

# FRANK IAMS

IMPORTER & BREEDER.

100

Black Purcherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes & Coachers.

IAMS' HORSE SHOW at the Omaha Exposition had all the people—judges, superintendents and all—on the run—to see the largest exhibit of horses on grounds. More black stallions than all exhibitors; more 2,000 pound horses, 1,800 pound two-year-olds (and not three-year-olds, either); more state prize winners, exposition winners—at leading Ill., Ia., Neb., and St. Louis fairs—and the largest Stallion and Mare in the United States, weight 5,000 pounds.

IAMS RECEIVED \$1,320.00 for making Greatest Horse Exhibit at the Omaha Exposition.

Iams' "Bon Ton" and "Jacques Coeur," largest and most noted Stallions in United States, 1st prize winners at Ill., Ia., Neb., and St. Louis fairs, were not shown for ribbons at Exposition. Iams always has a barn full of ribbon grabbers. Iams and his horses are mascots to people who do business with him.

Iams has no salesman in country selling inferior stallions to companies at four prices. Save half this money by going direct to Iams' barns and buy a winner—he guarantees to show you more stallions than all other importers in Nebraska—good guarantees—and Iams pays freight.

Time to responsible parties. One large, 1100 lb. Black Spanish Jack—Price \$400, worth \$1,000. On U. P. and B. & M. Ry. ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA.

200 ACRES IN NURSERY

20,000 TREES IN ORCHARD

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# 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.

day between McKinley and Cleveland any day.

Much boasting is heard over the McKinley balance of trade as though the thing had just started. But it started under the Wilson bill during Cleveland's administration; so really he deserves more credit than McKinley. Short crops in Australia, South America and Europe, and bountiful crops in America is the great cause. Finding the richest iron ore bed in the world in Minnesota is another cause. It is not tariff or gold standard that has done it. McKinley has done no more toward it than my rooster.

We well remember the time when the republican party strength was mostly in the country and the old democratic party strength was in the cities. The slum wards were all strongly republican. But all that is changed. Nearly all the large cities are strongly republican now. The lower the grade of the people the heavier the republican majority. The most of the republican election money is used in the cities. The strength of the new fusion party is in the country among farmers and laboring men. The western farmers know who their friends are. City politicians go out into the country before election and honeyfuzz among the farmers, kiss the babies and then come back and make sport of the country people. They go into the low-down slums and make votes by drinking and dancing with the dirtiest and vilest. That is how parties have changed in forty years.

More and more do the patriotic people of this country wish that United States senators could be elected by direct vote of the people. It is nothing less than buying and selling under the present system. It is estimated that the average amount of money used upon the legislature is \$100,000. The lower house in congress has voted to change the method two or three times, but the senators kill the measure. The rich nabobs know they never can get in if the people vote direct for senators. The election of senator is the biggest lump of corruption within the bounds of this government. New York has improved her senatorial timber by electing Channey M. Depew in place of the big bear gruzler from Troy. Few are the improvements that way.

### THE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS.

The mail order business is proving a great success and the time is coming when a person will not need to go out of his yard to buy any kind of goods that he may need. If you need a suit of clothes, cloak, hat, dress, dishes, furniture, in fact almost anything, all you need to do is to write for a catalogue or take your measure and send it to some good reliable firm. If at any time you should write to any of our advertisers, we would be pleased to have you mention our name.

### STARVING NEW YORKERS.

Mayor Jones of Toledo Watches Line up at Midnight to get a Crust of Bread.

Mayor S. M. Jones, of Toledo, who has become famous through his earnest advocacy of advanced schemes for social and municipal reform, has been watching the long line of men dismally waiting at the Fleischmann's bakery, Broadway and Tenth street, night after night, for the half loaf of bread that is given to each man till the supply is exhausted.

It has impressed Mayor Jones very deeply. He said to a Journal reporter at the Hotel St. Denis last night: "The sight of that long line of hungry men, waiting at midnight for a loaf of bread, led me, more than any other thing, to serious consideration of the conditions of the unemployed. It is the most pathetic thing I have ever seen. I saw it first two years and a half ago, accidentally, and it shocked me. There were 273 men in line. I remarked then that nowhere in the poorest parts of Europe had I seen so suggestive a sight."

