

A WORD TO HIS FRIENDS

Judge William Neville Writes a Patriotic Address to Populists.

URGED TO SUPPORT TICKET

Gives the Reasons Why John J. Sullivan Should be Elected.

What Defeat Would Mean.

Judge William Neville who was the most prominent candidate of the populists for the nomination for supreme judge at the state convention last week, has written the following patriotic appeal to his friends and the populist party: NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Sept. 6, 1897.

To the populists of Nebraska: Let me by this means convey to the populists of Nebraska my sincere gratitude for the noble effort made in my behalf, at our state convention.

The solid vote of that grand body, standing loyal to me, until the other conventions were forced to desert their first choice, and combine upon another, is evidence of your loyalty to the principles which are distinctively populist, as well as to the cause of bimetalism, and is appreciated by me as fully as though you had succeeded.

Now that the battle for standard bearer has been settled, let us do our duty to the cause espoused in common by the three elements, by giving to Judge Sullivan a solid populist vote.

A great conflict is on in the nation to determine whether America, by the superiority of her form of government shall longer menace the crowned heads of Europe, or Europe shall establish our inferiority, by fixing our financial system. England could not with the force of her arms place us in the long list of her subjugated territory, what she may do through the instrumentality of her bank of England, will be settled in this conflict, and even though it shall last as long as the "war of the roses," let us see to it that the "King Maker" shall not survive.

In this great conflict, W.J. Bryan was the standard bearer last year, for American institutions, and if the logic of the situation does not materially change, he must be so in 1900. He has more fully than any other democrat, the confidence of the populists and free silver republicans.

It is probable that the populist and democratic national conventions in 1900, will be beset with perplexing complications, to relieve the possibility of which, the democrats fought upon one line at Lincoln, while our forces battled upon another.

It will be conceded by all fair minded men that each contending force operated with an honesty of purpose, to advance our common interests in the great conflict in the nation. Each individual partisan fighting with such honesty of purpose, had the right of freedom of political action, and such freedom is the very foundation upon which the fabric of our free institutions is builded.

Need not the abuse of any man hurled at our party, or at individual members thereof, loyal soldiers in the great war for human liberty, have no time to seek revenge for imaginary personal wrongs.

Let the harsh words uttered by zealous patriots, in the heat of action, pass without comment, for your good fight by us against the common enemy, will bring an overdose of praise from the same source. Let us beseech every populist in the state to put his whole energy into the coming battle against the common enemy.

A waning vote on the ballot, headed by the "Cottage Home," will be heralded all over the country, as evidence of the early decay of our party, while an increased vote will be proof that the party still lives and is healthy and vigorous. Let there be no disparity between the votes on our ticket, for judge and regents, as this would be evidence of bad faith, and make more perplexing the complications which tend to keep patriots apart. We must stand together, for if we do not, the federal courts will tire of the monotony of injunctions against free speech, and prayer, and will issue an order "hang us separately."

Each populist should bear in mind that the loss of Nebraska this fall, will add encouragement and strength to the enemy. It will give the "Cleveland-Carlyle" forces renewed vigor, in their effort to prevent Bryan from landing the great democratic organization, permanently, on the side of suffering humanity. It will delay indefinitely our deliverance from misrule, corruption and tyranny, because such deliverance can only be had by united action of the reform forces.

On the day after Judge Sullivan was nominated, I suggested to him the necessity for democrats to make an effort to relieve the friction which exists in some counties, where agreement on county nominations was not had. He heartily approved the suggestion, and said the effort would be made. I now appeal to each populist to make a like effort. The loss of a county, which we have formerly carried, weakens our cause. Populists must not be discouraged. The present ballot law enables each of us to have his vote counted as a protest against the common enemy, and at the same time show his party strength. Let us in this state enter into a friendly contest with our allies, to see which can put up the best fight against freedom's foe. If when the battle is over we are found to be numerically strong, our contention for amicable adjustment against forced submission in our allied ranks, will still be entitled to consideration, should a conference be held, of the allied forces, a platform to be adopted upon which all can stand, and each element taken into the compact, with full fledged membership, the battle against the common enemy would proceed with more energy. But so long as conditions invite internal war for spoils, a danger line will always be ahead.

Populists fought through the period of caricature, ridicule and abuse and landed upon the high plane which entitles to respect and consideration. Upon the issues which each of the allied forces, in separate convention have ad-

opted in common, populists are united, and such issues are sufficient to command our united action this fall. There are many other issues to which the populists adhere tenaciously. Until these have been adopted by the allied forces, or rejected by their combined wisdom, after submission and fair presentation, and especially until it has been thoroughly demonstrated that the monied aristocracy shall not get control of the democratic hosts, the populist organization must live.

