AN STREET LATER SENIO STADAZ OCTATE SALE

agants who will betray the people to serv you in the future—to reward them for per-fidy to the people in the past! We stand for our civilization against all comers! Either the corporations shall rule this state the next two years with corruption installed upon the throne of power, or the people shall do so in the purity and simplicity of the fathers in

h our foundations were laid. the great middle class citizens of this : You who seek neither offices, nor franhises, nor plunder; who are content to live conestly and faithfully; who love this country and its flag; are we not entitled to horest government in Nebraska? Can't we afford it? should we allow ourselves to be frightened by the noise and clamor of banks and railroads turned "calamity howiers?"—who ank us to pull their chestnuts out of the fire; ect their servants to office to destroy ua-forsooth, to preserve "the credit of the TIME FOR THE GIANT TO AWAKE.

To our best citizenship: Is it not time you urned round and stopped this anarchy What anarchy is there so hateful, so de and railroads who corrupt our legislatures and defy our laws? It is this that makes the other kind of anarchists—those of the bomb and red flag! Let us down with anarchy by making the corporations, the bankers and railroads obey the laws! Let us not give them immunity for their crimes. They must be made by you—the great middle class, the great citizenship of the state—to take their place as servants at the master's table! We, the people, are not to be-farmed out as the operatives of these corporations—as we were cattle! Their eagerness to fatten upon the substance of the people must be curbed. What is your duty in reference to the great laboryou let them see that our best citizenship is coming to the relief of the situation in that you shall decree that the laws shall be obeyed by all! Think of it, in cander and serious-The laboring men today see their champions in their contests with capital un-der indictment and being sent to jail for violating laws by corporations, which daily violate the laws and defy the courts and sap the fountains of fustice and of pure citizen ship, and whose ministers walk the earth as they were its lords and kings! When the poor man violates the law they put him in jail with rats and vermin, while his family sleep on the sidewalk and eat the soles of their shoes for their breakfast, their dinner and supper. To the rich violater of law and spoiler of justice is given the freedom of the earth-to his family is brought rare food and rich raiment from the east and from the

the guardians of our good name and credit only to consummate the ruin of both? For one, I shall help to put down anarchy, wherever found-howsoever high the place wherein it seeks refuge, or whatever its masquer-These corporations tell us that dire calan ity will visit us by reason of a name—the name of populist! Time was when the name was held in dishonor, but greater knowledge hath made it great. I am no populist. Neither will I be a democrat, or or any sort of partisan whatso ever, on the great issue-which is the only e in our state politics—namely: Shall have honest government in Nebraska? Neither the republican nor democratic pa ties offered us a ticket that honest and respecting citizens could vote for except ins far as an honorable, capable and straightforward man was put forward in Judge Holcomb. True, the democrats have named him, but it was by the real and true racy of the people in revolt against the bosses that have dominated the party so long in the interests of corporations—our servants and not our masters! The kingdom is at hand;

west-for he has his yoke upon the people.

This is what makes the red flag and bomb anarchists. Are our best citizens—our great

middle class—going to follow the lead of the corporations because they appoint themselves

the kingdom of the people is at hand JOHN D. HOWE. Preparations for the Hawaiian Elections VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 13.—The steamer Arawa arrived here today from Australia and Honolulu, bringing Hawaijan advices up to October 5. Delegates to the convention senators and representatives adopted resolutions that no one who was not openly in favor of annexation should be elected. Registration-for the election, which occurs October 29, is proceeding satisfactorily. Nearly 2,000 voters have registered already, which is only 800 less than the number of voters at the last election under royalty. It is reported that Judge Weld-

noon says that it is reported that the Kaffirs have attacked Lourenzo Marquez and captured a portion of the town. It is added

China Not Suing for Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 13 .- Sir Halliday Macart ney, counsel to the Chinese legation in this city, in an interview today declared that city, in an interview today declared that forts to which we have been accustomed the report that China was suing for peace I will draw no picture of idle mills, silent was untrue. He added that any such proposal is not within sight by a long way.

Masked Men Rob a Gambling Den. DENVER, Oct. 13 .- At an early hour today

three masked men entered Sam Yamell's gambling rooms and flourishing revolvers commanded the half-dozen men in the place to throw up their hands. They complied, and the bandits seized all the money in sight. They got about \$400.

Foreign Atchison Bondholders LONDON, Oct. 13 .- The committee of the Atchison bondholders has selected Sligo de Pothenier to proceed to New York next week to co-operate with Mr. Fleming. Mr. Ludon, representing Hope & Co. of Amsterdam and the Dutch bondholders, will sail at the same time.

Little Will Prepare the Report. NEW YORK, Oct. 13 .- The directors of the

prepare the annual report of the company, which it is thought will be ready for presentation at the stockholders meeting Octo-Thought to He Insane.

Just before noon yesterday an officer ar rested George D. Merryman, proprietor of the Champion Carpet Cleaning works, for vagrancy and begging on the street. Ph. sleians will examine him as to his sanity.

Honora to Amp ricans. ANTWERP, Belgium, Oct. 13.-The Exposition Universelle has awarded the gold medal for best condiments to H. J. Heinz & great picklers and preservers of

SERIES NO. 39-40

THE AMERICAN ENCYCLOPAEDIC DICTIONARY.

4 200 Pages. 250,000 Words

INSTRUCTIVE AND USEFUL.

d Mine of Knowledge and a Mint of

Unefulness.

