THE HERALD. WOULD ENSLAVE AMERICAN PEOPLE

T. J. O'KEEFE, Publisher.

HEMINGFORD.

STATE NEWS.

Herbert, the 4-year-old son of Elmer Hall of Julian, was fatally injured from falling from a horse. The horse stepped on the child's head, crushing the skull.

Lieutenant Hobson, the officer in charge of the Merrimac, which was sunk in the entrange of Santiago har-bor, is a cousin of Messrs. R. H. and J. S. Miller of Nebraska City.

State Treasurer Meserve has made a call for \$63,000 worth of outstanding general fund state warrants. This call,

At Nebraska City, during a severe thunder storm, Bert Dew and Homer Priddy, while standing in front of the Commercial, were struck by lightning. Mrs. Dew was killed, while Mr. Priddy was only badly stunned and will recover.

The family of Phil McDonald, a farmer living near Tekamah, is in a critical condition, having been poisoned by trichina from eating sausage. For a time four of them were not expected to live, but at present slight hopes of their ecovery are entertained.

Frank Harris Ensign, alias Morrill Glendening, Summerville and Damon, a noted Arkansas forger, was captured at Norfolk by city officers. He was wanted at Bentonville, Ark., where he had broken jail recently. Ensign had plenty of money and offered the officers \$650 to release him.

The Omaha postoffice officials are receiving numerous applications from business men of eastern cities, and from all parts of the United States for Trans-Mississippi stamps, Deputy Woodward has a stack of several hundred letters regarding the stamps, and when they arrive, June 15, will begin to fill the orders, which he thinks will prove a very large job.

Arrangements have been completed for the establishment of a creamery separator station at Hemingford. The plant will be owned by residents of Hemingford and vicinity, and will be operated by the Beatrice Creamery company of Lincoln. Work will be commenced on the building immediately, and the plant will be in operation by July 1. The plant will cost \$1,750.

Lightning struck a barn belonging to Peter Bures, three miles east of Edgar, killing two horses, knocking down four more and a young man. Fred Ziegler, who was at work in the stable attending the horses. The barn was set on fire and burned, with two harvesters, 800 bushels of oats and some other minor farm implements. Total value of property destroyed, \$1,200; insurance, \$300. The young man and the four horses that were knocked down were rescued

During an electric storm lightning struck the residence of J. N. Davis, 2128 Sixth avenue, Omaha. Mr. Davis was at the Union Pacifis round house, where he works. Mrs. Davis and their chil-dren were at home. Two of the children were thrown down and all were greatly frightened. The lightning tore a hole in the roof, knocked the eaves troughs off, and did some other trifling damage. A horse staked on the open ground near the Union Pacific round

- NEBRASKA SENATOR ALLEN DENOUNCES THE ATTEMPT TO ENSLAVE

THE PEOPLE WITH A PERPETUAL DEBT.

THE PROPER WAY TO RAISE REVENUE FOR THE WAR

An Income Tax Law Should be Substituted For the Scheme to Issue Hundreds of Millions of Gold Bonds.

issuance of \$490,000,000 more of bonds his seat when the Hylion case was de will have placed the bonded indebtedness of the country at over half what it was at the close of the late civil war. which is for June 16, will take up all We will make it almost thirteen hun-the warrants against this fund issued dred million dollars, and I think in prior to December 1, 1596. cupied seats on the supreme bench. They reviewed it carefully, and held the government had the constitutional hundred million dollars at the close of the war, making something like twentyeight hundred million dollars with the non interest-bearing obligations added. But senators say it would not be a wise thing to do to coin the seignior-age. Why not, Mr. President? Can any gentleman point out in what re-spect there would be a lack of wisdom in colling the silver seigniorage in the in colning the silver seigniorage in the treasury? No, Mr. President, that man does not occupy a seat in this chamber, unless he shall adopt the hackneyed and exploded theory that there is a dif-

same legal functions. I heard a senator say this morning in this chamber, possibly it was yesin this chamber, possibly it was yes-terday, that sliver had depreciated; and we hear it all over the country among a class of men who would enslave the American neople by a precidud inter-American people by a perpetual inter-est-bearing debt. They say that silver has depreciated. Mr. President, silver has not depreciated in the slightest degree. There has been no practical depreciation in silver and gold and cast-ing all the mansy work unon gold silver. ing all the money work upon gold alone. there. No man has ever discovered, or, gold has risen and silver has stood if he has, has explained to the world, still. It is the appreciation of gold that marvelous change of opinion. I and not the depreciation of silver that would rather take a pick and go upon has made the difference.

