AT THEIR OLD TRICKS

Commandant at Milford Soldiers' Home Begins to Discharge Old Veterans of Democratic and Populist Faith

Although it is doubtless true that a majority of the surviving veterans of the civil war are republicans, yet it is equally true that a great many of them have been staunch democrats not catch all the liars. during all these years, and that a great many others joined in the alliance movement and became populists. At the Grand Island convention 76 civil war veterans stood up and were counted as a part of the army of populism; these were delegates who had succeeded in getting into the hall." Not less than one hundred of the populist delegates present in the city at the valuation placed upon itwere veterans.

Under the fusion administrations evthe soldiers' homes (at Milford and Grand Island) without partisan bias. Every republican veteran was accorded the same good care and treatment as were his democratic and populist comrades. Ordinarily this is true of difficult political situation arises the ring politicians of the republican party would sacrifice the well-being of any institution in the state in order to bait.' win. Down in the Fourth district the republicans are frightened over the prospects of Congressman Stark's triumphant re-election. He has been so land. faithful and energetic in looking after the interests of all his constituents, and especially the old soldiers, that the republicans are already whipped. But they do not purpose to throw up the sponge until the last vote is counted, and they have begun a systematic attempt to deprive Stark of all the soldier votes possible. - Already they have begun to rid the Milford home of populist and democratic veterans. Upon the most flimsy pretexts such veterans are discharged and

The most recent outrage of this sort is the case of George M. Austin. Mr. Austin was formerly a resident of Tekamah, Burt county, and entered the Milford home May 12, 1898. The old soldiers there have an organization of their own for the purpose of assessing themselves 25 cents each per month, the fund to be used in paying the detail for dining room work. The former secretary-treasurer of the organization had made an unsatisfactory report of the financial condition of the organization about March 31 and a committee of three was appointed to audit his accounts. He and one member of the committee held a secret had "settled" with the secretarytreasurer and that everything was C. K. And the secretary-treasurer absolutely refused to allow the other two members to see his books. Considerable grumbling was indulged in and a new secretary-treasurer elected. ported June 30, his report was so surprisingly good that the old veterans gathered in little groups and commented upon it. He had not only paid the deficit, but had paid the \$20 a month to the dining room help letailed, and had about \$2 in the treas-Airy, notwithstanding the fact that a smaller number of veterans had paid assessments than previously.

One Ralston, who had settled with the former secretary-treasurer, came up behind Austin and began calling him foul names. Austin protested, but Ralston persisted in his loud talk. Just then Commandant Charles Penn rushed out and grabbed Austin by the collar and Austin jerked away, saying, "Keep your hands off me," or words to that effect. Penn immediately ordered the adjutant to make out discharge papers for Austin.

The upshot of the whole matter was that Penn waited until the visiting and examining board could meet, and at this meeting Austin was given his choice of going to the Grand Island home or taking his discharge papers. He would assent to neither, and the board ordered his discharge-but let off Ralston with a thirty days "layless to say that Ralston is a republican and would vote for Hinshaw in November, while Austin is a staunch Congressman Stark.

A New Revenue Law property. A new law which would ists on Homer M. Sullivan, district the citizens would be desirable. At- uation was cleared up by uniting on is original with him. He would abol- in parliamentary rules; a populist

would be far superior to the present. | will be swallowed up in the bulrushes where the most honest man is compelled to give in his property falsely or know that he is bearing much more than his just proportion of taxes. The new method would be less expensive what it is worth some information voland as the court could be in session unteered by John N. Baldwin of Iowa, daily for, say, sixty days, no hard- who has been here this week trying to ship would be worked upon anyone if fix up the railroad tax case, for the compelled to come to the county seat | Union Pacific, in whose department le once a year to give in his property.- is retained. In a loquacious mood Fairbury Journal.

