

JUDGE CROUNSE'S free advertisement of Nebraska will do more injury to the state's reputation than several advertising trains can offset.

THE machinery of the democratic party is as completely in the control of the money power as that of the republican party. Shylock's twins is a very appropriate name for the two.

LAST week's issue of the Stromsburg Headlight is worthy of special mention as a redhot one. Chamberlain is giving the corporation boodlers some mighty hard raps.

THE Lincoln attorney whose card announced, in parenthesis, that he had had some experience in every kind of criminal practice, was probably more honest in his statement than he intended to be.

THE Call gives Judge Crouse's statement concerning Nebraska a prominent place in its editorial columns. Does Bushnell endorse the slander on Nebraska which that statement contains?

THE university will open in a week or so and then we shall hear no more about girl's galluses. The pretty prep maidens all wear them, but they have had enough of Latin to know that the plural of gallus is galli.

FEW people will want to invest money in a state which has "two crop failures in succession." If Judge Crouse has a string to his great calamity howl, he should pull it in at once, before the reputation of the state is ruined.

NOT long ago, the independents of Custer county had a camp meeting near Ansley. J. B. Romine and Joe Edgerton were the principal speakers. It had been arranged that a minister would be present on Sunday morning to preach a sermon. When he failed to appear, they harnessed Joe into the ministerial traces, and he proceeded to deliver a sermon on usury. Although it was his first attempt, he made a number of converts.

DOES the independent ticket in Lancaster county represent the Scandinavians? You bet it does. Who is our Mr. Peterson on the legislative ticket but a fine representative of the sturdy Swedish farmers, who have done so much in the upbuilding of the county? Of course our county ticket represents the Scandinavians, and being the only ticket that does, it is going to get the support of that nationality in this county, as it ought to do.

SEE the pleasure gleaming in the eye of the old State Journal when it announces that J. Sterling Morton will make a vigorous fight on Van Wyck. Of course he will. That is what he was put up for. That is why the corporations manipulated the democratic state convention. It is anything to beat Van Wyck. But it will not win. The republicans may manipulate the conventions of both old parties but when it comes to holding all the voters in line that is another matter. Thousands of voters in the old parties in this state propose to put their foot upon the ring rule that has well nigh ruined while it has ruled. Van Wyck will get all the votes he needs and will have a good many to spare.

LOGAN McREYNOLDS was one of the truest, and most influential members of

JUDGE CROUNSE AND NEBRASKA.

The people of Nebraska have a sort of hazy impression of Judge Crouse, the republican nominee for governor. They don't seem to know just how to size him up or decide what he stands for. The following will show that Mr. Crouse in turn has a very hazy impression of the people of Nebraska, that he is in fact woefully ignorant of this great state and the people whose industry and intelligence have made it great.

A few days ago Mr. Crouse returned to Washington to attend to his duties as a member of the federal brigade in the treasury department. No sooner had he arrived than he proceeded to be interviewed on the political situation in Nebraska, and his opinions were at once telegraphed to the State Journal and published as a special in the issue of August 31.

In the interview Mr. Crouse says: "The outlook in Nebraska from a republican standpoint is excellent. The republicans never were more in earnest and the campaign is being entered upon with a determination to win. Two years ago, owing to two successive failures of crops, something unprecedented in the state, and the consequent feeling of discontent Nebraska fell largely into the alliance movement."

After speaking of the effect of the prohibition issue two years ago, he again refers to the people's movement as follows:

"The alliance party is making no more accessions. On the contrary, many of that party are returning to the republican fold, some participating in the late republican caucuses and conventions. Again the conditions are changed. Instead of two failures of crops two excellent ones have taken their place. The prospect for full cribs and granaries was never better than this year and our people are happy."

We take it for granted that this is a correct report of an actual interview. In it Mr. Crouse says a good deal that is not to his credit and implies a good deal that is not complimentary to the people of Nebraska. His remarks imply that the alliance was organized as a result of blind and ignorant discontent. The people found their cribs and granaries empty as a result of drouth, and hence they become discontented and blamed the republican party with their misfortunes. Now they have good crops, and full cribs and granaries. Hence they are happy, and are returning to the republican party. Isn't that a fair statement of Mr. Crouse's meaning?

Mr. Crouse either does not know the people of Nebraska, or he willfully slanders them. The alliance was organized in Nebraska because of popular discontent. No one will dispute that. But the farmers' discontent did not arise from the fact that their cribs and granaries were empty, but because they realized that as a class they were not getting fair play under existing laws and industrial conditions. Mr. Crouse has simply repeated a silly and demagogical cry. He has insulted the intelligent, earnest people of Nebraska.

