

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES.

Alliance will soon have a smelter.
DeWitt is in the tails of a building boom.
Fire did slight damage to Trenton's creamery.
The Odd Fellows are busy on a new hall at Wakefield.
Nemaha county's apple crop will be very short this season.
John Camp of Arcadia tired of life and left it via the morphine route.
Howard Jenkins of Hastings "didn't know it was loaded." No flowers.
James Nye, 11 years old, was drowned in Bux Butte creek near Alliance.
Jane Miller of Beaver City has been adjudged insane and taken to Lincoln.
Indiana is to have two new newspapers, one fusion and one republican.
The fourteenth annual Chautauque will be held at Long Pine August 2-15.
The recent rains have done the corn much good and have delayed threshing.
Alex Murray of Nelson was bathing in the river when he fell and broke his leg.
Boyd county this year has the best crop raised since the county was settled.

Knox and Custer counties are in the preliminary stages of county division contests.
Miss Kennedy of Hastings was seriously injured in an accident while bicycling.
Little Flossie Deffer of Western had a finger so badly smashed that amputation was necessary.
The mayor and city council of Tecumseh have instituted a fight against the weeds growing over that city.
William Moore of Tecumseh was kind enough to allow a tramp to sleep in his house and is now out \$20.

The farmers of Red Willow county are preparing to act in concert and make the festive grasshopper wish he were never born.
The Cass County Log Rolling association of the M. W. A. will hold its second annual log rolling at Plattsmouth on August 18.
The old soldiers who met at Macon for the purpose of deciding on a reunion concluded to hold a two days' session at Franklin on the 7th and 8th of August.

While stacking hay on his farm near Thayer, Samuel T. Shirley met with an accident that cost him his life. In sliding off the stack Mr. Shirley struck a fork handle, which penetrated his body about ten inches, and death soon followed.

The apple crop in Nemaha county this year will be very short, says the Aurora Herald. The recent hail did much damage, and the fruit that escaped is now being attacked by the scab and the result will be that one of Nebraska's best fruit counties will not produce enough for home consumption.

Governor Poynter has been petitioned by G. W. Berge, J. H. Broady, C. E. Adams and about fifty citizens to pardon George Washington Davis, now serving a life sentence in the penitentiary for wrecking a Rock Island train near Lincoln several years ago. It is claimed that he was unjustly convicted.

John Prochaska of Crete has returned home from Honduras, Central America. He is looking hale and hearty and will go back this fall. He has sold his coffee plantation and is now engaged in the cattle business. He says the native stock is poor, scrawny and scrubby, and he proposes to take down some thoroughbred bulls.

Shurtz Kellier at North Platte is keeping a sharp lookout for persons suspected of shooting prairie chickens and other birds out of season. There has been a good deal of hunting going on in that part of the state, but so far no one has been caught with any game in his possession since the recent executive notice was promulgated.

Lawyer Veil of Albion had in his possession the other day a rather insignificant looking paper, but which was in reality the conveyance of 18,730 acres of Boone county land, the consideration being \$17,500. It was a deed executed by E. W. Allerton and wife to the A. T. Land company. There was \$25 in revenue stamps attached.

The case of the state against Kari, Frank, J. L. Dimmitt and others, charged with keeping for sale intoxicating liquors is being heard before the county court at Beatrice. The case is a test of the right to sell intoxicating liquors in the dry towns by organizations known as clubs, and to attract considerable interest from abroad.

With a small institution the Farmington creamery at Neligh is expected to be in operation by the first of the year. It is the best equipped in the state, and will have a capacity of 100,000 gallons of cream a year. The only one of its kind in Nebraska.

The state of Nebraska is expected to have a large number of new voters in the fall election. It is estimated that the number of voters will be about 100,000.

CARL SCHURZ'S CARTOON.



HEARST'S CHICAGO AMERICAN.
"I DON'T WANT TO SEE THE DAY WHEN THE AMERICAN WILL BE LIKE HIS FELLOWS IN EUROPE, WHERE EVERY MAN AS HE GOES TO WORK CARRIES ONE SOLDIER ON HIS BACK."—Carl Schurz.

POPULIST PLATFORM.

Out of the imperialism which would force an undesirable domination upon the people of the Philippines, springs the un-American cry for a large standing army. Nothing in the character or purpose of our people justifies us in ignoring the plain lesson history and putting our liberties in jeopardy by assuming the burden of militarism, which is crushing the people of the old world. We denounce the administration for its sinister efforts to substitute a standing army, which is the best safeguard of the republic.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ANGER OF MILITARISM.

We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of our citizens have fled from in Europe. It will impose upon our peace loving people a large standing army and unnecessary burden of taxation and constant menace to their liberties. A small standing army and well disciplined state militia are amply sufficient in time of peace. This republic has no place for a vast military service and conscription. When the nation is in danger the volunteer soldier is the country's best defender. The national guard of the United States should ever be cherished in the patriotic hearts of a free people. Such organizations are ever an element of strength and safety. For the first time in our history and co-eval with the Philippine conquest, has there been a whole departure from our time-honored and approved system of volunteer organization. We denounce it as un-American, undemocratic and un-republican and as a subversion of the ancient and fixed principle of a free people.

