

# Poynter Plucks the Plumb.

## Boone County Populist for Governor.

Democrats Make a Gallant Fight but Endorse Him at the Last—Free Silver Republicans well Satisfied—Gilbert of York County Named for Second Place.

### The Ticket Nominated.

- For Governor—**WILLIAM A. POYNTER** of Boone.
- Lieutenant Governor—**E. A. GILBERT** of York.
- Secretary of State—**WILLIAM F. PORTER** of Merrick.
- Auditor of Public Accounts—**JOHN F. CORNELL** of Richardson.
- Treasurer—**JOHN B. MESERVE** of Red Willow.
- Superintendent of Public Instruction—**WILLIAM R. JACKSON** of Holt.
- Land Commissioner—**JACOB V. WOLFE** of Lancaster.
- Attorney General—**CONSTANTINE J. SMITH** of Douglas.

The three fusion conventions which met in Lincoln August 2nd after a day and all night session nominated the above ticket. The populists took three ballots and finally nominated W. A. Poynter, ex-senator from Boone county. Poynter's nomination was a surprise all around. The leading populist candidates did not realize the strength that this quiet man from the west had gathered up, not until the voting began. There was quite a movement towards him during the afternoon recess, but no one expected him to be nominated. The four leading candidates finally tired of the fight, realizing that neither of them could be nominated, and Poynter became the beneficiary. Poynter's great pull came from the west and northwest and was due to the fact that for a number of years he was vice president and a member of the executive committee of the farmer's alliance, making him acceptable to the farmers.

The democrats were very much surprised and held out against him as a populist of the wild-eyed variety for a time, but finding that the populists would not withdraw him, and that he professed to be a life-long democrat of Kentucky democratic parentage they took him in.

The democrats secured the attorney-general while the silver republicans were given the lieutenant-governor a fight being avoided by Mr. Harris withdrawing after the populists had nominated him.

### The Nominees.

William A. Poynter, the fusion nominee for governor, was born in Woodford county, Ill., in 1848. He came to Nebraska in 1879, and settled on a farm seven miles southwest of Albion, Boone county, where he has lived ever since. He has never engaged in any other occupation than farming, and on his farm has specialized somewhat in dairying and creamery work.

As to his political career, he joined the Farmer's Alliance at the very beginning of its existence. It was at first an open organization and later became a secret one. Mr. Poynter remained a prominent member of it all the time. He was a member of the executive committee of the alliance for two terms and was also the vice-president for the same length of time.

In 1884 Boone county sent him to Lincoln as a member of the house of representatives, in which he served one term. He was out of the legislature after that until 1891, when his county-seat sent him back, this time to the senate. He was the president pro tem of that body during that session. At present he is a member of the Trans-Mississippi commission for Nebraska, from the Third congressional district. It was in this district that he was a candidate for congress in 1894 in the three-cornered fight in which Mettlejohn was the republican nominee, Mr. Keifer, of Pierce county the democrat, and Poynter the populist candidate. He was defeated by Mettlejohn.

Mr. Poynter's parents are both living, and reside at Albion. His father was a minister. His family consists of his wife and a grown son and daughter. Both of the latter have attended the state university.

Mr. Poynter, personally, is of small stature, of rather energetic expressive countenance, but not the man to impress one with a sense of superiority.

### Shafter's Men Ordered Home.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—When General Shafter's corps went to Santiago a force of cavalry numbering about 2,000 men and comprising regular troops and part of the First Volunteer Cavalry (the rough riders) was left at Tampa, under command of General Coppinger. This force of cavalry will, in a day or two, be ordered to Mount Pleasant, where they will make preparations for the move of General Shafter's division of cavalry, which is expected to leave Santiago to that

over the average run of men. He is easily approached and rather affable in conversation. He is a good speaker. E. A. Gilbert, the fusion nominee for lieutenant governor, was an old line republican until two years ago, when he joined the silver forces. He was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, in 1854. His early days were spent on a farm near Carlinville. He graduated from that Blackburn law college in that city in 1873. In three years after he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Gilbert practices law in Carlinville until April, 1884, when he removed to Nebraska, locating in York. He has since been a resident of that place. Mr. Gilbert represented York county in the lower branch of the legislature in 1889, being nominated by the republicans. He has always taken an interest in politics in this state. He has served on the school board in York ten years.

