

THE FALLS CITY TRIBUNE

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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR Telephone No. 226.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President, Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y. For Vice President, Chas. W. Fairbanks, Ind.

Presidential Electors— F.A. Barton, Pawnee A. C. Smith, Douglas A. C. Abbott, Dodge T. L. Norval, Seward W.P. Hall, Phelps M. A. Brown, Buffalo H. H. Wilson, Lancaster J. C. Robinson, Douglas

Governor— J. H. Mickey Lieutenant Governor— E. G. McGilton Secretary of State— A. Galusha Auditor— E. M. Searle, Jr. Treasurer— Peter Mortensen Superintendent— J. L. McBrien Attorney General— Norris Brown Land Commissioner— H. M. Eaton

For Congress: ELMER J. BURKETT, Lincoln.

For State Senator: E. A. TUCKER, Humboldt.

For Members of the Legislature. R. E. GRINSTEAD, Salem GEORGE SMITH, Dawson W. H. HOGREFE, Stella

For County Attorney: W. H. MORROW, Shubert

For Supervisor Dist. No. 1: CHRIS MADOWSE

For Supervisor Dist. No. 3: CHAS. ATWOOD.

For Supervisor Dist. No. 5: CHAS. F. ZOELLER

For Supervisor Dist. No. 7: AUGUST POOR

W. H. MORROW.

The farther the campaign progresses the more it becomes apparent that the voters of this county intend to take no chances on the office of county attorney. Everybody knows Morrow. He has been a resident of this county for many years and will continue his residence in the county without regard to the result this fall. His opponent has been in Richardson county but a few months. How long he will remain after the election is problematical. There has not been a single term of the district court for years that Morrow has not been engaged in the trial of law suits. His opponent has never had a case in either the county or district courts. His name does not appear on the docket of either court. Do you desire to elect a man to the important office of county attorney, to care for the county's business in courts where he has never been? Is it safe to experiment in a case of this importance? Vote for Morrow and insure a careful,

able and economical administration of the legal affairs of this county for the next two years.

VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT By Voting the Straight Republican Ticket.

Fusionists Increased State Debt

Official Reports Quoted—State Books the Best Evidence.

During the fusion administration the state debt was increased. They made no concealment of that fact at the time. They put it in their official reports, and said that a new revenue law was necessary to stop the deficit and provide for the gradual payment of the state debt.

The official statement of Auditor Cornell is the best evidence. It is on page 7 of his last published annual report, just before he went out of office. He said:

"At the close of the biennium, ending November 30, 1898, the liabilities of the state were \$1,729,613.47; at the close of business November 30, 1900, the liabilities were \$1,782,485.11. To this should be added the deficiencies created during the biennium and not yet provided for by appropriation, estimated at about \$125,000, making a total of \$1,907,485.11. Notwithstanding the fact that state funding bonds amounting to \$153,267.35 have been paid off, the indebtedness of the state shows an increase of \$175,379.71."

That is what the auditor said when the fusion administration was about to close. John M. Gilchrist was his chief bookkeeper. The figures were correct except the estimate of deficiencies, which turned out to be \$182,735.97, making the total increase in the state debt in the last two years of fusion administration \$225,607.61.

These are the figures from the state records as made by the fusion state officials.

Now they have been wilfully misstating the facts during this campaign in an effort to show that the fusionists were reducing instead of increasing the state debt.

If a candidate will falsify the records in order to get into office, what will he do to them when he gets in?

Fusionists Wanted New Law

Said Increasing State Debt demanded New Revenue Law.

In the official statement of Auditor Cornell (Nov. 30, 1900), being found on page 7 of the printed report, this statement was made:

Cash in treasury \$ 455,076.63 Collectable taxes 2,542,309.18 Revenue, 1901 levy 1,228,935.00

Total \$4,226,320.81 Deficiency \$422,139.69

Following this he said, page 51: "This indebtedness can never be met under our revenue law as it is now enforced; hence a probable increase in liabilities without any prospective assets. Such is the condition that confronts us."

Here are other quotations from the same report, showing the demand of the fusionists at that time for a new revenue law:

"The persistent effort of the county authorities to shift the burden of state taxes by lowering the assessed valuation of property within the counties has resulted in decreasing the revenues of the state."

"Under the present conditions, the variation of one mill limits the power of the (state) board; hence the name Equalization Board is a misnomer. The board should have the power to change the assessed valuation."

"The inequities resulting from the present construction and enforcement of the revenue law relating to assessment and taxation is exciting the minds of the people. Immediate legislation is demanded."

"Admitting the fact that the revenues are not sufficient to meet the outstanding obligations and current expenses of the state, would it not be better to enact a law that would absolutely tax all kinds of property?"

In Governor Poynter's message to the legislature on January 3, 1901, he said:

"The Treasurer very justly remarks that a thorough revision of the revenue laws should be made, or an amendment authorizing a levy of seven mills for the general fund instead of five, since the present levy does not keep up with the appropriations, thereby increasing, rather than reducing, our floating indebtedness. To my mind a just assessment is preferable to an increased levy."