REPUBLICAN FRONT 'FAKE'.

Says Webster Davis Will Not Stamp For Bryan.
Washington, D. C.—(Special)—The republican campaign notebook has appeared and the democratic managers expect to be kept busy from now until election warning the people against it.
London connected with the democratic congressional committee have been prompt to denounce the paragraph going the rounds of the republican press to the effect that Webster Davis, former assistant secretary of the interior, who left his party because he could not stand the administration pro-Spanish anti-Bryan policy, is not to be allowed to go on the stump by the Bryan managers.
The charges of this paragraph are based on the following facts:
1. Davis was never assistant secretary of the interior.
2. Davis never left his party because he could not stand the administration pro-Spanish anti-Bryan policy.
3. Davis is not to be allowed to go on the stump by the Bryan managers.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Philadelphia Press: "Ah! If I were younger," sighed the wealthy old man. "I might hope to win you." "Yes, or say ten years older," she replied dreamily, for he was only a little over 60, and still quite robust.
Indianapolis Journal: "Daughter, I notice that Harry isn't a bit gallant to other women." "No, indeed, ma; I broke him of that right after we were married."
Harlem Life: He—I may as well confess it, dear, I am not happy one moment without you. She—What on earth will you do after we are married?
The Indianapolis News man rises to remark that leaving one's collar off this hot weather is as enjoyable as a joke whispered to you at prayer meeting in church.

BRYAN ON THE INCOME TAX.

(W. J. Bryan in New York Journal.)
Is there any rule for determining the proportion in which citizens should contribute to the support of the government?
Adam Smith suggests a rule which must commend itself to every fair-minded person. He says: "The subjects of every state ought to contribute to the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective ability; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the state. In the observation or neglect of this rule consists what is called the equality or inequality of taxation." In other words, a direct tax upon incomes is the fairest tax that can be suggested. All taxes are really income taxes, because all taxes are paid out of income; but an indirect tax may work great injustice, because its operation is concealed from the public view.

Local taxation in city, county and state is usually proportioned to the property of the citizen; but instead of being entirely equitable, a property tax is often collected almost entirely from visible property, leaving the invisible property free. Those who own real estate, horses, cattle, hogs, machinery and household goods cannot evade the assessor, but those whose wealth consists largely of money and evidences of indebtedness too frequently escape. Where visible property is taxed and the invisible property escapes, the possessors of visible property are overtaxed in order to make up for the evasion of those who possess invisible property. But even when a property tax is honestly collected upon all forms of property, real and personal, it is not as fair a tax as an income tax. Property may be temporarily unproductive. If a farmer pays taxes on his land the tax goes on, even though the crop may fail. If a money lender pays a tax upon his money his security may fail, or there may be default in the payment of the interest, while an income tax adjusts itself to the condition of the taxpayer, being large when the income is large and small when the income is small.

Then, too, a property tax does not reach those who enjoy a considerable income under the protection of the government and yet consume the income without investing in real or personal property. The income tax reaches all. While our local taxes are not collected with absolute justice, we make a nearer approach to justice in local taxation than we do in the collection of our federal revenue. Until the beginning of the Spanish war almost all of the revenue collected for the support of the federal government came from two sources—namely, internal revenue taxes and import duties. Internal revenue taxes, being collected on liquor and tobacco, are not collected from the people in proportion to their incomes, but in proportion to the liquor and tobacco they consume, and as the consumption of liquor and tobacco does not increase according to income, the taxes collected through this system are in effect graded income taxes, the largest per cent being, on the average, collected from the smallest incomes, and the smallest per cent from the largest incomes. Import duties collected on consumption are also in effect graded income taxes, bearing heaviest upon those with the smallest incomes. It must be evident to the most casual observer that the burdens of the federal government, instead of being borne according to the rule laid down by Adam Smith are too heavy upon the poor and too light upon the rich. The income tax provided by the Wilson bill is intended as a partial compensation for the injustice done by the other systems. The 2 per cent assessed upon individual incomes above \$4,000, while not sufficient to bring the rich up to an equality with the poor in taxation, was a step in the right direction. Much fault was found with the exemption provided in that law. Many who did not understand the reason for the exemption protested against it and insisted that the 2 per cent should apply to all incomes, large and small. But since excessive burdens are laid upon the possessors of small incomes by internal revenue taxes and import duties, it would be manifestly unjust to continue the inequality by making them pay a per cent equal to that collected from the possessors of large incomes.