"I came here again last Monday. It was a nasty night with a cold, drizzling rain. I went out at a few minutes after midnight and there were more than 200 men in line. They were silent, sullen, and, two-thirds of them had no overcoats, and most of them had their light coats pinned under their chins. I could easily think that it covered a lack of shirt, in many cases."

"Such a sight and such a condition are unworthy of such a great people. They are inconsistent with our claims to be considered an advanced nation. "I am deeply impressed with the belief that it is the destiny of this nation to lead the world in solving problems of social conditions, and in particular in bringing about such a state of affairs as will enable men who are willing to work to be self supporting and self-respecting and of value to themselves and to the community."

"There is a degree of moral responsibility on every man who is in comfortable circumstances when such things as this are possible. It is a disgrace to the city, to the state, to the country. We ought to be such a solution as will remove the evil, and do so with simple justice and without any admixture of charity. The right to work is an inherent right, the same as the right to breathe."

"Two remedies I can suggest that would be certain to operate largely in the right direction. One is a shorter working day, for shorter hours for those now employed would at once and from necessity mean hours of work for those at present unemployed."

"Another is the public ownership of public utilities. The public should own the railways, the lighting and heating systems, the telephone and the telegraph. Were this right secured, immense benefits would result."—N. Y. Journal.

It is passing strange that such men as Mayor Jones cannot see the cause of all this misery. Yet there are thousands of good men whose early education has been sadly neglected and they do not seem in later life to be able to study a science that they wholly neglected in their youth. The economists foretold all this suffering—foretold that most men would fail to see the cause of it all and how they would ascribe it to everything but the right thing. Perhaps if Mayor Jones should read Wolowski's prophecy, written in 1868 he would be enlightened. Wolowski foretold just what has happened upon the demonetization of silver and just how such men as Mayor Jones would be puzzled over the source of suffering in a country able to feed ten times its number of inhabitants. It takes hard study to understand these things and the gold standard men counted rightly when they took the chance that men would not study them. There is no doubt in the mind of any economist concerning what would relieve the suffering of the world. One thing that all men ought to know is, that so such scenes as the above were ever seen in this country until after the demonetization of silver and the contraction of the volume of money.

### "Maine Day" to Be Observed.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Brunner, wife of Dr. W. F. Brunner, United States sanitary inspector, with other American ladies—among them Messademes Fitzhugh Lee, Ketcham, Shalmsberger, McDonald and Gargas—have issued a call to all American women in Havana to join them in arranging for the observance of February 15 as "Maine day." They will also urge the erection of a monument to the memory of the the Maine victims in Colon cemetery.

### DIRECT LEGISLATION

Governor Lind of Minnesota, in his inaugural address plants his feet firmly on the populist plank demanding direct legislation and says:

Under the new economic conditions which have obtained and which have made capital, through organization, such a potent factor in society and in legislation, it has become necessary that the individual citizen should be given more efficient means for his protection. The exclusive representative method is no longer a safeguard as has been so prominently demonstrated in the recent franchise scandals in one of our sister states. Instances of similar character, though not so flagrant, are not wanting in our history. The only remedy, it seems to me, against such abuses, is to afford the people a constitutional method by which they can initiate needed reforms, by direct action, on the one hand, and exercise the veto power on questionable or corrupt legislation on the other. This involves the introduction of no new principles in our form of government. There are no stronger reasons for trusting the people to pass upon men than upon measures. We do not think so in regard to constitutional enactments, which is legislation in its highest and most important form. The people now have the power to initiate reforms, and legislation in the matter of locating county seats, and in some municipal undertakings. This power, with proper restrictions as to the time and frequency of its exercise, should be extended to other important questions. By the provisions of our constitution the people now have the veto power at all the polls on any legislation by which it proposed to change our present laws governing railroad taxation. We are, therefore, already committed to the principle involved in the second branch of the question. The constitution could, and in my judgment should be so amended as to enable a minority in the legislature, by appropriate action, to refer enactments at least such as extend corporate privileges or authorize the granting of franchises, to a vote of the people before becoming operative.