The other nominees are serving their first terms and need no introduction.

### The Platform.

The more important features of the platform adopted are as follows: The following plank was adopted:

The policy to be pursued by the United States respecting foreign nations and dependencies of the islands of the sea is one of great moment and far reaching in its consequences to present and future generations of our countrymen. It is of such magnitude that it should not be hastily determined, and in view of the probably close of war with Spain at an early date, we reaffirm that the wise course for this government to pursue with respect to its relations with the islands lost to Spain during the war, would be to postpone considerations thereof until the conclusion of the war, to be then taken up for mature deliberation by the people when no public excitement exists.

Reference is made to the supreme court's decision in the maximum rate case. The platform declares for government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones and in the meantime the enactment of a maximum rate law "granting the people all possible relief within the limits of said decision." A north and south railroad is favored.

Congratulations are offered the people of Nebraska upon their prompt and patriotic response to the call of the president and of Governor Holcomb for volunteers; expresses belief that private soldiers should have an increase of pay; favors repeal of a time limit provision relating to application for pensions.

Senator William V. Allen was declared to be the ablest man in the present party in the republic. Being a member of the platform committee, Senator Allen had the platform reconstructed and the declaration stricken out.

Comendation was given out to Governor Holcomb and state officers for the administration of state affairs; revision of revenue laws favored to the end that wealth shall pay its just proportion of taxes; republicans condemned for robbing Nebraska of a million dollars, practicing nepotism and taking patrimony of school children. The initiative and referendum recommended as suitable for an amendment to the state constitution.

The free pass plank is as follows: "We demand the enactment of a law prohibiting the issuance of free railway passes, except to bona fide employees, to public officials and private citizens, or the acceptance of the same, and favor the furnishing by law of necessary traveling expenses to public officers when engaged in the transaction of public business."

The stock yards of South Omaha are now being patronized by the people of this state; its business is public and not private. The stock yards company charges exorbitant prices for the services it renders and for the grain and hay it supplies; it has issued millions of dollars of watered stock on which the people are compelled to pay interest; it refuses relief; it bribes legislatures; it plunders our people and secures injunctions against all law which seek to prevent its unjust exactions. It is a giant monopoly created by capture of industry. For the reasons we favor the ownership to be secured by the purchase of the present stock yards. And if the state cannot secure the ownership of the present stock yards at its actual value, then we favor a law levying an occupation tax against the stock yards company of a definite gross sum which shall be equal to all the interest paid on the watered stock of the company. The stock growers of Nebraska must no longer be compelled to pay dividends on fictitious capital which represents nothing but fraud and dishonesty."

Two men in California, I see it stated, own four millions of acres, and one English lord owns five millions of acres in Florida, and a widow woman in Texas owns a little cattle ranch fenced with wire, twenty-five miles square. These are only a few of the big landlords, while the whole country is cursed, web and wool, with smaller fry. Every village, town and city is full of men who own farms all over the country around. Yet there are millions of men who have wives and children that they love as well as any other men, as good men and women as live, who can never hope to own land enough for a grave. The earth which the Great Father above made for his earthly children's home is stolen from them by this devilish system of land ownership which puts land into commerce. Robbing men of homes makes them poor. "The destruction of the poor is their poverty."—Rev. D. Oglesby, in Chicago Express.

Don't Want the Debt Paid. During the last five years the money power, which controls everything there, has increased the bonded debt of the United States \$700,000,000. Through twenty-five years of suffering the war debt has been slowly paid off until it was reduced about one-half.

### More Troops Ready

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The work on the transports is progressing slowly, and the delay in sending troops to Manila is not due in any particular reason but the force of circumstances. The Lakme, Chasie Nelson and North Fort will probably be ready to sail by Saturday at the latest. The Tacoma took on board today 150 horses and mules for the artillery, and she will hold her another some time tomorrow and start for the Philippine islands.

