FROM THE CAPITOL.

Lixcolly, Neb., Oct. 15, 1897-(Special correspondence.)-No more infamous policy was ever fathered by a set of politicians than that adopted by the republicans for the last ten days. The whole weight and influence of the republican press, with the Bee and Journal in the Lead, have been brought to the defense of Bartley and his bondsmen by charging the responsibility of the republican defalcations to the governor. They say that the governor knew that Bartley was a defaulter when he approved Bartley's bond. A more senseless and unren. sonable lie was never printed.

Governor Holcomb used every means in his power and employed every device that be could think of to find out what Bartley had done with the \$600,000 of the school funds that the books showed were in his hands. In every possible way he tried to make Bartley invest that money or acknowledge that he did not have it. Governor Crounse in a letter to Governor Holcomb in regard to the resolutions which he, Holcomb, had introduced to force Bartley to invest the money in state warrants used these very significant words

The resolutions, in my judgment, are as sound in law as wise in purpose, but the wisdom and ingenuity of our modern Daniels seem to run in the direction of

SHIELDING THE PLUNDERERS. of the treasury rather than to protect the treasury itself."

The whole history of the matter can be found in the little book entitled, "Nebraska Redeemed," pages 9 to 21. (Send to J. H. Edmisten, chairman of the pop ulist state committee, Lincoln, Neb., for the book, price, \$1.50 per hundred.) At that time the State Journal was employing the most bitter invectives against Governor Holcomb because he was trying to make Bartley show up.

There has also been much published

by these defenders of the republican defaulters about the superiority of Bartley's bondsmen on his first bond: C. C., McNish, \$100,000; John Fitzgerald \$600-000; Nathan S. Harwood, \$200,000; J. D. McFarland \$200,000; F. M. Cook \$100,000; L. M. Keene \$100,000; J. T. May \$100,000; E. H. Barnard \$100,000; Sireno B. Colton \$100,000; G. W. Wat-tles \$200,000; C. W. Mosher \$500,000; R. C. Outcalt \$250,000; Isane M. Raymond,\$100,000; A. J. Sawyer,\$100,000; S. H. Burnham \$100,000; C. C. Burn \$35,000; Nelson C. Brock \$50,000; H. H-Schaberg \$30,000; H. O. Devries \$25, 000; Cadet Taylor \$25,000; A. R. Gra-

ham, \$40,000.

Mosher and Ostcalt who were accepted as bondsmen, were at the time known to have nearly \$40,000 of the money the bonds were given to secure, and they themselves say that Harwood, McNisb, Cadet Taylor and others were "squeezed lemons," and that in fact over a million and a half on that bond was worthless. The value of Bartley's last bond which Gov. Holcomb approved(the names were printed two weeks age in these letters) was easily twice as much as the first.

These same villiflers of honest men have also made an attack on Meserve duct. He is the last of the old school of and his bond. It is time that the whole editors to which Horace Greeley betruth about this matter should be told. These same villians who are now saving that Gov. Holcomb is the real defaulter, and not Bartley, planned a scheme to keep Bartley, by the aid of the supreme court, in office though he was delented at the polls. The law requires that the state treasurer shall give a bond of \$600,000 and not less than double the amount that shall come into his hands to be fixed by the governor, and that officers elected at the general election shall file their bonds on or before the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January next after their election.

The books at the state house show that Bartley had in his possession \$1. 536,304.10. This would require a bone of over \$3,000,000 and they though that Meserve could put up that much and that Bartley would hold over. To make up this enormous sum in the treasurer's hands, and as a part of their plan to keep Bartley in, Bartley had not paid the December apportionment for common schools which amounted to \$231, 958.30 and he held \$225,000 which should have been paid out for called war rants. This trick cost Meserve five or six hundred dollars in traveling expenses and notarial fees in getting signers to a bond twice as large as the law really required him to make. However as soon as Meserve got into office, be paid out every dollar that could be paid and has continued that practice ever since, so that to-day he has an approved bond more than twice as large as the law requires him to give. A \$600,000 bond is amply sufficient for all the money he ever has on hand. If every name was crased that the thief's defend ers objected to the bond is still double what the law requires. When a party gets so vile, ignoble, base, worthless, ab ject, mean and vicious that it can only make a campaign by slandering, defaming and denouncing honest men, it is time that it was wiped off the face of the T. H. Tunt.es, Editor of a Nebraska Farm.

