THIS IS FOR VOTERS.

HYPOCRACY OF THE POPU-LISTS SHOWN UP.

Their Attempt to Hoodwink the People of Nebraska-A Legislative Record that is Open to Strong Criticism-When and By Whom the Large State Debt Was Incurred-No Evidence of Retrenchment Visible to the Naked Eye-Facts and Figures for the Thinking Voter.

Their Rank Hypocracy.

For the past two years a great deal of space in the populist press has been devoted to wholesale denunciation of the republican party for the alleged "extravagance" and "misconduct" of the republican officials in the state and the "mismanagement" of state institutions under a republican administration, had saddled a state debt of nearly a million dollars on the voters of this common wealth.

It has been repeatedly asserted and frequently reiterated that the polity of the republican party in Nebraska and the actions of its official representatives at the capital was solely responsible for the indebtedness that hangs over the state today, and a strenuous effort has been made to make this alleged condition of affairs a leading

issue in the present campaign.
With a loud beating of tom-toms and a persisting sounding of the anarchistic hew-gag, frenzied appeals have been made to the voter to rally round the standard of flatism, incendiarism and vagarism, and "redeem Nebraska from the fearful blight of republican misrule." The stump dis-seminators of political quackery have publican misrule." been quick to take their cue from this bald misstatement of fact, and a systematic course of truth-distortion and misrepresentation has been inaugurated.

Along this line, too, are being directed the efforts of divers political Bashi-Bazouks, who, while seeking revenge on the republicans who for years have kept them at a safe distance from the public money drawer and as persist-ently denied them the power they coveted, are jointly watching an opportunity to secure control or plunder the campaign caravan, while they prate of loyalty, honesty and the need of good government. They parade their bogus devotion to principle with as sublime a nerve and as contemptible hypocracy as ever characterized that other patriot for revenue only-Benedict Arnold, whose assumed sincerity in his advocacy of honesty served only to cloak the secret conferences with Major Andre, while contemplating the assas-sination of friends and the betrayal of

It is nothing more nor less than a de liberate attempt to politically hood-wink the people of Nebraska, in order to enable populism to wipe off the slate and start anew with a clean bill of health without having to fare the damning record of inefficiency and incom-petency made in 1891, when it had an opportunity to exhibit itself and show the taxpayers what it could do.

Unfortunately for the populist party, it has an ineffaceable record in Ne-braska, as well as in Kansas, Colorado and Oregon, and so long as public documents are preserved so that he who runs may read, the state platform of populism will not "point with pride" to that

True it is that Nebraska has a state indebtedness of hundreds of thousands of dollars, but equally true is it that this indebtedness was saddled on the state by the populist legislature of 1891. The facts are plain, the record is official and right here in the midst of a campaign of state issues is as good a time as any for the thinking voter to sit down and recall a little of the allwool-and-yard-wide arithmetic of his youth. Let him ponder well these official figures, and then decide with so-ber sense and business judgment wheth-er he is financially able to indulge in the questionable luxury of two years of "reform" administration of that And that, too, without such a type. And that, too, without such a palllating circumstance as republicans in office to set the brakes when the pace of reckless inexperience gets so hot that it threatens to land the ship of state on the rocks.

That the legislature of 1891 was clearly populist admits of no question. That party had 54 of the 100 members of the house and 18 of the 33 senntors, including the evanescent Taylor, who ran away during the fight over the maximum freight rate bill and whose form has never since that day cast its shadow across Nebraska's prairies. The populists organized both houses. contolling each with a good working majority, and in the language of those of their own party faith is written the official story of their shame. Here are the figures that tell the tale:

8226	EAP.
915, 26, 281 95, 26, 781 90, 72, 78 818, 261, 78	Total assessed value of all property in Neoraska.
2 21-99	General fund levy in mills.
850	Total fund lsvy in mills.

Total amount of all taxes assessed in donars.

otal appropriation of legislature for biennial periods.

Amount of appropriation in excess of taxes levied.

