

the absurd 5-mill limit on the general fund levy, the state board could have always made two years' levies cover a biennial appropriation. The populist levies of 1897 and 1898 aggregated \$9,344.31 more than the 1897 appropriations. In addition to that, the populists maintained state government in a high state of efficiency and left \$212,902.38 of the 1897 appropriations wholly unexpended. And in those two years they cut off \$364,589.46 of the floating debt.

The "state's growing needs" demanded an increase of \$255,530.20 in the appropriations of 1899 and the 5-mill general fund levy lacked \$35,596.08 of equaling the appropriations. The legislature was asked, but refused to remove or raise the 5-mill limit. During this two years the floating debt increased only \$155,763.71, making the net populist reduction in four years, \$208,825.75. It will be observed this increase is about \$60,000 greater than what the tax levies lacked of equaling the appropriations. Pardon another reference to "populist deficiencies," which the redeemers carefully conceal; the Poynter administration, although creating "deficiencies" of \$149,112.05, yet nevertheless left unexpended \$113,231.37 of the 1899 appropriations—and this notwithstanding the fact that the "redeemers" had nearly three months at the last end. In other words, the Poynter administration expended money and contracted deficiencies to the amount of \$2,627,254.28, while the legislature had made provision for expending \$2,591,373.60, but divided it up so that some appropriations were \$149,000 "short," while others were \$113,000 "long." Hence, the real "deficiency" was \$35,880.68 instead of what the apologists tell us. Governor Poynter and the populists generally will "stand for this" gladly, especially after the people of Nebraska take another good look at the way "the growing needs of the state" grew after the "redeemers" secured control. The table below shows a "growing need" of \$263,916.11 which the legislature of 1901 added for Redeemer Dietrich. And then above that another \$864,991.21 for Holy John over what was given the wholesaler in postoffices. So that the upshot is that The Sanctified One in 1903 was given appropriations \$1,404,437.30 greater than Governor Holcomb had in 1897.

"Growing needs," forsooth! Increasing at the rate of \$234,000 a year for six years, \$287,000 a year for four years, or \$432,000 a year for two years is "summat" swift to say the least. Here is the table:

| APPROPRIATIONS AND TAX LEVIES. | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | Total appropriations. | Total tax levy. |
| 1897 | \$ 2,335,843.40 | \$1,181,919.76 |
| 1898 | | 1,163,267.95 |
| 1899 | 2,591,373.60 | 1,286,792.58 |
| 1900 | | 1,208,984.94 |
| 1901 | 2,875,289.51 | 1,232,391.72 |
| 1902 | | 1,131,124.61 |
| 1903 | 3,740,280.70 | 1,523,316.38 |
| 1904 | | not made |
| | \$11,542,787.21 | \$8,727,797.94 |

It is to be observed that it would take a tax levy of \$2,814,989.27 in the year 1904 to round out the 1 1/2 millions which have been appropriated by the last four sessions—almost one-third of which was made by the last session. It will require a tax levy of \$2,216,964.32 this year to complete the levies sufficient to cover the last appropriations. This much will certainly be made, unless the state board fails to obey the law. And this will make the state taxes for 1904 nearly 46 per cent higher than the taxes of 1903. Or almost double what they were in 1902.

It must be noted that the levy of 1902 is less than that of 1901, although the grand assessment roll of 1902 had

increased nearly six million dollars. This was done by levying less than the 5-mill general fund limit on about half the counties—for political effect, doubtless—but nevertheless in violation of law, for the command to levy enough is superior to the command to equalize by varying the rate of levy. Read the old law and see. Apply the known rules of statutory construction. The general fund levy of 1902 might have been—and ought have been under the law.....\$300,455.96 It actually was..... 785,504.23

Being short\$114,951.73 That piece of work added to the state debt and helped to give color to the cry for a new revenue law. After getting this, the 5-mill limit was raised to 7 for the year 1903, and on the latter basis was made the levy for that year. It was intended to accustom the farmers to the much heavier taxes they will have after the new law gets to working.

Our readers outside the state will pardon us for the space given to this matter. It is a vital one to our Nebraska subscribers, who, along with the mullet heads who brought on the present situation, must suffer severely from greatly increased taxes at a time when Roosevelt "prosperity" is collapsing like a child's toy balloon.—D.