## THE LAND QUESTION.

### VICIOUS SYSTEM WHICH PUTS LAND INTO COMMERCE.

The Ground that God Made for His Children Should Be Theirs "Without Money and Without Price"—Law Robs Many of Homes.

Landlords and Tenants. The land question is the most vital question, as the existence of mankind, as well as all living creatures, depend on land. "All flesh is grass." Man could live, whole nations have lived and prospered, without money, but not without land.

If our land laws were correct, there would be no "contention about land" growing out of usury nor anything else. Land has no place, or should have none, in commerce. Commerce is the exchange of the products of labor from the producer to the consumer. Land is not produced by man's labor, hence man has no right to sell it. And as no one man has a right to sell, neither has "organized society" the right.

"Processes and permits of governments" are usurpations. God made the land for all his earthly children, for one as much as another. The man who needs land to cultivate in order to support himself and those depending on his labor has a right to any vacant land, any land unoccupied, without waiting for "grants of organized society," because his God made the land for him, and gave it to him, and all that governments ought to do, all that "organized society" has a right to do, is to protect and defend every member of society in maintaining their occupancy of said vacant land.

"All men have equal rights in land." Of course they have. Nothing doubtful about it. If a man doesn't need it, that does not affect his natural right, for his title to all the land he needs is vested in his God. Hence the man, or company of men, or government, that hold you or me off from occupying a vacant piece of land (with a piece of paper) for a home, are no better in God's sight than the one who would hold us off with a revolver.

The piece of paper has the law and government, the sheriff, courts and penitentiary, behind it, and the man with a revolver has his force condensed into powder and lead. They are identical. They each and both slap the Almighty in the face, and tell him to stand aside. This is our land. If a man waives his right to land, preferring to make a living in other ways, he has a right to do so. I have a right to be President, as good a right as McKinley, but I would not take the office if Hanna was to buy it and offer it to me. I prefer making a living plowing and cultivating the soil which God made for me; howbeit I have to rent and pay for using it to one of my neighbors. I am forced to do this by organized society—organized on a rotten basis. I ought to pay rent to God, for He owns the land.

Nobody who understands the land question assumes that the sailor, or son of a doctor, or any one else has any right to land already occupied. It will be time enough to talk of dividing up farms when all the vacant land is occupied. There is soil enough in the United States, if properly cultivated, to support the inhabitants of the entire world. If all the present inhabitants of our country were set down in Texas, it would not be as densely populated as Belgium is.

Millions upon millions of acres are kept out of cultivation by this devilish system which puts land into commerce. It is one of the devices of old Satan, for the commerce of the world is a system of idolatry—mammon worship. The dollar is the God of this world commercially. I don't think this statement need be proved. Everybody knows who will reflect a little that money, property, is elevated above humanity. The true system of land tenure is occupancy. What land any man needs for a home ought to be guaranteed to him without money and without price, and the government should defend him from eviction from that home by all its power. And it should be free from tax. Here is where the "single tax" theory is wrong. It is based on the theory that rent is right. When you knock out usury and rent, the curse of the world, then the single tax goes down.

This erroneous system that puts land into commerce has robbed the human family of homes through all ages. And it is an unmitigated curse to this day all over our world. We, in the United States, are now landlords and tenants. Two men in California, I see it stated, own four millions of acres, and one English lord owns five millions of acres in Florida, and a widow woman in Texas owns a little cattle ranch fenced with wire, twenty-five miles square. These are only a few of the big landlords, while the whole country is cursed, web and wool, with smaller fry. Every village, town and city is full of men who own farms all over the country around. Yet there are millions of men who have wives and children that they love as well as any other men, as good men and women as live, who can never hope to own land enough for a grave. The earth which the Great Father above made for his earthly children's home is stolen from them by this devilish system of land ownership which puts land into commerce. Robbing men of homes makes them poor. "The destruction of the poor is their poverty."—Rev. D. Oglesby, in Chicago Express.

When the Government allows a debt to stand for a single moment it becomes an additional burden of taxation on the people, as I will show you, but which the Secretary of the Treasury that we now have does not seem to realize. He fixes his eyes on selling a given amount of bonds—Congressman Walker (Republican, from Massachusetts).