Each session of the legislature covers biennial period. The last republican legislature was in 1880, covering the years 1880 and 1890, while the first, last and it is to be hoped the only populist legislature the state ever will have, was in session in 1891, covering the was in session in 1891, covering the years 1891-92. These two sessions offer a splendid opportunity for a fair comparison, besides showing the real facts relating to the subject of existing state indebtedness.

with the natural constant increase By Mr. Davis of Kansas, H. R. 3,436, in the wealth of the state, the populist a bill for the United States government legislature of 1891 found a greater as- to pay mortgage indebtadages. sessed valuation of property subject to its taxation than had ever before been the case. With such a condition of at-fairs and an honest determination to

economize, combined with the business ability to carry that determination into execution, the natural result would

have been a reduction of the tax levy.

Did that legislature give any evidence of such retrenchment? Not to an extent visible to the naked eye. There was neither retrenchment nor economy, but there was populist form" with a vengeance. Instead of reducing the tax levy, that legislature crowded it up to the five mills for general fund purposes, the maximum limit under the constitution, thus combining the highest valuation in the history of the state with the highest possible levy

Be it remembered that this was exclusive of the regular special taxes called for at that time by the legislation of former law-making bodies of the state, and which swelled the total to 6% mills for 1891 and 6 63-100 mills for 1892. Be it understood, however, that these special taxes were not an unusual feature, as they provided for the following funds: University, sinking, school, state relief and institute for the feeble minded. Special taxes are ordered in the bills creating certain of the state institutions, to provide for the maintenance or for dis-charging the original indebtedness, and these taxes were practically the same in 1889 and 1891.

The general fund levy represents the actual operating expenses of the state government, and the recordshows that he republicans conducted it on a levy of from 4% to 4 8-9 mills, while the populists made it 5 mills, even with an increase of several millions in the assessed valuation. The republican legislature levied taxes on the state amounting to \$2,363.156 and appropriated against that levy \$2,381,410, an excess of \$18,254 over the taxes levied; while the populist legislature levied taxes amounting to \$2,458,344, and then appropriated \$2,886,575, spending \$428,036 that there was obviously nothing in sight with which to pay. In other words, the populist legislature deliberately spent nearly half a million dol-lars that it did not have and could not get, thus transacting its business at the expense of the state's credit, and necessitating the issuance of warrants at 7 per cent, which are still drawing interest at the taxpayers expense.
Right on the face of things the state

was being put in the whole to the tune \$428,000, while in reality it was almost twice as much as that. It is a matter of general knowledge that 80 per cent covers the amount of taxes generally collected, but conceding that 5 per cent of the 1891 and 1892 levy was collectable, thus placing the populists in the most favorable light possible, even then they are proven guilty of placing an indebtedness of \$796,983 on the state.

This is the indebtedness that the populist have been and still are charging up to republican "mismanagement" and "extravagance," when the official fig-ures and records of the populist clerk of the house and populist secretary of the senate of 1891 show incontrovertibly that it was legislated upon the state by the populist majorities in those bodies. Had the republican legislature of 1889 made the levy 5 mills as did the populists in 1891, their record would have shown a surplus of over \$100,000 above the appropriations, as compared with an indeptedness of \$800,000 which is the record of the "reformers."

In other words, the little experiment of electing a populist legislature cost the taxpayers of Nebraska nearly a million dollars more than the republi can legislature would have cost. What wonder, then, is it that many a taxpayer who is finding it difficult to pay his share of the expenses of operating the government has concluded that pop ulist control is altogether too high-priced a luxury for this year of hard The populist leaders realize

this, and in desperation are seeking to befog the issues and misstate the facts. It is not strange that they should seek to disguise the truth, for it is not calculated to help their campaign. their efforts to shirk the responsibility will not succeed. They will be required to give a more satisfactory account of their stewardship than has yet been or can be done, before receiving further trust or confidence. If they are dishonest in their representations of actual conditions existing today, how much more honest would they be if they could secure official control of the

These facts and floures are submitted to the thinking voter without passion or prejudice. The purpose has been to naught extenuate nor set down aught in malice, but to set forth the simple truth with a view to correcting populist misrepresentations and presenting the real history of the indebtedness that hangs over Nebraska today.

Their Business Record.

When a citizen of any congressional district is elected to congress and introduces bills which become of record, there is only one presumption, and that is, that he honestly believes in his measures and hopes to see them become law.