So much for Mr. Crouse's opinion of Nebraska farmers. Now let us see what he knows about Nebraska. He says in 1890 we had suffered two successive failures of crops, a thing unprecedented in the history of the state. Does the republican candidate for governor want to make himself a laughing stock? He should consult some intelligent school boy in Nebraska about the history of the state. We venture the assertion that there is not an actual farmer in the state that will support the statement re-

The crops of 1889 were the greatest ever produced in Nebraska. If Mr. Crouse were posted on Nebraska affairs he would know that the alliance was organized all over Nebraska at a time when the cribs and granaries were full to bursting,—when millions of bushels of golden corn were piled on the prairies of Nebraska with no covering but the blue dome of heaven. The alliance organization spread like a thing of magic over Nebraska during the six months beginning with November, 1889, and ending with April, 1890. We say without fear of successful contradiction that Nebraska farmers sent to market during those six months, more grain, hogs and cattle than they ever sent in any previous six months; and what is worse they sent them at the most ruinous prices. Doesn't Mr. Crouse remember the time when Dear old Grandma Thayer took a ride over Nebraska, and told in a letter about the immense quantities of corn he saw piled up on the prairies? Doesn't he remember the time when Tom Benton and Co., alias the board of transportation, got themselves up early in the morning and hid themselves away to Chicago to beg the great road kings for a reduction in rate on corn so that farmers could get their crop? These things happened in the spring of 1890.

We don't ask Mr. Crouse to word for these facts. To verify them he has only to consult the four annual reports of the Omaha Chamber of Trade, compiled by W. N. Nason, republican. In that report will be found crop statistics for the years of 1889 and 1890 compiled from official sources by R. W. Furnas, secretary of the State board of agriculture, also a good republican. This report shows that the grain crop of 1889 was greater on an average than the crop of any previous year by many millions of bushels.

The year of 1890 was the drouth year. But statistics show that the wheat and oats crops for the whole state were materially affected by the drouth, the total product being as great as previous years. There was less than half crop of corn. Still this crop sold at such high prices that its value was little if any less than the great crop of 1889 which sold at from 10 to 15 cents per bushel. Now the Independent movement which grew out of the alliance was organized in the spring of 1890, before the crop failure. The first call for an independent convention was issued in April and a more general call in June, before it could possibly be known that there would be a crop failure. The first independent state convention was held July 15, before it was known that there would be any great shortage in the corn crop, and just at the time a fair crop of wheat and oats was harvested. From these facts we can defy Mr. Crouse or any other man to dispute:

The discontent which culminated in the organization of the alliance was not the result of the degree from crop failure, but on the contrary resulted largely from the EXCESSIVELY LOW PRICES and the EXCESSIVELY HIGH FREIGHT RATES at which farmers had to market the GRAIN CROPS EVER PRODUCED IN NEBRASKA. But we are not through with Mr. Crouse. By means of this interview he has scattered all over the country

state. He has advertised to the people of the whole nation that Nebraska has had two crop failures in succession. What possible statement could more to injure the reputation of our state? All this he has done in the interest of the republican party.

The members of the people's party have been repeatedly accused of slandering our state and ruining its reputation. Yet the very men who have made this false charge have nominated for governor a man who has advertised to state to the world as a state where two crop failures came in succession?

There is one consolation to the people of Nebraska, however. In thus slandering the state Mr. Crouse has advertised himself to the voters of Nebraska as a man who is childishly ignorant of the history of the state, and has no adequate conception of the character of her citizens.

We leave the voters of Nebraska to decide whether he is the man they want for their next governor.

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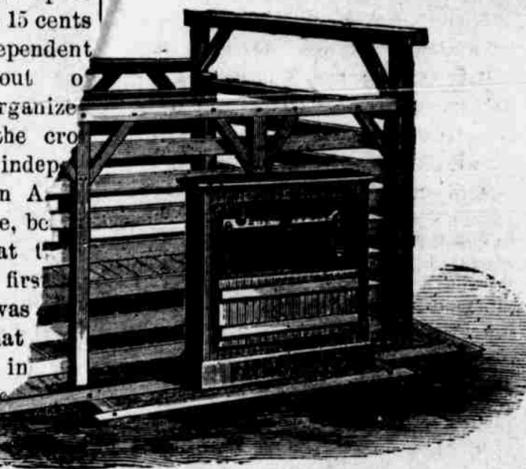
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