

VOL. VI.

LINCOLN, NEB., THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1895.

SO MOVES THE WORLD.

"We sleep and wake and sleep, but all things move; The Sun fice forward to his brother Sun; The dark Earth follows, wheeled in her ellipse; And human things, returning on themselves, Move onward, leading up the golden year."

The State Bank of Stanton, Neb., has

gone into liquidation.

The Michigan legislature will vote on woman suffrage this week.

The Commercial Bank, the oldest in Cincinnati, failed March 27.

There has been an advance in the general range of prices for two weeks past.

The Nevada legislature has passed a resolution endorsing the new silver party.

The Cuban insurgents number 10,000. Spain has sent 8,000 men against them.

Depew has been selected to orate Commencement Day at the Standard Oil Company's Chicago University.

The Illinois legislature has passed a bill placing the municipal employes of Chicago under civil service rules.

Women this week, for the first time in the history of Ohio, will be permitted to vote for members of school boards.

The papers report that American boots and woollen goods are selling in England They have reduced American laborers and skilled workmen below the European

The General Electric Company and its only rival, the Westinghouse Eelectric, are negotiating for a consolidation of interests, by pooling their patents. It will make a gigantic electric trust.

There is prospect of a war in Canada. Manitoba through its premier says the Catholic parochial schools will not be restored. The general government through the Ottawa cabinet has ordered that they shall be, and its law is defined.

The British House of Commons has voted to pay its members. Heretofore only the rich could afford to be lawmakers, and so the laws have been made by as well as for the rich. A few labor members elected had to be supported by the voluntary contributions of their constituents.

Gen. J. S. Clarkson is said to negotiating for the purchase of the Inter-Ocean. to make a free silver paper out of it.



District Irrigation Bill a Law-Omaha Fire and Police Bill to Take Appointing Powers Out of Governor's

Hands is Vetoed

The present session of the legislature is at last drawing to a close. The hour of final adjournment has been fixed at high noon Friday next, which, of course means sometimes Friday night or Saturday morning.

BEET SUGAR BOUNTY.

The great struggle of the week was on the beet sugar bounty bill-with the result, that the bill, with the chicory amendment, is now a law. The governor vetoed, the legislature passed the bill over the veto and that ended the matter.

The governor's veto message is one of the ablest state papers ever emanating from the Nebraska executive office. Even the friends of the bounty admit that much. He attacks the bounty as not being a legitimate expense of government. Heopposed taking money raised by general taxation and giving it to a few individual enterprises whose object is profit and gain. While he believed in encouraging every new industry in the state, he did not believe in taking money out of one man's pocket and putting it into the pocket of another. Many of the governor's warmest friends advised him to allow the bill to become a law without his signature, while others even went so far as to advise him to sign the bill, because it would become a law anyway. But Silas A. Holcomb is not that kind of a man. He possesses the courage of his convictions. Believing the bill to be wrong, he was man enough to veto it.

The penitentiary committee has recommended that the contract of W. H. Dor-gan be annulled and that the state take charge of all convict labor. All good citizens will pray that this recommenda-tion may be adopted by the legislature. Governor Holcomb sent in his veto attached to the Omaha Fire and Police bill April 1st, his message showing that it contained nothing to recommend it and that the old law is better than the No Abler State Document Has Ever new. Each feature of the proposel law is dangerous. It is a machine partisan measure of the worst sort.

SAWDUST FOR BREAD

Proposes to Feed the Poor Upon Wooden Bread

A proposition has been made in Chicago for the encouragement of the manufacand itemanates from a charitable society ture of sugar and chicory and to provide a compensation therefor," This bill or-iginated in the house under the title of to feed the poor upon bread made partly out of wood. It is asserted that in Berlin there is a great bakery where two hundred weight of wood bread is turned out every day for popular consumption. The bread is made out of sawdust and rye flour-three-fourths sawdust. A chemical process, it is said, takes away the texture and the taste of the sawdust and liberates the saccharine and nutritive elements, and with a little rye flour, the compound makes nutritive bread which is sold very cheaply .- Twentieth Century.

The saw mills of the gods be praised! Here it is at last!

Bring forth the bread-pan, and let us beat a royal tattoo with the old iron spoon that mixed the dongh of our fathers' bread.

Decorate the wood-saw with red, white and blue ribbon!

Cover the wood-box in the corner with a dish-rag.

And let us sing a song that will make the dishes dance in the cupboard!

