

HITTING BACK HARD

Vigorous Recoil of the Circular Sent Out by the "Omaha Business Men."

COUNTRY MERCHANTS NOT FRIGHTENED

Scarecrow Set Up by the B. & M. Politicians Only Hurts Omaha.

WHAT THE TRAVELING MEN ENCOUNTER

Representatives of Local Houses See Trouble Go to Iowa and Missouri.

CONDEMNED BY THE COUNTRY PRESS

Uttramed Newspapers Cautiously Criticize the "Pool Movement" and Point Out the Folly of the Bold Effort at Building the Voters.

Every mail arriving in Omaha brings intelligence of the revolt that has been raised in the interior of Nebraska by the circulation of the manifesto of the Omaha Business Men's association. Country merchants in the smaller towns are resenting the attempt of the B. & M. depository banks and a few favored shippers of this city to dictate to the voters of the state. The conservative business men, who make up the greater part of the total vote, outside of the farmers, and who are not yet convinced that the future prosperity of the state depends upon the election of dishonest men to office, do not understand that the alleged Business Men's association does not represent the real sentiments of the commercial interests of the city. The fact is, that a number of business men who naturally remain aloof from active participation in politics have been drawn into the organization by the representations of a few of the banks who have in the past been especially favored by the B. & M. railroad. The backbone of the organization is formed of the B. & M. depository banks and the stock yards interests of South Omaha. The few scores of names attached to the membership roll do not by any means represent the solid commercial interests of Omaha. More than this, the association is being managed by men who have nothing to do with commercial pursuits. The secretary is John Peters, an ex-federal officer and a B. & M. politician from an interior town in the state. The active agents of the association, outside of a few of the ex-state treasurer's office, are irresponsible parties, who have no more interest in Omaha's prosperity than they have in the election of honest men to office. The ruling spirits of the association are such men as John Peters of Albia, Webb Eaton of Lincoln and two or three others of like character. These are the men who have been entrusted with Omaha's property, and sorry work they have made of it! The injury they have worked to Omaha's commercial and manufacturing interests cannot be computed in dollars and cents, and cannot be repaired in months. They have placed a large majority of the country merchants of the state at sword's points with the wholesale interests of Omaha. They have done much to neutralize the splendid work done for Omaha's manufacturing interests in the past two years by the Manufacturers' and Consumers' association. They have enlisted the sympathy of none but a few bankers over the state, who are so closely allied to the Omaha banks, to the B. & M. and to the state treasury that they dare not enter a protest. All this has been done for Omaha by two or three irresponsible parties who are only interested in elevating a man like Tom Madsen to the governor's chair in order that frauds committed by the rings may not be exposed, in order that railroad legislation may be enacted, and in order that honest methods in the administration of the state's finances may not prevail.

KILLING OMAHA'S TRADE.