When the members of any political party, through caucus in congress, agree upon certain measures and introduce them as bills, the only presumption is that, speaking for their party, they hope to see the measures they in-troduce become law. Never since the foundation of the republic has there been such an exhibition of attempted profligacy and ultimate disaster as the populist members of congress have given to the people through the meas ures introduced by them during the last two sessions. These bills of record propose to cure every public ill, imaginary or real, and as a curative power they invoke the wholesale printing and distribution of unearned money. Hon. James P. Pigott, democratic

congressman from the state of Connecticut, delivered a speech in congress that was printed in the Congressional Record, on the 13th day of August, 1894. That speech, which so admirably illustrates the populistic idea of law making, has never, since given to the public, been assailed by the populist press or speakers as untrue or exaggerated. It is simply a transcript from the records, every word of which is verified by the bills which the populist members of congress introduced

Bills introduced into congress by populists carrying with them appropriations as shown by the summary made by Mr. Pigott are as follows:

to pay mortgage indebtedness by a 1
per cent loan direct from the government upon certificates and abstract of
title or land. Legal tender to be printed and issued in whatever volume | they existed.

is required to make the payment. Ten billion is this lump. By Mr. Clover of Kansas H. R. 6234. providing for loans at two and one-half per cent interest to counties, munici-palities and needy individuals. To pro-vide money for these loans, tressury notes to be printed by the treasury-department. Mr. Peffer of Kansas, senate bill, 976

to establish a bureau of loans, legal tender to be issued to meet the demand. By Mr. Kem of Neb. house bill 5458, to establish a system of government banking. To start this the estimate is that one and one fourth billions of dol-

lars would be required. Mr. Watson of Georgia in house bills 6660-10099-10405, proposes to manufacture billions of dollars in paper to float both crops and mortgages. These bills cover his famous sub-treasury scheme. The first bill asks for \$50,000.000, the second bill for \$100,000,000, and the third for \$100,000,000 just as an intro-

Mr. Hudson of Kansas H. B. 3186. proposes to settle pensions all in a lump by paying ten times the annual amount This would require over a billion and one-half of money to be

Rep. Davie of Kansas H. bill 4449 has another pension bill which would require \$500,000,000 annually and he asks legal tender to be issued in payment. Senators Allen's bill, senate file 3124

is of like character. Senator's Peffers pension bill, senate file 358 requires to start the ball rolling \$105,000,000 the first year.

Mr. Davis of Kansas, house bill 6767, provides for the creating of an industrial army of 500,000 men to be clothed, and paid the same as the regular army This would not cost less than one-half a billion of dollars and Mr. Davis, with as much confidence in the wheels of printing presses as the wheels in his head, proposes to issue \$300,000,-000 at once and \$100,000,000 a year

thereafter.
Sentor Peffer, Senate bill 1300, has also a bill foor the relief 6 of the destitute to furnish ready printed money to the people of the nation for this purpose at the rate of one dollar for each ten inhabitants.

Mr. Boen of Minnesota, house bill 7,908, asks for \$100,000,000,000 in legal tender notes to buy railroads, improve rivers and build postoffices.

Mr. Simpson of Kansas, house bill 4,412, proposes that the government purchase all of the gold and silver offered and issue double the amount of coin in paper money in lieu thereof. Representative Davis, house

5,448, proposes to substitute tariff laws by issuing paper money sufficient to to meet the needs of government in-stead of a tariff revenue. Senator Kyle, senate bill 1,531, pro-

poses an unlimited issue of fractional currency.

Mr. McKeigan, house bill 6,010, proposes the same kind of legislation ex-

cept putting a limit upon the amount Mr. Boen, of Minnesota, proposes to print money in sufficient volume to de-stroy Salsoti-Kali-Tragus wherever stroy found.

Mr. Davis in house bill 7,896, Mr. Baker in house bill 7,887, Senator Peffer's senate bill 2279, all ask for appropriations for storing rain water for irrigation, asking the government printing offices to print money in various amounts to meet the expense