Man the pump-handle, saw down a hitching-post, and let the banquet be spread. Away to the wildwood-let the siren

song of the murmuring leaves drive dull in the industry. The principle involved in the bill under care away. Give us sawdust straight-no rye in consideration is not how to raise reve-

ours!

the land. It has well been said in one of these numerous cases that if there is any proposition about which there is an en-tire and uniform weight of judicial au-thority it is that taxes are to be imposed A Message of Great Reasoning Ability for the use of the people of the state in the varied and manifold purposes of govand Force of Truth Overridden ernment and not for private objects of the special benefit of individuals. Taxa-EQUAL RIGHTS ARE DISREGARDED tion originates from and is imposed by and for the state.

> The authority to indiscriminately tax the citizens of any commonwealth of necessity must be limited. There is and should be a clear line of demarcation be-yond which the taxing power cannot go. Nebraska is a young and thriving state. New industries are continually being es-tablished. There is always connected with the establishment of a new industry more or less difficulty and uncertainty as to the success of the venture. All stand upon an equal looting. If the legislature has the power and adopts the policy of contributing to the success of these en-terprises by giving bounties through the medium of taxation of all of the people there can be no limit, and the state, with its now depleted treasury, will soon be bankrupt.

> I am of the opinion that the material interests of our growing young state and its future prosperity would be best sub-served by abstaining from a policy that is fraught with such danger. If this policy is adopted many industries as de ing as the favored ones mentioned in this bill will doubtless be knocking at the door of each recurring legislature praying for the stimulus of a bounty to be taken from the pockets of the people. At each recurring session the legislature would be besieged with the representatives of differ-ent industries, each clamoring for the smile of legislative favor at the expense

of the great masses of the people. The people of Nebraska hail with pleas-ure the establishing of industries within the state. Every legitimate plant located means the employment of labor and a stimulus to business in that locality. All fair minded citizens are loath to offer discouragement to worthy enterprises, but the taxation of the people of the entire state for the encouragement of a few in-dustries in certain localities is wrong in principle and obnoxious to the people of the state. The theory of compelling the masses of the people to contribute through the offices of the tax gatherer to the support of any favored individual or corporation does not find favor with the nues through the medium of direct or inat body of the

The Trath About One Country Is The Truth Concerning All

NO. 43

DEBTS INCREASING EVERYWHERE

Political Rottenness, Partisan Blindness, Spoils-Hanting Demagogues Every Where, and the People Still Asleep Apparently

From Investors' Review.

The subjoined letter from a correspondent in Canada is black enough for us to wish it were false. Unhappily it is true, and we receive confirmation of the darkest points in it, from one source or another, by every mail. The railways are discharging men right and left; at some point on the Canadian Pacific from 40 to 50 per cent. of the hands have gone and the hungry ex-employes have been offered land in the frozen North-West to settle on. Wages have been cut down to starvation point, although wheat was lately selling in Manitoba at 1s. 7d. per bushel, as compared with 4s. 7d. a few years ago. In many townships taxes are falling grievously in arrears, and the quantity of land, in town lots or other, put up for sale because the taxes are unpaid is eloquent of the prevailing distress. In many instances these lands have been recently taken up by immigrants who have been enticed to Canada by the false statements of emigration agents in this country. They are now penniless, and the land they invested their few pounds in is put up for sale by the tax-collector. Scandalous examples of this description of fraud are to be found in Port Arthur and in Renfrew County, from which we receive portentous lists of these land lots seized by the State. And the tale of disght be indefinitely

Clarkson is one of the most unprincipled politicians that ever cursed the country, but keen and able. He has long been editor of the conscienceless Des Moines Register.

The New Orleans strikers, the Screwmen's Union, are demanding to be permitted (as a union) to take contracts directly from the steamship agents, in the work of screwing and loading the bales of cotton. They offer to do for 35 cents a bale what the agents have heretofore paid 40 cents to do, the saving being in doing away with oppressive contractors and sub-contractors, useless middlemen.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., of Chicago, are about to build another great department store in New York. The site will cost \$4,000,000, the store \$1,000,000. It will be seven stories high, and will house a business requiring the work of 2,000 persons. Besides the departments already included in their great Chicago store the New York building will provide a restaurant, barber shop and bathrooms, a medical department and banking and safe deposit features. There are but two larger department stores in the world, Whitely's of London, and the Bon Marche in Paris. The latter is a co-operative business.

Mr. Asquith, member of Liberal ministry, has introduced into the English Parliament a new truck bill and a new factory bill. The latter measure increases the already great power of the Home Office over all factories and workshops. It brings under public control not only common factories, but laundries, bakehouses, docks, wharves, quays, building operations where machinery is employed and tenement factories. It provides also for the securing of an irreducible minimum of fresh air for all workers, and for investigation into all cases of accidents occurring in factories and workshops.

