

THE PLUTOCRATS.

THEY ARE THE WEALTHY OWNERS OF SILVER MINES.

They Are Endeavoring to Entrap the People to Adopt a Vicious Financial System That Will Benefit Viciously but Themselves—Evil Example.

The Populists, including their national leader, Mr. Bryan, are full of denunciation to enthrall the people by means of a vicious financial system. In one sense this is true. There is a class of men who can well be styled plutocrats, because they are the owners of fabulous wealth, for a great portion of which they are indebted to favorable legislation which they have received from congress.

These plutocrats are the multi-millionaire owners of the silver mines. They are the richest single group of men in the United States. Twenty silver mine owners combined possess wealth in the United States whose combined wealth is greater than that of any group of like number to be selected from among the bank presidents, the railroad presidents or the great manufacturers of the country.

According to our esteemed contemporary, the silver mine owners are endeavoring to secure the adoption of a financial policy which will largely increase it. The same young man owns the leading free silver paper on the Pacific coast, and it is said he proposes to establish another like organ in Chicago.

Yet Mr. Bryan, who has gratuitously said, been working for years, advocating these plutocrats for years, advocating their cause and endeavoring to create a sentiment in their favor all over the country, would have the people believe that these plutocrats are actuated by purely philanthropic motives, and their sole desire is to improve the conditions of the laboring man and the farmer.

We have no desire to follow the evil example set by Mr. Bryan, and endeavor to foment ill-feeling between the employers of labor and the men whose labor is their only capital, but we cannot refrain from asking where and in what form the silver mine owners developed itself? Was it in Leadville, Col., where for the last two months and a half a strike has been in progress, owing to the fact that the silver mine owners desired to increase their profits by cutting down the rate of wages paid for labor? The fact that the largest mines in Leadville have put their men at work at the old wages shows that the proposed cut in wages was entirely unnecessary, and that there was a profit in working the mines at the old rate.

It must be remembered that the industry of silver mining, when not carried on with borrowed capital, is one industry the product of which the mine owners have never succeeded in paucity or business depression. Under a free coinage system the only effect of a panic upon a silver mine would be beneficial. A business depression would increase the value of the product, and thus increase the market with unemployed labor and thus assist in reducing the rate of wages, reduce the value of all material employed, and by the general shrinkage of values, afford opportunities for profitable investment of the earnings of the mine.

The silver mine plutocrats would end nothing but profit in a free coinage law. Every other industry in the country would find nothing but loss. Mr. Bryan, however, while holding the banner of plutocracy and preaching a doctrine which will work incalculable injury to labor if ever carried into effect by statute.

MR. BRYAN'S FATAL ADMISSION.

You tell me that a man who has a salary now can make his dollars go farther than they used to go. IT IS TRUE. Thus spoke Bryan at Chester, Pa., on Wednesday. It is an admission of vital importance. Let it have the widest publicity. What is true of a man on a salary of course is equally true of the wage-earner—he can make his dollars "go farther than they used to go." His dollars will buy more dry goods, more groceries, higher rents, and the necessities and comforts of life than they used to. Bryan admits this—Bryan who is backing a financial scheme, which if put in practice would seriously reduce the purchasing power of the dollar.

What, then, is the clear duty of salary earners, and wage-earners? They owe it to themselves and to those dependent upon them to band together for the overwhelming defeat of Bryan unless perchance they are anxious to have the dollars which they now find so largely serviceable supplanted by cheaper dollars. Will the great army of workmen, of mechanics, of clerks, of salesmen, of farmers, of laborers, of all classes, who are now earning their money, be so easily duped by the "go farther" theory? Has it occurred to them that they are getting too much for their money? If so by all means let them rally around Bryan, saying to him, "the dollars now in our possession are making us altogether too prosperous; they are too rich for our blood; so we're going to support warranted not to buy nearly so much."

After conceding that a man who has a salary can make his dollars go farther than they used to go, Bryan said: "If a man has a salary fixed for life, and his job is to care for his children, and his wife, and his household, and his friends, remember that your salaries are not fixed for life, and you

COUNTING THE COST.

ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

No Foundation for the Personal Claims Made by Gov. Holcomb—Republican of Nebraska Have Entire Control of State Institutions and the Disbursement of Funds.