There are more things instructive, usoful and catertaining in that great book, "The American Encyclopedic Dictionary," than in any similar publication ever issued.

This great work, now for the first time placed within the reach of everyone, is a unique publication, for it is at the same time a perfect dictionary and a complete encyclopedia.

pedia.

Only that number of the book corresponding with the series number of the coupon presented will be delivered.

ONE Sunday: ad Three Week-day coupout with 15 cents in coin, will buy one part of The American Encyclopedia Dictionary. Send orders to The Bea Office.

appreters should be addressed to . DICTIONARY DEPARTMENT TOM REED TALKS IN GOTHAM

Opened the Republican Campaign Before a Large Audience in Cooper Union.

PROSECUTED A SELF-CONVICTED OFFENDER

Out of the Mouths of Their Great Leaders the Democratic Party Stands Convicted-Fine Picture of Its Work.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 .- Thomas B. Reed of Maine opened the republican campaign in New York state tonight before a great audience at Cooper union. The "czar" was in structive and ruinous, as that of the banks magnificent voice and his address was received with the wildest enthusiasm. Mr. Reed spoke as follows:

"I confess to a sense of unwillingness to come before this great audience here tonight. That unwillingness does not arise from any lack of interest in the cause which concerns us all, for I never felt a deeper interest than now. Nor does it arise from any doubt of our success, for that seems to be assured. It is because the presentation of any argu ment by any speaker seems almost entirely unnecessary. The case has argued and is classes, the poor and the ignorant? Will arguing itself so thoroughly in the course of events now taking place, and which have taken place, that the eloquence of an orator, if I had it, would surely seem to fall far short of that conviction which has al-"The task of the republican orator was

never more difficult. What would be the state of mind of any counsel for the plaintiff alled upon to address the jury when the de fendant's attorney had fully confessed his client's guilt and had overwhelmed him with all the reproaches and epithets and de-nunciations of which the language was capable? His occupation would be absolutely gone. I have been in the habit for some years of speaking of the democratic party in terms which seemed to me to be just, but which the members of it have not found satisfactory, and yet I never dreamed words about the party or its chief equalling those which have been shouted in speaches by great emocrats from Maine to Texas, and italicized much letter writing by a very exalted pub-functionary. I should never have ic functionary. I should never have ireamed of charging the senate of the United States, though of another political party, with perfidy and dishonor, and yet that is only a portion of the epithets which were chosen by the chief magistrate of ther own When I saw the senator from faryland in the senate chamber with uplifted right hand successfully call witness after witness to prove that their party chief had beguiled them into the passage of the very bill he so bitterly denounced, I thought how far short in the last campaign I had fallen of depicting actions liable to result from the supremacy of the party to which

was opposed. LAYING ASIDE PARTISANSHIP. "It is because I am sure from outward who voted wrong. Some of us who voted and visible signs, notably from the elections in Vermont and Maine, that men are laying foundation of things. Perhaps the knowledge aside their partisanship and are willing to which comes to us comes fast enough fo do their share toward saving the country, practical life. When, years ago, we de that I am willing to lay aside mine and dis-cuss on reasonable terms what is best to do here and now for the common interest. When establishment of manufactories, but today in politics a great mistake has been made, so great that all men can see it, partisanship can be laid aside and the case can be stated to everybody in America the markets of th without exaggeration of the merits of your country, was not the best method of dis own side or abuse of the other. Of course, ever fails to be perjectly fair this side f the river of death, for prepossessions and life associations can never be entirely overome, but there are times when men who never before acted together can think alike These times are shown by the actions of

men and not by their speech.

"Maine is a state where democracy is rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun, and yet in Maine the democracy so expressed them-selves that the tidal majority of 27,000 given years ago, when the despest depression, the result of the war, rested on the democratic party, was exceeded by 11,000. I do not think you realize what that majority means. If New York state were to give 300,000 it would hardly exceed it; 75,000 would represent only the increase. None of us expected mann, one of the royalist commission, who such a majority. There was no special oris now in Washington, is going to Germany ganization. The democrats did it themand England to enlist sympathy for the exselves. Many of them voted with us and very many more staid at home, determined hy outspoken action or by silence to show their appreciation of the result of the party's LONDON, Oct. 13.—A dispatch to the Pall
Mail Gazette from Johannesburg this afterto be followed by their brethren in New York and all over the union? What is the present condition of things and what ought we as sensible men to want?

starvation; not deprivation of absolute necessities of life, for this country has accumulated too much of this world's goods the past thirty years that utter want should paralyze and kill; but that want which is the great unhappiness of civilization, the want of commachinery, men without work, money or employment, capital unused and labor wasted and lost with each day's setting sun. That picture is too familiar to you all. Nobody can charge this fairly to the terms of the tariff which now exists any more than they can to the tariff which used to exist. What caused all this disaster everybody knows who has any business sense. It was the utter uncertainty, the appalling doubt as to what would happen to us. Who could build notive is the good, selfish one, that such disso-called house bill was pending, men could I have to get my selfish one, that such disso-called house bill was pending, men could I have to get my selfish one. on shifting sand? During all the time the -called house bill was pending, men could only fear for the worst, for the house bill was about the worst thing which the unwis-dom of man ever devised in these late years of Christian civilization. This bill we the senate, many a democrat voting for it, not because he believed in it, but because the senate would make it nearer decency and fitness. It is fashion among democratic conventions newadays, I notice, to denounce the democratic senators and to demand that they shall be relegated to private life. This is absolutely human ingratitude. Notwith-standing all the bad actions of the senate, and they were many, they saved the demo-Atchison have instructed Expert Little to cratic party from annihilation. Why do prepare the annual report of the company, you suppose these senators, these democratic senators, made 630 amendments to the house bill? Was it out of pure, premeditated wickedness or was it on the demand of their constituents? Did the junior senator from New York hang out for collars and cuffs by the direct institute to the direct instigation of the devil or because he lived in Troy? Did Senator Smith rescue some of the manufacturers of New Jersey scause the flead whispered into his ear or because he heard the human vo here to discuss the relative merits of Mr. Wilson's or Mr. Gorman's system. Both were democrats. Nor do I cars to discuss the merits of either bill. So far as it protects reasonably American industries all is well; so far as it does not, all is wrong to many thinking but It is the law of the lead my thinking, but it is the law of the land, not with my consent, and for that matter not with the consent of the democratic can-