The river Nile is to be dammed, making a lake over a hundred miles long, to provide water for irrigation purposes. Wonderiul improvements in irrigation in the lower Nile country have also been made in the last 13 years. In consequence it bids fair to be again in fertility the most productive portion of the world. A dozen miles above Cairo the Barrage, built across the Nile, holds up 13 feet of water which is conveyed to the land below through canals, and after flowing over the land is taken off by great drains some of which themselves are rivers large enough for vessels. When the Nile in its whole length of 3,500 miles comes into control of one people its waters can be made to support an enormous population.

Ohio Inheritance Tax Declared Vold

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 1 .- The direct inheritance tax levied by the last legislature was yesterday declared unconstitutional by the Circuit court, which held it was in the nature of an excess tax upon the right or privilege of succession to property; also, that it was not uniform in its operation. The state will lose much revenue under this decision.

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The vote overriding the veto was 68 to 23 in the house and 26 to 5 in the senate In the house every vote for the bill was that of a Republican, every vote against it was that of a Populist or Democrat. In the senate two Populists (Crawford and Jeffres) voted for the bill and one Republican (Cross) against it.

UNIVERSITY WILL HAVE A LIBRARY BUILD-

ING.

The bill appropriating \$73.000 to complete the library building for the state university, has passed both houses and received the approval of the governor. It is understood that work on the building will be started as soon as the appropriation is available.

STATE FAIR WILL REMAIN AT OMAHA.

The bill permanently locating the state fair at Lincoln is dead. It was killed in the house last Thursday by a very decisive vote. The basis of the action was not any hostility to Lincoln, but the fact that the state board of agriculture had entered into a contract with Omaha, which contract the legislature believed should becarried out.

STEWART MEETS STEWART.

There was an occurence in the senate this week that everybody connected with regrets. Senator Stewart (pop) was making a speech in committee of the whole against a vicious measure calculated to cripple schools in the western part of the state. While Stewart was speaking, some Republican offered a point of order and Stewart refused to pause for it to be heard. The chairman tried to rap the senator from Dawes down, but it didn't go. The chairman then shouted to the sergeant-at-arms. whose name is also Stewart, to seat the doughty pop and the sergeant-at-arms did his best, but that didn't go either. The contestants were separated without the loss of anything except some dignity and whiskers, and nothing came of the affair except a vote of censure on Senator Stewart, though probably unmerited, he is abundantly able to bear.

NOTES. The bill requiring an educational qualification for voters has been killed.

The governor has signed the district irrigation bill.

The senate added \$7,300 to the salary appropriation bill.

The bill to create a bureau of immigration has been recommended to pass the house. It has been amended in such a way as not to interfere with the present labor bureau.

The bill to take the appointing powers of the Omaha fire and police commission out of the governor's hands, has passed both houses and has gone to the governor for his signature. The governor is almost certain to veto the measure and his veto message will probably go in on Monday next. It is not probable that the measure will be passed over his veto. One more appointment has been made -Dr. Damerell, of Red Cloud, for superintendent of the Hastings asylum. Dr. Damerell was congressman McKeighan's candidate, and by those who know him is considered one of the best physicians in the state. Dr. Steele, of Hastings, will probably be assistant superintendent and Hon. A. J. Scott, of Kearney, steward, of the same institution.

If a little sawdust is good, give us more. Let us feast upon the dust of our mon-

archs of the forest. The evergreen pine with turpentine sauce be our tood forever. Let us prepare cookies from the dust of

the cedars of Lebanon. Crullers from the crisp white ash.

Fiapjacks of the young and tendersap-Johnny cake from the sturdy oak.

Save your money and buy a Buzz-Saw -and a gun.-Buzz-Saw.

'Stand Up For Nebraska"

This was the campaign cry of the Republicans last fall. That party has absolute control of the present legislature and it stands up for Nebraska in fine style. While the state has been receiving trainloads of relief supplies from abroad, the legislators have presented the sorry spectacle of "standing up," and reaching up and into the public treasury with a

greed and a recklessness that should make an honest man blush. The legisla-

ture of New York has 43 employes, all told; Illinois and Indiana about the same; but Nebraska pays \$3 a day to the ab-surdly large number of employes. The wealthy Empire State can afford but 43, but drouth stricken Nebraska puts on airs and employs 180. The number employed in New York would cost our state for 60 days \$7,740. But, not satisfied with this niggardly amount, Nebraska finds places for a number that costs the state \$32,400. Nothing small about this. We can call on New York to help our suffering farmers while we impose on them a needless tax of \$24,700 for supernumerary employes.

