

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES.

Several startling and mysterious disappearances have occurred in the political world within the past two years.

In 1890 the 82,000 republican majority in Kansas disappeared and hasn't been heard of since. John J. Ingalls also disappeared from the U. S. senate, and the American House of Lords will know him no more forever.

A few months ago the 16,000 democratic majority in Mills' district disappeared, went where the wood-bine twineth and the people's party crank howleth for reform.

August 1, '92, the 111,000 democratic majority in Alabama took a walk. It hasn't been heard of since. Cleveland's machine men are diligently searching for it, and will offer a larger standing reward for its return on the 8th of next November. But it is gone. It will be heard of no more in the land of the living.

A great many more mysterious disappearances are expected to occur in the near future. A great many heretofore solid states will disappear from the old party columns. It is thought the grief and mortification of the old parties over these startling disappearances will drive them to seek consolation in union. When this occurs, the end is nigh, and the controlling hand of the money power will speedily disappear from American politics forever.

FIELD must not be sacrificed, but John Watson will be put on the trucks before the Bryan buzz-saw so that it may appear that the republicans are not afraid to meet the issues of the day.

THE Peru Gazette has made a happy hit. It has been a strong republican paper and a strong advocate of Nemaha's candidate, Col. Tom Majors. Now it comes out and prints the ticket, when lo and behold, for every office, state and electoral, is the name of E. Rosewater in capital letters. And here is what the Gazette says about it:

"Should it become apparent later on in the campaign that any of these offices are not wanted by Mr. Rosewater, we will gladly advocate the election of some other equally good man; but in the present condition of affairs we feel that as a good republican we can do no less than to give Rosewater everything in sight as far as we are able, as that seems to be the present policy of the party."

CRUELTY is too mild a term with which to characterize yesterday's performance in Lincoln park, in which half a dozen rabbits were turned loose to be chased by hounds and torn in pieces for the gratification of the spectators who had to be amused. Are we going back to the barbarism of bull fights? What shall be said of Lincoln as an educational and moral center when such outrages are permitted? This morning's Journal speaks of it as a "Sabbath recreation." Shame! Shame! Can it be that the great morning mouth piece of the powers that be, condones such a disgraceful affair because it occurred in a park owned largely by a man who stands high in republican ranks, and whose name is on the republican congressional ticket? The management of Lincoln park is rank. It smells to heaven. It will add no votes to his Honor, the District Judge, who craves the privilege of writing "M. C." after his name, a privilege which we trust will never be his.

MORE ABOUT NEBRASKA MORTGAGES.

The following is a continuation of our discussion of Nebraska mortgages begun two weeks ago:

GREATEST INCREASE.

The following is a list of the counties which report the greatest increase of per capita indebtedness during the year:

Wayne.....\$117	Hall.....\$ 38
Cedar..... 52	Sarpy..... 34
Thurston..... 50	Thayer..... 34
Knex..... 49	Phelps..... 33
Nance..... 48	Cuming..... 33
Pierce..... 43	Franklin..... 32
Dawson..... 40	Stanton..... 31

Contemplate these figures. Take in their full meaning. Remember that "per capita" means for every man, woman and child. Remember that \$117 per capita means \$585 for every family in Wayne county; that \$33 per capita means \$165 for every family in Sarpy county. Remember that this increase occurs in one year and in several of these counties the record has only been kept for nine, ten, or eleven months.

What is the character of these counties? Are they barren, drouth-stricken patches of the Great American desert? Not by any means. Without exception these counties have good soil, are located in the central and eastern portions of the state, are well settled by enterprising industrious people. In every one of these fourteen counties magnificent crops were raised and marketed during the year covered by the record.

According to the United States census taken in 1890, the real estate mortgage debts of Nebraska amounted to an average of \$126 per capita. That represented the accumulated debts of the ten years previous. But here we have an increase of from \$31 to \$117 per capita in one year in fourteen counties that are above the average in natural resources and convenience to markets.

How long can this frightful rate of increase continue? In a very few years it must end in a transfer of the people's homes and other property to the men who hold the mortgages.

Will the agents of the money power who run the Omaha Bee and the State Journal point out the grounds for "encouragement" in this part of the record? I can see no room for encouragement for anyone except the Shylocks who hold the death-grip on our fair state.

A NET DECREASE IN ONLY FIVE COUNTIES.

The record shows that in only five counties in the state, has there been a net decrease of mortgage indebtedness. These counties are Brown, Clay, Logan, Sioux and Washington, and the total net decrease in these counties amounts to only \$112,000, while the average increase per county for the whole state is over \$200,000. A "gratifying showing," indeed!

Brown, Sioux and Logan are frontier counties in which the chattel filings are from four to ten times as great as the real estate filings. And rates of interest are about three per cent a month on chattel loans. In each of these counties there is a small decrease. But instead of showing the prosperity of the people it indicates the release of mortgages by the transfer of the property from the debtor to the creditor.

Washington and Clay are rich counties, and favorably located. The re-

cord shows a small net decrease. But the examination of the record by months for the year reveals a curious fact. For instance in Washington the record of chattel filings and releases shows an increase of \$68,000; during eleven months of the year; but the record for the other month, April, shows a decrease of \$174,000. In Clay the net increase for eleven months was \$171,000, but the decrease for the other month, May, was \$181,000. Queer, isn't it?