Even the present secretary of the Even the present secretary of the digging in the streets at a dollar a the financial dynasty of the Roth-treasury, whose financial career has day than to have rest on me the sus-been confined until recently to the back picton that in a judicial position I had Shrewd old Nathan Rothschild had treasury, whose financial career has parlor of a bank in Chicago, in a circular recently issued, Circular No. 143, on page 16, says:

"Gold coins and standard silver dol-lars, being the standard coin of the United States, are not redeemable." gold coin. Does any man doubt that, comes from one of the most highly if we will give silver the same office protected states in the union. What we give gold, if we will coin silver without limitation and make it a full legal tender for all debts public and private. I do not know and I do not care to it will stand as coin money upon a parity with gold in all respects?

Mr. President, it is the office or func-Mr. President, it is the office or func-tion of circulation and exchange per-formed by money that gives it its value, I have no neitiance absolutate no to I have no patience, absolutely no pa-tience whatever, with that class of some cases as much as it does in this pseudo financiers who argue that the value of money resides in the commer-of congress? Decisions are made and value of money resides in the commer-cial value of the material employed. We can di-place every dollar of silver and rest upon nothing but mere party poli-gold in the United States and replace Lics. Law is abandoned, justice is gold in the United States and replace tics. Law is abandoned, justice is abandoned and thrown aside, and the money, and if we limit that volume, court renders a decision, a political every paper dollar will be equivalent decision, just as our republican friends to a dollar in gold.

Gold and silver are valuable over will in a few days vote bonds upon paper only in so far as nature has regu-lated the output and made it impossible for man to increase it; but regulate the volume of paper and coin at the same point and the paper dollar will be worth as much, will buy as much. and pay as much wages and indebted-ness as the gold dollar. And yet, Mr. tribunals of being actuated by un-President, we hear goldbugs calling is but a single instance I can now re- sion of 1877. call, where, in modern times, there was Mr. President, I do not believe there anything like the money of the world, is an intelligent human being in the and that was paper money that was United States who does not believe issued by England and the joint powers that Mr. Tilden was honestly elected in the wars against Napoleon, and from to the presidency and was entitled to that sprang the English pound note that his seat. The great masses of the people is so popular today. Mr. President, \$42,000,000 of additional sliver money would be absorbed without There is not a anyone noticing it. state in the union where it would not be absorbed without creating a wave in commercial or industrial circles. The people would take it readily. The man who holds the plow and wields the az tribunal but congress had jurisdiction. and the hoe and spade will take it Who does not remember the result? and be glad of the opportunity. It will Election return after election return bring relief to hundreds and thousands. yea, millions, of oppressed American citizens today. But the banker does to safeguard the administration of jusnot want it, the stockbroker does not tice was ignored, and the tribunal stood want it, the gambler in money does eight to seven, just according to the not want it; and as the money gambler rules politics and controls the political posing that commission, throne, he is to be consulted and his wishes followed by the party in power. Then, Mr. President, we can raise \$40,000,000 more by imposing an income tax. It may be that the supreme court have decided the income tax to be unconstitutional, and therefore we should bow to the decision. I would give them an opportunity to decide it again. The supreme court left the impression in their decision that in the event of war or of unusual conditions congress would have the power to impose an income tax. Here exists the exact condition described by them, an exceptional condition, a great public exigency created by the existence of war with a foreign country. Let us revive the income features of the tariff act of 1894.