didate for governor CURSE OF UNCERTAINTY "There is also another fact. So long as Mr. Cleveland stays in power the evil cannot be rectified. What, then, remains is not for the republican party or the democratic party, but for the people of the United

States to do.

"It is not necessary, in order to arrive at a proper conclusion, to discuss or to decide which party is best or which is worst. Would the success of the democratic party this fall produce certainty? Let us see what they any themselves. If they, the leaders, lie, you would not trust them. If they tell the truth, you can find no rest for the soles of your feet on any Arrat. The democratic of your feet on any Ararat. The democratic chairman of the ways and means committee, who was a leader until the democratic sensfor from Maryland stripped him of his armor and dragged him around the walls of Troy, declared before the house adjourned, amid the cheers of the democrats, that the fight the cheers of the democrats, that the fight was but begun. Mr. President writes to Mr. Catchings that this is only the vantage ground for a new attack. Mr. Hill declares only the citalel has been carried and that the is going back for the rest of the town. These men seemed backed up by all the official democratio power. democratic press seems with

cenewed war,' of 'vantage ground for new

rest. We do not promise you prosperity, these conditions are not of our choosing. We do not recommend the senate bill. It was not of our enacting. But it is very certain that if there is any good in it, the only way to get at it is to give it a chance. Of course, business in this country must re-vive to some small degree if we can have peace. It cannot stay where it is now, un less American enterprise is dead, and that can never be. We shall have struggles over wages and lessened profits and increased competition to contend with and whatever failures to protect there are in this bill will find themselves out. That much hurt will come, that wages will not again reach their former level I do not doubt; but we shall learn at the costly echool of experience, and perhaps learn enough to pay the cost of

"We shall learn among other things to avoid the chairman of the ways and means committee and his entire school as men who are pursuing a by-gone dream.

SOURCE OF INSPIRATION. "Perhaps, however, he meant to refer to the condition of this country the last year and a balf; perhaps this wonder and inspira-tion came from the deserted workshops, impending cuts of wages, struggles between employers and workmen. Perhaps in cloudland there is something cheering in the fact that only 1,100 miles of railway were built the first line months of this very year of our Lord, the lowest record for thirty years. the last six months on a portion only of its the great Pennsylvania railway has spent \$5,000,000 less than its usual expenses That means that \$5,000,000 less has gone out in wages to trainmen, in new buildings, in extensions in engines and cars. In a word, the workingmen of this country have lost that vast sum. Perhaps, when you add all the suspensions to expenditures on the part of all the roads, there is something so truly inspiring to the reformer that he can really long to stir up strife, so as to prolong such lovable condition of human affairs, this world, wedded to material good, will think otherwise and long for the better days

"Education is the necessity of the human race, not book education, but education in the working of human affairs. My best con-solution in these times is that some lessons are being learned, not out of books, but in more solid fashion, out of experience. Nor is the lesson to be learned only by those protection, which is not taxation of the man for the one but merely a method of securing country, was not the best method of dis-tributing among the people the God-given gifts to enterprise of which our country is so full. I should not be for it if I did no believe that protection was only a method of making this country, in the admirable language of Senator Jones, 'do all its own work,' I should not demand its retention.

PROSPERITY BUILDS UP FORTUNE. It is perfectly true that prosper ty of any kind leads to large fortunes for those wh have the genius to organize great enterprises, but this is the case everywhere. Sir Joseph Whitworth, the great steel manufacturer England, did not die a pauper, and Lord Armstrong and the Rothschilds hardly seem in the way of impoverishment. My consola-tion when I see great riches, for I own up to the same envy that afflicts my brethren of those who are better off than myself, is that all those riches are of no profit to the owners unless they build railroads or mills or dig illuminations for the poorest of us out of the bowels of the earth. The more prosperity there is the more there is to tribute, and there is the chance that the worker, whether with brain or muscle, had to wrest from his employer his share. I am not the author of the idea. It comes from a Pennsylvania workingman who de clared before the committee of ways and means that if congress would only pass laws which would enable enterprise to make profits the workingmen would see that they that correct information is not obtainable, as the Portuguese authorities are suppressing press messages.

we as sensible men to want?