"Silver Question Dead" Again. Again we read in gold organs of the death of the silver question. These fellows have been killing the silver question since 1873, and every time it has bobbed up stronger than ever before. There is nothing which can kill this question except free coinage.

Opposed by the Bankers. There is no reason under the sun why a government savings system has not been long since established, except that it is opposed by the bankers. If the people ruled, instead of the banks, there would not be \$25,000,000 a year stolen from depositors.

Middle of the Road. Better in the middle of the road than decline in an old party ditch.—New Road.

and there was a prospect that in a few years it would all be paid. The extinguishment of the national debt was a thing that the money power resented should not be permitted. It is upon that the money power fattens. The national banking system is based upon that debt, and if it were extinguished, national banks would go out of existence also. The main source of the money oligarchy's power is the national debt. Without that debt in which to invest their money and upon which they bank, they would not be able to control political parties, run the Government and oppress the people.—Ashland County (Neb.) Journal.

The Real Issue. The Republican press make no disguise of the purpose of their party to win the fall elections on war excitement, and to secure through a Congress thus elected the unequivocal adoption of the gold standard. The New York Herald, after lecturing Congress for not passing a currency bill "to more thoroughly commit the United States to the single gold standard," makes the following suggestion: However, an extra session of Congress will be necessary after the fourth of next March to deal with the new colonial problems that are looming up, and there is good reason to believe that the President in calling this will strongly present the need of dealing also with the vital problem of the currency.

If any one supposes that the silver question is a dead issue he can easily deceive himself by observing the persistent urgency of the gold press to pass a currency bill, which means the gold standard and bank monopoly. Hardly an editorial appears in which attention is not directed to the necessity of carrying the elections next fall by the side issue of war for the purpose of establishing more firmly the rule of Wall and Lombard streets in this country. It is true that these journals unanimously advise their opponents to keep still, to not agitate the money question, but fail to realize that the people may discover their game when they continue to advocate the single gold standard and cry down honest money in any shape, for no money is honest the purchasing power of which continues to increase.

Why should the demand of the creditor constantly require more sacrifice and more toll to satisfy a debt as time rolls on? Why should not a given number of dollars mean the same thing yesterday and to-day and to-morrow? Why does a dollar mean one bushel of wheat to-day and two bushels to-morrow, or ten pounds of cotton this year and twenty pounds next year? These are questions of honesty, and the man who contends for a dollar whose purchasing power is constantly changing when compared with the great mass of property is either a rascal or totally ignorant of the principles of finance.

No Opportunity. The average man has not the opportunity of living a decent Christian life. The 1,500,000 women who slave in the working shops of the United States have not the opportunity to live the life to which they are entitled, likewise the great army of the unemployed, comprising, according to an apparently reliable statistician, 5,000,000 men. The multitudes in the slums and tenements also are deprived of their rightful opportunity to a Christian existence. The employees of the factories, mines and other places are in the same pitiful condition. Individuals are exhausting their lives, thoughts and endeavors in the uncertain struggle for existence.—Prof. Geo. D. Herron.

Demand for Free Government. The man who says the people are not smart enough to make their own laws should go off and hunt up a monarchy somewhere and have a king, queen or czar to make his laws. The first principle of a republic is that of a government by the people. The demand of the present time for a system which guarantees the people the rights of the referendum is only that demand for free government which prompted the revolution against monarchy. We are now opposing the monarchical methods which have crept into our system and almost overthrown the last semblance of government by the people.—Chicago Express.

Stability in Mexico. "I tell you," remarked a friend from Mexico the other day, "there is no trouble for a man to get along in my country. We have no panic. A man knows just what to figure on from year to year. He doesn't get everything worked up to a fine pitch just ready for success, then have a panic come along and clean him out." There is food for thought in that proposition.—New Road.

Republican Testimony. When the Government allows a debt to stand for a single moment it becomes an additional burden of taxation on the people, as I will show you, but which the Secretary of the Treasury that we now have does not seem to realize. He fixes his eyes on selling a given amount of bonds—Congressman Walker (Republican, from Massachusetts).

