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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications, to secure attention, must be accompanied by the full name of the writer. We reserve the right to reject any manuscript, and cannot agree to return the same.—We desire a correspondent in every school-district of Platte county, one of good judgment, and reliable in every way.—Write plainly, each item separately. Give us facts.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1888.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

National.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON
Of Indiana.

For Vice-President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

Congressional.

For Representative in Congress, 3d District,
GEORGE W. E. DORSEY.

State.

For Governor,
JOHN M. THAYER.

For Lieutenant Governor,
GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN.

For Secretary of State,
GILBERT L. LAWS.

For State Treasurer,
J. E. HILL.

For State Auditor,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

For Attorney General,
WILLIAM LEESE.

For Commissioner Public Lands and Buildings,
JOHN STEEN.

For Superintendent Public Instruction,
GEORGE B. LANE.

Legislative.

For Senator 12th Senatorial District,
W. A. McALLISTER.

For Representative 29th District,
NIELS OLSON.

County.

For Representative 24th District,
W. A. HAMPTON.

For County Attorney,
J. G. REEDER.

POOR Sackville West!

BLAINE had his Burchard and Cleveland has his West!

"THE only time England can use an Irishman is when he emigrates to America and votes for free trade."—[London Times.

IF any democrat is in doubt as to how he should vote on national matters, let him address a letter to Mr. West at Washington.

IS IT possible that the democratic party is importing votes for McShane from the territories west of us? We hope not.

AT Ottawa, Ill., on the morning of the 27th, Hess & Crotty's lime works were set afire by a bolt of lightning and burned, loss $15,000.

"GROVER CLEVELAND has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any prime minister of England has ever done."—[London Spectator.

FROM Aberdeen, Dak., we learn that the snowfall on the night of the 25th was general throughout central Dakota. The weather was warm and the flakes melted as fast as they fall.

IF manliness is any qualification for the highest office in the gift of the people of the United States, and it certainly is, then there is no shadow of question against Harrison over Cleveland.

MRS. JACKSON and Miss Nellie Norris on the 28th inst., at Cleveland, poured gasoline on the kitchen floor to kill roaches. It ignited from the range and an explosion resulted. Both women were fatally burned.

POOR West, how the world pities him—an honest man doubtless, but a poor diplomat. His letter may, however, influence some Englishman who is not yet wholly American in his transfer of allegiance, to vote for Cleveland instead of Harrison.

THE grand jury of the first district court at Provo, Utah, last week found 234 indictments for offences against the United States statutes, chiefly unlawful cohabitation, adultery and such other offenses as grow out of the practice of polygamy.

THE next apportionment for republican party purposes, state and county, will doubtless be made upon the vote for Gov. John M. Thayer, for governor. See to it that your township casts the full republican vote for Thayer for governor, otherwise your representation will and ought to be cut down.

TWO LADIES from Pennsylvania, and visiting their brother, A. McKirsley, near West Liberty, Iowa, were killed on on the night of the 26th by the Burlington & Cedar Rapids passenger train. Their death was due to the stubbornness of a boy who persisted in driving across the track when the engine was almost upon them. He lost his own life and also the life of a horse by his folly.

SEE that the name of Wm. Leese, for attorney general is on your ticket. A special effort is being made now at the close of the campaign to defeat him by plastering the republican ticket. Let republican workers watch the tickets closely, but, better still, republican voters and men of all other parties who wish to see re-elected a man who has worked well for the public, should see that his name is on their tickets.

John M. Gondring, Esq., Gondring Give the Voters Light.

The supervisors' record, No. 2, pages 231 and 232, contains the following paragraph:

"THURSDAY p. m., Jan, 5, 1888.

Supr. Henry presented the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, that the County Attorney be instructed to proceed at once to collect fines and costs assessed against Reinhold Brandt and others by the District Court. Carried."

The "light" wanted, Mr. Gondring, will readily suggest itself to your mind, and the JOURNAL stands ready next week to publish what you have to offer on this subject. Let it be brief and pointed.

