

Our "Green Tag" Sale!

GREATEST OF ALL CLEARING SALES!

3 MONSTER SALES IN ONE 3

\$50,000 WORTH OF FINE CLOTHING!

\$20,000 Worth of Nobby FURNISHING GOODS. \$10,000 Worth of up-to-date HATS to be closed out within the next 30 days

CONDITIONS OF SALE First—Sale began Friday morning, January 7th, at 8 o'clock sharp, and will continue for 30 days. Second—All Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters and odd Pants for men, boys and children, which are marked with "Green Tags" will be sold at a discount of 25 per cent. Third—All Furnishing Goods (nothing reserved) will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. Fourth—All Hats and Caps will be sold at a uniform discount of 25 per cent.

OBJECT OF SALE Our object in this sale is to successfully close out from our stock every heavy weight garment, every vestige of fall and winter Furnishing Goods and to sell clean to the shelves, all our fall 1897 Hats and Caps in order to make the much needed room for our tremendous Spring Stock, which will soon be coming in, besides putting us on a basis where we will be able to show you an entirely new stock next fall. For example, in our great Clearing Sale last July and August we so successfully closed out all our Spring and Summer Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods that when the time comes we can truthfully say our stock is absolutely new. We know the people will appreciate our efforts. We know the people will be greatly benefited by taking advantage of this, the greatest bona fide discount on perfectly seasonable and absolutely up-to-date merchandise, ever offered.

A WORD OF CAUTION There are many unscrupulous merchants who will endeavor to imitate our genuine sale by throwing out disgracefully flashy hand-bills and loud sounding "ads" in the papers. We wish to assure our friends that these men have no resources beyond their power of copying and imitating. **OURS IS A GENUINE CUT PRICE SALE** inaugurated for reasons not only honorable but in strict keeping with business prudence.

If you but once understand the fullness of our determination not to carry over one single item of our Winter Stock to another season you will then understand the force of this all conquering CUT PRICE SALE.

ARMSTRONG CLOTHING CO., - 1013 to 1019 O Street.

GOV. STONE'S ADDRESS

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of great benefit to communities. Bank discounts are an essential part of modern commerce, and many important enterprises are made possible through the assistance of the banks. The banks, by concurrent action, can and sometimes do, perform a great public service by upholding credit and preventing disaster to the commercial interests when they are shaken by financial disturbances. I do not underestimate the importance of all this. While banking is an employment which absorbs wealth without producing it, yet within legitimate limits it performs a useful function in business economy. It is only when the banks, and similar institutions, undertake, singly or by combination, to dictate the fiscal policies of the government and regulate the monetary affairs of the people, that they become a menace. If any special interest or combination can control the purse-strings of the nation and the people, it can control the business of the country. Now, I undertake to say that the great productive industries of this country should not be in subjection to any non-productive force or influence, whether represented by banks or anything else. The well-being of society is dependent upon its industrial forces, and they should be guarded against injustice and oppression. Non-productive employments should be subordinate, not paramount. When those who produce least, acquire most; when mere absorbers become the rulers, there is something essentially wrong in social and economic conditions. The enormous concentration of wealth which has taken place during the last thirty years has raised up a moneyed class in this country. I presume about every one has seen the estimated results of the concentration as made by such statisticians as Shearman, Spahr, Holmes, and others. After exhaustive investigations along different lines, they have, with substantial unanimity, agreed that less than 9 per cent of our people own over 70 per cent of our national wealth. Ex-Senator Ingalls once declared that "less than a two-thousandth part of our population have obtained possession of more than one-half of the entire accumulated wealth of the country." Mr. Shearman speaks of seventy persons who own about 5 per cent of our total wealth. Mr. Holmes quotes from the New York Tribune a list of 4,047 millionaires whose aggregate possessions equal 20 per cent of the national wealth. These estimates have never been confuted, and are, beyond doubt, approximately correct. This is not only a moneyed class, but, to a large extent, it is also a non-productive class, for its wealth is represented mainly by investments in public and corporate securities, in mortgages on real estate and manufacturing plants, and in the stocks of banks and similar institutions. This colossal accumulation of wealth in a few hands is of itself a startling thing to contemplate. Patrick Henry, the great orator of the revolution once said: "We can only judge the future by the past. Look at the past. When Egypt went down 2 per