The suggestion is certainly meritor-

estimate of the value. Holding the club of criminal prosecution over a man's head, however, does not seem the most effective. At present the honest man is discriminated against, because he will not perjure himself, no matter what the law may be; but the man who has no conscientious scruples against lying for profit will find some way to evade criminal laws. Mr. Heasty's cross-examination would

Suppose we allow each man to list and value his own property and hold that such listing and valuation shall be deemed an offer to sell at the figure named, say for thirty days after it is made and filed, and that the first person who accepts the offer and deposits the necessary money in court shall be entitled to have the property wouldn't that be an incentive for every man to list his property at its ery precaution was taken to conduct cash value, or a trifle more? In New Zealand this plan is followed substantially, except that the state reserves the right to take any property at the figures placed upon it by the owner. No reasonably conscientious man would be afraid to place his figures publican administration, but when a his taxes would really be less than more than they now are; and the rascals would be placed in a position where they must either "fish or cut

> Under state insurance this principle could be applied to all property which can be insured, but it would exclude

When the Burlington Was Small

An interesting relic of the early days of the Burlington Route is in the form of an official time table for the road. dated May 11, 1874, which has recently come to light. The entire affair is but one sheet of very light paper. The two inside pages contain the sche-

At that time the Burlington in Nebraska comprised only 239 miles of road. There was a stretch of seventeen miles between Omaha and Oreapolis and 191 miles more on the main line between Omaha and Kearney. Then a branch line from Crete to Beatrice made thirty-one more. There were eight trains a day on the main line and two on the Crete branch. Plattsmouth was the location of headquarters in all departments.

In a little more than a quarter of a century the Burlington has grown from a little local line to the second longest railroad in America and it has not yet reached the limit. Today the Burlington's lines traverse eleven of the greatest states in the union, over 8,300 miles of track. These lines employ 35,000 men; own 1,600 engines 1,200 passenger and 40,000 freight cars; operate 600 trains a day; and maintain stations at 1,200 towns and cities.

-Advertisement in Nebraska papers. This was the same year that the Burlington from Plattsmouth to Kearney was assessed at \$9,590 per mile. the Omaha & Southwestern at \$9,590. the A. & N. at \$8,686, and so on, the total of 1,107.69 miles in Nebraska being assessed at an average of \$10, 095.89 per mile. In this year of our Lord, 1902, that same Plattsmouth-Kearney line is assessed at \$10,580. even if it is part of the "second longest railroad in America;" the O. &. W. at \$6,500 with its magnificent depot at Omaha; and the A. & N. escapes by paying taxes on but \$4,600

THE SIXTH DISTRICT

General Patrick H. Barry Neminated for Congress Out in the Big Sixth

After a session lasting until 2:30 Tuesday morning, the populist and democratic congressional conventions at Kearney named as their candidate Gen. P. H. Barry of Greeley.

The populist convention met at the court house and was called to order by Chairman Parsons of North Platte. J. M. Ellingsworth of Gothenburg was elected temporary chairman and Rod C. Smith of Kearney secretary. The off." Ralston was the aggressor and temporary organization was later caused the whole trouble. It is need- made permanent, committees on resolutions and conference were appointed, and the convention adjourned until of lands-a manifest injustice to the 8 o'clock. The democrats organized land owners. democrat and his vote would go to by electing M. C. Harrington of North Platte chairman and John G. Maher of

Chadron secretary. The conference committees reported that each convention should ballot for Apropos the matter of assessing rail- candidates, and the result of such batroads, is the question of a new revenue lot reported to the other convention, law. It will not be denied that our and that no man be declared the nomipresent method of deriving revenues nee of either convention until he reby taxation is defective in many re- ceived a majority of the votes in both spects and encourages taxpayers to conventions. The democrats centered false statements regarding their on M. C. Harrington and the populplace the burdens of taxation more judge, of Broken Bow. Judge Sulliequally upon all the property of all van refused to accept. Finally the sittorney John Heasty of this city, who General Barry-a choice that makes has never posed as a statesman, le- The Independent exceedingly glad. serves that appelation if the plan General Barry is a practical farmer which he has suggested to the Journal and stock grower; a man well versed ish the office of assessor and create a whose populism has never been quescourt of assessment, having all the tioned, and a man of undoubted honpowers of an ordinary court in respect esty and integrity. His nomination is to the question of taxation. Before a deserved recognition of the gallant this court all taxpayers would be com- services he rendered in the civil war. pelled to appear and upon oath give as adjutant general of Nebraska, and in their property in the presence of his present position as brigadier gentheir fellow-citizens. An attorney eral of the Nebraska national guard. would attend court to propound ques- Every old soldier-and every young tions to the taxpayers and any eva- soldier-in the district should vote for sion or false swearing would be prop- him. But General Barry does not need erly punished and the court given au- to rely upon his war record solelythority to do so then and there or he has the requisite ability energy, later. Property would be given in at | honesty and integrity to make an ideal its fair valuation which could be eas- congressman, a fit colleague for Stark. ily determined in an open court sucn | Shallenberger, and the nominees to be named in the First, Second, and It would seem that this method Third. Once more "Moses" Kinkaid