As a fair sample of the injury that has been wrought to Omaha's wholesale interests by the ill-advised work of the irresponsible parties who have been placed in control of the Business Men's association, the following incident may be related. Friday afternoon two traveling representatives of the wholesale hardware houses entered the store of Smith & Zimmerman, hardware dealers, at the little town of Ulysses, Neb. One of the travelers represented an Omaha house and the other a St. Joseph company. Both were equally well acquainted with the Ulysses firm, and therefore both entered the store on equal terms. After some little conversation, the Omaha traveling man handed Mr. Zimmerman, the junior member of the firm, one of the circular copies of the manifesto sent out by the Business Men's association. Mr. Zimmerman read it carefully and asked the Omaha traveling man how it happened that wholesale merchants of Omaha attempted to coerce voters of the state into voting for an objectionable candidate for governor. He expressed his sentiments quite freely in regard to the Business Men's association, and finished by declaring that Omaha could have no more of his trade. Then he turned around and ordered a bill of goods of the man representing the St. Joseph house. Scores of country merchants all over Nebraska are refusing to buy fall goods of Omaha wholesale merchants. This fact is corroborated by letters and reports received from traveling men representing Omaha houses, and several prominent firms in this city have learned to their cost that business does not well mix with partisanship, especially when partisanship is exerted in behalf of an unpopular candidate. The Omaha traveling man who returned to the city Friday evening, after a two weeks' trip through Southeastern Nebraska, states that he encountered over fifty traveling men from Kansas City and St. Joseph houses, all urging upon country merchants the unfavorable attitude of Omaha business men toward the interior merchants of the state. These traveling men were, many of them, supplied with railroad tickets which they furnished prospective customers whenever they could secure from them a promise to visit the rivals of Omaha on the route. In Northeast Nebraska the Sioux City traveling men are equally active, and the newspapers in that part of the state are urging local merchants to buy of Iowa wholesalers. Says the O'Neill Beacon Light: "Now let the farmers organize in school districts, townships and counties, and labor organizations in towns and cities do likewise. Let them resolve to positively boycott every business man who patronizes Omaha wholesale or retail firms until such time as the more sensible business men (and we believe a majority) shall publicly denounce these corporations and cause them to withdraw their anti-suffrage appeal and apologize to the intelligent sovereigns of Nebraska. Sioux City is a good enough trading point for northwest Nebraska and our people should move in solid phalanx and with united meaning against the insult of these Omaha merchants. As a further indication of the sentiment of the merchants of northwestern Nebraska the following article, signed by a large number of the business men of Pender, may be quoted: 'PROTEST FROM PENDER. We, the undersigned residents and business men of Pender, Thurston county, Neb., having noticed the articles sent out by the business men of Omaha, and having the general welfare of the great state of Nebraska at heart, and believing the action of the Omaha business men to be at the instigation of monopolies and railroads, and further, that it is a deeply laid political scheme to entrap the honest voters of our state, and also believing that the credit of the state depends upon the election of men who are in no way connected with trusts or railroads, and that the people of the country districts are as competent to judge upon these matters as these stock yards managers, railroad syndicates, merchants and clerks of Omaha, we therefore denounce their action and