"The past fifteen months have been months of suffering in the houses of the people. Not strike which is, or was, going on in Massachusetts, the very basis of the argument on oth sides is the price of the goods and the

onsequent profits.
"The only way thus far discovered to distribute consumable and enjoyable wealth is first to give the chance to create it, and then let each side struggle for its share, do not say that this is all the way there ever will be. I hope not; no one will more gladly welcome than I say method for fair and peaceful distribution. But there is one thing certain, until you have profits they cannot be distributed. Why do I desire a fair distribution of profits. It is not because I profess to be the special friend of those who labor. Anybody who does that from a political platform had better be watched. I have no such motive. My

WHAT MAKES THE MARKET? "What is the motive power that lets on the water and feeds in the coal and sets the machinery in motion? It is the market, the power of purchase. Whence comes that? From the rich and the poor, from he who is From the rich and the poor, from he who is rich a little, from the poor much. If you were to give me alone for myself a million dollars, I should not spend ten thousand of it in consumable wealth, though I might put it into plant, into works, or railroads, but if I was to give you a million dollars, distributed among you all, every cent of it would be spent, none in looms, in machinery, but in the product of looms and machinery. This is what makes the market, which is the motive power of production; not the large contributions of the few, but the small contributions of the many. This large also makes legitimate cheapness. This large market I say egitimate cheapness, for a cheapness with no money to buy is a mockery to the soul, while cheapness with good wages is the de-light of life. The broader and richer the light of life. The broader and richer the market the more of each article will be consumed, and the more there is consumed the cheaper each will be made. Machinery has its foundation on this. You would not uild a building to make a single axe handle Most manufacturers realize these things. and the great fact that good wages, so far from being hostile to their progress, is its foundation. When manufacturers all see their interest that way we shall wit-ness the happy death, for this country at least, of that old political economy doctrine, hat profits are dependant on low wages. prosperity will then come from exension of business and not from the diminu-

tion of wages CAUSE OF THE ERROR. "One thing which led this country into see error of 1892 was the history of the last thirty years. During all that time we prosperous, wages had increased, so all parties agree, in the ratio of from \$ o \$1.71, so that whoever got \$1 in 860, got in 1891, for the same work, \$1.71, 1860, got in 1891, for the same work, \$1.11, and that \$1.71 bought nearly as much as \$2 did when the world was thirty.

The generation which lived under R. J. Walker and James Buchanan had passed away. A new generation had come. Having lived all their lives is prosperity with increasing wages, people came to feel that prosperity was a natural thing. something born of the climate, perhaps, or the soil, and utterly disconnected with the government. For the last eighteen months t has slowly crept into the minds of all the people that there may have been sombrains put into the government of this country during its thirty years of prosperity, that all this happened not by luck and chance, but by good management and sound

deas. It does look as if the only men in the democratic party who have any disposition to own their work are the senators from Maryland, Ohio and New Jersey, and they some bad ones, but on the whole the friend of is dead, aged 61.

are being hooted at in all democratic conventions in the country, and where, as in Ohio, ness presperity and a fair interpreter of the presiding officer proclaims the doctrine of parative. We never get perfection. All we renewed war, of 'vantage ground for new attack,' and such unwholesome advice.

NO HOFE FOR QUIET IN DEMOCRACY, 'It is pretty evident, then, to any sensible mass that quiet and certainty are not to be hoped for in democratic success. On the other hand, the republicans are forced into such a position that they must for the next two years give to business that certainty which it must have to do anything successfully. We could not make any change for the better from our point of view, because the certainty which it must have to do anything successfully. We could not make any change for the better from our point of view, because the certainty which it must have to do anything successfully. We could not make any change for the better from our point of view, because the could oppose us, We certainly should not de anything to make do. He and all the rest want to get back on the country should not de anything to make do. He and all the rest want to get back on the country successful the country of the control of the country successful the country of the country successful can say is that one man is better than an We certainly should not de anything to make do. He and all the rest want to get back on the tariff werse, for that is contrary to our the old platform, which was of professions principles. To sum it all up in a word, we and not of deeds. This country has had speal to business men, and by business men I mean almost the whole people, the democratic party promises war on business certainly, while the republicans will give continues to promise and is ready, notwithstanding a ream of dishonored paper already protested at the bank and marked 'no funds to issue all the notes a body will take. don't wonder that a politician in my own state, now dead, after helping to muddle away \$250,000 out of the treasury of the state of Maine, when asked by Mr. Blaine why he kept issuing notes after they could only be sold at 50 per cent, replied that he thought he could stand it if the buyers could. There is to reason why democratic leaders should stop issuing promises as long as the public will take them. They are never redeemed. We republicans cannot compete; we try to pay as we promise. If you pay your notes you cannot afford to swap paper with a man who

> NO DISRESPECT FOR INDIVIDUALS. "In saying what I have said about the democratic party I mean no disrespect to weather conditions that we are having this individuals. I do not claim that we are morning. The friends I had the pleasure of much better as individuals than they, per-haps not at all, except in the average, and haps not at all, except in the average, and but things are better today, and that had their trade. was ever put into a team would never get anywhere if they all pulled in opposite directions. They could only smash the wagon. That is what the democratic party has done. They have smashed the wagon, and the only remedy they propose is to banish from all future harness the men who, while they have acted badly enough in some respects, have saved all the pieces there are left of Now would it not be better on the whole to have the next wagon carried to its next stage with some horses that can-

loesn't pay.

not break it up? "You will notice that I have not discussed the present tariff act, the much denounced senate bill. I do not propose to discuss it. Time will do that. The vice president of the United States has seen fit to glorify his party very much over free lumber and untaxed homes. Time will show, but I venture the prediction that the Kansas and Nebraska armers will have no cheaper homes. In the ong run the small product of Canada cannot ctate the price except at the borders, where much trouble will ensue, but in the end the tariff tax, which went into the United States treasury, will be found in the treasury of the Dominion of Canada, while the western farmer, with wheat at 50 cents in Chicago, will find that the cheap home which he does not get will be far from a happy one. But it is of no use to discuss he bill. If we could come into power and ectify it, it might be well for all the people to have all the information possible. Since the enemy have the executive all hope of proper change, is gone. Perhaps in the ong run this may have some good results. reason, and while we may view with a sad anticipation the lessened wages and the diinished business we may console ourselves, since nothing but consolation is left, that just action next fime, will rest upon the broad basis of full popular knowledge.