Keep It Before the People

It may be interesting to give for

Judge Baldwin declared: "We are not bothering about the ious. The idea of allowing each prop- governorship any more. That's been But it would be well for editors who. erty owner to list his own property settled. We had a conference a day like Bro. Cramb, do not agree to the for taxation, and place his own valua- or two ago, and we all agreed on correctness of the railroad conclusions, tion on it, is certainly a good one, if Mickey as our man."-From Omana to tell their readers so. the plan can be so arranged that there Bee, June 9, 7th col., 1st page. From The railroad statistical statements

TWENTY YEARS LATER

A Comparison of the Grand Assessment Rells of 1875 and 1895- How the Railroads Escaped Just Taxation

The Independent expects to run a series of short articles making comparisons of the grand assessment rolls of various years. For the present one the years 1875 and 1895 will be compared. In order to simplify matters, but four items will be given: Lands, lots, railroads, and all other personal property.

11,114,589 acres, at 3.62...\$40,234,676.45 City and village lots.... 10,128,376.00 1,116.11 miles railroad, at \$8,752.30..... 9,768,523.56 Personal property..... 15,832,989.50

Total\$75,964,565.81 That year \$497,167 worth of property was exempted from taxation under the "tree exemption" law and is not included in the above roll. The percentages of each class of property to the whole is as follows: Acres 52.9

Railroads 12.9 Personal 29.9

Twenty years later the grand assessment roll shows this: 29,594,093 acres, at 2.79.\$ 82,648,108.07

City and village lots.... 36,349,975.00 5,542.59 miles railroad, at \$4,587:26...... 25,425,308.00 Personal property..... 27,044,816.48

	 	 	48.2
Lots			
Railroads			
Personal	 	 	20.9

Our comparisons will be confined to lands and railroads, for the reason that comparison between the two is fairest, and because data bearing upon personal property and town lots would require a larger amount of statistical tables than would be convenient for the reader.

INCREASES. Land in area, 18,479,503.81 acres, or 166.3 per cent. Railroads in mileage, 4,426.48 miles, or

396.6 per cent. Land in assessed value, \$42,413,431.55, or 105.4 per cent. Railroads in assessed value, \$15,656,

784.14, or 160.3 per cent. Valuation per acre decreased 83 cents, or 22.9 per cent.

165.04, or 47.6 per cent. It will be noted that the assessed valuation of lands decreased 83 cents per acre on the average, or 22.9 per cent; but the assessed valuation of railroads decreased in the same time \$4,165.04 per mile, or 47.6 per cent. If the railroads in 1895 had been assessed at the same per cent of decrease (22.9) as lands, their assessment would have been \$37,401,508.17, or at the rate of \$6,748.02 on the averagean increase of \$11,976,200.17 over the assessment as actually made.

Along with these calculations must be considered the fact whether in actual value an acre of land on the average had increased in the same proportion as the actual value of a mile of railroad. It must be remembered that in 1875 all the taxable lands lay in what is now the richest portion of Nebraska; but that the taxable lands in 1895 covered part of every portion of the state, including lands which will never equal the value of eastern Nebraska lands in 1895. except the small percentage which may be irrigated. It must be conceded that even the meanest of branch lines in 1895 was better equipped, had better rails and roadbed, than many of the better lines in 1875; and there is not a particle of doubt that the increase in actual value per mile of line in the twenty years was proportionately greater than the increase in actual value per acre. Yet the assessed valuation of railroads per mile was decreased nearly 48 per cent in twenty years as against a decrease of nearly 23 per cent in the assessed valuation

Rallroad Taxation The Omaha Bee and the Nebraska Independent seem to be practically alone in the fight with the railroads over the matter of assessments. The railroads are hiring space in the papers to prove their side of the question and even the Fairbury Journal, in its patent insides, gives up a little space to the use of the railroads. This is done, however, without our knowledge or consent. The railroad argument may be all right, but it doesn't appear so to us, at least that which we have thus far read. The principal question at issue seems to be the matter of the value of the franchise which the railroads have. The Omaha Bee contends that these franchises are the most valuable property which the railroad owns and is not assessed at all. while the railroads contend that the franchise has no assessable value. In this the railroads are wrong, and the Bee correct. The franchises should be assessed and in many places, similar valuable franchises are, if we rightly understand it.