Mr. President, if we authorize the Elisworth, I think, who had not taken cided. It had passed successfully in review before forty of the most eminent associate justices who have ever oc power to impose an income tax; but it was reserved for the present distinguished jurist who occupies the office of chief justice, and a bare majority of his associates to discover that all mior. their predecessors and all the great Can lawyers of the nation for a hundred years had been mistaken, and that the congress did not have constitutional power to impose a tax on incomes, and therefore the tax was void.

And whoever yet has discovered the marvelous change of opinion in that court within a few weeks? Has that been explained to the world? One of We might add \$40,000,000 more by the ference between coin money and a lim-ited volume of paper money having the the justices held the act to be conthe justices held the act to be con-stitutional in an elaborate opinion, and within a few days thereafter discov-it ought to be \$200,000,000, by the issu-

man unless he is such before he goes

would rather take a pick and go upon the highways and earn my living by changed my mind on a question of law lar industry in this or in any other country. Who were interested in preventing the income tax from being enforced? The great manufacturers and corporations; and rumor has it synthetic relation there may be besuggest.

Mr. President, it is deplorable when handed down by that tribunal which o a dollar in gold. Gold and silver are valuable over will in a few days vote bonds upon

party, or to put that particular party in a hole. The legislation of this nation for two years could all be done in four

months' time. It we would come here as a business organization, forgetting olitics for the time, and sit down and egislate for the country, four months would be ample time to enact every law necessary for this government for two years; and yet we have a long session running sixt and seven and eight months at a time and at other times longer, and then a short session f three months; and congress is always behind, because it wastes its time in considering mere party questions.

So this laxity, this moral laxity, exists in congress, in the supreme court, in the lower tribunals, and I presume in

other departments. Now, we are told, and it is simply a falsehood upon its face, that it is necessary to issue interest-bearing bonds with which to conduct this war. There is no necessity for bonds. There is but one class of people who call for them and they are the money power, Mr. President, which dominates both branches of congress. I say in absolute humiliation and in shame that this branch of congress and the other is controlled by the money power and the voice of the people is here stiffed or

authorize the issuance of bonds?

(Continued next week.)

FORTUNES MADE FROM WAR

How the Rothschild's Financial Dynasty Secured Foundation.

It was Waterloo that made secure the fame of Washington as a soldier. It was Waterloo that made secure also

Shrewd old Nathan Rothschild had waited for Napoleon's downfall, firm in for the accommodation of any particu- the faith that it must sooner or later come. His agents had followed the Cor-sican in his various campaigns that he might have the first news of his over-He goes on into quite a discussion of the function of the standard silver dollar and standard that the justice who changed his mind with the British army. Indeed, he kept that the justice who changed his mind with the British army. Indeed, he kept so close to the commander-in-chief that the "Iron Duke," not knowing him, fancied he must be either a spy cr possible assassin and threatened to hang him if he again appeared near headquarters.

The day of the great battle Rothschild from his horse on the hill of Hougoumont watched the struggle between the nations, and when at last he saw that the French army was in retreat, posted off to Brussels as fast as his horse could carry him, from which point a carriage in waiting conveyed him to Ostend. There he found a storm raging on the channel and the sailors fearful to cross. But he knew neither fear nor danger when he saw the glint of gold. He offered first six, then eight hundred francs to be taken to the English coast. At last upon his offering twenty-five hundred francs a fisherman having greater courage or greater supidity than his fellows undertook the langerous task, Before nightfall Rothschild had landed at Dover and without waiting for a moment's rest was on his way to London. On the 20th of une he appeared at the stock exchange



A Complete Victory for the Bond Sharks-Infamous Measure Passes Congress.

FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS

This Enormous Sum Added to Our Already Bonded Indebtedness-Work of Shylocks.

DESPOILERS OF AMERICAN HOMES.

Find in Congress as it is Now Constituted a

Willing and Profitable Ally.