call upon all other towns in our state to unite in one organization to oppose these common enemies of our state: This is signed by: W. F. WILKES of House & White, general merchant; L. W. FANSLER, with Holmquist Grain and Lumber company; B. B. PORTER of Porter & Pratt, contractors; J. HANSEN, with Porter & Pratt; JOHN HOUSE of House & White, general merchant; H. R. HEINEMANN, with House & White; JOHN STOUT of the Pender Drug company and county clerk; JAMES E. SMITH, cigar manufacturer; E. J. FAIDLOCK, livery and feed stable; H. WILLIAMS, general merchandise; H. H. GEITH, with Williams & Co., general merchandise; JOHN ROSENBERG, contractor; GEORGE A. WACHTER and T. J. KRAUSE of Wachter & Krause, hardware merchants; H. C. BOMILLAN, contractor; W. C. MONMILLAN, painter contractor; A. G. STRYKER of Stryker & Co.; L. W. NILES, real estate agent and former cashier of the Thurston County bank; ROBERT AKKINSTRY of Edgar & McKinstry, hardware; LARKIN WILLIAMS of Williams & Co., implement dealer; OTTO DAHA, baker; G. N. GREENGAUGH, contractor; JOHN EDGAR of Edgar & McKinstry, hardware; WILLIAM VOGT of Vogt & Emming, liquor dealer; GEORGE STURGIS, with Vogt & Emming; I. H. CARY, stock dealer; H. BAYER, with Holmquist Grain and Lumber company; JOHN COLLIER, blacksmith; C. BAILEY, with Fred & Beckman, general merchandise; FRANK GRIGGS, drayman; JOHN SCHWALICH, boot and shoe dealer; L. AND H. E. DOWNS, harness dealer; H. FELDMAN, merchant tailor; JOHN OTTMAN, director First National bank and stock dealer; JOHN STRONG, attorney at law; GEORGE H. SMITH, deputy county clerk; JOHN BLANCHARD, money lender; T. H. GRAVES, retired farmer, with the names also of twenty farmers. CRITICISMS BY COUNTRY PAPERS. The columns of the untrammeled state press continue to bring caustic criticisms of the Business Men's association. The people of Nebraska outside of Omaha do not take kindly to the idea that they can be frightened into voting for so dishonest a candidate as Thomas J. Madsen and for the element he represents. Their sentiments are voiced by scores of editors who have not as yet been controlled by corporate influences. The Silver Creek Times has the following: 'One of the worst fool things we ever saw in politics is the organization of business men in Omaha to defeat the populist ticket. It is a scheme that is being carried out that is really what they are after. No matter how much business men might personally desire the defeat of the populist ticket, or any other ticket, it would certainly be very bad policy for them to organize as such for any such purpose, and we apprehend, these Omaha jobbers will soon get onto that fact, even if they have not done so already. Their idea is that it is their business to coerce customers who happen to be owing them, just as some of the loan companies are trying to coerce farmers against whom they have mortgages. It is only a short time ago that these "business men" were going out by special trains to encourage trade with Omaha, and now they are doing what can be called to drive trade away from Omaha. The O'Neill Tribune, speaking for the people in the northern part of Nebraska, says: 'That bankers should combine to deliberately attack the political rights of the people of this or any other state in order to continue the special advantages they enjoy is not surprising, but that the business men of a city situated as is Omaha should lend their influence to such a scheme is inconceivable. It is a scheme that is being carried out by a wall of prejudice and antagonism between themselves and their customers? Do they wish to make political enemies of their best friends? As individual members of society, or as members of a commercial political party, these men have the same right to control, or seek to control, politics as anybody else, but when they organize to prevent the people of this state from carrying out their political views, can they expect anything but opposition to their scheme? And that opposition may reasonably be looked for in a business way.