We do not claim to be able to keep up with this matter, to search the records and make comparisons sufficient to discover the exact truth, but we do admire the courage of Edward Rosewater in attacking the railroads, while the rest of the newspapers keep still. Whether right or wrong, Rosewater is putting the railroads on record and furnishing the public with considerable valuable information pertaining to the matter of taxation .- Fairbury Journal.

Upwards of a hundred or more other papers in Nebraska are publishing the railroad tax matter just as Bro. Cramb is doing-it is furnished by the ready print houses on the "patent insides." There really can be no objection to publishing the matter, because the question is a big one and ought to be studied from the different standpoints.

the plan can be so arranged that there Bee, June 9, 7th col., 1st page. From The railroad statistical statements Based upon present assessed valua- we haw will be an incentive to give a correct the Staff Correspondent in Lincoln, are correct so far as given, but they tion of all property we will increase them.

railroads are paying more than their to at least 40 millions of dollars. share of the taxes.

The market value of all the stocks and bonds of any railroad company at any given time is an index to the value of that railroad-property and franchise. The stocks and bonds are liabilities of the concern, and stand on the one hand as against the property and franchise (assets) on the other. But there is no way of determining the value of the franchise without first ascertaining the value of all the stocks and bonds and from that deducting the value of all the property; the residue,

if any ,is franchise value. The franchise value shows two things: (a) That the net returns are more than a fair interest upon the capital really invested; in other words, that extortionate rates are being charged. And (b) that the concern is what used to be called "over-capitalized." The term "over-capitalization" formerly meant that the amount of stocks and bonds issued is in excess of the actual value of the tangible property; but when both stocks and bonds sell at par and better in the markets, then there is no over-capitalization in reality, but the difference between the value of the property and the value of the stocks and bonds represents the intangible property—the franchise given to the corporation that it might be and

No railroad is really over-capitalized unless its stocks and bonds are selling of live stock and railroad employes. below par; but if the capitalization (that is, the stocks and bonds) exceeds the value of the property, it is prima facle evidence that the road is charging rates which produce more than a fair return upon the investment. A franchise is necessary to the rail

road's existence, but it should have no value; and the stocks and bonds outstanding should be exactly equal to the value of the investment. But under alone approximately represent the real investment, while the stocks represent the value of the franchises. Compared to other tangible property in Nebraska, it is doubtless true that the railroad property is now assessed high state at cost of production. enough; but a number of Nebraska their franchise values, although paying privilege. no taxes on them. The Union Pacific is selling in the markets today at the rate of \$120,000 to \$126,000 per mile. It cost nothing like that sum, but is turns on that amount. It is assessed at \$9,800 per mile on the main line and \$3,000 and \$3,500 per mile on the branches. It must be evident to any thinking man that the Union Pacific is paying no taxes on its franchise, which is worth quite as much as all its physical property. A reduction of freight rates would decrease the net returns and decrease the franchise value. A proper reduction would wipe out the franchise value entirely.

There seems to be no relief from the exorbitant freight rates, but through Adams, John S. Logan, Hastings. the power to tax the people may recover part that is now going in the way of dividends to line the pockets of eastern stockholders and bondholders. No private business has the same facilities for exacting tribute from the people, and no injustice would be done if the railroads were taxed higher than any other property. There can be no injustice done until every dollar of franchise value is taxed away.

the lax Case

The mandamus case brought by the Bee Building Co. and M. F. Harrington against the state board of equalization came up for hearing in the supreme court Tuesday and argument was not finally concluded until noon Thursday. Attorneys Simeral and Howe appeared for the Bee, Harrington in his own behalf; Frank "Necessity" Prout appeared nominally for the state board, but in reality the board was represented by John N. Baldwin of the Union Pacific, James E. Kelby and F. E. Bishop of the Burlington, Ben White of the Elkhorn, and Frank T. Ransom of the Pullman Car Co.