TWO YEARS OF POPULIST RULE

Predictions of "The Business Men's Association" Compared With Results

In 1804 the politicians of Omaha or ganized what they called "The Business Men's Association of Nebraska," W. have one of their famous letters dated just three years ago today. It is full o dire predictions. It reads as follows:

To the Voters of Nebraska.

Today Nebraska is threatened with Populist dissination. As business men, respectives of partiens positions, its again sails to ever the tight and business depression which the supremacy of Populism would sataff upon our state.

Clur character, reputation, credit and business contains.

that phaester, reputation, credit and heavyman printiples as a state are deinerstrated by our meta and combet as a state are deinerstrated by our meta and combet et an outer. If we collectively not in account with committed or disherout trainions principles, if we have repudiation of our debts, or return a destinate launching at the destinate of the spiritiple is made intensive as we shall recover as we shall deserve, the number taken of the hospitan are d. In much event all creditions within the state of the hospital would be also at the distribution of the destination of the hospital would be also at the distribution bundance relations within the state of the description within the state of the description within the state of the description of the description of the state of the description of the state of the one industries, the extension of one collective relations and to-depend on the relation and to-depend on the state of the

then will manifest our disposition in respect to our business obligations. We then enroll our-selves either in favor of sound business-principles or in opposition thereto. By our votes on that day we indicate to the business world our char-acter as a state, and our regutation will be made or married according to the wisdom or folly of

or marred according to the wisdom or folly of ourcholce.

The importance of the situation cannot be over estimated. Throughout the business centers of our country the action of our state will be closely watched. If we elect state officers in whom the business world has no confidence, and favor the unsound, radical and unsafe theories of the Populists, we thereby drive from the state the fore an capital now here, and deter all from further investment among us.

To elect the Populist ticket is to discredit Nebraska in the eyes of the world; it is to proclaim that those who hoast of their hostility to capital are in the majority in our commonwealth; it is to discourage enterprise; to suspend our progress; to cause a heavy shrinkage of values; to make long time loans difficult or impossible to obtain to make the name of our state a byworld of reproach, and to vie with Kansas and Colorado for the humiliation of being the most discredited state in the Union.

To prevent such mistortune, to srouse among the voters of the state such an active, honest public sent ment as will finding its expression brough the ballot, precinde the possibility of Populist supremacy in Nebraska, this association has been formed. The personality of the candidates is not controlling when the issue is between honest, economic principles on one side, and, on the other, doctrines repudiated by the

anddates is not controlling when the issue is between honest, economic principles on one side, and, on the other, doctrines repudiated by the commercial world.

The business men of Nebraska, through this nesociation call upon its citzens to aid in this endeavor to defeat Populsm, and thereby up-hold and preserve the credit of our state.

The above were the predictions, made by the republicans and gold democrats, as to the results that would follow the election of Governor Holcomb. How much of it have they been compelled to take back? Such an "appeal" to pre-serve the "credit of the state." At that time its credit was at low ebb. Its warrants were at a big discount. Today after three years of Populist rule its credit is better than ever before. Warrants at a premium of one per cent. Defaulting public officials are on trial for their stenlings and will be punished if the populist party is kept in power.

The republican party managers have in preparation at this time another does ment designed to "preserve Nebraska's credit," and expect to have 50,000 copies printed and distributed broadcast over the state. It will be issued so late that the populists will have no time to reply before election. Watch for its coming. It will contain about the same amount of truth as did the famous circular which we have quoted above.