NAMED A CHANCELLOR

Prince Hohenzollern Called by the Kaiser to Succeed Caprivi.

WILL ALSO BE PRUSSIAN PRIME MINISTER

Two Offices Will Be Combined, as They Were During Bismarck's Time.

CAPRIVI TALKS OF CABINET DIFFERENCES

Entire Eulenberg Family Brought Influence to Bear Against Him.

PAST WEEK HAS WROUGHT THE CHANGE

In Addition to the Difficulties Concerning the Socialists There Were Acute Differences Concerning the Treatment of the Poles.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The thunderbolt which wound up this fairly quiet political week, although a surprise to the political world, foreshadowed in the dispatches to the Associated Press, and its correspondent here, is now in a position to state that the information which he has cabled upon this subject was obtained from Chancellor von Caprivi himself, though the correspondent was not then able to make public the source of his information. On October 26, for example, these dispatches contained the following statements: "The general belief is that the visit of Chancellor von Caprivi to Emperor William at Hubertusburg yesterday was connected with the proposed exceptional laws against anarchists which have been urged in many quarters. The agitators, it is believed, really intend that the laws referred to should be applied to socialists. Chancellor von Caprivi, therefore, opposed the proposed measures as he does not believe in the efficiency of special measures against them, being of the opinion that the best policy is to leave them comparatively free, thus giving the party full scope in its internal discussions, which, he believed, will ultimately lead to its disintegration. In any case, it is known that the present Reichstag would pass such a measure, but it might be introduced in the Diets of the individual states. The situation, however, is regarded in many quarters as being grave and some politicians even express the belief that Chancellor von Caprivi will resign unless he is fully backed up by the emperor." On Saturday, October 29, the dispatches contained the following statements: "In spite of outward appearance and newspaper statements, it is stated in quarters usually well informed that the conflict between Chancellor von Caprivi and Count Botho Eulenberg respecting the anti-socialist measures is not settled. On the contrary, the situation is said to be more critical than ever, and it has even been asserted that a cabinet conference of the ministry of state held yesterday was changed between the chancellor and the Prussian prince, owing to the latter insisting upon more severe measures than von Caprivi was disposed to introduce into the Reichstag, which body, however, is certain to reject any measures of a reactionary character." HAD NEWS FROM HEADQUARTERS. "The conference, it is added, broke up with the ministers greatly in discord. Since then Emperor William has brought his influence to bear and the dispute was patched up. But Chancellor von Caprivi is still to some extent at variance with the Prussian premier and inclined to resign the chancellorship rather than submit to the Reichstag measures which he has no sympathy himself, and which, moreover, he is convinced the Reichstag would not accept." General von Caprivi, in conversation with the correspondent of the Associated Press yesterday evening, repeated what he had previously said on the subject of the ministerial troubles, which was exclusively cabled to the Associated Press at the time. The chancellor also said that he found it impossible to reconcile his own views with those of the emperor and Count Botho Eulenberg in regard to the anti-revolutionary measures, and stated that the proposed treatment of the Polish question was also another bone of contention which caused him to take the step of resigning the chancellorship. The chancellor added that he did not believe in reactionary measures, and authorized the correspondent of the Associated Press to reveal for publication the source of the information referred to in previous dispatches as well as make the substance of the interview referred to above. The important intimations given in these dispatches are based on statements which Chancellor Caprivi made in conversation with the Associated Press correspondent. The latter, himself, for the time being, was obliged to secrecy respecting the source of his information, as the general's tenure of his official post naturally precluded the use of his name in connection with such a subject. Now, however, Caprivi is again a private citizen, and the seal of silence imposed by his office has been removed from his lips, and he consented to give the Associated Press an interview for publication. CAPRIVI GRANTS AN INTERVIEW. In consequence, the correspondent called at General von Caprivi's residence last night, and the general repeated what he had previously stated, that the leading question upon which he found it impossible to reconcile his own views with those of the emperor and Count Botho Eulenberg, was the anti-revolutionary measure. The second bone of contention between the same parties, he added, was the proposed treatment of the Polish question. Caprivi said he could not acquiesce to Eulenberg's opinion that drastic and exceptional measures were necessary to combat the progress of socialism. Moreover, he was convinced they would not be ratified by the Reichstag. The general asserted that he, himself, was thoroughly conservative, but that he did not believe in reactionary measures, such as Eulenberg proposed, were efficacious to ward off social danger. Continuing, Caprivi said: "I have made an honest attempt to fall into line with the views of his majesty and Count Eulenberg, but I have failed. My whole policy has been based upon a reconciliation of the social differences and conciliations of the Poles. Both questions, however, have been rendered acute lately, against my own advice." In an audience the chancellor was given by the emperor the latter expressed his satisfaction that Caprivi was without a working majority in the Reichstag, which, in his majesty's opinion, accounted for the fact that the adoption of the proposed socialist measures was doubtful. The emperor also insisted upon a reunion of the chancellorship