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Kat More Honey. There is no more delicate or wholesome a sweet in existence than the nectar of flowers, so skillfully gathered and stored by the honey bee, says F. H. Dow, in Farmers' Tribune. Its use ought to be more general. Indeed, honey should be used as commonly as butter. Children usually like honey and they should be allowed to use it freely. It is healthful and in all cases of colds, sore throat and the like it acts as a medicine. Whenever you purchase a cough mixture, honey is usually one of its principal ingredients. My two children have nearly always had all the honey they cared to use and I am confident it has been beneficial to them. On our table we consume large quantities of honey and I actually believe its free use is conducive to the family health.



Improved Oil Can. Among the new domestic novelties is this novel design for an oil can, which possesses several meritorious features which are secured in a most simple manner. The illustration shows an oil can made with a straight front and more than usually sloping neck. By this form of construction any oil or liquid may be emptied out of the can without lifting it from the floor or table, by simply tilting it over. Other advantages are that there is no gurgling when pouring out oil or other liquids, no spilling or wasting, while no funnels are required, as with ordinary cans. This can be emptied with half the ease of the old forms of oil cans.

To Preserve Eggs. The advantages of waterglass over the lime mixtures commonly used is that the waterglass imparts no unpleasant or stale flavor to the eggs. The following instructions are given in reply to inquiries how to make the waterglass solution. Boil ten gallons of water to sterilize it, let it cool in covered vessels and add one gallon best waterglass, which is known to druggists as soluble silicate of soda. Mix well and pour into the vessel upon the eggs. If the eggs used were perfectly fresh they have been known to keep in good condition for nine months or more. When the eggs are boiled for use they must be pricked with a pin to prevent the shell from cracking.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A Durable Whitewash. Shake half a bushel of fresh lime with boiling water. Cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain through a fine sieve and add 7 pounds of salt previously dissolved in water, 3 pounds of rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in hot, one-half pound powdered Spanish whiting. 1 pound of clean glue prepared by soaking it well, then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture and stir well. Let stand for a few days. It must be put up quite hot. For this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace.—Orange Judd Farmer.

White Coconut Pie. One cupful of milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one rounded tablespoonful of starch, two or three ounces grated coconut, three or four whites of eggs, small piece of butter, pinch of salt. Boil the milk alone. Mix the starch and sugar together dry and stir them in, then the butter and coconut. Set it away to get cold. Whip the whites (that were left from making Hollandaise) to a firm froth, and mix them with the pie mixture. Bake in thin crusts of puff paste. Makes two small pies.

Choosing Good Mutton. There is no more nutritious and healthful meat than young, healthy mutton well cooked. Mutton, like all meat, is tough when first killed, and should be hung long enough to grow tender. Good mutton should have an abundance of firm, white fat, but not an overfat appearance. Sheep off of the great ranges have dark-colored meat like that of wild animals, while those which do less running have meat of a lighter color.—Woman's Home Companion.

Currant Meringue Pie. Line two pans with a rich short crust, prick with a fork, and bake to a very light brown. When cool fill with the following, and bake in a very slow oven: Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff, add gradually one cupful granulated sugar and one pint of currants. Drop from a pastry bag if desired; the effect will be very pleasing.

Mint Sauce. Heat a teaspoonful of vinegar boiling hot; put four tablespoonfuls of chopped green mint in a bowl, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and pour over them the hot vinegar. This sauce is better when made about an hour before using. Serve with roast lamb.

Honey Pop Corn Balls. Slowly heat one cupful of strained honey, and boil until it will stiffen and crack when dropped in cold water. Pour it at once over one quart of freshly popped corn and shape into balls, greasing the hands with a little butter to prevent sticking.