cent of the population owned 97 per cent of her wealth. The people were starved to death. When Persia went down, 1 per cent of her population owned the land. When Babylon went down, 2 per cent of the population owned all the wealth. The people were starved to death. When Rome went down 1,800 men owned all the known world." I am not so pessimistic as to believe that this concentration of wealth now existing presages a speedy collapse of the republic; but it does denote a condition and a tendency perilous to republican institutions. Plutocracy, the world over, is a standing menace to free government. The corrupting power of money is appalling; and corruption is the vice that gnaws at the vitals of popular government and opens the way to usurpation. But aside from all that, the condition to which I allude is most unfortunate from a purely economic point of view. It magnifies the power of mere money accumulations, and puts the real, beneficial interests of the country more or less in their power. The great wealth creating energies of the nation are held captive at the chariot wheels of Mammon. Tribute is laid upon industries which sustain and dignify our civilization, and many industries are so manipulated as to enrich the money changers by direct extortions from the people. Such a condition is artificial, unnatural, and altogether bad. It lessens the dignity of labor and burdens all useful employments. It discourages enterprise, and stimulates speculation. It increases the value of money, and decreases the value of other property. It is bad in its effects on all the higher interests of the people. But what has been done is done. The existing unequal distribution of wealth is most unfortunate, but it cannot be helped. What every man has, is lawfully his, and every man must be protected in his possessions, whether great or small. But conditions can be changed, at least in so far as they are the outgrowth of public policies. No crusade against capital should be thought of or tolerated; but whatever policies of government may tend to liberate and exalt productive employment, to increase industrial prosperity, and encourage legitimate enterprise; whatever may tend to give stability to value and security to investments; whatever will tend to effectuate a more equitable distribution of wealth; whatever will tend to strengthen our institutions and enshrine them in the affections of the people, should be made the policies of the future. I do not appeal to prejudice; I do not incite one class against another; I do not counsel assault upon anything; but I do say that the great industrial interests of the country are first entitled to the care of government. If business men are to become prominent in political affairs and strive to advance the real business interests of the country, will they take the side of industry or plutocracy? Will they stand with those who produce, or those who absorb? The question ought to answer itself. Hitherto the moneyed class and the speculators have assumed to speak for the business interests. They still do. The real producers, seemingly terrorized have had little to say; but those who corner and control their products have been clamorous with protest or demand. From these sources we have heard over

much in recent years. It is time that business men should speak for themselves. During the last campaign it was charged that the democratic party was hostile to the business interests of the country, and that the election of its candidate would be a public calamity. Preposterous as these charges were, timid but well meaning men were found to give them credence. It is impossible that the democratic party should make an assault on business prosperity or integrity. Why, it is, and always has been, the great conservative party of the country. It did regard existing economic and industrial conditions with disfavor, and still does. It did strive to change the policies that produced these conditions, and will strive again. It did seek to liberate industry from bondage and to unletter the spirit of enterprise, and will again. It did condemn the arrogant and debasing rule of plutocracy, and will again. It did make a heroic effort to re-establish distinct American policies for the American people, and will again. All this it did not to injure, but to promote the public weal. There has never been a day or an hour in the long, eventful history of that great old party when every legitimate interest of the people was not absolutely safe in its hands. And the candidate the party supported with such enthusiasm, was worthy of its confidence. Descended from honorable parentage and reared under Christian influences; a man of gentle manners, of irreproachable life, of lofty ideals, of patriotic impulses, and splendid endowments, this young lion of the democracy is a typical American. To say that such a man could not be trusted with the administration of public office is to put a stigma upon the best quality of American manhood and citizenship. It is too absurd for serious discussion. And now, looking to the future, I invoke the business men here and elsewhere to take up the study of public questions in a calm, prosaic, dispassionate way, with a view of advancing the genuine business interests of the country; and I hope that hereafter they will speak for themselves. If this is done I feel the utmost confidence that the more thoughtful, independent and patriotic representatives of the great industrial interests of the nation, will identify themselves with that old historic party once led by that illustrious American whose most notable military achievement we celebrate tonight.