DECLARES THE WAR

Premier Rosebery Removes All Doubt as to His Future Policy.

WILL BATTLE AGAINST THE LORDS

This is the Great Question Above All Questions Before the Commons.

NEW ERA FOR ENGLAND IS DAWNING

Representative Government Arrayed Against Hereditary Rulers in Parliament.

IRISHMEN DELIGHTED AT THE SPEECH

Address at Bradford Last Night by Gladstone's Successor Sets the Liberal Party Wild with Enthusiasm—Prospects for the Session.

(Copyrighted 1894 by Press Publishing Company) LONDON, Oct. 27.—The New York Cable—Special Telegram.—The premier of the democratic party of this kingdom tonight began the great battle to abolish the hereditary legislative privileges of his own order. It is fully within reason to say that no event in the history of Great Britain has been more momentous to its people. If the reform is accomplished, it will work as great a relative change in the methods of English constitutional government as did the Bill of Rights or Magna Charta itself. As to its practical aspects and prospects of success, Rosebery tonight put himself in line with the advanced radicalism of his party, which is in line with the world's progress, and if we may believe the reports of his oratorical manner and methods tonight, showed himself to be a very great leader, and has given a final proof of his equally great capacities as a party leader. In his address before a party leader to his honor, we ventured to say that he was either a mere farce or a great statesman awaiting his opportunity. Tonight he seems to have met the opportunity and to have seized it for one of his greatest political epics. I have pointed out in this correspondence recently that, however great the opportunity, the prime minister can now achieve no practical result without the votes of the Irish in Parliament. These votes, along with the English radicals, have awaited tonight's speech with eager but doubtful expectancy. Both seem to have been surprised by the result into exultant delight. SET THE PEOPLE WILD. Bradford is almost a proletarian constituency, but the audience went wild over the calm and almost cryptic, but pregnant, sentences of the orator and party leader. Speaking for the Irish supporters, Mr. T. P. O'Connor telegraphed to London a fervid and even rapturous eulogium of the speech. It has been permitted to see some extracts from the letter, which will be published in his paper tomorrow, and which may be accepted as a guide post to the future action of his party. "The speech," he writes, "went straight to the point almost in its very first sentence, and I should not have been surprised to find, for a single second, from its first word to its last, it was a simple topic speech. It spoke of the House of Lords, and absolutely left in doubt for many minutes as to what Rosebery's pronouncement was going to be like. In a sentence or two from the start the speaker made it clear, and without a cheer, we heard the speaker's words and in short, there was one wild and passionate demonstration of anger, joy and relief." All this means, of course, that all other issues of the liberal party, including home rule itself, are in future to be laid aside until the abolition of the obstructive veto of the stolid legislative upper house makes them possible. TO UNITE IRISHMEN. Justin McCarthy was asked if he cared to make any comment on the refusal of Mayor Gilroy of New York to attend the reception to Mr. Blake. He said he cared to make no comment on it, and that if any other division among Irishmen. There is no doubt, however, that Mr. Emmet's spirited letter continues to have a good effect here and in Ireland. I am privately informed tonight that a great convention of delegates of various branches of the Irish National Federation will be held in Dublin early in November, and that this movement has the approval of Irish leaders in America. The convention will be preceded on the same day by a meeting of McCarthyite members of Parliament, at which it is expected that Mr. Healey will propose a vote of no confidence in Mr. McCarthy. It is expected by Mr. McCarthy's friends that Emmet's letter will bear full fruit at the convention, and that such a motion or any other leading to further the division will be defeated by a good majority. The object of the committee in calling the meeting and the convention is to obtain an emphatic declaration from both agencies of dissent and an affirmation of the principles of party discipline, which have been repeatedly broken lately and which are vital to the continued utility of the party. The preceding, therefore, may be said of the greatest importance to the Irish cause, and in addition to this question, the party will make a corporate pronouncement on Prime Minister Rosebery's speech of tonight, and set forth the lines of its Parliamentary policy during the approaching session of Parliament. NO ELECTION TILL JULY. Assuming that Rosebery's declarations are satisfactory to the party, it is practically certain that the general election will not take place until next autumn. The interests of Ireland are prominently concerned in getting an amended land bill passed, and that friendly government shall be in power in July, when the judicial officers charged with the administration of the new land bill will be appointed for the next term of fifteen years. Gladstone's land reforms have been rendered nugatory in all important respects by the fact that the landlords hitherto have

THE BEE BULLETIN.

