



Beginning next Sabbath evening, Rev. Gilmore will preach three sermons on the "Fate of ancient and modern republics." All students of the tendency of the times ought to attend the M. E. Church and hear this series of sermons.



NEBRASKA'S NEXT GOVERNOR.

Jack MacColl took a homestead adjoining what is now the city of Lexington, in 1876. His ancestors were Scotch, and his early manhood was spent on a Canadian farm. He left home in 1869 and immediately set out for the West. His first work was as a laborer for the Union Pacific R. R., and the following year he took up the homestead where he now lives. From the first he succeeded, because he had earned business method as well as farm routine. The first county clerk of Dawson county was removed for cause, and MacColl was appointed in his place. He held the office thirteen years, although he took it in the beginning under protest. He has never been an office seeker, nor a politician in the accepted sense. He served one term in the Nebraska legislature, and was a capable, conscientious member. In 1890 his friends in western Nebraska urged him to become a candidate for the republican nomination for governor, and he reluctantly consented. L. D. Richards was nominated. Four years later he was an active candidate, but the nomination fell to T. J. Majors. In 1896 his friends were as loyal and enthusiastic as ever, and they went into the state convention with many new recruits and nominated him July 1st.

"Jack MacColl is called the Nebraska 'Commoner.'" Such he is in fact. He is plain and easily approachable. He is sympathetic, cordial and warm-hearted. He is a friend of the laborer as well as the man of business and is loved by one and esteemed by the other. Personally he is close-mouthed and conservative, but all the time strictly business. He will make an ideal governor.

Newspapers in the Campaign.

In the present campaign, newspapers will be the greatest of educators, in teaching the voters of the land the proper way to view the political questions of the day. The Republic, of St. Louis, is without doubt the most able instructor published on the Democratic side, as it explains in almost every issue, by editorial or learned article why the mass of the people should vote for the Democratic Presidential candidate. In addition, it prints all the news of the doings of both parties and all the speeches of statesmen. The Republic is only \$6 a year, \$1.50 for 3 months, or 65 cents a month by mail. Semi-Weekly Republic \$1.00 a year.

The Boy Tramp

Will speak at Hoover's opera house Saturday night of this week. Everybody is invited.

SCHOOL LAND FUNDS

HAVE BEEN PROPERLY INVESTED BY STATE OFFICIALS.

General Fund Warrants Not "Securities" and the Supreme Court So Decides—Gov. Holcomb Still Harping On the School Fund—No Person Need Be Deceived by Populist Clap-Trap.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 6.—A number of Populist and Democratic conventions have adopted resolutions censuring the state officers composing the board of educational lands and funds for refusing or failing to invest the money in the permanent school fund in state securities. Populist speakers also touch upon it occasionally, and Governor Holcomb not infrequently refers in his talks and interviews to the trouble he has had to get the board to invest the funds as directed by law, the inference being, of course, that the purpose is to keep funds idle in the treasury for the benefit of the state treasurer.

Your correspondent has taken the pains to examine the records closely, and to acquaint himself with the facts from other sources, the result being that the governor is convicted of being a cheap pettifogger and that the allegations are absolutely and entirely without foundation.

Governor Holcomb contended for a long time that a warrant of the state general fund was a state "security," and could therefore be made the basis of investment of the school funds. The board took the opposite view, which is sustained by the supreme court, which has declared that such a procedure is the equivalent of making a transfer from one fund to another, a course that is unconstitutional and contrary to law. This is the course that the governor insisted upon following, and that he blames the board for not adopting, in the face of the decision of the highest court of the state that it can not be done.

It is a fact that the board of educational lands and funds has invested in all bonds of the various counties of Nebraska that have been presented, except in one instance where the action of the governor compelled it to buy a block of bonds from a broker and pay a bonus of \$2,500 which could have been saved to the state if the governor's action had not caused the sale to brokers instead of to the state direct. It is therefore surprising to note that he still refers to the matter occasionally and strives to get a little cheap glory through a distortion of the record.

As a matter of fact the state officials have acted conscientiously and according to law in all matters during the two years that they have been at the capitol. They have not only given the state faithful service, but have also conducted the business economically and thrown every safeguard around the expenditure of public funds and the transaction of public business. Governor Holcomb knows this, but just at present he is making a campaign of self-glorification, and sees no way to build himself up except by tearing somebody else down.

The Donkey's Fate.



A SILVER MAN'S TENANT FARM.

Landlord Bookwalter's Farms in Pawnee County Tell Their Own Story.

Pawnee county has one locality that presents a great contrast. It is in that part of the county where the thousands of acres owned by John W. Bookwalter are located. The Bookwalter system of tenant farming, judging from appearances, is not a success. The landlord and his mortgage system bears heavily upon the tenant and where homes and home improvements ought to be are only the evidence of hastily cultivated fields and temporary improvements of the cheapest character. Surrounded as these 10,000 acres are with splendid farms owned by individual farmers, owned by farmers who have their great red barns and commodious houses, who have herds of stock, fine groves and loaded orchards, the barrenness and neglect that marks the Bookwalter acres stamps that landlord and tenant system as a greater failure than words easily picture.

The owner of these lands, John W. Bookwalter, is a silver man and he has written a book upon the silver question. With a liberality not noticeable in other



Our resident buyer is in the market every day in the year. He has made the cloak question a careful study for many years. When you buy our wraps you buy goods that are right in style, fit and service. Our prices are lowest. Twenty-five years' experience, a constant every day attendance upon the market, a perfect knowledge of qualities and values, lightest expenses, largest business, buying and selling for spot cash—these are the things which enable us to knock out competition. Last season we did more cloak business than ever before. This season, with prices 25 per cent lower than ever before and patterns more beautiful, we expect to double that record. We shall be glad to have the opportunity to show you these goods.