ALLEN RESOLUTION

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each provided for the issuance of certain notes and at the same time authorizing parties by special contract to repudiate them and discriminate against various forms of money. This transfer of the sovereign right of legal tender, which for three centuries or more has been the right of the debtor, is inexcusable, and I defy any lawyer here or elsewhere to cite

any authority, ancient or modern, apart from those two statutes, that gives or ever gave the creditor the right to specify the particular kind of legal-tender money in which he should be paid. This power has been shamefully abused and turned over to those who, to advance their own interests, would see the government sunk to the bottom of the ocean. The men who are dealing in money in this nation are not all patriots. I do not decry a man because he deals in money if he is honest and patriotic. He may do so and be an excellent citizen, and if he is, I would say naught to his discredit, but the rule is that such men know no nation, no patriotism, and but few have knowledge of any God save the gold they hoard and worship. It is the aim and purpose of the populist party to change all these conditions and bring about a different condition of public affairs; it is the aim and purpose of that party to call back the spirit of departed patriotism as it existed a century ago, it is its aim and purpose to have a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, in which all invidious class distinctions shall be put aside, and where men and women shall be known and respected for their character and intelligence and not for the paltry dollars they carry in their pockets. The populist party was created for these purposes, and others that I will not now consume time in mentioning. It will live until they are accomplished; it will live, flourish, and be honored by the American people when other parties are buried and forgotten, for it is the party of the masses. It is the antithesis of the republican party, for that organization believes in high taxation, that a man can be rich by taxing himself; that taxation will give him labor and high wages; or, in other words, and using a homely simile, that he can lift himself by his boot straps. It is the party of plutocracy; it believes in the classes and not the masses, and in invidious distinctions, and it cannot survive in its present form, or the republic will go down in hopeless night. The democratic party, seeing the error of its ways under the leadership of Grover Cleveland, has changed its course and has now become the fast friend of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. President, we welcome this long step in the right direction, but the democratic party is very far from being the populist party. It has advanced to our position on the national-bank question, and yet it falls short of reaching the high plane of populism. We believe that natural monopolies, like railroads, telegraphs, and telephones, must be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people. We believe that United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote, rather than through the instrumentality of the legislature, and that the initiative and referendum should be employed when practicable. In these and other respects the populist differs widely and wisely from the democratic party.

1-4 off on all Shoes and 1-5 off on all Rubber Goods at Webster & Rogers'. Send this paper to some friend in the east.

AUCTION!

C. W. KALEY, the reliable Auctioneer, German or English, Twenty years in the field of Auction work, Eight years in Lincoln and well acquainted with the farming community. Experience in all kinds of goods. Stock and implements a specialty. A good auctioneer must know the value of what he is offering for sale. As to my ability, inquire at the office of this paper or any business man in this city. For dates address C. W. KALEY, Lincoln, Nebraska, Care Ideal Hotel. Prompt answers to inquiry.

200 ACRES IN NURSERY 20,000 TREES IN ORCHARD

DO YOU WANT TO PLANT PEACH TREES

Cherry Trees, Plum Trees, Apple Trees, Grape Vines, Fruit Plants of all kinds, Shade Trees, Roses, Evergreens, etc., that are NEBRASKA GROWN? If you do, write for our Descriptive Catalogue and Price List which we mail FREE. Address, YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Neb.

The Farmer's Exchange

231 NORTH TENTH STREET, LINCOLN. Will Have on Sale This week:

- 1 50 lb sack best Pancake Flour.....\$.75
- 1 sack best Half Patent..... 1.20
- 1 sack good Bread Flour..... 1
- 1 sack finest High Patent (nothing better)..... 1.30
- 4 cans Peas..... .25
- 3 cans best tomatoes..... .25
- 3 cans best Pie Peaches..... .25
- 20 lbs good Sugar..... 1.00
- 10 lbs Lion Coffee..... 1.05
- 1 lb Battle Ax Tobacco..... .20
- 1 lb H. S. Tobacco..... .40
- 10 lbs hand picked Beans..... .25
- 1 gallon Sugar Drip Syrup..... .25
- 1 bucket " " " "..... .45
- 10 lbs Buckwheat Flour for 8 lbs pure " "..... .25

All Goods Cheap at 231 North Tenth Street J. W. HARTLEY, Agent.

Morning & Borge, Attorneys at Law. Rooms 32 to 38, Brownell block, 137 South 11th street, Lincoln, Neb. Settlement of estates and all kinds of legal business attended to promptly and carefully. Nebraska Statutes for Sale. Copies of Nebraska statutes for 1898 for sale at \$1.00 per copy. Address Jacob North & Co., Lincoln, Neb.