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had virtually all the judicial appointments at their disposal. HOW THE PARIS FUND WILL SERVE. Mr. McCarthy gives to the Western operative facts about the Paris fund, and an emphatic denial of the statement published in the Tory organs here that a part of the released money will be used to pay the Irish members of parliament. "You can give that statement," he said, "the most unequivocal denial. I am surprised that it should be given. An agreement between us and the Paris fund, I say, is not in the least a certain liability incurred by the Irish party as a whole before the split, and for which we are jointly responsible. The balance is to be devoted absolutely to the relief of evicted tenants, and is to be administered by a committee of three, in which we are represented by Messrs. David and Dillon and the Republican by Mr. Harrington." "What is the total amount of money now available?" he was asked. "I cannot say for certain, as it is in bonds of which the realizable value cannot be precisely ascertained until the bonds are offered for sale, but the total will be somewhere about \$250,000." "How much money was well invested?" he was asked. "Oh, yes, it was invested in improving securities. With the exception of a small amount it is all in American bonds. The securing of money has been a great relief, and will, I expect, enable us to sustain the evicted tenants until they are reinstated by legislation, so that we can devote ourselves to preparing for the general election with a greater feeling of security." "A curious difficulty arose about our getting possession of the bonds and transferring them to London, even after the decree of the French courts had authorized Munro to hand them over to our order. Our London agent suggested that accompanied by his clerk he should go to Paris and bring the bonds across. The next day he came to me saying that he could not undertake the responsibility, as the bonds were all payable to bearer, and negotiable without difficulty unless he could get them insured for the journey. No insurance company, however, would take the risk. Through the Messrs. Longman are a firm of the highest standing they considered the risk of loss or robbery too great to be incurred. We then had inquiries made of the London agents of transmitting large parcels of securities, and to my surprise we were advised that the only safe way was to send them by registered letter. But the companies would not insure them even for the short time that would elapse between their surrender and their being registered at the Paris postoffice. The very undertaking was accomplished, however, without a hitch, and without insurance, and Mr. Longman, traveling to London with the bonds which were safely deposited next morning to my order here." SOME PERSONAL GOSSIP. The collector Eugene Oudin, the stepson of Count Kibrecht, who was stricken with paralysis while singing here last week, remains most serious. His wife said tonight that the best hope for his recovery would be within a year, but that he still remains almost unconscious. Rev. Horace Waller, a clergyman who for years has been tracing the English ancestry of George Washington, writes that he has fully established the fact that the first Virginia Washington was a son of Rev. Lawrence Washington, rector in Northamptonshire in 1629. A very interesting story is told about the late Edwin Clarke, the famous engineer. He was a tutor in an obscure school in the provinces and happened to visit a friend in the employ of Robert Stephenson. While in the office Stephenson entered with a serious problem in mathematics, over which he and his assistant figured in vain. Clarke modestly suggested the correct solution, and Stephenson immediately engaged him and his rise was rapid. All London has been laughing this week over the correspondence published between W. S. Gilbert and an American lady, the Countess de Bremont, who is employed on one of the literary weeklies. She wrote asking for an interview. Gilbert replied that his charge would be 20 guineas. The lady responded that while she could not go to that expense she would cheerfully look forward to writing his obituary for nothing. Thereupon the humorist sent the correspondent to the Times, with a very petulant letter, and the lady threatens suit for libel. She is, I believe, a Cincinnati girl. A story which recalls the most exciting chapters of Leaver's novels comes from Achilles a desolate island on the west coast. In spite of its loneliness, a rich London woman had established her home there. Last week she was assaulted, her house set on fire and the assailant tried to throw her into the fire. She identified the farm hand as the criminal. As the officers were taking him to prison at night his brother stopped the escort and asked to provide him with an overcoat. The police commented, the manacles were removed, and in the confusion the prisoner escaped. Four hundred police are now looking for him. SUSPECTED MURDERER COMING. New York detectives may soon have work to do in tracing a Frenchman who sailed from Havre about the middle of September. In September the dead body of a Spanish priest was found in a lodging house here. It was supposed to be a case of suicide, but the Argentine legation discovered that the priest belonged to a very influential family in Buenos Ayres, and that he had a letter from

RAILROAD TYRANNY

Judge Holcomb Declares the People Are Not Yet Ready to Yield to It.

LONG FIGHT MAY BE SOON ENDED

Corporations Against the Masses is the Condition in the Present Campaign.

PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER ISSUES

He Believes Nebraska Voters Will Revolt Against Being Bridled.

BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION AN ALLY

Judge Doane Describes the Contest and States the Case Pointedly—Both Speakers Cheered by a Thousand Voters at Exposition Hall.