Again thanking you for the great honor given me by your united support, and again beseeching you with an earnestness born of patriotic purpose, to vote for J. J. Sullivan and every candidate on the populist ticket, I remain Your Co-worker

WM. NEVILLE.

PEPPER FOR FUSION.

The Kansas Ex-Senator Now Fights Union Against the Republicans.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 9.—Ex-United States Senator W. A. Pepper says editorially in the Advocate issued to-day: "Union ought to be the battle cry of all reformers. Let the people rule. As the abolitionists, the free soilers, barn burners and other anti-slavery bodies united with the Democrats and Whigs to form the Republican party in 1856, and as members of various farm and labor organizations combined with Republicans and Democrats in 1892 to form the People's party, so now ought Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, single taxers, Nationalists, Populists and all other persons who are opposed to the policy of the last and the present administrations to unite in one great body, under a new name and creed of our own choosing, and together, as one man, make war upon the common enemy. This is the only way to secure the full force of the opposing elements, for no one of the existing parties can get anywhere near all the votes of other parties. But if all are brought together in one body then each member will support and defend it.

"Such a union could be effected through a national conference of accredited delegates. The work might be begun in a state—in Kansas, for instance. Kansas Populists were first in the field. The name 'People's party' was first used in a state campaign in Kansas in 1890. Should the Populist state central committee request a conference with like committees of other political bodies with the view of ultimately bringing about a permanent union of all the reform forces it would be a good beginning."

The Cause of Fear.

Why is capital timid? Of what is capital afraid? In what must it have "confidence"? Did you ever ask yourself these questions? The answer is found in two words, "the people." Capital is timid because it doubts if the people will much longer consent to be robbed. It is afraid that the people will affirm their right to rule. Its "confidence" is determined by the relative stupidity or intelligence of the people. Hence capital deprecates any agitation of any public question. Hence capital urges a six year term for a president. Hence capital preaches the virtue of resignation and submission to all manner of wrongs.—New Time.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Grain and Live Stock. Hard Wheat—No. 2, 85 1/2c; No. 3, 86 1/2c; No. 4, 83c rejected, 83c. Soft Wheat—No. 2, 93c; No. 3, 91c; No. 4, 87 1/2c; rejected, 80 1/2c. Spring Wheat—No. 2, 85c; No. 3, 80 1/2c; No. 4, 76c. Mixed Corn—No. 2, 27 1/2c; No. 3, 26 1/2c; No. 4, 25c; no grade, 24c. White Corn—No. 2, 27 1/2c; No. 3, 27c; No. 4, 26 1/2c. Oats—Mixed—No. 2, 18c; No. 3, 16 1/2c; No. 4, 15 1/2c; 15c; No. 2 white, 22 1/2c; No. 3, 20c; No. 4, 17c. Rye—Weak; No. 2, 47c; No. 3, 45c; No. 4, 40 1/2c. Bran—Two cars, 43c in 100-lb sacks. Hay—Choice prairie, 15.25; No. 1, 14.75; No. 2, 14.25; No. 3, 13.75; choice mixed, 17.50; No. 1, 16.50; clover mixed, 16.25. Cattle—Receipts, 10,892 calves, 605; shipped, 4,318 calves, 345 calves. Good native cattle were steady and active; others slow and barely steady. Light stock cattle demoralized. Shipping and dressed beef steers, 54.40; 5.10; native heifers, 43.25; 3.55; native cows, 41.75; 3.75; native feeders, 43.80; 4.20; native stockers, 33.55; 4.10. Hogs—Receipts 11,521; shipped, 711. The market opened 2 1/2c to 5c lower on light hogs and about steady with the close yesterday on others. The close to-day was 2 1/2c to 5c higher than the low time yesterday. Sheep—Receipts, 3,822; shipped, 594. The market was generally steady. Following are to-day's sales: 43 lambs 77.45; 30 lambs 71.45; 802 lbs. 24.40; 3 wethers 50.375; 34 nat. sh. 121.35; 28 sheep 88.32; 4 sheep 87.30; 1 cull 80.25; 3 bucks 143.125.

Grade Crossing Disaster.

READING, Pa., Sept. 9.—A Philadelphia and Reading wrecking engine crashed into a wagon at a grade crossing at Frush valley, a few miles above Reading last night, and three lives were lost.

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GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

Ex-Governor Algeld Takes the Courts to Task in His Philadelphia Speech.