So they admitted that the debt was growing under their administration, and that the only remedy was a change in the revenue system.

Now they try to fool the people into the idea that the debt was not growing; that the new law was unnecessary, and that they will go back to the old conditions if they can get back into office.

Are such deceitful politicians to be trusted?

WHY LOCAL TAXES INCREASE.

In commenting on the new revenue law, Governor Mickey in his recent public statement hits the nail on the head:

"It is but fair to add that most of the criticism which is now being directed against the revenue law is based upon the unnecessarily large levies made by some local levying bodies, such as county, town and school boards. The law was new and the boards in many instances were not accurately informed as to the aggregate assessment roll with which they had to deal. Failing to decrease the levy in inverse ratio to the increase of the assessment, the local taxes in such communities are higher than the requirements, and much higher than they will be another year when the working of the law is better understood. In some districts the levy this year is the same as it was last year, in spite of the fact that the assessment is doubled and even trebled. Such districts will have raised funds far in excess of their present needs, creating a surplus, and next year's levy can be reduced to the minimum, or can be cut out altogether. This is a matter which will only embarrass for the present year, and is incident to the newness of the law and the consequent lack of knowledge concerning its provisions."

INVITE COMPARISON.

Much of the discussion of the comparative expenses of the different administrations is childish because the real merits of the matter are not reached. The people of Nebraska are less concerned over the total amount of revenue collected than they are over the honesty and skill of its administration. They do not expect their public institutions to be run on the scale of extravagance that prevailed during the hard times period. All they ask is that the work be done well and without extravagance. If the wards of the state increase in number, they are willing to meet the additional outlay. They only insist that the tax collections be limited to necessary expenses, and that the institutions be conducted without laxness or scandal. In this respect the record of Governor Mickey's administration is so much superior to that made by the fusionists that no direct comparison is possible. The state could not afford to return to the disorganization and turmoil that prevailed from four to eight years ago if the support of the institutions were made as a free gift. A comparison of cost that does not include an estimate of the quality of the service is virtually worthless as a guide to the voter.—State Journal.

Candidate Berge, in a speech at Omaha, declared that he was in favor of taking the railroad terminal tax away from the counties and school districts of the state, where it is now distributed, and giving it all to the city of Omaha. How do the people like to have their revenues traded off for Omaha votes?

The way to vote for Roosevelt is to vote the republican ticket straight. One cross at the top of the ballot will do it, and you will make no mistake.

Hon. Norris Brown

Candidate for Attorney General will speak in FALLS CITY

Saturday Evening, November 5

Republican Management.

Books of the Auditor show the State's Finances.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, Office of Auditor of Public Accounts, Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 18, 1904.—Hon. John H. Mickey, Governor, Lincoln, Neb.—Dear Sir: Complying with your request of October 17, 1904, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the condition of the floating debt of the state on January 2, 1901, and on September 1, 1904. Amount of floating debt January 2, 1901, \$1,748,592.70. To this floating debt should be added the amounts of house rolls No. 437, being the miscellaneous deficiency bill, and No. 478, being the miscellaneous claims bill, these being debts incurred by the former administration, and amounting to \$182,735.97; making a total of \$1,931,328.67.

Amount of floating debt on September 1, 1904, \$2,083,295.66; being a net increase of \$151,966.99.

In addition to the above deficiencies there were wolf bounty claims to the amount of \$19,000 on file in this office, for which the twenty-seventh legislature failed to make an appropriation. These were subsequently paid by the twenty-eighth legislature. These claims are also a legacy from our predecessors and are properly chargeable to the former administration.

During the years 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904, we have made appropriations for permanent improvements, a list of which is hereto attached.

Table listing expenditures for 1901: New fireproof wing at Haast \$53,000.00, For purchase of state fair grounds and buildings 35,000.00, Standpipe at Norfolk 3,500.00, etc.

Total \$193,500.00

For 1902:

Table listing expenditures for 1902: New normal school at Kearney \$50,000.00, Building at state fair grounds 3,000.00, Law chapel building at Peru 43,500.00, etc.

Total \$411,563.00

This makes total permanent improvements for the four years of \$695,933.99.

State of Nebraska, Office of Auditor of Public Accounts, ss.: L. George Anthes, deputy auditor of public accounts for the state of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing, to which this certificate is attached, is a true, complete and correct copy of the outstanding floating debt of the state of Nebraska on January 2 1901 a true correct and complete copy of the amounts appropriated under house rolls No. 437 and 478 during the Twenty-seventh session of the legislature; also a true complete and correct copy of the outstanding floating debt of the State of Nebraska on September 1, 1904; and also a true and correct copy of appropriations made for permanent improvements by the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth legislatures, as the same appear on the records and files of this office.

Witness my hand and official seal this 18th day of October, 1904. (Signed) GEO. ANTHERS, Deputy Auditor Public Accounts. (Seal)

The way to assist Roosevelt is to elect congressmen who will uphold his policies; and elect a legislature that will select a Roosevelt United States senator. Half-way measures will not do.