An audience of about 1,000 people assembled at Exposition hall last evening to listen to political addresses from Judge Holcomb and Judge Doane. The meeting was entirely nonpartisan in its character, and was attended by many republicans and democrats as well as populists. But few ladies were present, so that it was one of the best assemblies of voters that has been gathered in Omaha during the present campaign, excepting the McKinley meeting and the joint debate. Judge Doane addressed himself to the voters almost entirely upon the interference of the franchised corporations in the present campaign. He was especially severe upon the leading spirit of the so-called Business Men's association. He also referred at length to the long fight made by the people of Nebraska for the regulation of freight rates and denounced in unmeasured terms the action of the railroads in hanging up in the federal courts the best railroad law ever passed by the legislature. "E. W. Smeral provided and in introducing the speakers stated that a few days ago he happened to be reading the Declaration of Independence, and the thought occurred to him that if its authors had lived in Nebraska at the present time they would probably have joined in slight changes in its wording. He had revised some parts of it, and he thought in order to make it fit the circumstances here in Nebraska under the political conditions which have existed for a number of years past, Mr. Smeral then read a paraphrase of well known passages in the time-honored declaration, making many happy hits which delighted the audience. It was: 'NEBRASKA'S DECLARATION.' "When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a state to declare itself free and independent of the franchised corporations a decent respect for mankind requires that we should state the cause which impels us to do so. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that is, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. "The history of the B. & M. railroad in this state is the history of repeated injuries and usurpation, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over the state. To prevent this, let facts be submitted to a candid people. "This road has refused to assent to a maximum rate law necessary for the public good. "It has forbidden our legislature to pass laws of immediate pressing necessity and importance unless suspended in their operation till its assent should be obtained. "It has created a board of railroad transportation whose officers are subservient to its will, who harass our people and eat out their substance. "It has, with the assistance of our lieutenant governor, called out the militia for the purpose of coercing the laborer. "It has cut off our trade with other states. "It has constrained our fellow citizens and merchants into abjectly following its dictates. "It is at this time transporting large forces of foreign voters to overthrow the will of the people of this state." In concluding his preliminary remarks, Mr. Smeral stated that the one issue in the present campaign was: Shall the people of Nebraska govern themselves or shall the railroads dictate legislation in spite of the demands of the people? He then introduced Judge Doane, who spoke in part as follows: AGAINST RAILROAD RAPACITY. "My Fellow Citizens: The last time I visited this hall it was to attend a gathering of representatives of the democratic party to nominate a ticket for the support of the democrats of Nebraska. After considering carefully all the conditions a decided majority of that convention thought best to nominate for governor Judge Holcomb, a gentleman who had already received the nomination of the populists. The prime reason that led the democrats to adopt that policy was this: The issue in this campaign was made by the railroads. It was forced upon the people by the railroads and other corporations. The issue was whether the people had the right to have their will enacted into legislation or whether the railroads should dictate legislation in spite of the wishes of the people. The issue was forced upon the democrats, and therefore they believed that the best thing they could do was to assist in the election of a man who was in sympathy with the demands of the people and who would recognize the popular will. "This issue has been going on for many years. It has now come to a head. We have come to a place where we can no longer dodge. Fifteen years ago the fight commenced in this state, but for that length of time no one party has been strong enough to carry out the expressed wishes of the people. Occasionally stragglers from both parties would unite, but even then they were not strong enough to accomplish the ends sought. Fourteen years ago I happened to be placed on the ticket for the legislature with some of my friends. The ticket was nominated with the expectation and belief that if we were elected and were with the majority in the legislature we could endeavor to check the growing rapacity of the railroads. We were elected. We did frame a law which we thought would compel the railroads to recognize the people. What was the result? Was that law ever observed? Never. The railroads hooted at it. They were above the law because they were always able to find subservient men enough to prevent its execution. After remaining a dead letter on the statute books for a number of years that law was finally repealed. Since then the people have time and time again demanded laws in this state. They were never able until the last session

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

DECLARE THE WAR

- Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Local Rain; Much Colder; North West Winds. 1. Effects of the Business Men's Boomerang. Hohenzollern Holds Both Positions, Rosebery Declares War on the Lords, Hohenzollern to the Omaha Voters. 2. Ticket Case Argued at Lincoln. Ryan's Rally in the First Ward. 3. Y. M. C. A. Defeats Colts College. Striken Burned in a Seattle Hotel. Crazy Crook Runs Amok. 4. Last Week in Omaha Social Circles. 5. Lincoln Men Arrested for Jury Bribery. Experts Discuss Financial Topics. 6. Council Reports Local Matters. Some Late Railroad Movements. 7. Both Sides of the Canal Again. 8. London and Local Theatrical News. What the Omaha Churches Are Doing. Battle of Ezra Chapel. 9. How the Public Lunch is Shared. New York's New Constitution. Anacostia and Butte in Battle Array. 12. Editorial and Comment. 13. Degradation of Labor in England. 15. Condition of Omaha's Jobbing Trade. Commercial and Financial News. Friends of the Live Stock Markets. 16. Highlanders in the Native Lair. Typical German Home Life. 18. The Talented Miss Hope. 19. Weekly Gossip. 20. Woman Her Ways and Her World.