This is standing up for Nebraska with a vengeance! Does it take four and a haif men in Nebraska to do the work accomplished by one New York? Do we employ incompetents? Do we employ men as copyists who have no experience in this line, and can write only at the snail's pace of a schoolboy? Do we put a man who has served us politically into any position we can possibly crowd him into, with no regard to qualifications, either natural or acquired? Is it incom petence, criminal extravagance, paying Will off political debts, or what is it? the Republican legislators tell us why this waste of about \$25,000 has been incurred? Unless some satisfactory answer can be given we should "stand up for Nebrarka" with both feet on the neck of every man who has voted for or connived at this stupendous robbery. Antelope Tribune.

Kansas City Election Indictments.

Kansas City, Mo., April 1.-The pecial grand jury, which has been investigating election fraud cases, returned ten indictments against alleged election thieves yesterday afternoon. Two of the indictments are against Charles S. Owsley, formerly recorder of voters.

Goverament banking explained in "Money Found." For sale at this office. Send 25c.

direct taxation, but to what extent the revenues derived by direct taxation may, by legislative enactment, be diverted from the purposes of the ordinary expenses of government and used in aid of enterprises of individuals or corporations which are not of a public character and thus aid in the individual interests and personal purposes of profit and gain.

Been Written .- Populists Will Be

Proud of Their Executive

An Unconstitutional Measure

To the Honorable, the House of Repre-

entatives of the State of Nebraska. I

herewith return without my approval

house roll No. 67. "An act to provide

'An act to provide for the encourage-

ment of the manufacture of sugar and to

provide a compensation therefor," with

all of the provisions as it now exists rel-

ative to the manufacture of sugar from

beets and the payment of a bounty therefor. After the bill had reached the

senate an amendment was made to the

title so as to include chicory, and the

bill was amended so as to provide for

the payment of the same bounty upon

as provided for the manufacture of sugar

from sugar beets. The amendments thus

made were concurred in by the house and the amended bill presented to me for ex-

This bill, in substance, provides for the

payment of a bounty out of the state treasury of three-eights of a cent per pound for manufactured sugar or chicory irom factories now established, and 1

cent per pound on the manufactured ar-

ticle from factories hereafter established.

the reason that, in my judgment, it is in

the nature of class legislation and of

doubtful constitutionality. Through it,

under the form of taxation, the sacred

rights of property of the many are in-vaded and their means taken to advance the welfare of those only who are engaged

I am unable to approve of this act for

beets

chicory manufactured from chicory

ecutive action.

While the constitutionality of the measure may be said to be an unsettled question and should perhaps be left to the courts to be finally determined, yet the great weight of judicial authority is to the effect that such legislation is unconstitutional and unwarrantably interferes with the property rights of the individual citizen.

The principles involved are of vital interest to every person who contributes to the revenues of the state. The right to take by taxation any portion of the property of any individual citizen for other purposes than that of defraying the expenses of the government may well be questioned. The constitution declares

that the legislature may provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax by valuation so that every person and corporation may pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property. This constitutional provision is undoubtedly intended to preclude the legislature from levying a tax for any other purposes whatsoever.

A tax is a sum of money assessed, under the authority of the state, on the person or property of an individual for the use of the state. Taxation by the very meaning of the term implies the raising of money for public uses and excludes the raising of it for private objects and purposes. If a tax may be collected for other purposes in one instance there is and can be no limit to the taxing power of the legislature, thereby jeopardizing the constitutional and inherent right of every citizen in the acquisition and enjoyment of his property. There is no protection to the property rights of the individual if the legislature can compel a majority of the citizens to transfer to certain favored and selected individuals such portions of one's estate as they may deem expedient through the medium of direct taxation. An act passed by the legislature of this state to encourage the growth of timber and iruit trees by providing that there shall be exempt from taxation of the property of each taxpayer who shall, within the state of Nebraska, plant and suitably cultivate one or more acres of forest trees for timber, the sum of \$100 annually for five years for each acre so planted and cultivated, involves the same principle as the subject under consideration. In this case, in order to encourage the growth of timber-a very laudah's object-the legislature undertook to reduce the amount of taxes which, under the constitution, each individual would have to pay in support of the government. The supreme court decided that this law was unconstitutional. To collect a tax to pay a bounty discriminates against all who are not directly benefited and compels them to bear a greater burden than that contemplated by the constitution. Similar cases

involving this principle have been likewise determined by other courts, in-cluding the highest judicial tribunal of Executive Chamber, March 29, 1895.