Washington, D. C., June 14 .- J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. and other powerful agents of the gold bond syndicate, the money power, have carried the day in both branches of congress. Party lines were closely drawn, every republican voting for the bonds, eight democrats (Caffery, Gorman, Lindsay, McEnerny, Mitchell Morgan, Murphy and Turple and silver republican Mr. Mantle) fall-ing by the wayside, and one so-called populist, Senator Kyle of South Dakota,

who has been under suspicion ever since he secured his re-election by a tie-up with the republicans, turned traitor to his professions and his country's welfare. The dastardly outrage has been committed and the sly, cunning, diamond-studded Wall street lobbyist, headed by Cleveland's man, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, have returned to their hotbed of high-handed corruption to gloat over their victory over the American people. The vote was taken in the house of Speaker Reed Thursday afternoon,

and in the senate hangman's day, Friday afttrnoon. At both houses the deal slipped through just like it was "fixed" to go some time ago. All the talk and haggling for the past several weeks was a part of the secret program, it was to make a showing, to befuddle the people. There was not a time when the money power's conspirators were not able to count to a man their votes, and with them to allow the proposition to be discussed at all on the floor of the house or in the senate chamber was a huge farce.

The bill has eliminated the senate provision requiring that no bonds should be issued until \$50,000,000 certificates of indebtedness had been disposed of. The authorization for \$100,000,000 of such certificates yet remains, but it is a dead letter. Not one will be issued.

Four hundred millions of bonds are authorized to be issued, a compromise between the \$500,000,000 proposed by the house and the \$300,000,000 authorized by the senate. But \$200,000,000 will be issued imendiately, and the secretary f the treasury will feel surprised at his own moderation. In the ten years before they can be redeemed they will have drawn \$60,000,000 in interest. A hundred and fifty thousand blank tenders are ready at the treasury de-

partment. They will be poured in the mails in monumental bulk within fortyeight hours of the time the bill becomes a law.

There are several points of further amendment to the bond proposition in the conference report which may develop significance when the terms of the bids are made public. The provision that they should be offered as a popular loan is modified by striking out the clause that the bonds shall be issued at not less than par, yet any residue after the public is satisfied may be other-wise disposed of at na less than par.

It is evident that the small appetite of the public will be easily fed, and the tremendous residue will fall promptly into the hands of the big banking houses which have succeeded in having the way cleared for the issue.

SPANISH SYSTEM.

There is also a success for Secretary Gage in the weakening of the Wol-cott amendment providing for the coinage of the seigniorage. The bill provides for its coinage at the rate of not less than \$1,500,000 month, which is a big reduction from the proposed \$4,000,000 a month, and eliminates the plan to issues certificates against the full amount of the seignlorage. There is, moreover, grave doubt as to whether the new proposition is operative, since no pro-vision is made for the retirement of the Sherman notes. The bill as it stands is a signal reversion to what a prominent member of the houses characterizes as the Spanish system of taxation. Stamp taxes of every form and species, in infinite variety on thousands of articles, instruments and documents are to confront the people.

house was struck by the lightning during the storm and killed.

John C. Tierney, who was re-elected president of the Nebraska Retail Liquor Dealers' association, after the meeting at Omaha Wednesday afternoon, incited the delegates to a lunch at his place. After the lunch his guests. upon starting for home, saw at Sixteenth and Capitol avenue a blind as cordeon player on the sidewalk. "Let's help the poor fellow out," proposed one of the party, and dimes, quarters and halves were dropped into the cup until it ran over. The poor, bewildered fol-low pulled out his old hat and still the of silver continued. When the fiftieth man had contributed his mite. the happy accordeon player was the richer by \$17.60.

The judicial mind is still exercised over the peculiarities of the dance du ventre, or muscle dance, performed at the Streets of Cairo on the Midway, The first production of the dance before the Douglas county district court, represented by Judge Scott, was of such a delicate and elastic nature as to open up a path of roses, but the second dance, witnessed by the court, incognito, opened up a rough-hewn pathway of thorns and briars, the termination of which has not yet been reached. The arguments in the oriental litigation were concluded, and Judge Scott announced that he would hold with the streets of Cairo-all but one thing. The aroma of orientalism which is 100 strong for the nasal organs of the

American court, must be expunged. Otherwise the Streets of Cairo will not receive the injunction for which it asks against the Streets of All Na-tions. The court holds that the Streets of Cairo have the exclusive right to an oriental exhibition, but refuses to enter a decree to that effect, until it receives assurances that the little Egyptian dancer retires her muscular efforts from public view. How long the case will stand in this condition cannot be foretold by the attorneys, who say they will have to consult their clients before accepting the conditions imposed.