In our last issue we called upon Co. Att'y John M. Gondring to throw some light upon this matter. He has not seen fit to do so, the presumption being, either that he thinks it a matter of no consequence, whatever, or else that he is not able to so explain it as to clear himself from severe censure.

The cases referred to were instituted in the name of the State against Reinhold Brandt, charging him with the violation of law, and fines were assetsed.

Not being paid, it was very natural that the county supervisors, a body of men charged with looking after the general welfare of the county, should pass a resolution, introduced by R. H. Henry (himself a democrat, so that it cannot be charged as a political resolution), directing the county attorney, Mr. Gondring, to proceed at once and collect these fines, amounting to a good portion of the yearly salary of the county attorney. So far as we have been able to learn, Mr. Gondring has done not a single thing towards their collection, and it doesn't look now as though he ever intended to do so.

Why is this? The fines were collectable at the time. The school fund, where they belong, is always ready to receive them. They were assessed for the violation of law, and the machinery of the law, expensive to the tax-payers of the county, had been invoked to make the prosecution. Why not proceed to collect as the county board directed?

Carl Brandt, one of the sureties in this case, nominated Mr. Gondring at the county democratic convention, thus seeming to be a political friend of Mr. Gondring's. What is the county attorney's motive for doing nothing since January last, in response to the county board directing him to proceed at once to the collection of these fines?

Since writing the above we have had a conversation with Mr. Gondring and asked him to make a statement for publication in the JOURNAL, concerning the matter. This he declined to do, but essayed to defend himself in various ways.

We cannot see how any official, acting as he has done in this matter, can justify his course.

We now specify three cases: one, Oct. 30, '86, where the fine was $25 and costs $52, known as the screen case; two others April 15, '87, fine $100 each and costs. Now here are upwards of $400 with interest from the date of judgment. They run along from Oct. '86, to April '87, all through '87, no execution is ordered out by the county attorney. The board pass a resolution in Jan. 1888 directing the attorney, who is the servant of the county for that special business, ordering him to proceed, at once, (not wait as long as you have already waited) proceed at once (not wait until after the next county election) proceed at once to collect these fines. What was necessary to collect these fines *at once?* There is nothing exempt from an execution of this kind. How proceed then, as the county's law officer, at once, to collect these fines? Evidently, by ordering an execution. This he has never done. Now, why has he not done so. If Mr. Gondring was anxious to serve the public, anxious to obey the order of the county board of supervisors, anxious to see this sum of money placed safely where it belongs, in the school fund, wouldn't he, long before this, have ordered an execution issued? Let any candid man answer. The people have always held the school fund sacred to the benefit of the children of the state and they will continue to so hold until every man in public office, no matter how honest his protestations, will be taught to know that they must not be tampered with, even by a county attorney, who has considerable to do with the proper enforcement of the laws or with the improper management of the official matters of the county.

The ordinary citizen can have his "say" of approval or condemnation of a public servant, when he is asked to re-elect him to office. When he don't do his duty, don't re-elect him. Mr. Gondring, evidently, should step down and out.

A CAMPAIGN of prejudices is always a poor scheme, and invariably re-acts upon those who undertake it, because, while it might succeed in hoodwinking a few voters, naturally it would disgust a good many more. Some democrats in this vicinity last week tried to make a great stir over the state live stock commission, especially directing their shafts at the republican party for foisting such a law upon the state, etc., etc.—Oh, it was a fearfully b-a-d thing! The intelligent reader hereof will doubtless remember that George Barnhart of this city is generally the man who holds the gun when the glandered horse goes down, and upon his devoted head, of course, is heaped all the abuse. Well, George is a good shot, not only with a rifle, but with his mouth, also. Coming down town Saturday morning, he was assailed by a chorus of democratic voices, concerning the wickedness of the commission law, which he defended by saying that animals afflicted with contagious diseases should be killed, there was no doubt of that, and the owners should have some pay for their animals, because they were sacrificed for the public good; the law and its enforcement is commending itself to the farming and stock-raising community everywhere, etc. George is good at an argument, and he had the best of it, but the chorus kept up, nevertheless. The democrats thought they had a good run on George and they kept up the fifing. Finally George says, gentlemen, "if I was in your place I would not go back on McShane in that style. [Ominous silence for a few moments. What could the democratic candidate for governor have to do with this thing!] Indeed I wouldn't. As senator, in 1885, he was the author of the law, engineered it to a passage and afterwards recommended my appointment to Governor Dawes. I wouldn't if I was you, go back on McShane for that." George had the sidewalk to himself.