CHARLES A, DANA DEAD

The Veteran Newspaper Man Succumbs to a Long Illness,

At I o'clock last Sunday Charles A Dana, editor of the New York Sun, died at his home in Glencove, New York, after It is a condition. a long illness of cirrhosis of the liver. Mr. Dann was 78 years old and had spent the greater part of his life in newspaper work. For fifteen years he was associated with Horace Greeley on the New York Tribune. At the beginning of the war he did not agree with Mr. Greeley in the course the Tribune should take and resigned his position. In 1867 he organized the stock company that now owns the New York Sun and became editor of that paper. The first number of the Sun, issued by Mr. Dana. appeared January 27, 1868, and for very nearly thirty years he has been actively and continuously engaged, in the management of that successful journal and solely responsible for its con-

Populist State Central Committee. J. H. Edmisten Chairman,

Mart Hows, George W. Binke, Secretary, Treasurer, County, Committeemen, Address, Address, D. R. Birches, Heatings		
Heere	tary.	Treasurer.
County.	Committeemen. D R Bigelow	Address.
Adams	D R Bigelow	
Antelope	M E Shafto	Neligh
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Boone	W A Poyster	Albion
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noyd	George Kapp	Butte City
Brown	O A Miles E Wyman E W Peterson	Mhellon
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Carte	Henry Hemple	South Bend
Chum	Octo Flatabach	Importal
Cherry	J d Ray	. Valentine
Cheyenne	J I Feiter Otto Fleisbach. J d Ray D McKay Henry Heating John C Sprecher Louis for Wald Taylor Flick	Sidney
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ABOUT HENRY GEORGE.

London Chronicle Publishes an Interview With the Great Leader

A. Maurice Low, the well-known Wash ngton correspondent and American representative of the London Chronicie, came to New York to interview Henry George for the Chronicle, so great is the interest in Europe in the Greater New York campaign. Mr. Low's interview with Mr? George, cabled to London

Henry George, philosopher, economist and candidate for mayor of Greater New York, talked to me for nearly an hour yesterday.

One may not believe in Mr. George's philosophy or his theories, one may scout the idea that if land alone bears the burden of taxation maskind will be happier and better; one may disagree with him as to his views on the tariff, his doctrines of money may be a mistaken one from your standpoint; but no one can doubt his absolute sincerity, his high purpose, his noble conception of the right.

To some extent Mr. George is visionary, as every reformer, every man who is just a year ahead of his time is and always will be, but the men who saw visions in the old days, who were willing to suffer because they believed their visions pointed to the right, accomplished something for the world. If they did nothing else they at least made the world think, and the world frequently requires to be driven before it will consens to think.

A CRUBADE. NOT A CAMPAIGN.

In every word that hesaid, in his manner and his expressions, Henry George shows how close to his heart is the great principle for which he is contending. There are other men as honest as Mr George, as sincere in their motive, as zealous for the public weal, but I doubt if there is any man before the public to-day—I mean any politician striving for public office—who takes the almost re-ligious view of the issue he stands for, as Mr. George does. With Mr. George it is not merely a question of politics—it is something far higher than that.

The George movement is a crusade-it is the passionate outburst of a hope, of a desire, of the realization of an ideal. You may say that crusades and passionate outbursts have no place in a municipal campaign. Perhaps not, but Henry George's great following is not a theory.

I asked Mr. George to tell me his motives in consenting to become a candi-

"I supported Bryan," said Mr. George, which he does, but his democracy was of my kind and I could therefore support there any danger of that? him and hope for his election. After his visit to England and go to other countries new to me. Before the nomina-tions for mayor of Greater New York e democrats would nominate a cauditioned and to whom I could give my full- happier in consequence. est support.

CROKERISM TRIUMPHANT.

When the democratic candidate was nominated I was sore at heart. I saw that the success of the democratic ticket meant simply the perpetuation of the power of crokerism. It was not democracy. Two of my most intimate and and best friends came to me and urged me to become a candidate, as a matter of duty which I owed to myself, my party and the principles which I have always advocated.

'Do you expect to be elected?" "I do; but if I am defeated, it will not cause me a single pang, I will go back to my literary work without any vain regrets. With me the principle is more than the election. I am fighting in the advocacy of principles, but if for any reason I am unsuccessful I shall feel I have done my duty. Man can do no more than that."