had virtually all the judicial appointments at their disposal. HOW THE PARIS FUND WILL SERVE. Mr. McCarthy gives to the Western operative facts about the Paris fund, and an emphatic denial of the statement published in the Tory organs here that a part of the released money will be used to pay the Irish members of parliament. "You can give that statement," he said, "the most unequivocal denial. I am surprised that it should be given. An agreement between us and the Paris fund, I say, is not in the least a certain liability incurred by the Irish party as a whole before the split, and for which we are jointly responsible. The balance is to be devoted absolutely to the relief of evicted tenants, and is to be administered by a committee of three, in which we are represented by Messrs. David and Dillon and the Republican by Mr. Harrington." "What is the total amount of money now available?" he was asked. "I cannot say for certain, as it is in bonds of which the realizable value cannot be precisely ascertained until the bonds are offered for sale, but the total will be somewhere about \$250,000." "How much money was well invested?" he was asked. "Oh, yes, it was invested in improving securities. With the exception of a small amount it is all in American bonds. The securing of money has been a great relief, and will, I expect, enable us to sustain the evicted tenants until they are reinstated by legislation, so that we can devote ourselves to preparing for the general election with a greater feeling of security." "A curious difficulty arose about our getting possession of the bonds and transferring them to London, even after the decree of the French courts had authorized Munro to hand them over to our order. Our London agent suggested that accompanied by his clerk he should go to Paris and bring the bonds across. The next day he came to me saying that he could not undertake the responsibility, as the bonds were all payable to bearer, and negotiable without difficulty unless he could get them insured for the journey. No insurance company, however, would take the risk. Through the Messrs. Longman are a firm of the highest standing they considered the risk of loss or robbery too great to be incurred. We then had inquiries made of the London agents of transmitting large parcels of securities, and to my surprise we were advised that the only safe way was to send them by registered letter. But the companies would not insure them even for the short time that would elapse between their surrender and their being registered at the Paris postoffice. The very undertaking was accomplished, however, without a hitch, and without insurance, and Mr. Longman, traveling to London with the bonds which were safely deposited next morning to my order here." SOME PERSONAL GOSSIP. The collector Eugene Oudin, the stepson of Count Kibrecht, who was stricken with paralysis while singing here last week, remains most serious. His wife said tonight that the best hope for his recovery would be within a year, but that he still remains almost unconscious. Rev. Horace Waller, a clergyman who for years has been tracing the English ancestry of George Washington, writes that he has fully established the fact that the first Virginia Washington was a son of Rev. Lawrence Washington, rector in Northamptonshire in 1629. A very interesting story is told about the late Edwin Clarke, the famous engineer. He was a tutor in an obscure school in the provinces and happened to visit a friend in the employ of Robert Stephenson. While in the office Stephenson entered with a serious problem in mathematics, over which he and his assistant figured in vain. Clarke modestly suggested the correct solution, and Stephenson immediately engaged him and his rise was rapid. All London has been laughing this week over the correspondence published between W. S. Gilbert and an American lady, the Countess de Bremont, who is employed on one of the literary weeklies. She wrote asking for an interview. Gilbert replied that his charge would be 20 guineas. The lady responded that while she could not go to that expense she would cheerfully look forward to writing his obituary for nothing. Thereupon the humorist sent the correspondent to the Times, with a very petulant letter, and the lady threatens suit for libel. She is, I believe, a Cincinnati girl. A story which recalls the most exciting chapters of Leaver's novels comes from Achilles a desolate island on the west coast. In spite of its loneliness, a rich London woman had established her home there. Last week she was assaulted, her house set on fire and the assailant tried to throw her into the fire. She identified the farm hand as the criminal. As the officers were taking him to prison at night his brother stopped the escort and asked to provide him with an overcoat. The police commented, the manacles were removed, and in the confusion the prisoner escaped. Four hundred police are now looking for him. SUSPECTED MURDERER COMING. New York detectives may soon have work to do in tracing a Frenchman who sailed from Havre about the middle of September. In September the dead body of a Spanish priest was found in a lodging house here. It was supposed to be a case of suicide, but the Argentine legation discovered that the priest belonged to a very influential family in Buenos Ayres, and that he had a letter from

(Continued on Fifth Page.)