A DEMOCRATIC BOLT COMING

Prominent Democratic Politicians Declare That it is Certain Whichever Faction Controls the National Democratic Convention

New York, Jan. 19, 1904.—(Editorial Correspondence.)—Charles A. Towne is the president of an investment company with offices at 63 Wall street. He lives at the Gallatin hotel, 70 West 46th street, and is up to his eyes in politics. There are a lot of hotels in the neighborhood of Madison Square, from 23d street north, at which different cliques of politicians hold a sort of perpetual headquarters. Towne's headquarters are at the Victoria and the democrats of the Bryan and Hearst kind assemble there. At the Fifth Avenue hotel, Tom Platt and his gang of republicans hold their "round-ups." The Cleveland democrats favor the Holland. Just now politics is exciting in New York. Both of the old parties are divided and fight each other with the venom of devils. There are Roosevelt republicans and Hanna republicans and Bryan democrats, Hearst democrats and Cleveland democrats. All that any of them are after are the offices and special privileges that the government can grant. Every move is made from that standpoint. The Hearst men advocate the government ownership of municipal utilities and even of railroads from the standpoint of getting votes. The Cleveland men advocate the gold standard from the standpoint of getting the aid of the banks and great corporations, hoping with a big campaign fund to be able to buy Indiana and Illinois, carry New York, Connecticut and the solid south and get the offices in that way. The Bryan democrats, and in this land of the enemy there are quite a few of them, are the only ones who seem to regard principles, and who sometimes say that they would rather lose and be right than win and be wrong.

As far as the common welfare is concerned—the interests of the millions—but few think that they are worth considering. All day yesterday the editor of The Independent spent among these New York politicians. In personal appearance they all seem to resemble each other. They are a slick, fat, well dressed lot. They all smoke cigars and patronize the hotel bar freely, though not an inebriated man was seen among them. But few men of prominence in the different cliques were among them. The real managers are not often found around the hotels. They are in the bank parlors, the great railroad headquarters and directors' rooms of the big trusts. Every band of these politicians were operating under orders issued higher up. They are automatons and when the trust magnate or railroad president pulls the string they hop about.

Many things were picked up among these men, but the really important facts in this article were gathered from other sources. According to the informant a close alliance has been formed between Bryan, Hearst, Towne and a few others to get control of the democratic national convention. It is said that Bryan has no love for Hearst because Hearst utterly repudiates the money question and derides bimetalism, and Hearst would annihilate Bryan if he could and get him clear out of the way. But the present conditions force them to work together to beat the Cleveland wing, and if they accomplish that, then they will fight

each other. Such men as George Fred Williams and Willis J. Abbot have not entered into this combination. They are standing aloof, but will vote and work in the national convention to down the Cleveland crowd. At present they have no faith that it can be done in such a way as to make the democratic party a real reform party. They talk about a bolt from the national convention and there is no question that if the national convention "goes back" on the Kansas City platform or nominates a man whose record is such as to make his course doubtful, that there will be a bolt. One of this party, very high in the ranks, says that the two-thirds rule in democratic national conventions will prevent any nomination until one or the other faction does bolt. This man said that the conditions pointed a situation something like that when the democratic convention met just previous to the war, voted for days without making a nomination and then broke up into three or four factions and made Lincoln a minority president.

The truth is that neither the republican nor the democratic party can poll its full vote in New York at the next presidential election. If the Bryan wing gets the convention the Cleveland democrats will not vote the ticket, and if Cleveland wins there are thousands of democrats even in this state of plutocracy who will not vote the ticket. If Hanna wins, there will be some republicans who will not vote the republican ticket and if Roosevelt wins there are thousands whose interests are with the trusts, banks and railroads who will not vote it.

There can no longer be any doubt that every plutocratic interest in this state, and in other states as well, is at work to secure the nomination of Hanna. There have been several gatherings here in the last week, besides that of the seventeen railroad presidents, perfecting plans to nominate Hanna. Money has been put up in enormous amounts and agents are at work in every state in the Union striving to get Hanna delegations to the republican national convention. There are more plutocratic interests actively at work for Hanna than ever before combined on one man. The banks are for him, the trusts are for him, the railroads are for him, the subsidy schemers are for him, and every grafter and obtainer of special privileges of every sort is for him. One man said: "It is doubtful if the Booker T. Washington dinner will hold the negro delegations from the south for Roosevelt. What the negroes want is offices. The position taken by Roosevelt that the negroes must have equal qualifications for office to that of white men does not suit them. Hanna will promise to ask no such disagreeable things of them."

It is a fact that a good many prominent men in the democratic party are planning a bolt. That cannot be denied. Some of them are actuated by the loftiest motives. Others who have been beaten by the Cleveland bolt are determined to pay him back in kind. Many of these men had but one chance in all their lives. They can never have another. They will get their revenge if it is possible.