You avow yourself an absolute free trader; why would free trade help to improve the conditions of the world?

'I am an absolute free trader," and Mr. George, bent forward in his chair and spoke with increasing carnestness, "not a free trader as they understand it in England, but for trade so free that there would not be a single custom house. I am for free trade because I believe in removing all possible restrictions; because I believe that the people of Ontario and the people of New York ought to be permitted to trade as irrely and with as little interference as the people of New York and the people of New Jersey do with one another. What difference should imaginary border lines make? The people of one country may retain their kings or presidents, that is merely local self-government, but the whole world should be free to trade, and when that comes it will be better for the world, it will be better for all men. There is enough and plenty for all, only artificial restrictions must be removed. Protection I believe to be undemocratic in principle and as tending to create dass distinctions which are incompatible with genuine republicanism."

BUCKALISM.

"Your opponents, Mr. thorge, have denounced you as being an enemy of the rights of property and have said that if you had your way the the right of possession would coase to exist. Is there

any truth in the charge." "So far from being an enemy of the rights of property I am scrupulously in favor of preserving those rights, which is one of the reasons I believe in free trade. I believe government has so believe that what a man has made by If you want to quit tobacco using his own legitimate efforts or that which easily and forever, he made will, strong, he has legally inherited is his and should magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take the given the fullest protection is its en-

rights." "You have also been accused of being

a socialist. Yes, I have, but I am not a socialist as the world generally understands that term. I believe in social equality, I believe in equal rights to all and no privleges to a special class. In fact, I believe in a return to the first principles, to the true principles of Jeffersonian democracy the principles of Jefferson as opposed to those of Hamilton.'

What is the secret of your hold on your followers? "I do not think there is any mystery

about it. The men who advocate my election believe that if I am elected the principles I support will be carried into Their desire to see me elected is simply the expression of their dissatisfaction with existing conditions, which neither democrats nor republicans as at present constitued show any desire to change. Men who in the last campaign supported Bryan, are now supporting me, not on account of silver, but because Bryan advocated a return to first principles as 1 do.

HE IS A GREENBACKER.

"That suggests the question. Are you a silver man'

"I am no more an advocate of silver than I am of gold. Both in my opinion are relics of barbarism. Both are unneccessary. I am a greenbaker, but I do not believe in the government issuing unlimited money. Money should be is sued on the credit of the government, under restrictions and in accordance with certain regulations which would insure both stability and safety in the currency system."
While it is not necessary to explain

Mr. George's currency theory at length, it may be said in brief that he believes in the interconvertible bond system by which the government would issue low interesting-bearing bonds, exchangeable for greenbacks at the option of the holder. When the holder of these bonds wanted money to move crops or to be employed in any of the other avenues of trade the bonds would be converted by the treasury into money; and while held by the treasury the interest would cease. When there was a redundancy of currency, in other words when it ceased to earn a fair interest or could not profit ably be employed, the money would flow back into the treasury and be exchanged for bonds bearing interest. Mr. George claims that under this system the amount of money in circulation would automatically regulate itself by the demand, and that a currency famine or a "tight" money market at the time when money was most needed would be an impossibility.

EFFECT OF HIS ELECTION.

"One other question in conclusion," said. "In case you are elected what "because he was a democrat and represented the principles which I believe. I what effect on the world at large? Some do not say that I believe in everything people fear that you may over turn laws and bring about confusion. Is

"If I am elected I can only execute the defeat I returned to my literary labors laws as I find them. I do not know and for nearly a year I have been quietly speaking generally, what those laws are, laws as I find them. I do not know at my home fluishing a book I hopesoon but I know that laws as they are must to see printed. It was seldom I came to be carried into effect; no man, mayor or New York. I had ignored my friends otherwise, is superior to the law. What both in this country and in England, will be the effect of my election? It will and in Australia, as I was anxious to be this: We are working for the elevacomplete my work and then pay another tion of humanity, the betterment of mankind. The principles we advocate will tend in that direction, not only in New York but throughout the country, had been made by either party, I had in England as well as America. Not at been asked to become a candidate. I once, you understand. It takes a long refused. I had no wish to take part in time for results to be accomplished, for another political campaign. I hoped principles to prevail, but finally they ted, and the burdens will be date whose democracy could not be ques- lifted and the world will be better and

A. MAURICE LOW.

Bleeding Piles. And all other forms of this common and often dangerous disease readily cared without pain or inconvenience.