The 2 per cent tax upon the net income of corporations was defended upon the ground that the corporation enjoys special privileges conferred by law and occupies much of the time of the federal legislature, the federal executive and the federal courts. Just prior to the passage of the Wilson bill, I obtained, through the courtesy of Secretary Gresham, statistics from a number of European governments. I found that in Prussia the income tax had been in operation about twenty years, and that incomes under \$600 marks were exempt, while the tax ranged from less than 1 per cent to about 4 per cent on larger incomes. In Austria the income tax had been in operation about thirty years. Incomes under \$111 were exempt, while the rate ranged from 3 per cent up to 20 per cent on larger incomes. I found that in Italy incomes under \$77.30 were exempt, while the rate ran as high as 15 per cent on some incomes. In the Netherlands the income tax had been in operation since 1823. At the time the investigation was made incomes under \$200 were exempt, the tax ranged from 3 per cent to 5 1/2 per cent on incomes over that sum. In Zurich, Switzerland, the income tax has been in operation for more than half a century.

At the time investigation was made incomes under \$100 were exempt, and the rate on larger incomes varied from 1 per cent to 8 per cent. In England the rate for 1892 was a little more than 2 per cent upon incomes above \$2,000, and a little less upon incomes under \$2,000. All incomes under \$750 were exempt.

For nearly ten years during and after the civil war an income tax ranging from 2 1/2 per cent to 10 per cent was collected in this country. Exemptions ranged from \$600 to \$2,000.

Senator John Sherman of Ohio was opposed to the repeal of these taxes, and in the course of a speech said: "The senator from New York and the senator from Massachusetts have led off in declaring against the income tax. They have declared it to be invidious. Well, sir, all taxes are invidious. They think it is iniquitorial. Well, sir, there never was a tax in the world that was not iniquitorial. The least iniquitorial of all is the income tax. . . . There never was so just a tax levied as the income tax."

Senator Morton of Indiana, in opposing the repeal of the tax, said: "The income tax is, of all others, the most equitable, because it is the truest measure that has yet been found of the productive property of the country."

Senator Howe said: "There is not a tax on the books so little felt, so absolutely unfelt in the payment of it, as this income tax by the possessors of the great fortunes upon which it falls. There is not a poor man in this country, not a laborer in this country, but what contributes more than 3, more than 10, more than 20 per cent of his salary to the treasury of the United States under those very laws against which I am objecting, and now we are invited to increase their contributions, and to release these trifling contributions which we have been receiving from incomes heretofore."

But in spite of these protests the tax was repealed, and during the years that have followed the government has continued this discrimination in favor of the rich and against the poor. Why? Because wealth has been assuming a larger and larger share in the control of the government, and the rights of the masses have been less and less considered. A tax system which overburdens some and lightly burdens others is larceny by law; it is an indirect means by which one man's money is transferred to another man's pocket. In 1896 those who objected to an income tax, instead of arguing against the righteousness of the law, shielded themselves behind the decision of the supreme court and asserted that any discussion of the tax was an assault upon the honor of the court.

At present the government can draft the citizen, but cannot draft the pocketbook. Slowly but surely the dollar is being exalted and the man debased. Justice in taxation must be restored.

The sentiment prevailing among those who advocate an income tax justifies the prediction that the democrats, populists and silver republicans will in their next campaign advocate an amendment to the constitution specifically authorizing an income tax, and no one who has faith in the final triumph of every righteous cause will doubt the ultimate success of the effort to make an income tax a permanent part of the revenue system of the federal government.

THE VOTE IN NEW YORK.

Result of a Straw Ballot Gives Col. Bryan a Majority.

New York.—(Special)—According to a test vote taken by the Journal yesterday William J. Bryan will sweep Greater New York in November by at least 89,936 plurality.

This straw vote, taken with the greatest care and surrounded by every safeguard which could help to insure accuracy, shows a great revolution in public opinion, politically speaking, since the last election.

It demonstrates first, that the percentage of voters who will change from McKinley to Bryan this year is nearly twice as great as the number who will forsake the Nebraska leader for the present occupant of the White House.

"FIRST VOTES" FOR BRYAN.
But more striking yet are the figures which indicate the trend of the vote of those who have come of age since the last election.

Out of the total vote taken, 4,353, only 82 who had not voted in 1896 will vote for McKinley this year, whereas 236 indicate their intention, or signed blanks, to vote for William Jennings Bryan.

A small army of canvassers and reporters were engaged all day in taking this test vote. They covered every principal point of ingress or egress on Manhattan island, Crowds flocking to Long Island, to Manhattan and Brighton Beaches, to Coney Island, to Staten Island, to New Jersey, up the state, or to the beautiful country sections of Westchester county, were asked for an expression of choice on the presidential contest. The vote here presented by the American may well be accepted as a true forecast of the result in November.

FIGURES ARE SURPRISING.
Of a total of 4,353 votes recorded, 3,554 were for Bryan and 1,399 for McKinley, with 18 scattering. At this ratio, if the total vote of Greater New York this year is as large as in 1896, when it reached 519,295, the proportion of the two candidates in November should be:
For Bryan, 394,810; for McKinley, 214,085.