In Washington Park, at Philadelphia, ex-Governor John F. Algeld of Illinois addressed a crowd of 10,000 people on Labor Day. His subject was "municipal and government ownership and government by injunction. He spoke strongly in favor of municipal and government ownership of public utilities. Concerning government by injunction he said:

"The corporations discovered years ago that to control the construction of the law was even more important than to control the making of it, as the federal judges hold office for life, are independent of the people and surrounded by monied influence, the corporations have constantly labored to secure the appointment to the federal bench of men who they believe would be their friends, that is, men, who, by nature, education and environment, would be in sympathy with them, and they now fly to these courts like the ancient murderers fled to cities of refuge. They do not buy the courts, because it is not necessary.

"Some years ago congress passed the interstate commerce law for the purpose of protecting the public against overcharge and unjust discriminations. The corporations opposed this law and have succeeded in getting the federal courts to destroy it by construction.

"Again, congress passed an income tax law to compel the concentrated wealth of the land to bear its share of the burdens of government. For a hundred years such laws had been held to be constitutional by the supreme court; but this time the great corporations objected and the supreme court at once came to their rescue and held the law to be unconstitutional. The labor or the opposition of the corporations has come to be almost the sole test of the constitutionality of a law.

"Congress has passed some anti-trust laws for the protection of the public, but they are simply sneered at by the federal courts, and today the formation of trusts is almost the only industry that prospers in this country.

"Nearly all efforts to reform corporations or to bring great offenders to justice have been failures. In many cases the law and the courts seem to assume an apologetic attitude when facing men whose forms have been made round by illegotten millions, while in many other cases both the law and the courts become terrible in their majesty when dealing with men whose forms are bent, whose clothes are poor and whose stomachs are empty. The fact that the bony and industrious hands of these men helped to create the capital that is now setting its heel on their necks and crushing their families does not help them.

"Not content with the law as they found it, the federal courts, in their eagerness to serve the corporations, have usurped the functions belonging to the legislative and executive branches of the government and have invented a new form of tyranny called government by injunction.

"During the entire century in which this continent was developed, when our railroads, our factories and our cities were built, no government by injunction was heard of, nor is it heard of in any other country today. The law of the land was ample for all purposes. Life and property were protected, order was maintained, law was enforced and our nation became the wonder of the earth. And a century is ample for every purpose today.

"But when the great leaders of industry began to pass away then there came to the front a class of manipulators who knew nothing about the art of building, but who had learned the art of legalized robbery and these manipulators and plunderers demanded a new form of government. The former leaders allowed the laborer a little of the bread he toiled for, but the new manipulators wanted it all.

"The laborers were entirely at the mercy of these men. They first got hungry and then restless—a whip was needed to restore contentment, and the federal courts promptly furnished it."

A Question in Sugar.

The census of 1890 shows the existence of 12,690,152 families at that time in the United States, and an estimated property valuation of \$65,037,091,197. That is equal to an average of \$5,000 and upward to the family. But the reports show, further, that the average wealth of families owning \$5,000 and upwards was \$40,000, while the average wealth of families owning less than \$5,000 was \$1,632; and the number of families in the \$40,000 class was 1,142,104, while the \$1,632 class numbered 11,538,048.

The average consumption of sugar in the United States is now about 62 pounds to the person—say 300 pounds to the average family of five persons. Let us allow one of the \$40,000 class to use as much sugar as five of the \$1,632 class; that would amount to a total yearly consumption of 1,800 pounds for the six families—900 pounds for the one rich family and 900 pounds, or 180 pounds each, for the five poor families.

The average duty on sugar, under the new law, will be nearly 2 cents a pound. Let us put it at that figure for convenience of computation. At that rate these poor families would pay \$41,572,972.80 of duty tax, while the rich families would pay \$20,557,872.00, or less than half as much.

The reports show that the poor families constitute 91 per cent of the population and own only 29 per cent of the wealth, while the rich families are but 9 per cent of the population and own 71 per cent of the wealth. Query: Is it fair and just and honest to extort money from the poor in this manner?—Topeka Advocate.

Frank Novak Lodged in Jail.

VINTON, Iowa, Sept. 3.—Frank A. Novak, the alleged Welford murderer, brought back from the Klondike, was turned over to the Benton county officials by Detective Ferrin early this morning. There is no danger of trouble.

Schrader, "Healer," to Be Married.

HOUSTON, Iowa, Sept. 3.—Schrader, the so-called "divine healer," has sent for Miss Daisy Roberts to meet him at Newtonville, Ind., and become his wife. The two met here last June. The girl was born in New Zealand and is a stenographer.

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