The relators called Auditor Weston to the stand and had him identify the various record books of his office, showing the records pertaining to the assessment of railroads. Treasurer Stuefer was also called as a witness. Weston made an exceptionally good witness for the relators although he was what the lawyers call a "hostile" witness. He frankly admitted that the board did not consider the capitalization of the roads in making the assessment and said that the board had examined former assessments and tried to make this one as nearly like It as possible. The railroad attorneys began objecting to the conduct of the case, when Mr. Harrington declared that relators would object to the "friends of the court" interfering with the progress of the trial, unless the records should be made to appear that the sovereign state had been turned over to these railroad attorneys. Chief | Red Willow, R. A. Green, McCook. Justice Sullivan replied that the presumption would be that these railroad attorneys were there by authority. having been invited into the case by the attorney general, and that they would be considered as representing Sheridan, H. F. Wasmund, Rushville. the respondents, the state board. And so the case went on, with the high office of attorney general openly filled by a group of railroad attorneys. The only consolation the people can have is the fact that these gentlemen are good lawyers-but they were looking out for the interests of their various roads and cared nothing for the interests of the state at large.

Doubtless some little time will elapse before the opinion will be less delay.

Populist Platform

We reaffirm the Omaha, St. Louis, and Sioux Falls platforms. We pledge our party to enact a maxmum freight rate law reducing the

rates on live stock, hay, grain and mill products fifteen per cent, and prohibiting any increase in rates on other commodities. We will reduce passenger rates to 21/2 cents per mile.

are of course arranged to sustain the the assessed valuation of the railroad railroad conclusions, namely, that the property of this state from 26 millions

The franchises of public service corporations are justly subject to taxation the same as tangible property and whatever property is worth for the purpose of sale and income it is also worth as a basis for taxation.

We will enact the initiative and referendum as far as the constitution platform adopted at Kansas City, and permits and will submit an amendment to the constitution giving the that platform has received from the principle general application. We are in favor of a law making

railway corporations and others engaged in the operation of dangerous form and point to the rapid growth of machinery liable for all injuries sus- great trusts and monopolies since the tained by their employes in the faith- election of 1900, and the utter failure ful discharge of their duties, whether of the republican party to suppress occasioned by the negligence of the them, as an evidence of the insinceremployer or of any other employe.

providing that the acceptance of ben- this great public wrong. efits by the beneficiaries in the assoclation known as the "Burlington Rebrought against the railroad company for injury to the employe.

for the violation of the laws of the state.

We pledge our representatives in the railroad companies, except to shippers We favor liberal appropriations to

the state university for education in rency and banking bill pending in agricultural and mechanical industry. We condemn in strongest terms the veto by the republican governor of appropriations for this purpose made by system with the privilege given to the last legislature. While as a general principle we are

opposed to the competition of convict silver dollar redeemable in gold it labor with free labor, nevertheless, since there is no binding twine manupresent conditions the railroad bonds factured in Nebraska and the binding edness. twine sold in the state is the product of the trust, we, therefore, favor the manufacture of binding twine by the ery possible way the election of United | abuse of that power. convicts at our state penitentiary-the | States senators by direct vote of the same to be sold to the farmers of the people and we condemn the republi- priations for the support of the state

systems are earning dividends on a by the republican governor and favor so earnestly desired by the people. capitalization far in excess of the act- a board of pardons in order that fuual investment-earning dividends on ture executives may not abuse this other public franchised corporations,

the best, safest and most economical their property, both tangible and ingovernment it ever enjoyed. If returned to power we pledge the people value the rules of the supreme court | tions, who agree with us in the charging rates which produce fair re- of Nebraska honesty, fidelity, firmness, should be adopted, namely, the sum of foregoing declaration of principles, to economy, ability and progress in the their debts represented by bonds and support the nominees of this convenadministration of affairs.

M. F. HARRINGTON. G. W. BERGE. HUGH F. McINTOSH. L. J. QUINBY. R. D. SUTHERLAND. J. H. GROSVENOR. H. M. GULLIVAN. WM. MURPHY.

Populist State Committee

Antelope, R. H. Rice, Neligh.