An Attempt at Bribery.

M. H. Barber, editor of the Nance county Journal, in the issue of October 25th in an article under the following headlines, says: "Will O. E. Green's gold buy a seat in the next Nebraska legislature? Can he subsidize the press of Platte and Nance counties to hide his blackened record?"

The above are questions which are pertinent just now to the people of these counties.

Will the people vote to send to the legislative halls of this state a man who finds it necessary to buy up the press in order to suppress the facts in regard to his checquered career?

The editor of the Journal was offered, on Monday last, quite a sum of money in hand by a man who claimed to be a close friend of O. E. Green's, ostensibly for the purpose of suppressing any "slush or stories" derogatory of said Green's character, but really for the purpose of muzzling the press so that the people may not be informed as to his real character.

This money was urged upon us, but promptly refused. We had hoped not to be called upon to publish anything in this campaign which reflected on any man's private character, and had so expressed our desires. But after mature deliberation, we have concluded that a candidate for office, whose private character is such that he finds it necessary to buy up the press in order that he may not be exposed to the public, will not get any consolation or comfort from the Journal. We have never taken any man's gold for political support, and take it for granted that the candidate who finds it necessary to subsidize the press is not worthy of support. We had intended to erase from the article signed "Tax Payer," in another column, certain strictures on Mr. Green's private character, but have come to the conclusion that it was, in view of this article and others to follow, that the offer to buy our silence was made, that he shall have the full benefit of the whole truth.

If our statement in this article is denied, we stand ready to make affidavit to the facts.

The Markets of the World.

Mr. McKinley of Ohio has taken the stump in New York and is received with the greatest enthusiasm. In an address to a great audience in Brooklyn the other evening he effectually disposed of the "markets of the world" delusion which their present possessor, Great Britain, appears so anxious to share with us. With free cotton our exports are nothing as compared with England's and not even equal to our own imports of cotton goods, with free hides we export each year the magnificent amount of $1,000,000 worth of boots and shoes. "Why talk of a foreign market," said Mr. McKinley; "we don't possess our own yet. The best market in the world is the American market. Let's get the balance of our own market. We've got more money than any other market in the world. We spend more money than any other country in the world. We waste more money than any other country. This market is the prize of the nations of the world. They would give untold millions to carry this election, and it would be money in their pockets."—[Lincoln Journal.

THE Polish Jew sufferers of Ramsey county, Dak., ought to be helped out of their trouble. It is shameful that in this country, families of men, women and little children should suffer from cold and hunger. They came to the country with some money, and then a failure of crops striking them, they borrowed money at 12 per cent on real estate mortgages and from 2 to 5 per cent a month on chattels, and were finally dispossessed of everything they had of value to satisfy the rapacity of creditors. A correspondent says: "We visited about twenty houses and found all, with two exceptions, without a stick of wood or any other material for fire. On Saturday the ice was three-fourths of an inch thick, and we found numerous little children with bare feet and legs. The minister's wife was found living in a hut the floor consisting of the bare ground, one little girl blue with cold, and another in her crib huddled up, trying to keep warm. Their furniture was in keeping with the rest, and their supply of food consisting of dry crumbs of bread kindly sent by a neighbor from their scanty supply. Another woman we found the same morning with two little girls with bare limbs and feet, trying to keep warm on the sunny side of the house. Some creditor had taken her cow, and left her to starve with her little ones."

Our State Senatorship.