EFFECT OF EXPERIENCE. One striking example of the effect of experience is seen in the very bill before us. You all remember how the tin plate duty was talked about. It was said to be the 'culminating outrage of class legislation,' as direct attack upon the dinner pail of the workingman. Now what did democracy do with this? They did not protect it, but they tried to do it. Instead of abolishing all duties, as they tried to do in the Fifty-first ingress, or even restoring the duty of 1883. hey raised the duty of 1883 one-fifth of a This shows much change in mind. When democratic reformers find a large industry in their district it is surprising how sweetly they smile on what would be 'rob-

bery' in somebody else's district. But I had not finished what I had to say n excuse of the democratic failure to gov era. The great misfortune of the demo-cratic party has always been its southern onnection—not the south, but the southern lemocrats. Against the south I have not but a full quota always to our enemies, took upon ourselves the defense of a bounty much enounced by all democrats and thereby and were to help build up the south. The south in time will right itself. The work has begun in Louisiana and will spread.

"I have said nothing of your local issues, swarded that unjust judge whom you yourelves have condemned and punished you alone have the right. If you continue in phy ower here in your city the government, the paseness of which your own legislative committee has disclosed, that also is in your power. As a citizen of Maine I have my pinion, with no right to interfere. But as are the most powerful single part. I have a right to ask of you, as my fellow citizens, to rish with all the power and majesty of the Empire state and help us sweep out of place and posit on these who have assumed the control of a great government without either the courage to conduct it manfully or the wisdom to preserve it from ruin.

ADLAI SAYS WE ARE PROSPEROUS.

Wilson Bill Has Already Worked a Revolution in Business. STREATOR, Ill., Oct. 13 .- Vice President Stevenson addressed an audience of 2,000 people in the opera house tonight. A local paper this evening charged him with having cast his vote in favor of the Sugar trust, He denied this. He said the Sugar trust had gone to the wall, and sugar would cheaper than in twenty years. Since the passage of the Wilson bill the business of country was gradually increasing, and we are now entering upon a period of pros-perity, such as had not been known since the Walker tariff of 1846. He asked the people to support those who would vote to continue the work of reform and uphold those who are endeavoring to carry out the laws of which

they were beneficiaries. Broken Bow Republicans Rally. BROKEN BOW, Neb., Oct. 13 .- (Special.)-The republican rally closed last night with a great speech by Matt Daugherty. The hall was crowded to overflowing. The torch light parade carried 400 lamps and the street; presented the greatest mass of humanity that has been seen on them for months. Several Several other speakers spoke, but Daugherty's ex-pose of Kem's record in congress was complete. He was frequently heartily applieded.

General Van Wyck Accepts. NEBRASKA CITY, Oct. 13 .- (Special Tele gram.)-General Van Wyck was in the city this evening. In response to the question, "Will you make the race for state senator?" the general replied: "I did not seek this There were younger men who wanted it; I'll fight, however." The general looks well and when he goes

follow. Overdue Steamer Arrives BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—The overdue North German Lloyd steamer Braunschweig from Bremen passed in the capes this morn-ing and will arrive tonight.

Prof. Nichol Dead. LONDON, Oct. 13 .- John Nichol, LL D. professor of astronomy and English literature HARRISON HAPPINESS

Sunshine Follows the Rainy Weather of the Preceding Day.

EX-PRESIDENT PAINTS A BRIGHT PICTURE

Pretty Analogy from the Sunshine of Improvement in Mundane Affairs-Great Glory of American Institutions-Every Man a Chance.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 13.-General Harrison appeared at the breakfast table today bright and early, ready for another day of speechmaking. At 9 a. m. the special train bearing him and his party left over the Air bearing him and his party left over the Air colonial possessions have been established line for Indianapolis. Stops were made at with a view of extending English, German, New Albany, Jeffersonville, and other points French and Italian trade, and that they where meetings had been aranged. HUNTINGBURG, Ind., Oct. 13.-General

Harrison's train was met by crowds at all Harrison's train was met by crowds at all where this selfish policy which the great way stations today as yesterday. The first commercial nations of Europe have pursued stop was at Booneville, where an enormous in utter disregard of the rights of the natives, crowd had assembled to greet the ex-presi- pushing their trade at the point of the dent and to cheer him on his way. The beautiful morning had made it possible for people to come in from the country, and farmers made up a large part of the audience to which he talked. He said: "I congratulate you upon the improved gation, has preserved these states of Central

weather conditions that we are having this and South America from European aggres

