopes as to the betterment of the condition of the agto the betterment of the condition of the ag-ricultural class, and the advances of the great interests they represent. There is nothing that I can do that I will not do, as a citizen and as their representa-tive here, to conserve these interests. I beg, however, to say to them, through you, that I can do nothing, nor can they, in their behalf that will be useful except through the instru-mentality of the remultion party. There is mentality of the republican party. There is positively no hope of securing results of any value in the direction of economic reforms value in the direction of economic referms outside this wise, patriotic and powerful organization. The influence of the alliance associations, if exercised within the repub-lican organization, would be potential in directing its policies. It would give to those of us who desire the party to adopt new lines as to certain economic measures a much needed moral support to maintain the contention within the party which commenced in the senate in the formulation of the tariff measure recently enacted. Under the stimulus of the decisive victory of the manufacturers of the in many cases demanded our application of the tariff principle not warranted by the re-quirements of protection for the equalization of the labor cost between this and foreign countries. In response to this demand the protection pendulum swung towards excessive imports, and too far away from a reasonable scale of prices for manufactured commodities, considering the interest of the consumer. But if they will stand with us and help us we will soon bring it back to the line established by the Chicago convention of

This contention will be useful to the party. It will broaden, deepen and strengthen its foundations. It will clear the republican atmosphere so that western ideas and west-era interests, as affected by economic questions, will become more apparent and command and secure the consideration to which they are entitled.

THE WAY TO MAKE A CHANGE.

Both of the great political parties—and par-ticularly the democratic party—have assumed that questions relating to measures distinc-tively economic are to be settled by the east, and in consonance with eastern ideas and interests. There is going to be a change in this rule, but this can only be effected by these parties within their respective organiz-tions. Our eastern friends in both parties are going to be better educated in the near future as to the size, advoidupois and strength of this agricultural colossus of the west. The best equipped teacher of 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 reformation they must join us and assist in making and controlling these majorities. In no other way can they exert their proper influence or advance the interest for that protection for which they 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 of the cost of labor between this and foreign countries would ruin hundreds of American industries or force a reduction of wages, which would be equally disastrous to the farmer as well as the wage carner him-seif. The so-called McKinley law is as much to be preferred over such a tariff as light is preferable to darkness. It ought to be, and it will be modified materially in some respects. When returned to the house with the senate amendments it would have been a better law 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-partism tariff commission, which should be empowed and required to adjust the inequalities of the new 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 republican friends to criticise my action in reference to the tariff conference report. Permit me to say a few words to you on that subject. I spoke and voted in the senate against the report. I sincerely hoped it would not be adopted, and I have never for a moment regretted my ac-tion in that regard. There is, however, a very general misapprehension as to the effec very general misapprehension as to the effect of my vote if a majority of the senate had voted with me, and the report had failed of adoption. The gen-eral understanding seems to be that it would have been the defeat and the end of the tariff bill itself. This is not correct. If the report had been defeated the next parlia-mentary step would have been to order a new conference. It was my belief they and it is conference. It was my belief then, and it is now, that within three days after the conferment will recover over eight million acres of uncarned land under grant to certain rail-roads; the repeal of the act of 1888 under which all public lands were required to be withdrawn from settlement between the 103rd meridian of longitude to the Cascade mountains in California; the bill to provide certificates of honorable discharge to ex-soldiers who have lost their certificate of discharge; the bill to protect them, to urge their claims, and to press their views and their judgment induentially as to general legislation affecting the whole. Why is it, there

fore, that Nebraska, entitled to the place of primacy in this grand assemblage of states, with an aggregation of political power of such value to all her interests, can consider was in full accord with both the letter and economic questions. I did not consider my action politicalin any sense; but if it was, it was in full accord with both the letter and spirit of the tariff declaration in the platform of 1888, and by that only is the orthodoxy or

DO NOT BE DECEIVED. In conclusion, I beg, through you, to appeal o our alliance friends who went from the reto our alliance friends who went from the republican ranks into that organization, not to
be deceived by the illusion of a great proposed third political party organization. The
fallure of such a scheme is inevitable. No
party like the republican, the splender of
whose record has illumined the parcs of history for a third of a century; which has been,
is now, and is to be hereafter, in the forcefront in the march of human progress, can be
broken down. Our alliance friends may be
able, by their great numbers and the righteousness of their contention, to capture, concounsess of their great numbers and the right-counsess of their contention, to capture, con-trol and use, but they cannot destroy the re-publican party. If it should meet with dis-comfiture this year, it will be stronger next. 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 this action on their part. That party will therefore en-dure. Hence our ailiance friends must some or later make their choice of one or the other

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 United States that can be utilized is necessary to supply competitive water chan-nels of commerce. The Hennepin canal and the deep harbor improvements indicate the coming policy of this progressive party. On this line the republican party has made up its mind to enlarge the markets for our agricultural and other products, and it will do it. It has already opened the door of South America for reciprocal trade. The unification of the hemisphere, for the accomplishment of which our great secretary of foreign affairs has done the pre-liminary work, will be consummated by the

republican party.

To secure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, when it was done through republican legislation, was a greater performance than will be now the connection of every South American city of commercial im-portance with those of the United States, and republican legislation will secure the result inside of the next decade,

GREAT WORK TO BE ACCOMPLISHED. On all these, and on other lines of progress here is no end of work for the next congress, and in all of this no state in the union is more interested than Nebraska. None but a republican congress can or will do this work. It will therefore be a crime against our interests to permit a break to occur in our delegation which may prevent this great onsummation.