Mr. Bell in joint resolution 169 asks for a committee to devise means for the employment of the idle and proposes to issue legal tenders to pay for all

such employment.
Without duplicating the amounts carried in the bills introduced by populists where their purposes are similar, Mr. Pigott, in his speech, makes a re-capitulation which shows the appropri-tions required and demanded in the calls for \$35,507,600,000. Commenting on this total Mr. Pigott says: total money of the world including paper, gold, silver, copper, brass and iron does not exceed \$10,000,000,000. and it appears that the amount of money called for by these bills, which it must be presumed were honestly introduced by populist members of congress, is nearly five times the amount of currency of the world. What paper money would be worth under such circumstances any one of ordinary intelli-

gence knows. The best possible way to judge of the honesty of purpose and the ability possessed for good government by a political party is through the representatives of such a party make when put in a position of responsibility. This is the record of the men the populists have sent to congress. It is not a record of demands for the unlimited use of silver as money, but a record calling for an issue of that money so extravagant as to be beyond belief. Lunacy itself could go no further than the limit towards which Mr. Pigott has shown that populistic ideas are running. The most rapid printing presses in the world could not keep in sight of the appropriations, if the government was turned over to them. To those who hear of populistic economy and are advised that it is a party of silver, the record above will be very much in evidence.

Professor John Milne, one of the greatest living authorities on earth-quakes, says it is not likely that they ever result from electrical disturb-

Science tells us that the body of every human being weighing 150 pounds contains one pound of salt.

Also that every one of us needs in a year about fifteen pounds of salt.

The corpse or ghost plant, which grows in pine forests where the sun never penetrates, is of a ghostly white color, not a tinge of green appearing on stem, leaf or blossom.

In the constellation of Orion there is a star, known as Theta Orionis, which, when viewed through a powerful telescope, appears as a septuple star, thus presenting the magnificent panorama of seven suns revolving about each other. It is to be supposed that each of these suns is encircled by planets, and these again by moons.

The photographers of the Paris observatory have just finished for the Academy of Sciences the cleares) view ever secured of the moon. They have photographed her surface in sections, which fit, making a great image five feet in diameter. work is so perfect that towns, forests and rivers would be perceptible, if

ANOTHER'S BRAINS.

HOW THE PRESIDENT COMPILES HIS SPEECHES.

'Treason Like a Deadly Blight" Descends Upon His Own Head-Tom Moore's Poem Used to Slaughter the Democratic Leaders.

[From New York Sun, Aug. 20.1 The usefulness of a good working library to a President of the United States was magnificently illustrated the memorable days when the 'American Cyclopædia'' furnished Mr. Cleveland with speech after speech for delivery to the mayors and citizens

of southwestern towns. Mr. Cleveland is not regarded as a scholarly man, but his library methods are still those of the patient toiler in the alcove.

Having on hand during the past ten days the job of composing a letter to Mr. Catchings, and desiring to put to Catchings the infamy of treason in as strong and striking language as possible, the President goes to his book-

Where is Democratic Harmony?



shelves. He does not take down the Cyclopædia as before, for he seldom consults that once familiar work now except under stress of absolute necessity He reaches instead for his copy of John Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations" Turning to "Treason" in the index, he finds first: "Treason can but peep, 142."

That will not answer. "Treason can but peep" is too undignified for a semi-official executive communication. It suggests chickens. The next indication is this:

"Corporations can not commit treason, 24.

That is manifestly unavailable. It s too favorable to the trusts. Next: "Treason doth never prosper, 39."

But it does prosper, and its prosperity is what Mr. Cleveland wants to complain of to Catchings. So he turns to the next line: "Treason flourished over us, bloody,

114. That might do, but a reference to

page 114 shows Mr. Cleveland that bloody treason is mixed up with the fall of Great Cosar, an unpleasant idea to contemplate. "Treason has done his worst, 121."

The same objection applies. Treason has done his worst and Duncan is This recapitulation in total in his grave; malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing can touch him further.
"If this be treason, make the most of it, 429."

The same trouble again in the quotation from Patrick Henry's speech in the convention: "Casar had his Brutus; Charles I. his Cromwell," and so forth. But the seventh indication is a find.

"Treason, like a deadly blight, 526," That's the sort of treason he wants to impress on Catchings' mind. Going swiftly to page 526 he scans with the satisfaction of a discoverer these lines from "Lalla Rookh:"

"O for a tongue to curse the slave
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
And blasts them in their hour of might!"

Just the thing for Catchings. And o with patient, laborious care our President rounds out his period thus:

"I take my place with the rank and file of the democratic party, who believe in tariff reform and know what it is, who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the end of the war, who are not blinded to the fact that the livery of democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of republican protection, and

The Lumberman's Fix.



who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the counsels of the brave in their hour of might."

It is true that the figures of speech are somewhat mixed, and that the patch line between Hon. Grover Cleveland's rhetoric and 'Tom Moore's is rather too obvious; but that doesn't matter much. It is a precious privilege to get this glimpse of the actual and effective operation.