haps not at all, except in the average, and a small average at that. 'Why is it, then, if the individuals are good the party is bad?' is the order of things; sunshine comes besaid a democrat to me. The answer is simple enough. A party is made up for an obple enough. A party is ma ject, to do something or stop something, or there is about us everything in soil, in climate merely to criticise the other party. That and institutions to make men happy and last function the democratic party performed prosperous. We come from varied pursuits pretty well, a little hysterical and inconsis- in life, but no man is distinguished from any ent, perhaps, but vigorous and omnipresent, other man by any titles that he can pass to But when it came into power the trouble his children. He may have been a justice began. It had to get somewhere, not stand of the peace or a representative in the legon the sidewalk and find fault with the driv-ing. Now the finest individual horse that army, but these things die with him. Our children take up the work of life for them selves. The great glory of our American institutions is that they give every man a chance. They do not put any weights on him. They open the contests of life broadly for him, and equip him for it by the magnifi-cent provision which our common schools afford for his education. Every man has to make his way, and I am glad it is so. Some of these pioneers, who are here today, came to this region when it was unsettled. They felled the trees, or deadened them, in order to let in a little sunshine that the crops might grow. Now the trees are gone, and the stumps are out of the way, and the children come into improved heritage. like to give our boys and our girls a little better chance in life than we, ourselves, had, and most of us are able to do it. These things are largely dependent upon ourselves, but, after all this is said, everybody mus admit that the legislation of the national government upon several important subjects has a direct bearing upon the prosper-ity of the people. There can be no ity of the people. There can be no question in the world to any man who will think that a tariff bill, embracing several thousand articles, all of the gr at staples of commerce and of the mill dies, affects the entire business of the country. It may affect it favorably or unfavorably. countrymen, we had, two years ago, good times. I know some of our democratic friends are trying to make it appear that they were not so very good, and that times since have not been so very bad. You know whether two years ago things were not really in a highly prosperous condition in this country, and u know what we have gone through since. ver the question will see that this whole their assemblymen. car's agitation of the tariff question, this proclamation that duties were to be cut own all along the line, this uncertainty that was injected into every business pursuit, that liese have been the things that have parayzed American trade and brought dismay and

> AT LINCOIN'S BOYHOOD HOME At Lincoln City, the boyhood home of the reat emancipator, and the place where Linspoke for ten minutes. His st oratorical gem of the trip thus far. He said n part:

"My fellow citizens: I am glad to stop this morning near the home where our Abraham Lincoln spent part of his boyhood. You will miss your chance if you do not improve the fact of your residence in the neighborhood of this interesting spot by giving a thought-ful study to the life of Lincoln. Who would have supposed, what prophet would have pre-dicted, such a career to the boy as he lived under circumstances of hardship and poverty n this neighborhood? Who is there in ountry who has not as good a chance as he The story of his life has been a perpetua fountain of inspiration to our boys, and it will continue to be so as long as the country democrats. Against the south I have been all the pros-one word to say. I wish her all the pros-perity which belongs to the rest of the union. We republicans, to do justice to thing I like to think about was the great, what a boy may do for himself. Another genial, human kindness of Mr. Lincoln. He was so different from many men in these times who are trying to instill prejudice into the minds of their fellow men, to make them That was not Lincoln's hate somebody. He had a great love for his fellow I remember once when a delegation habits, men. of workingmen came to him in a little talk house and you have not any, don't pull down and I did not mean to. If you desire this state again in the hands of the official who self.' There was great good sense in that self.' There was great good sense in that remark, and the man will be happier and more successful in his life who takes philoso-phy to heart."

At Huntington another large and enthusiastic crowd greeted General Harrison. He spoke about twenty minutes, amid great applause. From here the train sped on, making citizen of the United States, of which you Albany and Jeffersonville, at each of which places there were applauding multitudes awaiting him. This afternoon he will pass north over the J. M. & L. road, making several stops, and reaching Indianapolis about o'clock.

WHAT IS THE TARIFF QUESTION?

What is the tariff question after all? It is in its essence this question, whether we will etain our own market so far as we can, so hat the things we wear shall be made by American hands in America, on whether we will so frame our tariff that the things we wear shall be made by English hands England, or German hands in Germany. I do not doubt, at all, that if we were to reduce wages in the United States to the same level that prevails in European countries we could produce many things in competition with them, but all these workingmen with us are American citizens, they are all voters, they are the men upon whom our institutions rest, and we cannot afford to have a great class of despairing men, who live in poverty all the days of their lives, and die without any hope in their hearts. We cannot afford any hope in their hearts. We cannot afford to have a class who can just do the one thing. who must put their children, at 12 years of age, to doing it without any betterment of lot, if we are to have men upon whom publican institutions can safely rest. If we are to have men who, in time of war, will bring their strong arms and courageous hearts to the defense of of the flag and the constitution, we must have a population that are living comfortably, we must have homes that have hope as an abiding guest. These protective duties tend to that end. I do no that the tariff is the only thing that influ-ences the price of wheat, or the price of anything else. That would be an exaggeration. The disadvantage the farmer is under is that does not know how many acres of wheat other farmers are going to sow this year. He cannot tell what the foreign harvests will be. These things affect favorably or unfavorably These things affect the point I want to make is that the farmer sells 95 per cent of all the produce of his farm here at home, and that is are getting good wages, they live well. We may think a man will eat about so much bread every year anyhow, but in that we are greatly mistaken. This past year has The general looks well and when he goes shown how targely the buying power of our into a campaign interesting results always people has been reduced by reason of the fact their wages cut off. I knve to you this thought this morning, as farmers, as merchants, as workingmen in these mines and factories that are scattered throughout your country: We want to preserve a class of workmen, with wages enough to live comfortably, and wages enough to lay by a little for

ple will be happy and contented, and the land full of prosperous homes."