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dealings with his tenants he has presented them with copies of his book, but they will maintain their independence in voting this year the same as they have done heretofore. The people of Pawnee who are acquainted with some of the records at the court house think that they know one reason at least why the proprietor of the Bookwalter acres is for silver.

The State and County Tickets.

In the excitement of a national campaign let us not forget our state and county officers. The work of redemption must be thorough, and no office is too small to be of some importance in weighing results in November.—Hartington Herald.

"SIXTEEN TO ONE."

We'll coin the silver we have got and all that we can get. We'll make the "dollar of our dads" a hummer, you can bet. Some say 'twill bust the country, and the devil be to pay. "In God we trust" we'll stamp on it, such luck to keep away. We're silverites, says I, says we, when all is said and done, and we'll coin the bloom in silver, boys, At sixteen to one.

And, furthermore, to set the pace and spite the goldbug crew And prove that we are patriots and show what we can do, We'll copper coin and place the stamp upon our bloom in brass (if we have got no cents (sense) at all, we've got no end of brass). So brassies we are, says I. Just let us make the mun, and we'll coin our bloom in brass, my boys, At sixteen to one.

And with the iron and steel we find wherever we may rove We'll coin the lucky horseshoe and the old cracked cooking stove. And when we've cleaned these scrap heaps up, we'll turn ourselves about And set the furnaces ablaze and run the pig iron out. Fights we'll be, says I, says we, and then we'll have some fun As we coin the bloom in pig iron, boys, At sixteen to one.

And there is paper, too, my boys, that may be made from rags; So we may coin our cast off duds and have some royal jags. Of wood pulp, too, is paper made; so we'll cut our forests down And into shady money make the shade trees of our town. We're pulpists or populists, and if you want some mun We'll stamp the bloom in paper, boys, At sixteen to one.

With this "sound money" talk we hear that now is going round We do agree—at least we like the very name of sound— And so we'll spout and shout, my boys, to win the voting herds And fill them full of promises and words, words, words. But words are wind, and so with wind, when all is said and done, We'll liquidate our bloom in debts At sixteen to one.

Bryan's Two-Faced Argument.

When argument is based upon a wrong principle, it is full of inconsistencies. Candidate Bryan says that our dollar is too valuable; that it has enhanced until two bushels of wheat are now required in exchange for a dollar, whereas one bushel of wheat was exchangeable for a dollar in days gone by. Mr. Bryan's remedy for this is to cheapen the dollar. This is logical, and the dollar would certainly be cheapened by "free coinage." No doubt of that. So far Candidate Bryan is consistent, but wait a moment. He says also that the free coinage of silver by the United States alone would double the price of silver bullion and make it worth \$1.29 per ounce in gold the world over. If this advance should result, the silver dollar would rise in value to the present worth of the gold dollar, and there would be absolutely no change in our financial system. These two propositions are utterly at variance with each other. One of them must of necessity be incorrect.—Atlanta Dixie.

THE FARMER'S REAL GRIEVANCE

Not a Lack of Money But of Banking Facilities in Country Districts.

Why has Canada no currency question, no cry for cheap money, and no campaign against gold? These are questions which Mr. Thomas G. Shearman answers very effectively in the London Times of September 11.

Briefly summarized, Mr. Shearman's explanation of the discontent among farmers, which has led to the ridiculous demand for free silver, is that most farmers in the west and south are deprived of the benefits of banking facilities. They seldom see or use a check and are unacquainted with the benefits of banks and bank credits. For this reason there is a great scarcity of currency in most rural districts. The "country store" supplies in part and in a crude and costly way the credits which tide many farmers over from one season to another. Because of the great risk involved, the storekeeper, by charging high prices for his goods and by paying low prices for farm products, really gets from 25 to 40 per cent. interest on the credits given to the farmers. Of course, such interest eats up all of the profits of a large class of farmers.

The country storekeeper really does a banking business in a clumsy and costly way. Local banks, such as exist in Canada, would furnish the farmers with credits at about one-fourth the cost of store credits. With such banks the farmers would sell their crops for checks, deposit them in banks and take up their discounted notes in this way. The farmer knows nothing of this method of conducting transactions, and thinks that his needs can be supplied only by making more money—cheaper money, if necessary.

The farmers, therefore, make no efforts to obtain better banking facilities. Instead, they work and vote against banks and bankers at every opportunity. They tax money and other loanable capital at two or 2½ per cent. while demanding that interest be reduced to two per cent. They thus drive away the very money they are so eager to get. In some sections of the south it is 50 or 75 miles to the nearest bank. They prohibit branch banks, such as exist in Canada and Scotland, to the great advantage of remote country districts.

The farmers themselves are the greatest enemies to what is most needed in their communities—first-class banks of deposit and discount. Mr. Shearman makes this point clear. He says that Canadian farmers "have suffered from the fall of prices and from every other alleged result of the single gold standard to the same extent as the farmers south of them. Yet there is no bimetallic league in Canada, and the cry for cheaper money is not heard. Canada has not only enough money to supply all of her own wants, but also lends such great amounts in the United States that jealous American bankers sometimes try to shut Canadian money out."

Mr. Shearman sees what too few seem to see—that the farmers have a real monetary or currency grievance. He has indicated what is probably the only way of giving relief. He offers something positive. That the farmers are not willing to take the only remedy for their ills and prefer the quack free silver and cheap money remedies only prolongs their sufferings and makes a rational solution of the money question more difficult and uncertain.

W. W. Sanders, Notary Public. Pen- sions papers of all kinds made out accurately. Legal documents drawn up. All business given prompt and careful attention.

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