### EXPANSION OF BRAIN

President Hoard remarked at the farmers national congress that: Our ability to retain the markets of the world depends almost entirely upon our economic skill. Our talk about cheap land has, I fear, cheapened our thought and our estimate of what is involved. Expansion in acres, or in national possessions will not help us. The expansion of the brain, skill and judgment of the farmer will help.

### Uncle Sam Talks Turkey.

A telegram announces that 5,000 carcasses of mutton, 350 lambs, 133 tons of potatoes, 81 of onions, and 22 of carrots have been sent from Australia for Dewey's fleet at Manila.

What's this I hear? Australia has the job of selling sheep. To feed our Yankee boys in blue? That makes my dander creep. See here, young man, is this thing true? Is this here sale a fact? If 'tis I'll put my glasses on and read the riot act. What do I hire you for, young man? How do you earn your pay? To set and let Australia feed them sailors while you play? No, sir, not by a darn sight, you help this country's trade. An' Yankee farmers pay the tax with which you folks are paid. Confound your big "expansion" and "your darned old "open door."

If that's a sample of it, don't you give us any more. We've got the mutton and the beef, right here in Yankee land; It's plenty good enough to feed them boys—you understand? Land sakes! the money that I take to educate an' drill Our farmers to produce big crops—an' then you fellows kill His chances with your "open door" that let Tom, Dick and Harry Come in an' kick his prices down an' then proceed to tarry. The farmer comes in first, young man. His boot is big and stout. An' if you give him second place he'll kick you fellows out.

### Danger in Calcium Carbide.

Superintendent Murray of the Bureau of Combustibles, has made regulations governing the transportation, storage and sale of calcium carbide, which the firemen declare to be a source of danger in a burning building, because when water reaches it, acetylene gas is given off. A number of stores keep it for use in bicycle lamps. Hereafter, in transit or on storage, it must be enclosed in hermetically sealed iron receptacles marked "dangerous, if not kept dry." No package may contain more than 100 pounds. It must be stored in isolated buildings that are fire proof and water proof. No artificial light or heat will be permitted in the building where it is stored. Not more than twenty pounds, in bulk or in cartridges, may be kept in any store or factory, and this must be in a fireproof safe or vault above the street grade and it must be kept six inches above the floor. The manufacturer, transportation, storage, sale or use of liquefied acetylene is absolutely prohibited within the limits of this city.—N. Y. Sun.

### KALEIDOSCOPIIC CABINET

There are constant changes in McKinley's cabinet—more changes than were ever made in the same length of time by any previous president. Secretary Sherman retired on account of old age and was succeeded by Day who resigned to become president of the Peace Commission, and was succeeded by C. D. Hay, then ambassador to Great Britain. Postmaster-General Gray was succeeded