At the manufacturing town of New Albany a great crowd met him at the station and corted him to the stand, where he spoke for forty minutes.

POKED FUN AT THE BOURBONS. "The democrats have been talking a good deal about geeting the markets of the wo he said. "Where are their markets? they in Africa? Well, Africa does not offer per capita anything like as attractive a market as America. Here we clothe ourselve all over and they don't there. (Laughter England has had for years African posse (Laughter) sions, and they are now greatly extended. This thing gives her and those other nations great advantages in the commerce of the world over the United States. We have never had a colonizing policy and probably never will have one. Indeed we have been so narrow in our views upon this question that we could not even take in the Sandwich istands when her people asked for it. I am only making the point new that these them a great advantage over the United States. Now, there was a part of the world bayonet, has not been put into effect—one part of the earth upon which they have not been permitted to lay their hands. The Monroe doctrine, expressed with quietness and yet with courage, and adhered to in our American diplomacy since the time of its promul

to us geographically and we ought to have had gotten; we had obtained them without in-flicting any injury on the American worknen, the American farmer or the American manufacturer, and I think the American people should call to account the party that wantonly and uselessly abandoned them. At Jeffersonville, Scottsburg, Seymour and ther towns along the T., J., M. & I., short

friendly to us. They stood in good relati

tops and short speeches were made. His last speech, which was the twentieth of the trip and the thirteenth of the day, was at Edinburgh, and his voice rang out as clearly as when he spoke first on yesterday. At one or two places in the extreme southern part of the state the greater part of his audionces were democrats, but they listened with respect and interest. On this, as on the longer journey that he made south and west when he was president, the children, their flowers and flags, and old veterans of late war, with the Grand Army veterans, formed a conspicuous feature of every gath-

ARE ALL AGAINST TAMMANY Democratic and Republican Nomination

that Oppose the Tiger. NEW YORK, Oct. 13. - The "Good clubs held a conven-Government" tion in Hardman hall and nomi-Colonel William L. nated Strong for mayor, John W. Goff for recorder, Henry L. Beekman for judge of the superior court, John Jeroleman for president of the Board of Aldermen and the other nominees of the ticket put forth by the committee of seventy. The executive committee of the New York state democracy met in Cooper union. a session of two hours ex-Mayor Grace an-nounced that the organization would place candidates in the field for congress, assembly and aldermen. The selection of nominee would be left to each district. Mr. Grace also said the state democracy would support a republican candidate for alderman in any district where they get in return support for They would also with Tammany hall on the same ground, but in the congressional elections there would be no fusion. Although no full slate was made up at the meeting, Mr. Grace admitted the names of Congressmen Warner, Dunphy and Campbell will be recommended by the execu-

tive committee The adjourned county convention of the republican party was held for the purpose of nominating a municipal ticket. The seleccoin's mother is buried, General Harrison thous of the committee of seventy were unani-poke for ten minutes. His speech was the meusly ratified. Resolutions were passed conon his party a degrading leadership which would stand out forever as disgraceful in the annals of the state."

SENATOR HILL'S SECOND SHOT.

Warns Democrats to Be Loyal on Behalf of the Cause of Tariff Reform BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 13 .- Senator Hill made his second attack upon the repub-

lican party platform before an audience fully as enthusiastic even if not quite as large as that at Syracuse. Senator Hill stepped to the front of the platform and in a clear, decisive manner began his address. In addition to reiterating the sentiments expressed at Syra-cuse, he said: "I embrace this early opportunity to express my sincere appreciation of the loyal and cordial support which is being given the state ticket by those who have heretofore differed from me in regard to interparty affairs and particularly in the rural districts of the state. They seem to realize large and enthusiastic meeting at Ravenna nore keenly than do some of our party friends in New York and Brooklyn the absolute necessity of party unity in the present emergency involving as it does the very existence of the lemocratic party itself. They realize that a republican victory in New York will strengthen the forces of protection everywhere and greatly imperit all that has been gained accomplished during the past two years for the cause of tariff reform.

BRECKINGIDGE SUSPENDED.

Mount Horeb Church Refuses to Allow Him

to Take Communion. PARIS, Ky., Oct. 13.-Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge has been suspended from communion by Mount Horeb church in Lafay ette county. The pastor of the church, Rev. Charles T. Thompson, gives the Kentucky Citizen the following statement of the action of the church:

"Last Sunday morning at the Mount Horeb church the pastor read publicly the action of the session concerning Colonel Breckin-ridge, who had made to them a confession of his guilt and asked the prayers and lov-of his brethren in leading a Christian life. "The unanimous decision of the officers was cere and heartfelt, the great publicity of the sin demanded some public action, so he was suspended from the sacraments till February , 1895. The law of the Presbyterian church book of church orders, paragraph 158, is definite suspension is administered when the paragraph 158, is credit of religion, the honor of Christ and the good of the offender demand it," though he may have given satisfaction to the

MORGAN BITTERLY DENOUNCES ROME To Get Rid of Him the Catholics Defeated

Harrison. MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 13.-General T. J. Morgan, Indian commissioner under Harrison, in an address before the state Baptist convention on "Rome in Politics," made a bitter attack on the Roman Catholic church, which he declared was a political organization. The pope, he said, would soon try to have the ablegate recognized at Washingten as an ambassador from a political sov-ereignty. He charged the Roman Catholics with securing the defeat of Harrison on account of his administration of Indian affairs He asserted that ninety-nine out of every 100 Catholics were democrats, only enoug remaining republicans to keep up appearances. He referred to Archbishop Ireland as a man who carries a United States senator in his vest pocket for convenient use, and added that the archbishops of America were people has been reduced by reason of the fact at this moment behind closed doors plotting that so many were out of employment and against free schools and the free institutions of America.