Industries should stand upon their

merit. If they can contribute to the material wellare of the community in which they are located they should and do receive voluntarily the substantial encouragement from the people who are thus benefited, but no citizen should be compelled without his consent to support an industry from which he derives no direct benefit. If the theory of taxing the many for the benefit of the few is to be recognized, it is doubtful if the very laudable enterprises of manufacturing sugar and chicory should be entitled to greater recognition than others. Bounties can be demanded on the same principle and with equal assurance for irrigated land, alfalfa fields, manufacturing plants and numerous other enterprises which contribute to the prosperity and

better the condition of the people. I am firmly of the opinion that the cultivation of sugar beets has come to Nebraska to stay, and every reasonable encouragement should be offered to the industries which have been located within the state at a great expense to the pro-moters of the enterprise. For several years the test has been made and the manufacturers are doubtless enabled at this time to determine whether the soil and climatic conditions make Nebraska a sugar beet producing state. If this question has been settled, why continue the bounty? If sugar beets cannot be profitably produced in this state, the state should not be called upon to make up the deficit. If the cultivation of the beets is to be profitable it needs no bounty. Its production should be placed on the same footing with wheat, corn, potatoes and all other agricultural products. The burdens of taxation are now especially onerous and the people are illy

development of the state and tend to

able to bear additional burdens. There are few communities in the state which do not possess some industry which benefits the residents mits vicinity, yet it is not reasonable to ask all the people to contribute by taxation to the various mills and factories located in almost every part of the state.

The bounty proposed by this bill is just only if it benefits all the people who pay the taxes. It cannot do that, and if it did the benefit would merely meet the expenditure and the tax would be a farce

But the law in fact proposes to impose a burden on every taxpayer in the state for the encouragement of an industry which will provide a means of livelihood for a few hundred families.

All legitimate industries within the state should be encouraged by wise and just legislation. Every industry should be protected by law. No legislation should be enacted calculated to injure any lawful enterprise. Each should be left to seek investments of capital and to become prosperons through the efforts of the owners. When this has been done legislation will have accomplished the purposes for which it was created and each citizen will be secure in the acquisition, possession and protection of property, which are among the chief ends of governments.

SILAS A. HOLCOMB, Governor. There are some 20,000 people wholly or partly out of work at present in Montreal, a town of 210,000 inhabitants. Following is the Canadian letter:

If asked to say off-hand what is the eneral condition of Canada, and what the most marked characteristic of Cana-dian society, I should say the general condition is one of universal indebted-ness, and the most marked characteristic chariatanism. You have been saving some hard things of late in the Investor's Review about this Canada of ours, and it is unfortunate that they can neither be contradicted with truth nor disproved by facts. But the truth must sooner or later be known, and the truth is that at the present moment, and with our present system of government by "bood ling," as the Canadian vernacular goes, this country offers neither material nor moral security to its creditors. Rightthinking and really patriotic Canadians are wearied and disgusted with the cries of party politics, which profit nothing, and many are seriously alarmed at the turn the economic situation is taking, for, despite bom-bast of Sir Charles Tupper and the foolish eulogies of Canada in leading organs of English opinion, we are on the verge of a serious crisis. This is making itself evident in the marked and continuous decline in trade, both export and import, and in the revenue. The decline n the revenue does not arise, as our Mr. Foster, to whom you recently administered a well-merited castigation, would perhaps pretend, or like, to be the case, for it happens that the average duty collected, for example, in November last on the dutiable imports was 33 per cent as against 32.8 per cent. for the same month of 1893. It arises from a diminution of purchasing power on the part of the mass of the population, and this can hardly be otherwise when the lack of work and dullness of business generally is considered. To such a degree has this now reached, that banks and loan societies are reducing their interest payable on deposits, and as I happen to know, some of the weaker banks are feeling the strain to such an extent that it would make their shareholders and depositors exceedingly uncomfortable if they knew the truth. At least one bank is at this very moment only kept affoat by the help and support of some of the strongest ones, who dare not let it go for fear of a danic that would bring the whole fabric

down with a run. I have spoken of the general condition of Canapa as one of universal indebtedness. It is strictly true. It would be difficult to find who or what is not in debt or mortgaged, except the few whose eminent position has enabled them to take advantage of the chances attaching to it, or the manufacturers who are enriched by a tariff which is crushing the farming industry and the labouring classes of the country. No one but a lunatic at large or an Ottawa Cabinet Minister, of whom there are now seven teen, with and without portfolios, would continue to argue that the Protection policy which is enriching a few at the ex-

(Continued on 3rd page)