The claim made by Governor Holcomb that he has saved \$300,000 to the state during his term of office by reason of his economical administration of state affairs will not stand even the most superficial investigation. In the first place, there has been no such saving. In the second place, the governor has nothing whatever to do with the expenditure of state moneys. The governor appoints the heads of all state institutions except the two industrial schools, which are appointed by the board of public lands and buildings; commander of soldiers' home at Milford, appointed by above board and approved by the governor, and superintendent of industrial home at Milford, and home of the friendless at Lincoln, appointed by a board of lady managers.

Supplies for all institutions are purchased by the board of purchase and supplies, consisting of the governor as chairman, commissioner of public lands and buildings as secretary, the secretary of state, attorney general and state treasurer—at present four republicans and one populist. The law requires that the secretary of the board shall advertise for bids, that the board shall meet on the first day of each quarter, and that bids shall then be opened and contracts awarded to lowest responsible bidder. The contracts for supplies are then enforced by the board of public lands and buildings, of which the governor is not a member.

Section 19 of the constitution defines the powers and duties of the board of public lands and buildings as having charge and supervision of all buildings, grounds and lands of the state, and all institutions except those for educational purpose.

The legislature of 1877 (section three revised statutes) under the heading, "Custody of Buildings," gave force to the above provision. Under the heading, "Disbursements of Funds" (section four), the statute says: "The said board shall have power, under the restriction of this act, to direct the general management of all the said institutions and be responsible for the proper disbursements of the funds appropriated for their maintenance." etc. Under section six the board is given power to pass upon accounts of the "public officers" or heads of these institutions. Under section 6, the board having passed upon accounts, and directed to issue warrants in payment thereof.

Thus it will be seen that the governor has nothing at all to do with the control or management of state institutions, or the auditing, approving or payment of bills contracted, those duties being entirely within the scope of the board of public lands and buildings, of which he is not even a member. But if Gov. Holcomb is correct when he states that the sum of \$300,000 has been saved during his administration, the credit would be due to the board of public lands and buildings. This board would give the credit for the saving. The fact is, however, that the appropriations are barely sufficient for the running expenses of the state and state institutions, and with six months of the biennial period yet to run it may appear that they are insufficient. Still the board believes that by the practice of economy in all directions, in keeping with the policy of the past two years, the appropriations will be made to suffice.

The legislature of 1893 appropriated \$129,610 for expenses of state government and institutions. The legislature of 1895 appropriated \$120,376. A saving of \$9,234 will be noticed, of \$180,000. It is true, too, that there are more people to care for than ever before, and this is done with a smaller appropriation. A comparison of cost of supplies during three years shows that a considerable saving has been effected. For instance:

Lump coal was worth \$3.70 in 1893 and \$2.99 in 1895. Other grades about the same. Men's shoes in 1893 were \$2.50, in 1895, only 95 cents and \$1.10. Women's shoes in 1893 were \$1.75, in 1895 only \$1.10. Coffee—1893, 22c per lb.; 1895, 15c. Syrup—1893, 33c to 37c per gal.; 1895, 14c. Sugar—Extra C, 1893, \$5.40 per cwt.; 1895, \$4.99. Granulated, 1893, \$3.90 per cwt.; 1895, \$4.00. All wool suits in 1893 cost \$8.00, now only \$5.00. Meats and flour unchanged.

NOTHING IN IT FOR WAGE EARNERS

Nothing that Mr. Bryan said at Tammany meetings last night offered any solid reason to wage-earners why they should favor the free silver experiment. The chief prices of which he talks as quite certain to come from free coinage would have to be paid by the wage-earners. It is true that, in case Mr. Bryan's belief that silver will rise at once to a par with gold under free coinage were realized, there would be no higher prices demanded for food and clothing, fuel or rent. But in that case the farmers, who want the higher prices, would be deceived and disappointed.

The universal experience of mankind would be reversed for the benefit of the United States, the money we coined inferior money in "unlimited" quantity—money worth from 40 to 50 per cent on the dollar less than its face valuation—all our gold would vanish from the land. That certainly would cause a nominal advance in prices.

Commodities would not be worth any more under free coinage, but the dollar would be worth more than it is now, and hence a large number of those poorer dollars would be asked for the goods. That is how Bryan's promise to raise prices would be fulfilled. But unless wages were normally advanced higher than the prices of goods, wage-earners would not share in the rise, and nowhere has Mr. Bryan claimed that wages would be so advanced.