### HEAR'S DISEASE

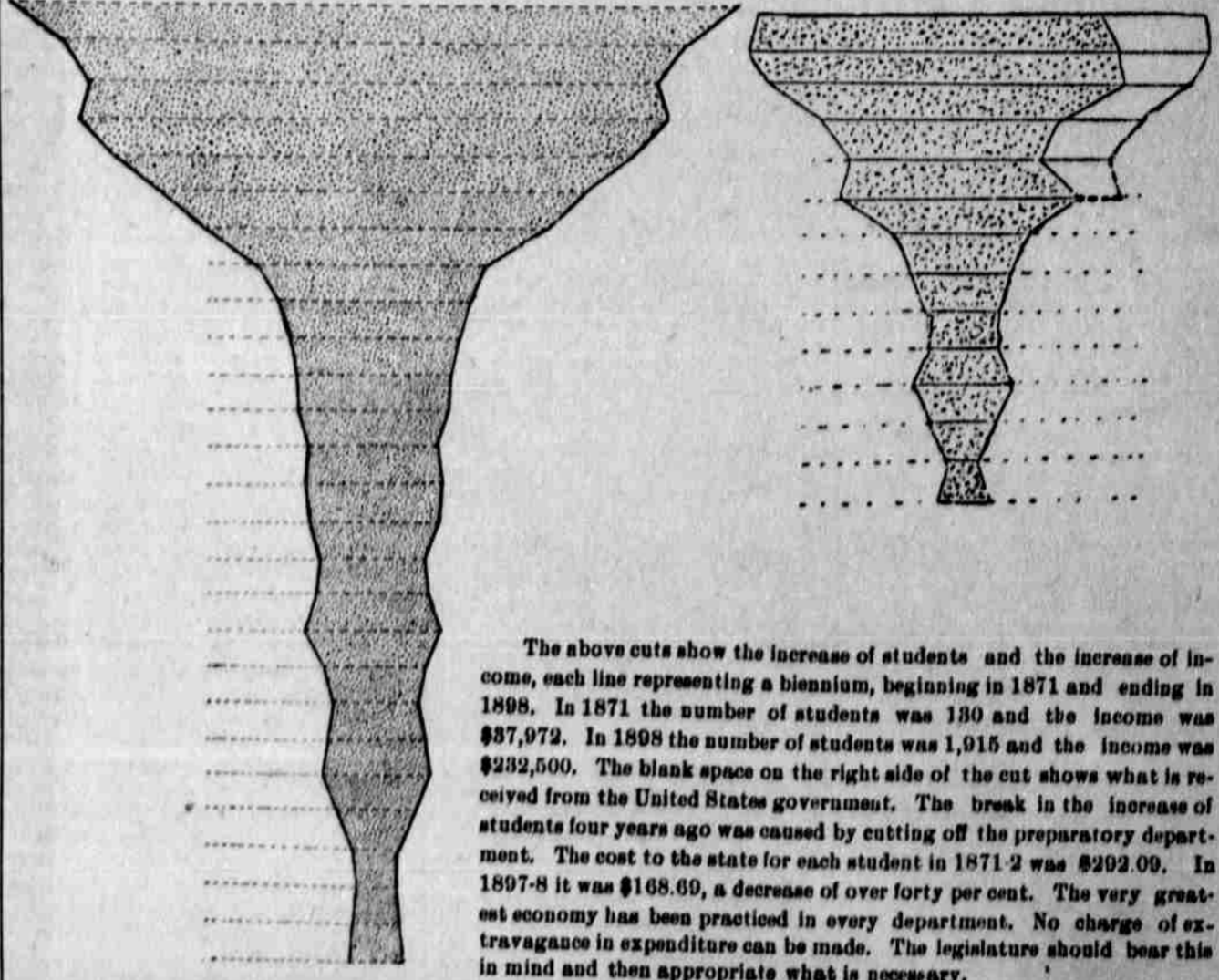
This Coupon is worth FIVE DOLLARS TO YOU. It will be taken for one examination, consultation and diagnosis, or for \$5.00 on account in new cases. If presented before Feb. 12, 1899. J. S. LEINHARDT, M.D. Specialist, 1427 O St., Lincoln, Neb.

## THE NEBRASKA UNIVERSITY.

### Immense Increase in Students, but 40 Per Cent Reduction in Per Capita Cost.

ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS.

INCOME OF UNIVERSITY.



The above cuts show the increase of students and the increase of income, each line representing a biennium, beginning in 1871 and ending in 1898. In 1871 the number of students was 130 and the income was \$202.00. In 1898 the number of students was 1,915 and the income was \$282,500. The blank space on the right side of the cut shows what is received from the United States government. The break in the increase of students four years ago was caused by cutting off the preparatory department. The cost to the state for each student in 1871-2 was \$202.00. In 1897-8 it was \$108.60, a decrease of over forty per cent. The very great economy has been practiced in every department. No charge of extravagance in expenditure can be made. The legislature should bear this in mind and then appropriate what is necessary.

### THE AMERICAN TRUSTS

(Continued from page 1.)

dividuals. Legislation which sought to directly compass this result would doubtless meet with the condemnation of the courts. But there may be avenues by which the purpose could be attained without that danger.