The native of Manila is a queer mixture of Malay, Chinese and Spanish characteristics, and you find him combining the looks and traits of these three types of people in all sorts of proportions. He lives on rice, cigarettes and cock-fighting, and rarely ever tucks his shirt into his trousers. Be-ing, as he is, a born gambler, he substitutes the fighting cock for the dog, and makes as much ado over his pet rooster as we do over a clever terrier. In case of fire it is the first thing rescued and removed to a place of safety. The Manila tram-car is a thing by itself, as is the one lean pony that pulls it. It takes one man to drive and one to work the whip; and if the wind blows too hard, service is suspended. The conductor uses a valise suspended from his neck, and whistles through his lips --up hill to stop, and down hill for the starting sign. Smoking "goes" every-where, and everyone smokes, even to the conductor, who generally drops the ash off a 15-for-a-cent cigarette into your lap as he hands you a receipt for your "dos centavos." No one is allowed to stand inside, and if the car contains it full quota of passengers the driver hangs out the sign, "Lieno" (full), and doesn't stop even for the archbishop. Sit at the front end of the car; please, if you fear smallpox, for it is no stranges ight to see a Philippine mamma brush into a seat holding a scantily clothed babe well covered with evidences of that disease.

revenues \$40,000,000. Mr. President, I have proposed and shall offer at the proper time the fol-lowing substitute for section 27 of the pending bill:

"That so much of the act of August 27, A. D. 1894, entitled 'An act to re-duce taxation, provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes. as relates to the levying and collection of an income tax be, and the same is hereby, revived and re-enacted; and it is hereby made the duty of the secretary of the treasury to collect the income tax therein imposed, beginning with the fiscal year commencing the first day of July, 1898; and all provisions of said act necessary and proper to carry out the purpose hereof and to administer said law are hereby revived and re-enacted."

Let that be done, Mr. President, and it will remove any necessity for the issuance of any kind of interest-bearing court to it, or add to their duties the issuance of any kind of interest-bearing obligations. The supreme court have duties of judges of a great international said it can be done. If they say it shall not be done, they will be required to overrule the latest decision they have made on the subject. For one hundred years an income tax has been held constitutional by the supreme court, beginning with the Hylton case in 3 Dallas, and ending in 1882. I think, with the Springer case, in 102 United States reports. In five different cases the supreme court has passed on the constitutionality of an income tax and held it to be constitutional.

Mr. Teller-Unanimously every time. Mr. Allen-Unanimously every time. The moome tax had passed success-fully in review before every chief jus-moment he opens the door. tice of the supreme court excepting

worthy motives? How long can a govfor gold all the time and they tell us ernment exist in its original purity and that we must have the money of the integrity where such a suspicion exists? world, when they know there is no such thing as money of the world. There back, if you will, to the electoral deci-Go

Mr. President, I do not believe there that Mr. Tilden was honestly elected exist.

think, believe so. They certainly do in many sections of the country, re-gardless of politics. And yet some of the judges of the supreme court were taken from their high position and placed upon an unconstitutional commission for the purpose of deciding a was overturned and their force de stroyed; every rule of evidence made eight to seven, just according to the partisan politics of the persons com-

Mr. President, I do not believe there is any man who has any respect for the decision of that commission. It was partisan; it was intended to be partisan; it was created for the purpose of defrauding the man justly elected out of his position; and it succeeded, and yet it has apologists even today.