The republicans of this 12th senatorial district have nominated the old standby, Hon. W. A. McAllister, of Columbus, for the upper house of the legislature. He has served several terms in the legislature from the district comprising Colfax and Platte counties and has a record that he can be proud of and one the people appreciate. As a legislator he is honest and sincere in the support of all measures for the good of his constituents and his record in the past has shown him to be a true representative of the masses. He has had experience and is known to be just and true and having been tried and not found wanting it is bad policy to not again elect him. The democrats have placed in the field against him one, Michael Maher, of Lost Creek, Platte county, a man against whom we hear nothing wrong, yet he is not to be compared in the light of the position he seeks with our McAllister. He is without experience and his natural legislative ability is decidedly slim. Colfax county always has given McAllister a majority and no doubt will do so again, but let us make it a big one this time to show that we recognize worth, endorse honesty, and approve of competency.—[Schuyler Quill.

THE republicans have placed in nomination for county representative a respected citizen of Humphrey. W. A. Hampton is particularly fitted for legislative work, for several reasons: He has a quick intellect that could readily observe and grasp the situation and state of a question, and having observed, he has the moral courage to stand up for his convictions against all odds that may be brought against him. He has a dignity of manner, and high regard for honor and right that would make him unapproachable by the polluting, purchasing power that thwarts the will of the masses, by corrupting the legislators. He makes the work in hand his study and has the qualifications to make an able, efficient and useful servant, and will appreciate the honor, if elected, by giving the office the thorough attention, care and study that has characterized his private business and has been the cause of his success.—[Humphrey Independent.

LET it be remembered that every competing foreign article sold in this country takes the place of a domestic made article which might have been sold. Just so much more foreign goods as are sold to our people, just so much less domestic goods can be sold. If domestic goods cannot be sold they will not be made. If not made, employment in their manufacture must stop, idleness ensue, and with it privation and distress. It is not enough for the theorist to say that men thus thrown out of employment can take hold of something else. Other lines of business are now as full as manufactures. Crowding agriculture with men elsewhere thrown out will inevitably depress that industry. Thousands who are now buyers of products will be unable to pay and will either raise what they need or go without. Wages will go down under the diminished demand for the products of farm and factory, hard times will reign supreme and the free trader's millenium will draw nigh. Then, and not till then, can goods be produced as cheaply here as in Europe, for labor under such conditions can be procured on equal terms here and abroad.—[Selected.

DEMOCRACY may shout itself hoarse for free trade—or its modified form for purposes of deception, as in the Mills bill—but American manufacturers and workingmen are not going to play into the hands of English capitalists. Every intelligent man knows that the working multitudes of the United States are better paid, better housed, better fed, better clothed, and happier than laborers in any other land under the sun, and that protection has been a great agency in accomplishing it. Such facts knock the wind out of all their fine-spun oratory.

The New York Star asserts that "Harrison, Morton and Blaine and their associates are under British influence and bound to sustain a policy desired by stipendiaries of the British government." But it makes no quotations from English newspapers in proof of its assertion. The idea that "British influence" favors "American protection is too silly a proposition for a newspaper with a thimbleful of brains to entertain.—[Inter-Ocean.

MR. DORSEY has made a good representative in congress from the great Third district and deserves to be returned, as he undoubtedly will be. For all the material interests of the district, for all the men of the district who had business with the government, he has been a faithful public servant, and that irrespective of party or politics. With his experience he will be able to accomplish for the district ten times as much as either of his opponents, if elected, and this is saying nothing against them. A vote for Dorsey is a vote to sustain the policy of the republican party as applied to national matters and which proved of such incalculable value to the country.

A COWBOY from the Snake river country brought news last week to Cheyenne, Wyo., of the lynching of F. W. Adams and a companion known as "Dutchy." These men had been warned to desist killing and slaughtering elk and deer for their horns and hides, in violation of law, by an ex-ranchman named Johnson, who said he would report them to the authorities if they did not desist. This enraged the hunters, who that night burned down the house of Johnson and threatened to kill him if he interfered again. Johnson rode to the settlement near by and gathered a force of forty men, who caught the hunters and hanged them.