We know by experience that wages never have advanced as fast as the prices of commodities in a period of cheap money inflation. Labor, therefore, is bound to be a loser, if there is a change to the silver standard. Whoever else might make a temporary profit by the trick of stamping 33 cents worth of silver as \$1, with the inevitable result of making everybody who has anything to sell want a larger number of dollars for the same quantity of goods the wage-earner will lose. —New York Recorder.

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UP TO THE SAME OLD TRICKS.

An Attempt to Palm Off Old Forgeries and Takes On Certain Voters.

The Democratic state central committee of Nebraska has just put in circulation, at so late a day in the campaign that it was hoped the fraud would escape detection, a pamphlet printed in the German language which reprints all of the exploded forgeries and fakes of the campaign. Utterances of Lincoln, Grant, McKimley, and others, are garbled so as to misstate their position. Tins the old Financial News forgery is trotted out again to do service in a new dress, and the Bismarck letter which was printed by the silver press under a forged translation, is put out as new and original and genuine.

Although the pamphlet is issued by the Democratic state central committee, the evidence exists that the expense of printing was borne by Guy Barton of Omaha, a life-long Republican until this year, and manager of the Omaha and Grant Smelting company, with smelters at Denver and Omaha. Mr. Barton's interest in the matter, and his unusual generosity, are explained by a conversation had with him by a close friend since the campaign opened. He was asked if he had "gone crazy" on the silver question. He replied that his company owned nearly one million ounces of silver; that if the price of bullion advanced under free coinage, the rise in value would be clear profit; that if it did not, the company could pay its employees in dollars costing but fifty-two cents; and that, figured from this standpoint, he would be "in it" either way.

The Democratic state central committee and "silver baron" Barton may be thought to have been successful in their efforts with their fakes and forgeries and state chestnuts, and they may be able to fool a few of our German citizens, but the great mass of them are too intelligent to be caught in such manner.

BRYAN'S LEADERS.

THEY ARE NOT FIRST-CLASS AND WISE MEN.

The Men Who Lead Bryan's Campaign and the Vicious Character of Bryan's Daily Political Conduct Will Never Be Approved by the American Voters.

There is plenty of proof of the truth of the statement that a man is known by the company he keeps. A philosopher doesn't select fools to be his friends and companions. Who are the conspicuous leaders of the Bryan campaign? Are they men whom you would trust to manage your private business interests? The mine owners are both shrewd and alert but they are supplying the money for Bryan and the Popocracy and are not properly to be called the leaders of Bryan's campaign. The real leaders—who are they? What are they? What has been the measure of their success anywhere or at any time? Are they able business men? Are they learned and successful lawyers? Are they eminent mechanics, mechanics, doctors, or farmers?

Can a man who has failed to do his own business do the business of the public? Are the prudent, successful, intelligent and honorable men, as a class, working for Bryan and the Popocracy? Surely not. Are the human failures, the cranks, the demagogues, the indolent and the ignorant, as a class, working for Mr. McKimley, protection, and honest money? Certainly not.

It is easy to write down the names of those who are leading the forces which are day by day battering Bryanism into bits and are beating Bryan out of his boots. "But they are all plutocrats," says the mine owner or his agent. Is General Harmon a plutocrat? Are Thomas B. Reed and Senators Culom and Allison plutocrats? Is Carl Schurz a plutocrat?

Opposed to Bryan and Bryanism are the best men in the Democratic party—Cleveland, Carlisle, Flower, Palmer, Buckner, Watson, Dana, Whitney, Lamont, Harmon and Cockran. Morton of Nebraska, a farmer who farms and one of the most successful in America, stands for good money and the faithful observance of all agreements and contracts. In every community the best men, rich and poor, are fighting Bryan and the mine owners' trust. So are the newspapers, big and little, Republican and Democrat.

But who are complexly to go the front for Bryan and Bryanism? The man, the foul-mouthed, Donnelly, the crank, Coxy, the wind bag, Carl Browne, the braggart, Altgeld, the anarchist, who makes gold contracts; Mrs. Lease, of Kansas; Deba, who insults American workmen by saying that they are cowards and "live by permission"; Tom Watson, Sam Small, Peffer and Jerry Simpson, Stewart, the mine owner, who voted for the strike of 1878; and spoke for gold in 1892, and who has been a leader upon the silver dollar was denied the privilege of the mint by stealth and treachery; and Richard Croker.