## FOIBLES OF GREAT MEN.

### Napoleon's Fondness for White Trousers—Famous Jurist's Weakness.

The weakness of a great man is often that feature which contains the most interest for the study of human nature. It may be of interest to know that Napoleon set aside \$4,000 a year for dress. Unfortunately he had a weakness for white breeches, and often while wholly absorbed in state affairs, he would spill ink or coffee on those delicate trousers, which he would hasten to change upon discovering the spots. This circumstance cost the blameless but timid Comte de Remusat his place as master of the robes. The Emperor spoiled his clothes so frequently that the imperial tailor was constantly receiving fresh orders and \$4,000 became insufficient to meet the bills. The master of robes was foolishly afraid to mention the subject to Napoleon, and continued to give unsatisfactory replies to the insistent tailor, who became pressing in his demands. At length, becoming exasperated, the tailor took the bold step of complaining to Napoleon, who learned with astonishment and anger that he owed his tailor \$6,000; he paid the bill and at the same time dismissed the frightened Comte de Remusat.

"I hope," said the Emperor, smiling and frowning at the same time at his newly appointed master of robes, "that you will not expose me to the disgrace of being dunned for the breeches I am wearing."

The famous judge, Lord Kenyon, had a weakness for indiscriminately passing the sentence of death upon the victims of law brought before him. This peculiar weakness took its form in terrorizing the defendants and afterward invariably modifying the decree. He passed the terrible sentence of death upon a young woman who had been found guilty of theft, but intimated that he meant to recommend her to mercy. The young woman only heard the formula of the sentence and fainted. Lord Kenyon, evidently much agitated, called out: "I don't mean to hang you! Will no one tell her that I don't mean to hang her?"

The number of celebrated men who stand conspicuous in human follies and weaknesses is large, and often it is among the great minds that selfishness, vanity and unreasonableness are found to hold the most unchecked sway.

Ferns. Ferns have always been regarded by mankind with a considerable amount of superstition. They have been endowed with the power to work charms, discover treasure and terrorize the evil one. It was formerly believed that the sap of ferns would confer the blessing of eternal youth on those who drank it, and that biting the first frond seen in spring would insure one against the toothache for the rest of the year.

If the root stock of the bracken or eagle fern be cut crosswise, the section will show quite plainly a figure which has been likened to an oak tree or spread eagle. By cutting the rootstock in this way it is said that one may determine whether he is lucky or not in any particular undertaking. The more perfect the representation, the more lucky the person will be. To the little moonwort was attributed the power to open or loosen anything. The stoutest locks were supposed to fly open at once if this plant was merely put in the keyhole. Since ferns do not bear flowers and seeds like other plants, the ancients asserted that they had none; but that imagination was equal to the task of supplying flower and seeds is proved by the beliefs regarding them. Once a year the fern was supposed to put forth, at dusk, a small blue flower which soon withered and produced a seed that shone like fiery gold and ripened at midnight. This was called wild seed, and was said to bring its possessor all sorts of good fortune. It was also credited with the power of making invisible those who possessed it. Several of the old writers allude to the belief.

"I had no medicine, sir, to walk invisible. No fern-seed in my pocket," writes Ben Jonson, and one of Shakespeare's characters is made to say "We have the receipt for fern-seed, we walk invisible."

Electricity in Plowing. Electricity is being extensively used upon large German farms. It is usually furnished by the small brooks that intersect them. The water is carried through a narrow canal to a dam that is erected for the purpose of obtaining the necessary force and drives a turbine wheel which develops all the electricity needed. From the dynamo the current goes to an ordinary switch-board, from which it is distributed to the various stations, and wires strung on poles conduct light and power to the building, the garden and other parts of the farm. This power is used for various purposes. In threshing, for example, an average of sixteen-horsepower is required. A sawmill can be run with a twelve-horsepower dynamo, and there are other machines for cutting wood, pumping water, cutting straw, ditching and purposes that would never occur to the American farmer. In this way there is a large saving in labor, both of men and horses, and the convenience of having a farm house and barn, stables and other buildings lighted by electricity can be fully appreciated.—Heldberg letter, in the Chicago Record.

Jewels in the Russian Hoop. Among the ornaments of the Russian scepter, which is a yard long and of solid gold, are 800 magnificent rubies, with 208 diamonds and fifteen emeralds of corresponding splendor.

Four women whispered in a dry goods store to-day for half an hour, and decided that the men are getting weaker every day.