The explanation is very simple: The county officer making up the record has, in order to make a favorable showing, simply released a lot of old chattel mortgages some of which may have been paid years ago.

But aside from this, there is no grounds for gratification in the records of these counties. Mortgages amounting to \$696,000 have been filed in Washington, and \$1,142,000 in Clay. A decrease of a few thousand can not relieve the startling significance of these figures.

But there is another fact which must be considered in this connection and that is the

RELEASE BY FORECLOSURE

of a vast number of mortgages. Also in a great number of cases mortgages are satisfied and released by a transfer of property by mutual consent and without the formalities of foreclosure. All such are entered in the records simply as released, and the monopoly press points to them as proof that "the farmers are getting out of debt"! And so they are—by becoming tenants.

The law requires the register of deeds (or the county clerk, who is ex-officio register of deeds in the counties not entitled to that office) to keep a record of foreclosures on farms and lots, but not on chattels. In some counties this record has not been kept. In others it is very incomplete. Notwithstanding this fact, the records show that within the year sheriff's deeds have been given for 1226 farms, and 579 town and city lots.

The counties reporting the greatest number of foreclosures on farms are: Holt 172, Custer 130, Red Willow 57, Hitchcock 57, Dawes 49, Dundy 38, Hall 38, Perkins 38, Keya Paha 36, Sherman 35, Antelope 32, Box Butte 31, Webster 31, Sheridan 29, Adams 28, Chase 28.

The counties reporting the greatest number of foreclosures on town and city lots are: Douglass 234, Lancaster 102, Adams 52, Buffalo 27, Hall 17, Jefferson 19.

WHAT IT MEANS.

An examination of the records reveals most clearly the process by which the people of Nebraska will "get out of debt" in a few years if they do not get some relief through legislation.

Take Holt county for example where the mortgage fiend has swallowed up 172 farms and released by foreclosure mortgages amounting to over \$100,000, all in ten months! The records show a very "gratifying" decrease in farm mortgages of \$73,000. But they show an increase of \$269,000 in the chattel mortgages! Does any intelligent man need to be told what such a state of affairs mean?

The other counties in the above list tell the same story only a little less forcibly. In every case the chattel mortgages far exceed the farm mortgages.

And what is the story these figures tell? That the process of "getting out of debt" by the transfer of property from debtor to mortgage holder is well

under way in many counties in Nebraska.

It should be borne in mind that there is no record of the foreclosures on chattels. No one who is familiar with the facts as they exist in Nebraska can doubt that the sale or transfer of chattels to satisfy mortgages far exceeds that of real estate.

Referring again to the five counties showing a net decrease, we feel safe in saying that if the mortgages satisfied by foreclosure or by transfer of property without the formality of foreclosure, were deducted, the net decrease would be entirely wiped off the face of the returns, and there would remain NOT A SINGLE COUNTY in which the record would show a net decrease in mortgage indebtedness.

(To be continued)

WHAT'S the matter with James Boyd for Rev. Tate's place on the republican ticket? Boyd is a citizen.

"I COMMENCED using ——— pills over fifty years ago."—State Journal. The feeble condition of the old thing is now explained.

JUST ask any republican in these parts to point out the old soldiers on his state ticket and the farmers on his county ticket. Just watch him closely as he scans the two lists; but keep at a respectful distance lest your nose suffer a contusion when his anger is kindled by the truth.

THE republican state convention of Washington denounced Pinkertonism. Immediately the goddess of protection jumped over the Rocky Mountains and plunged into Lake Superior supposing that her turn would come next. The republicans of Washington state have possession of the bakery.

ANOTHER gallant old soldier was honored by the independents when W. H. Dech of Saunders county was nominated for congress. When it comes to recognizing the old soldier, the independent party is strictly in it. The people's party is one of deeds as well as promises and the old veterans are beginning to see it. How many soldiers are there on the republican state and congressional ticket any how?

I LOVE this land of my adoption. Her stars and stripes are more to me than tongue or pen can utter, and I would rather know I have been a citizen of this country eighteen months than to be lieutenant governor without citizenship.—Rev. J. G. Tate.

Oh! give us a rest. American citizenship since "February 5th, 1891," is not the thing to shout about among men who were American citizens from '61 to '65 and did their duty as such citizens in those times.

The old aristocratic slaveholders of the South were not more insolent in their demands for governmental protection than are the capitalistic plutocrats of today. The bands of fugitive slave hunters were not more despised than the Pinkerton thugs of the present day. The fugitive slave laws were not more odious than the class laws of today which permit the enslavement of labor. The laws which gave southern slaveholders the right of property in human flesh were not repealed by legal or constitutional methods—they were wiped out in blood. The laws which now permit piratical capitalists to monopolize the earth and crush the weak will also be wiped out, and it remains with the capitalistic class to decide whether these laws shall be repealed peaceably or by revolution. The people are greater than law and unjust laws cannot stand before an outraged people.—Labor Journal, Zanesville, Ohio.

Violin makers prize above all other kinds of wood that which they extract