There ought not to be, and in my judgment, there is no doubt of your election as governor, nor indeed of the election of the entire tate ticket as well as the three candidates for congress. The personnel of the state ticket has never in any year been stronger. As for yourself permit me to say that the excellent judg-ment, sound discretion and remakable self containment which have characterized your candidacy, throughout, if there was nothing else to commend you to the people. ought to convince all as to the strength of your equipment for the chief executive office of the state. But you were a good reader. The Hon. Redfield Proctor, the present secretary of the war, one of the ablest, purest and most efficient officers in the public service today, in whose regiment you served, speaks of yourself and your service as a sol-dier, in the highest terms of commendation. The respect and affection which this strong and good man entertains for you would be the only endorsement you would need wherever he is known, even if you were wholly unknown. There is no one, not even a member chrown. There is no one, not even a mender of your own family, who is more interested in your success than Redfield Proctor, and no man in this world ever believed more thoroughly in another than he does in yourself. Moreover, you should be elected because you are a republican, and your candidacy is the candidacy of that great party.

Considering the material interests of the Considering the material interests of the state, your defeat would be a calamity. I think I have given good and sufficient rea-sons in the preceding paragraphs of this let-ter for the belief that, in a business point of view, your success and that of the entire re-publican ticket is of the utmost im-portance to our state. The state ticket is an exceptionally good and strong one from top to bottom, and ought to, and will be elected. The congresional nominations are equally good and

strong. Few men have ever succeeded in securing session of their service as Mr. Connell. He has the respect and confidence of the house, and if continued in the service by a re-elec-tion, with the valuable experience of his first erm he will take rank among the most useful

representatives from the west.

Mr. Dorsey has a very strong standing in the house. He is one of the most alert, adroit, indefatigable and successful workers that have ever been in congress from the west. Whatever his views and whatever his votes on the tariff or any other economic question, the state cannot afford to lose his experience and his prestige in the house of representa-

Harlan is the exact type man that ought to come here at this time. He is honest and upright, he is a good lawyer, his views on public ques-tions are entinently correst. He is a man of convictions and has the courage to maintain

mower. So don't use scissors!

them. When he is present in the house he will not be constructively absent, if elected, as he will be if his district is true to itself and its interests. I predict for him a great record of usefulness to the state. I beg of my friends in that district, to make certain his election. If they could understand the situation here as I do, if they could realize the importance to themselves, to the party, to the state, and 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 work, there should be no question as to the success of his candidacy. I begof our friends to recoilect the loss of a single congressional candidate in our state may lose us the house of representa-tives and make impossible the accomplish-

ment of the great work the republican party has in hand.

## 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 without his overcoat. The day turned chilly and he was obliged to forego his visit to the fair.

To a friend who remonstrated with him for going away from home thus emprepared, he said: "I thought it was going to be warm; my wife told me to take my overcoat, but I wouldn't. Women have more sense than men

wouldn't. Women have more sense than men anyway."

A frank admission.

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 strike the nail on the head, in all the ordinary problems of life, more frequently than the lords of creation.

"According to Dr. Alice Bennett, who recently read a paper on Bright's disease before the Pennsylvania State Medical society, perthe Pennsylvania State Medical society, per sons subject to bilious attacks and sick head achs, 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 dangerous tendencies in the direction of Bright's disease."

The veteran newsparer correspondent, Joe Howard of the New York Press, in noting this statement suggests: "Possibly Alice is correct in her diagnosis, but why doesn't she give some idea of treatment! I know a man who has been 'tired all the time' for ten years. Night before last he took two doses of calomel, and yesterday he wished he

A proper answer is found in the following letter of Mrs. Davis, wife of Rev. William J. Davis, of Easil, O., June 21st, 1890: "I do not besitate to say that I owe my life to Warner's Safe Cure. I had a constant hemorrhage from my kidneys for more than five months. The physicians could do noth-ing for me. My husband spent hundreds of dollars and I was not relieved. I was under the care of the most eminent medical men in the state. The hemorrhage ceased before I had taken one bottle of the Safe Cure. I can fafely and do cheerfully recommend it to all who are sufferers of kidney troubles."

## ART AT THE FAIR.

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 treasures and salons Europe and the orient and 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 un-wise 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 matters of detail, the committee adjourned to meet tomorrow morning.

The oppressed subjects of European governments turn to this country for free homes, free laws and for 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

A FATHER'S TERRIBLE CRIME.

He Feeds His Children Poisoned Sweetmeats and Partakes Himself. Bertin, Oct. 23 .- Today the community was shocked by the discovery that a retired farmer named Gast had given his children some sweetmeats in which he had previously put poison. He partook of the confection nimself. After suffering great agony for some time the murderer and three of the children were relieved by death 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.

## has in hand. With an earnest prayer for the success of the party on November 4, I am, faithfully yours, A. S. Paddock.

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like SAPOLIO should

"A needle clothes others, and is itself. naked "Try it in your next house-cleaning

make everything so bright, but

What folly it would be to cut grass with a pair of scissors! Yet peo-

ple do equally silly things every day. Modern progress has grown up

from the hooked sickle to the swinging scythe and thence to the lawn

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.

Then 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.

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