Thousands of men and women are afflicted with some sort of piles, without either knowing the exact nature of the trouble, or knowing it are careless enough to allow it to run without taking the simple means offered for a radical

The failure of salves and outments to permacantly cure piles has lead many to believe the only cure to be a surgical operation.

Surgical operations are dangerous to life and moreover not often entirely successful and at this time are no longer used by the best physicians or recommended by them.

The safest and surest way to cure any ase of piles, whether blind, bleeding or protuding, is to use the Pyramid Pile cure, composed of healing vegetable oils, and absolutely free from mineral poisons and opiates. The following letter from a Pittsburg gentieman, a severe sufferer from bleeding piles, gives some idea of the prompt, effectual character of this pile cure. He writes:

"I take pleasure writing these few lines to let you know that I did not sleep for three months except for a short time each night because of a bad case of bleeding piles. I was down in bed and the doctors did me no good. A good brother told me of the Ppramid Pile Cure and I bought from my druggist three flity cents boxes. They cared me and I will soon be able to go to my work WHATAM HANDSCHE, again. 46 st., Cotton Alley, below Butler St.,

Pittsburg, Pa The Pyramid Pile Cure is not only the salest and surest remedy for piles, but is the best known and most popular. Every physician and druggist in the country knows it and what it will do.

Send for little book on cause and cure of piles, describing all forms of piles and the proper treatment. The Pyramid can be found at all drug

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stores at 50 cente per package.

The famous case of Henry 1. Smith vs. the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Kniiway company, involving the validity of act No. 90, passed by the legislature of 1891; compelling railroads to issue a thousand mile ticket, good for any member of a family, and not trans-terrable, for \$20, has at last been de-cided. The act has been sustained, the right to rob me by making me pay a court deciding that the logislature has tax on property I may buy simply because I happened to purchase it abroad. will be an effort made to carry the case will be an effort made to carry the case to the United States courts.

> TRY GRAIN-0 TRY GRAIN-0!

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and another-none worthy of the name. Six years ago we sold genuine Melton Suits for eighteen dollars and every year since, by buying in larger quantities, we have pounded the price down. This year our price is \$7.75. On page eleven of our latest Sample Book you will see a piece of the cloth. Take it around to your merchant tailor or your nearest clothing store and ask them if it isn't the genuine kind. Ask them if it won't wear. Ask then how much they will sell you a suit of the same material for, If you can buy a suit like it for 10 dollars or twelve dollars or even 14 dollars, you'll be getting the worth of your money and if you prefer to pay the extra money to someone else for the sake of friendship or any other sake, that's entirely your own business. We have nothing at all to say. We don't want your trade because we are "good fellows" or because we voted the same ticket or because we carry the largest stock of goods. We want it because we can save you money. If we can't, we don't.

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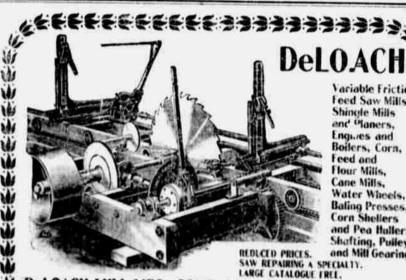
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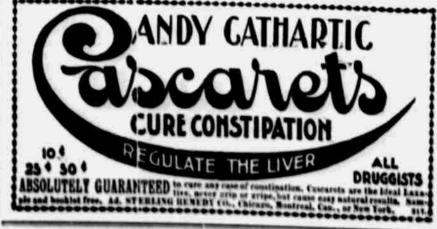
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