The situation here demonstrates the wisdom of the action taken at the Denver conference. Every populist in the land should put on his full armor. Populist principles are conquering the whole world. The last hope of plutocracy—the sustaining of two nearly equal parties, both of which will be subservient to its wishes—is about to disappear. Even the control of the press will not effect it. Willis J. Abbot in a recent article in the Book Lovers' Magazine talks rather freely about a bolt from the democratic national convention. Mr. Bryan's speech at the Lincoln banquet is taken by that class of men here as an assurance that there will be no compromise with plutocracy, and they argue that if he stands to that, he will be with them.

Push the Old Guard enrollment in every voting precinct. When the war begins let us have our army fully organized and ready for battle.—T.

THE CLIFF DWELLERS FREEZE

They Live Under Sub-Chiefs Who Torment and Persecute Them Cruelly

New York, Jan. 20, 1904.—(Editorial Correspondence.)—The common people of New York live in cliffs along the canons which are divided into small sections, each under the control of a sub-chief, called a "janitor," who rules with unlimited authority and over whom there are no constitutional restrictions. The big chief the people never see and all their communications are with this sub-chief. The night of January 19 was the cold-

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The New Remedy For Catarrh is Very Valuable.

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"After suffering from catarrh of the head, throat and stomach for several years, I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets quite accidentally and like everything else I immediately bought a package and was decidedly surprised at the immediate relief it afforded me and still more to find a complete cure after several weeks' use.



"I have a little son who sings in a boys' choir in one of our prominent churches, and he is greatly troubled with hoarseness and throat weakness, and on my return home from a trip I gave him a few of the tablets one Sunday morning when he had complained of hoarseness. He was delighted with their effect, removing all huskiness in a few minutes and making the voice clear and strong.

"As the tablets are very pleasant to the taste, I had no difficulty in persuading him to use them regularly.

"Our family physician told us they were an antiseptic preparation of undoubted merit and that he himself had no hesitation in recommending Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for any form of catarrh.

"I have since met many public speakers and professional singers who used them constantly. A prominent Detroit lawyer told me that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets kept his throat in fine shape during the most trying weather, and that he had long since discarded the use of cheap lozenges and troches on the advice of his physician that they contained so much tolu potash and opium as to render their use a danger to health."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large pleasant tasting lozenges composed of catarrhal antiseptics, like Red Gum, Blood Root, etc., and sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full treatment.

They act upon the blood and mucous membrane and their composition and remarkable success has won the approval of physicians, as well as thousands of sufferers from nasal catarrh, throat troubles and catarrh of stomach.

A little book on treatment of catarrh mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

est one for twenty-nine years in this state. The government record showed that the thermometer recorded at Gloverville 38 below, Johnstown 36, Northville 40, Mayfield 42 and Broad Albin 52 below, breaking all previous records. In New York city, among the cliff dwellers, the record was 3 below with one of those raw winds blowing such as is only found at the sea level.

That morning all the sub-chiefs were in hiding and could not be found. The radiator in the cave where the editor of The Independent was hibernating at 10 o'clock in the morning was as cold as the chunks of ice that were wafted up and down the East river by the tide. Somewhat later a sub-chief put in an appearance and said that some of the pipes were frozen and no water could be got into the boiler. That was what happened among those whom Carl Marx would call the "borsh-wa." Among the "proletariat" things were a hundred times worse. A great many were frozen to death in the streets. One old woman—74 years old—and a daughter 45, were evicted by one of these sub-chiefs. The old woman was so badly frozen that she died soon after being taken to a hospital and

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Costs Nothing if it Fails

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. For years I searched everywhere to find a specific for Rheumatism. For nearly 30 years I worked in this end. At last, in Germany, my search was rewarded. I found a costly chemical that did not disappoint me as other Rheumatic prescriptions had disappointed physicians everywhere. I do not mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn any joints into flesh again. That is impossible, but it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of Rheumatism. I know this so well that I will furnish for a full month my Rheumatic Cure on trial. I cannot cure all cases within a month. It would be unreasonable to expect that. But most cases will yield within 30 days. This trial treatment will convince you that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure is a power against Rheumatism—a potent force against disease that is irresistible. My offer is made to convince you of my faith. My faith is the outcome of experience—of actual knowledge. I know what it can do. And I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. I simply write you a postal for my book on Rheumatism. I will then arrange with a druggist in your vicinity so that you can secure six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure to make the test. You may take it a full month on trial. If it succeeds the cost to you is \$5.50. If it fails the loss is mine and mine alone. It will be left entirely to you. I mean that exactly. I don't expect a penny from you. Write me and I will send you the book. Try my remedy for a month. If it fails the loss is mine. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 5000 Racine, Wis. Mild cases not chronic are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.