Boone, H. C. Keister, St. Edward. Box Butte, Ira Reed, Alliance. Boyd, Jos. Leatherman, Butte. Brown, C. W. Potter, Ainsworth. Buffalo, Peter O'Brien, Kearney. Butler, Fred A. Allen, David City. Cass, James Reynolds, Union. Cedar, John H. Felber, Hartington. Chase, Dr. Hoffmeister, Imperial. Cherry, A. M. Morrissey, Valentine. Cheyenne, Gus Wellner, Sidney. Clay, Theodore Griess, Clay Center. Colfax, J. A. Grimison, Schuyler. Cuming, C. L. Siecke, Wisner. Custer, C. H. Jeffords, Broken Bow. Dawes, Con. Lindemann, Crawford. Dawson, E. D. Johnson, Lexington. Dodge, R. D. Kelly, Fremont. Douglas, J. J. Points, Omaha. Dundy, M. M. Chase, Haigler. Fillmore, C. Smrha, Geneva. Franklin, John A. Parker, Franklin. Frontier, James H. Bayston, Stockville. Furnas, John T. McClure, Beaver City. Gage, H. T. Wilson, Beatrice. Garfield, Ed M. Tunnicliffe, Burwell. Gosper, B. F. Downer, Arapahoe. Greeley, Patrick H. Barry, Greeley. Hall, Bayard H. Paine, Grand Island. Hamilton, F. M. Howard, Aurora. Harlan, W. J. Furse, Alma. Hayes, L. H. Lawton, Palisade. Hitchcock, A. L. Taylor, Trenton. Howard, C. B. Manuel, St. Paul. Jefferson, F. A. Carmony, Fairbury. Johnson, Grant Blauser, Tecumseh. Kearney, E. C. Dailey, Minden. Knox, Charles Crockett, Bloomfield. Lancaster, H. E. Dawes, Lincoln. Lincoln, A. F. Parsons, North Platte. Loup, R. S. Scofield, Taylor. Madison, C. S. Evans, Norfolk. Merrick, Thomas Farrell, Chapman. Nance, W. P. Hatten, Fullerton. Nemaha, E. B. Quackenbush, South Auburn. Nuckolls, C. G. Sowy, Nelson.

Otoe, E. S. Whitaker, Syracuse. Pawnee, D. D. Davis, Pawnee City. Pierce, Hason Turner, Pierce. Phelps, A. J. Shafer, Holdrege. Platte, Clarence Gerrard, Columbus. Polk, C. C. Bennett, Stromsburg. Richardson, F. Greenwald, Falls City. Saline, Fred Hier, Crete. Sarpy, Charles Nownes, Papillion Saunders, J. L. Coleman, Memphis. Seward, G. W. Fuller, Seward. Sherman, H. M. Mathew, Loup City. Sioux, W. J. A. Raum, Harrison. Stanton, W. H. Woodruff, Stanton. Thurston, E. G. Kellener, Pender. Valley, J. A. Ollis jr., Ord. Washington, C. B. Sprague, Blair. Wayne, H. C. Kellogg, Wayne. Webster, William Craybill, Red Cloud. Wheeler, J. N. Larson, Bartlett. York, Cliff Frank, York.

Seventy-five students recently gradhanded down, as the case is of the uated from Boyles Business College greatest importance and the court will at Omaha. Every one of these young take time to carefully consider the people are now holding responsible matter, avoiding, of course, any need- positions at good salaries as a direct result of the efficient training received at that school. So popular is this institution of learning with the business men of Omaha and the west that a large number of calls are constantly going unfilled by it on account of lack of operators to send out. The school's advertising literature is mailed free to anyone, upon application.

> It was rather cheeky to say the least for our military officers in the Philippines, to force the Filipinos to join in celebrating our independence when we had just denied independence to

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

We, the democrats of Nebraska in convention assembled, reaffirm our faith in the principles of the party as enunciated in the last national events of the last two years.

We call attention to the anti-trust plank in the republican national platity of their professions or lack of We pledge ourselves to enact a law ability to apply corrective remedies to

The administration's failure to enforce the criminal law against these lief" and other like associations shall trusts proves the subserviency of the constitute no defense to any action republican party to corporate power.

We will make it a crime for employ- Philippines a permanent colonial sysers to blacklist employes for any rea- tem fashioned after the colonial sysson not involving moral turpitude or tems of Europe, and that intention then denied is now fully apparent. We therefore cordially commend the subnext legislature to enact a law making house and senate to the administrait unlawful and a misdemeanor to give tion measure on the Philippine quesor accept free transportation from ton providing for the Philippines the same form of government now enjoyed by the Cubans.