That Three Per Cent Loan.

The payments of interest due on the national debt have been increased during the eighteen months of the present democratic administration by \$2,000,000 through the placing of a 5 per cent loan last winter. This loan, it will be remembered, was for \$50,-000,000, but the premiums paid thereon brought the total amount received by the government up to about \$58,-006,000, which reduced the bonds to a 3 per cent basis. This extra premium amount was promptly spent by the democratic administration as a part of the proceeds of the loan, so that, as a consequence, the full charge of 5 per cent upon the loan must hereafter be made every year until the bonds are redeemed. So much for the 3 per cent loan.

Democratic Financiering.

The net ordinary expenses of the United States government were reduced under republican administrations from \$10.21 per capita of the population in 1868 down to \$5.98 in 1892, a decrease of almost one-half. During the first year of the present democratic administration there was an increase of more than 25 per cent in expenses, from \$5.28 in 1892 to \$6.87 per capita in 1892. This hardly savors of the economy that was preached by the democrats during the campaign of 1892.

Turning to the net ordinary receipts of the government, we find that they were \$10.97 per capita in 1868 and were reduced to \$5.43 per capita in 1592 under republican administrations, a decrease of more than 50 per cent. But last year during only one year of a democratic administration, they had increased more than 25 per cent from \$5.43 in 1892 to \$6.91 per capita in

During one year of threatened free trade, under a democratic administration, there has been an increase of \$1.39 for every man, woman and child in the country in the net ordinary expenses of the government, and an increase of \$2.48 per capita in the receipts collected from every individual. He Is Full of Apologies.

He (President Cleveland) is full of apologies for intruding on the deliberations of congress, reminds the public of his own good intentions, and while he makes it perfectly clear that his own views have in no way changed since he returned to the white house, he seems to have very little hope that the party will be shamed into a consistent policy. There is nothing in his letter pledging him to veto a tariff bill in its present form, Lowever mischievous to the country or inconsistent with party declarations it may be. This singular document is practically an address from the head of the democratic party warning the majority of the senate that they are deserting their pledges and bringing discredit on their political organization; but it leaves Mr. Cleveland as President at liberty to take in that capacity whatever course he may consider expedient should the bill ever be agreed on by both houses -- Morning Post, London.

"Tariff Reform."

Help to Save Your Country.

It is the duty of every true American citizen to be interested in the welfare of his country, and now, when times are hard, money scarce and the country going to wreck under the free trade mugwumps, every man should be up and doing what he can to save his country. This section is a farming country and the farmers feel that they have nothing to live for. Wages are low, lower than I have ever known them. Men are working for \$15 and \$18 per month who used to get \$25 or We never had such times before. Why? Because we had a government that would stand by its country. We had a party that would stand by both the manufacturers and working people. It has been proven that a low tariff will not work in our country. but protection to all home industries and enterprises is noted in history as bringing the most prosperous times. That is what has built up our country, and if we stand by it, and vote for it, it will give us a nation that will stand at the head of the world. We are not living for any European countries, we are living for America. No working man in the United States wants to work for as low wages as the European. I would say to every voter that he must rote for the party that has built up our country, a party that has been tested and that has proved beneficial both to manufacturers and to A WORKING MAN.

Logan, Minn.

Bit of Mark Twain's Humor.

Mark Twain was on a lecturing tour The town was a little outside the borders of civilization; the chairman of the evening knew nothing about the lecturer, had never heard of him; it was in the earliest of Mark's lect-uring days. "Ladies and gentlemen," said the chairman, 'it is my duty to introduce to you the lecturer of the evening, Mark Twain. The only thing know about him is that he has never been in our jail and I am bound at workings of a massive mind in full the same time to add that I don't know why he hasn't!"

In Mexico when the mail arring the postoffice the names of people whom letters are addressed are wi on a slip of paper and posted on a letin board: Merchants go every a letin board. Merchants go every ning to examine this announcement if they find their names on the hand their cards to the delivery who hands them their mail. No. nge stamps are sold, but those has letters to mail take them to the master, who sticks the stamp on all public places men are found sign around provided with pen, ink paper, ready to conduct the corre dence of any one who has not the ity to do so. The number of a scribes proves that their business paying one.

A genius is a man who does so that others say cannot be done.

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