These are the leaders. But what is the general plan of their campaign? Is it patriotic or un-American? Bryan pitches the wail of calamity and the red follow. Debs, for instance, says that Americans are divided into three classes—the capitalist, the middle class, and the working class. He and Bryan and Coxy and Tillman pretend to believe that those of the "working class," "the toiling masses," as Bryan calls them, are ground into the dust and that the arrogant heel of capital is on their necks. Mr. McKimley, however, says that in America ALL men have a chance.

And this is so. Mr. McKimley himself is the son of an iron worker. Gardfield was a boatman, a carpenter, and farm laborer. Lincoln was the child of poverty. The big merchants, the manufacturers, the successful business and professional men generally of this country have come from "the toiling masses." They have worked, worked, worked. And now demagogues like Bryan assert that these men have turned against their country, have lost their sympathy with humanity, and are wolves in the fold.

The men who lead Bryan's campaign and the vicious and fraudulent character of Bryan's daily political conduct will never be approved by the voters of America. Bryan and Bryanism can't possibly win.—Cleveland Leader.

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The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay returned. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. F. Streitz.

MR. H. POWERS.

Insignificant sore, to which I paid little attention at first. This sore refused to heal, and after a while became quite obstinate, and began to grow. I placed myself under the treatment of prominent physicians, who said I had cancer of the most stubborn type, and though I took their treatment faithfully, the cancer grew steadily all the while, increasing in size and severity. I also took nearly every medicine that was recommended for the blood, and applied various salves and ointments, all without the slightest benefit. Year by year I found myself steadily growing worse, for the cancer was sapping my life away, although I spent hundreds of dollars with doctors, and as much more experimenting with various so-called remedies. I was strongly urged by my doctors to submit to an operation, which they claimed was the only hope for me.

I had well-nigh abandoned hope of ever being cured, when I was induced to try S. S. S., and even the first bottle afforded relief. The disease caused the cancer to discharge, thus forging out the poison, and ridding the system of it. I continued to take S. S. S. until the discharge ceased, and the cancer healed up entirely, and I am perfectly well. My cure is regarded as truly remarkable, and demonstrates what a wonderful remedy S. S. S. is. I shall take pleasure in always recommending it.

S. S. S. is the only remedy that gets at the root of all blood diseases, that all so-called remedies fail to reach. It is guaranteed.

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First a Mole, Then Cancer.

Probably no disease carries such terror in its path as Cancer—and what may this dreadful ailment be regarded as? It is a disease which, if neglected, slowly but surely preys upon the life's blood, bearing the victim nearer the grave day by day. Beyond the use of the knife the physician is powerless, and too much cannot be said in regard to the folly of resorting to the knife for a cure of this terrible disease. Cancer is in the blood, hence it is apparent to all that no relief can be expected from an operation. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the cancer promptly returns, if not in the same place, in the same locality, and is far more malignant than before. The same is true of attempts to remove the cancer by means of caustic plasters, etc., and all who have had this treatment claim that death cannot be more painful. But there is a cure for cancer—one which gets at the seat of the disease, and removes its cause. S. S. S. is the only real blood remedy, and cures cancer and all other blood diseases, even after other treatment has failed.

One of the well-known residents of Macon, Ga., is Mr. H. Powers, the contractor and builder, who lives at 515 Ross street. He is twenty years Mr. Powers has suffered intensely from cancer on his face, which was treated constantly, but grew worse all the while. He sought the best medical skill in vain, and could see no hope of ever being cured. It was on June 22, 1895, he writes: "Twenty years ago, while being shaved, a small mole on my face was cut, leaving an

indefinite sore, to which I paid little attention at first. This sore refused to heal, and after a while became quite obstinate, and began to grow. I placed myself under the treatment of prominent physicians, who said I had cancer of the most stubborn type, and though I took their treatment faithfully, the cancer grew steadily all the while, increasing in size and severity. I also took nearly every medicine that was recommended for the blood, and applied various salves and ointments, all without the slightest benefit. Year by year I found myself steadily growing worse, for the cancer was sapping my life away, although I spent hundreds of dollars with doctors, and as much more experimenting with various so-called remedies. I was strongly urged by my doctors to submit to an operation, which they claimed was the only hope for me.

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S. S. S. is the only remedy that gets at the root of all blood diseases, that all so-called remedies fail to reach. It is guaranteed.

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