We are opposed to the Fowler curcongress for the reasons it destroys independent banks and substitutes therefor the European branch bank such banks to issue currency based on assets and also because by making the lessens the debt paying money of the country without reducing its indebt-

We pledge ourselves and the officials elected by our party to favor in ev-We condemn the pardon of Bartley for the fourth time this great reform economy which led Governor Dietrich

We demand that railroads and all whether state or municipal, shall be The people's party gave to the state taxed in proportion to the value of a cost to the people of over \$70.000. tangible, and in determining that floating indebtedness should be added horses, mules, hogs and sheep, and both in letter and in spirit.

15 per cent on hard and soft coal lumber, lath, shingles, doors, salt, lime, cement, wheat, flour, coal, corn.

oats, grain and mill products. Railroads and other public franchised corporations owe to the public we point to the vindication which the duty of treating all their patrons alike. We therefore condemn the giving of rebates and all other forms of favoritism and demand that the laws against discriminations by them be

strictly enforced. We pledge ourselves if entrusted with power to pass a statute abolishing the fellow-servant law so far as it affects railroads and other corporations engaged in hazardous pursuits and making these corporations liable to their employes for any injury received by them through the negligence of their fellow servants.

Our revenue law should be amended and the necessary steps should be We charged the republican leaders taken to pay the floating debt of the with an intention to establish in the state, amounting to about \$2,000,000. a product of republican misrule.

We favor an amendment to the constitution permitting the investment of the permanent school fund in municipal and school district bonds of this stitute offered by the democrats of the state, and we favor the passage of a law providing that all earnings of the public funds, whether through deposits in banks or otherwise shall be covered into the state treasury.

The state treasurer and all county treasurers shall be required by law to make monthly statements showing where the public funds entrusted to their care are kept and the rate of interest paid thereon.

We approve that provision of the Weever insurance bill providing for a tar on the gross premiums received in Nebraska from foreign insurance companies.

The executive power to pardon should never be used except for the gravest reasons and we condemn governors Dietrich and Savage for their

We are in favor of liberal approcan leaders of the senate for defeating university. We condemn the sham to veto the appropriation for the state university while he was an active participant in the senatorial struggle which wasted the legislature's time at

We invite all citizens without reference to their political affiliation, and we pledge the people of Neto the market value of their stocks. I raska that if entrusted with power We are in favor of a law reducing our candidates will, without fear or freight rates 15 per cent on cattle, favor, put these principles into force

The Seward conventions-populist to lose.-J. M. Griggs, chairman demo and democrat—that renominated Con- cratic congressional committee. gressman Stark, received the following telegram:

Washington, D. C., June 23 .- To J.

The message from Congressman

Griggs shows how valuable a man MI Stark has become to the reform forces. E. Gereke, Seward, Neb.: If conven- and is a flattering testimonial. The tion favors Stark nominate him and Fourth Nebraska district could not I will see that he accepts. He is too find a better public servant.—Adams valuable a man to the people's cause | County Democrat.

Favorite Schiller



The Schiller Piano has always been the favorite with people wishing a really good Piano at a moderate price. In short, it has not a single equal at the price. Their success along this line has inspired the company to attempt something higher. The new High Grade Schiller is the result. This, like the medium grade, is the best yet produced for the money. The price is necessarily some higher, but just as low in proportion to quality.

Write for description and prices to the Matthews Piano Co. LINCOLN, NEBR.

Summer Excursions to Colorado,	Burlington Route				Utah and the Black Hills.				
DATES OF SALE	Roturn	Springs and Beturn	Pueblo and Return	Springs and Return	Ogden and Return	and Return	Custer and Return	Deadwood, Lead and Return	
June 22 to 24. July 1 to 13. Aug. 23 to 24. Aug. 30 to Sept. 10. Aug. 1 to 14. June 1 to 21. June 25 to 30. July 14 to 31. Aug. 15 to 22. Aug. 25 to 29.		815.00	\$15.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$13.50	\$14.55	\$15.65	

ONE GALLON WINE FREE With every gallon finest 10-year-old Both shipped in plain cases for

BURLINGTON DEPOT

Telephone 25.

KKKKKKKKKKKKKKK

/ 7th St., Bet. P & Q.

We make this unparalleled offer to introduce quickly. Old Times Whiskey won first prize and gold medal at World's Fair and is guaranteed Ten Years Old and absolutely pure. Send orders direct to

CITY TICKET OFFICE &

Cor. 10th and O Sts.

Telephone 235.

Eagle Liquer & Bottling Co. Western Distributors, 1500 Kansas City, Mo