Stood Up to Hear Bryrn GREENWOOD, Neb., Oct. 12.-(Special Telegram.)-Hon, W. J. Bryan spoke to one of the largest crowds that has assembled here for a long time tonight. Probably 500 old age and to give to the children a little better chance than the father had. If we can do that nothing can shake the sure repose of his grand republic we love. Its pec- ence standing for two hours.

The Moral and the Mercenary View of the State Campaign.

MR. E. ROSEWATER TO SPEAK IN OMAHA

Will Address the Business Men of the Community at Boyd's Opera House Wednesday Evening, October 17-"Shall the People Rule?"

Mr. E. Rosewater will address the business men of this community Wednesday evening, October, 17, at 8 o'clock.

Boyd's opera house has been secured for the occasion. A certain portion of the house will be reserved for gentlemen with their ladies.

Mr. Rosewater will discuss "The Credit of Nebraska-The Moral and Mercenary View of the State Campaign."

Every business man who feels an interest in the result of the state election is invited.

CROUNSE DEFINES A GOVERNOR.

Lays Down a Measure that Tattooed Tom Hardly Comes Up To.

HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 13 .- (Special Tele-The people of these countries are gram.)-The republican campaign was opened in dead earnest in this city today by Governor Crounse and Hon. W. E. Andrews. At 2 p. m. the Nebraska Union Veteran legion, with about 100 in line, escorted the governor and Mr. Andrews from the city hall to the opera house, where several people were already anxiously waiting. The Holdrege glee club opened with a campaign song and was heartily cheered. County Attorney McCreary then introduced the governor to the audience and it called forth a hearty ovation. Mr. Crounse spoke of the many offices he had held and the honor bestowed upon him, but he considered the honor shown him by the Union Veteran legion the greatest honor of them all and continued speaking very kindly of the old soldiers. He wanted it distinctly understood that a public office was not a public map, but an office of great importance and responsibility and that the people should see to it that none but trustworthy and honor-able men should fill such places. He roasted the democrats and independents, and espe-cially Bryan, Kem, McKeighan and all.

Bryan was touched up about riding two political horses at the same time and then the governor wound up by speaking a few good words for his private secretary, W. E. Andrews, who was immediately presented and took up the pension question and fol-lowed it with the tariff and money questions, which he handled quite ably. In the even-ing the flambeau club, headed by Sheriff Harris and the Hastings military band, made a grand parade, illuminated with plenty of fireworks. W. T. Summers of Lincoln talked to about the same sized audience that Crounse and Andrews had. He made a fine speech on republicanism and his audience was attentive and enthusiastic. The whole affair was quite a success.

HOLCOMB SOLID ON FINANCE.

In Favor of Making Every Dollar Count and No Funds Wasted.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Oct. 13.-(Special Telegram.)-The Holcomb meeting at Weeping Water in this county Thursday was a tremendous success, the attendance being large and enthusiasm apparent on every side. In his address, which covered almost two hours in its delivery, the judge left a splendid impression as to his candor, fairness and ability. He reviewed the financial situation of the state with the air of a man who was thoroughly posted, referred to the methods by which a debt of some \$800,000 had been accumulated, the warrants covering the amount being marked "not paid for want of funds," demning David B. Hill, whose election "would and drawing 7 per cent interest. He gave figsignify that the people of this state have ures to show that Nebraska pays heavier abandoned political virtue and would fasten taxes than other states, except Nevada. He taxes than other states, except Nevada. He referred to Governor Crounse's proposed methods of meeting these warrants, the last of which was to curtail expenses so that the money drawn from taxes would eventually pay the debt. He then said he favored most rigidly an economic state government, to the injury of no one, but so that no dollar should be wasted. The judge reviewed the "credit of the state" matter and showed up the falacy of charging to his election the possible injury of the state's credit, and made that charge very ridiculous. His manner is that of a plain, unassuming, honest man, who knows what he is talking of and means every word he says.

Holcomb's vote in Cass county will be all

of 1,500 larger than last fall, when he ran for supreme judge.

Political Affairs at Ravenna. RAVENNA, Neb., Oct. 13 .- (Special Tele-

gram.)-Hon. Matt Daugherty addressed a this afternoon. The Ravenna band was out and contributed some execellent music this evening. Frank Beeman of Kearney and Messrs. Reed and Ford, candidates for the legislature, spoke to a good sized audience at Next Saturday the populists will hold a

rally and barbecue at Ravenna. Congress-man Kem, W. D. Oldham and others are announced as the speakers. Friday evening a large number of Ravenna republicans, accompanied by the Ravenna band, went to Broken Bow to hear John M. Thurston. Republicans are quite enthusi-astic in the congressional fight and hope for Daugherty's success.



Because of disfiguring facial blemishes is the condition of thousands upon thousands who live in ignorance of the fact that in Cuticura Soap is to be found the most effective skin purifier and beautifier in the world, as well as the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. It is so because it strikes at the root of all complexional disfigurations, viz.: the CLOGGED, IRRITATED, INFLAMED, SLUGGISH, OF OVERWORKED PORE.

For pimples, blackheads, red and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes it is wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