"The federal congress found no legal obstacle in the way when it wished to prevent the issue of circulating notes by state banks. Under its revenue rising power it levied a tax of 10 per cent upon all such circulation, and the notes disappeared at once and have not since been seen. A tax, equally prohibitive, might be levied upon all corporations in the United States organized for other purposes than the conduct of railroads, steamboat lines, telegraph, telephones, canals and possibly one or two other great enterprises too heavy for the hands of individuals or ordinary partnerships. Such a measure would do away, once for all, with the syndicates, the trusts, and the combines that are sapping the life blood of this people.

"In former years the legislatures of great states regarded it as their privilege and duty to memorialize congress on matters of concern to this nation. They requested the representatives and instructed and directed the senators to take action in conformity with their wishes. This ancient and valuable privilege should be revived. It is true that the senators at Washington no longer regard themselves as amenable to the directions of their creators. Indeed, it is often said, and with too much truth, that the senators sent to Washington own the legislatures which send them there. But this should be corrected, and might be if legislatures were honest and courageous.

"Every federal senator should be compelled to take oath, in the presence of the legislature which chooses him, to follow its actions in his congressional action when those instructions are embodied in formal resolutions and conveyed to him by the governor, or transmit his resignation. Some might perjure themselves in spite of this, but all would not.

"The present legislature of this state should see to it that the senator they elect to represent this state at Washington is fully impressed with the necessity of immediate and vigorous action on the subject of trusts and combines, but it should also memorialize congress in the interest of such legislation.

"It would be a proper rebuke to this republican administration, which, so far as I have been able to observe, has never taken the first step to correct this monstrous abuse.

"The administration is full of solicitude for the sufferings of the subjects of the Spanish monarchy, whether they live near our coast or at the other side of the earth. It has much to say of 'humanity' and its rights; but the humanity which seems to command its greatest sympathy is that which is farthest away and with whose affairs it has probably little or nothing to do under the constitution.

"It is the humanity which occupies these states and territories—American humanity—which most interests me, and which should most interest the administration and the congress of the United States. Our own native humanity has much more to complain of than that of the Philippines or of Cuba. No Spanish officer from the time of Columbus to that of Weyler ever saddled them with such monstrous wrongs as our own people are threatened with today from the trusts and combines and monopolies upon which most of the great men of the republican party of this day look with toleration, if not with sympathy.

### ANTI-IMPERIALISTS MEET.

A Great Mass Meeting Held in Academy of Music, New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A mass meeting of citizens was held in the Academy of Music last night under the auspices of the Continental League for the purpose of protesting against the policy of "imperialism and entangling alliances with European powers." The meeting was attended by a great crowd. Long before the doors were opened 3,000 people were clamoring for admission, and in a short time the police ordered the doors unlocked because of the crush. Ten minutes later there was not a vacant seat in the house.

A list of vice presidents was read, including these names: Wheeler H. Peckham, Abraham S. Hewitt, Henry Loomis Nelson, William H. Hornblower, Roger A. Pryor, Francis Wayland Glen, John C. Sheehan and Frederick R. Coudert. A number of vice presidents were announced as representing the Central Labor Union, including Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; John W. Parsons, general master workman of the Knights of Labor; Daniel Harris, president of the State Federation of Labor.

Communications were read from ex-President Cleveland, Colonel William J. Bryan and Bishop Henry C. Potter, regretting their inability to be present. Mr. Cleveland in his letter said: "I am so opposed to the expansion craze now afflicting our body politic that any organization formed in opposition to it has my hearty sympathy and approval."

Strong anti-expansion resolutions were adopted.

### EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.

Several Villages Practically Destroyed—Much Damage Done.

ATHENS, Jan. 24.—A strong seismic disturbance was felt yesterday morning about half past 9 o'clock throughout the Peloponnese (the southern part of the kingdom of Greece), especially in the southwestern departments of the peninsula. All the houses in the town of Philaira, in the department of Messenia, on the Ionian coast have been damaged and the inhabitants are now camping out in the suburbs. Two villages in the vicinity of Philaira were completely destroyed, many people being slightly injured.

The villages of Kyparissis and Steno were also practically destroyed, though it is not known as yet whether there were any victims there.