So the judges of our courts are called from their designated duties to perform others entirely distinct from the offices for which they were selected. A short time ago, within the last two years, there was created what is called the Venezuelan commission, to ascertain the bounbary between British Guiana and Venezuela. Who does not recall the lurid message sent to us by the late prophet of the White house? We and by that means increase the annual voted on the spur of the moment \$100,-000 to authorize him to create a commission to determine where the true

boundary line was, and he formed it, He took two justices, one of the justices of the district supreme court and one of the justices of the supreme

court of the United States, from their duties and made them a part of that commission. The \$100,000 has melted to a very few thousand." There are ten or twelve useless clerks drawing money from it constantly; doing nothing, absolutely nothing, and drawing salaries all the time. No report has been made. Do you suppose there will be a dollar of the appropriation left? No, Mr. President, it will be squandered. That money was idly spent, and it was ill advised to take a member of a court from his proper duties and make him a

member of the commission. So we had a treaty of amity, and it was sought to court of arbitration, to be contaminated

by eastern policies. Mr. President, is it not surprising under circumstances such as these that the people are becoming suspicious of the highest judicial tribunal in the United States? I do not speak of these things for the purpose of saying that the supreme court is particularly different from any other tribunal. I speak of it to show that our highest national organizations are becoming honey

ombed with what I regard as political decay. It is so of congress. No man walk into this chamber and not can Mr. President, he knows the instant

course, that Blucher's army had been utterly destroyed by Napoleon at Ligny on the 16th and 17th and that as a result of this defeat there could be no hope for Wellington. His whisperings pois oned the public faith on every The funds went tumbling into the bottomless pit of commercial panic, while private and public credit ceased to

He told his friends in confidence.

As stocks and bonds went down Roth schild bought all the consols, bills and notes he could raise the money to pay for. Then he waited secure in his knowledge of the reaction that would follow the news of Waterloo. 22d of June this news reched London. Values went up more rapidly than they had previously gone down and shrewd old Nathan Rothschild counted as his some \$6,000,000 more of gold.

Uniform Contracts.

There is not the least prospect that the present carnival of contract in connection with the war will come to an end. Consider the single item of army uniforms. The contracts were distrib uted among firms that had a pull with the administration, and the charge is freely made that a bribery fund \$10,000 did its work in connection with one large order of uniforms. A single firm in New York city noted for its sweat shops and for its dublous methods in buying "seconds" at the cloth mills, has captured a large uniform contract after having spent a large sum in Washington. Indeed, some of the stories regarding these clothing contracts fairly surpass bellef. Nor is this the worst feature of this business. Nearly all the firms that have captured contracts are noted for their tyranny to their work people. Union labor re-ceived very little recognition, and we do not think it any exaggeration to say that scab labor will be employed upon three-fourts of the uniforms to be made for our troops. Perhaps the proportion

will be even greater than this.

Suppose.

Suppose there were no war. Supose the United States government should call for 200,000 volunteers to save their country at \$15 per month

and found. Suppose it should enlist that many men and put them at work building railroads, digging irrigation ditches and reservoirs, planting trees and draining swamps instead of killing Spaniards. Supose it should pay these men in new legal tender greenbacks instead of issuing bonds.

Suppose the people over the union should turn out and cheer these men as they were mustered in regiments and brigades, should deluge them with flowers and cakes and ples as they ceeded to the tented fields of their labors

Suppose the "war" should go on until the people found out that conquering the earth for the use of mankind was the greatest military glory to be achieved and that a standing army was ex-actly fitted for that kind of achieve-

ment. Suppose-but the possibilities of supposition are boundless.

"Here is a short poem taken from the French," said the would-be contributor. "The French should be everlastingly

feel the heated political atmosphere the grateful," snorted the editor as he open ed the door and bowed a series of low bows.-Syracuse Post

THREE DOLLARS AN ACRE TOO MUCH

AN IMPORTANT MEETING TO CONSIDER FREIGHT RATES ON WESTERN PRODUCTS TO BE HELD IN OMAHA JUNE 20-21.

GOVERNORS APPOINTS DELEGATES TO THIS MEETING.

The Purpose is to Devise Ways and Means to Secure to the Farmers an Opportunity to Ship their Produce over the Shortest and Cheapest Route to the Markets of the World.

Columbus, Neb., June 15 .- The men poor manager who does not realize that of Nebraska who raise the produce and so many dollars saved is so many doldepend upon the markets to pay off the lars made. The United States government has

noney lenders' mortgage and to get a little something more to spend with spent millions of dollars deepening the the town merchants for his goods, harbors of the Gulf of Mexico, so that should not allow the subject of "how the great ocean going vessels can come and where shall this produce be shipin there and take away the produce of ped to market" to escape his attention. The farmers of Nebraska are paying twice as much freight as they should. this country. But the big railroad cor-traffic eastward. This unnatural routwice as much freight as they should. Every dollar of excessive freight is a ing of our freightage is brought about dollar lost to them. But unlike most by the railroads compelling the produc-of the great evils which make life a ers and shippers to pay practically more burden, there is a remedy, sure and for shipping half the distance certain, and one which can be soon put than they do now on the whole distance in operation. east.

The remedy is, ship your produce to On June 20 and 21 there will be held the markets of the world southward in Omaha a convention of delegates via the great gulf ports, instead of appointed by the governors of the sevacross the continent to the Atlantic eral states of the union, the purpose of which is to devise ways and means to ports secure for the people the natural ben-

The farmers of the Trans-Mississippi states are just one-half the distance efits which good shipping facilities on nearer the gulf harbors than they are the gulf coast, together with a fair to the Atlantic ports, and if but a and reasonable railroad accommodation small percentage of these farmers will and freight rates would give them. assert their right to have their produce transported southward at the same rate that they now pay on east and west-kans, and all western people. It is safe bound freight, per ton per mile, they to say that the project will be handled will save to themselves and all their in a commmon-sense and practical fellow producers of the country just manner, and possibly a plan of action about one-half of the freight which can be arrived at which will, within a year or two, revolutionize the entire they are now paying.

freight business of the west. To simplify these figures: The farm-But all the American people ask for ers of Nebraska are now paying at the is a fair chance, a chance to till the soil and a chance to market the fruits of rate of \$6 freight per acre on every acre of cultivated lnad, and a saving their toll without being stripped of all their profits by being forced to ship such as I speak about would cut this such as I speak about would cut the enormous railroad tax half in two. He is a poor farmer who does not know that this \$2 per acre freight is their profits by being forced to snu their produce twice as far and twice as costly as it is to the gulf ports. J. S. FREEMAN. their produce twice as far and twice worth saving each year. That man is a

PRIVATE ENTERPRISES.

COL. W. J. BRYAN.

What Kind of a Soldier Will He Why the U.S. Has No Modern Gun-Make. powder.

Speaking of private enterprise brings The action of William Jennings Bryan in joining the volunteers and plac-ing himself at the disposal of the president, is denounced by the eastern organs of thought as a piece of clap-trap. They say that Bryan is merely playing to the galleries in his usual theatrical humbug. enlisting.

us to the subject of gunpowder. All civilized governments of the earth have discarded the old red and black ngupowder and adopted the new smokeless kind-all except our own government, to the galleries in his usual theatrical which does not make its gunpowder, way, that he wants to keep himself in but leaves the manufacture thereof to the public eye, and that, in a general private enterprise. But as it costs way, his proceedings stamp his as a money to equip a plant for the manuproceedings stamp his as a money to equip a plant for the manu-We do not see what bearing facture of smokeless powder, our priall this has upon the immediate ques- vate enterprises refused to be at the tion, which is, what kind of a soldier expense, and our government, always William Jennings Bryan will make. If alive to the blessings of private enhe knows no more about drilling and terprise, kindly consented to make use campaigning than most of our troops, of the old kind. The result is that such it behooves him to improve rapidly, and modern guns as we have, and which learn the practical details of a solider's require the smokeless powder, cannot life. If he does this, and goes bravely be supplied except from abroad. There to the front, fighting the Spaniards and are no facilities in this country for the aiding in the conquest of Cuba, it is manufacture of smokeless gunpowder, probable that the people generally will without first equipping a plant, and not ask what sort of a politician he is that would take time. As the corpora-nor whether he enlisted as a piece of tions engaged in the manufacture of clap-trap. Perhaps, if he gets killed. gunpowder-including the Dupont even the bankers will forgive him for works-have a "pull," we have no modern gunpowder.

The success or failure of this