ANY apprehension that the democrats may have expressed about the fitness of Benjamin Harrison to occupy the presidential chair—that his head was too small, for instance, for his grandfather's hat, was long since dispersed. Harrison's fitness is no longer questioned even by democrats. He has the mental ability to make a great president and a good one, and, having the ability and after the 4th of March the opportunity to exercise it in the president's office, the country will be satisfied, pleased that once again the chief magistrate is a man, in every good sense that the word implies.

HARRISON and Morton, backed by the republican party, will do justice to the soldiers of the republic yet alive, and to the widows and orphans of those who have passed over to the majority. While entirely tolerant of all political beliefs they will not elevate to office and high position, the ex-rebels of the country, who are not in line with the progressive spirit of the times. The patriotic soldier should have the preference over the rebel soldier—the man who sustained his government when attacked, against him who would have destroyed it.

ELECT Cleveland, and you virtually say we approve the Mills bill, and the president's message. The policy that has made the country prosperous, has developed our natural resources beyond any precedent known in the history of any civilized people, has diversified our industries, and has made our home market the best of any in the world—this policy you reverse and institute another that, if followed up, will lead to disaster and ruin. It cannot be that the American people will deliberately do this.

A VOTE for McAllister, Olson and Hampton means three votes in the general assembly for Senator Manderson's re-election. Mr. Manderson has done well for Nebraska, giving our state great prominence in the national councils; to the great body of the people his service in the senate has been very satisfactory. He ought to be and he will be returned. Voting for democratic candidates for senate and house means McShane and not Manderson.

THE people of Nebraska, irrespective of party, owe it to their own interests to support Attorney General Leese and give him such a rousing majority as will convince everybody that the policies advocated by him are in the right direction and must be followed up. See that your ticket has on it his name for attorney generrl. It is said that there is a concerted effort to defeat him by having at each voting place in the state two men to plaster republican tickets with his opponent's "stickers."

IT is said that in various localities of Nebraska democrats are offering to trade Cleveland for McShane, thus: Mr. A, a democrat, will approach Mr. B, a republican, and say: "Mr. B, if you vote for McShane for governor, I will vote for Harrison for president. What say you?" If any here propose it, don't be caught. Nebraska is safe for Harrison and Thayer is a better man for governor than McShane.

DURING General Harrison's presidential term there will be no returning of rebel flags, no insulting vetoes for bills pensioning disabled soldiers or the widows and children of Union veterans, there will be no favoritism of Confederates, no unmanly and infamous orders to make war on women and children employed in United States arsenals. Gen. Harrison is a brave man who fought for his country.

GROVER CLEVELAND had the pleasure of reviewing the grand parade in New York last Saturday, and the 17,000 democrats on the march through the streets were treated to the cleansing process of a continuous rainfall from the beginning to the end of the parade. Shortly after the parade had passed, the president, Mrs. Cleveland and party boarded a train and were on their way to Washington.

THE supreme court of the United States at Washington decided last week that the prohibition law of Iowa was constitutional, the court holding that the state law prohibiting both the manufacture and sale, except for mechanical, medicinal and sacramental purposes, is not in conflict with the interstate commerce provisions, and the decision of the Iowa court was sustained.

A VOTE for Gov. Thayer is a ballot for a faithful old soldier, grown gray in the service of his country. With all his long public service Gov. Thayer is now a poor man, showing that he has not been a patriot and an office-holder for money. The interests of this great and growing state will be perfectly safe in Gov. Thayer's keeping the next two years as they have been in the past.

THE senate tariff bill is a republican measure in the interest of the whole country, as a careful, candid examination of it will show: the Mills bill, democratic, is a measure calculated to enrich the south at the expense of the north. No northern or western man should vote for it.

THE republicans all along charged that Cleveland and his administration and his southern brigadier backers were in favor of the Cobden club policy, the English policy of free-trade in this country. Some doubted this, but Minister West's letter advising a correspondent to vote for Cleveland, settles that point.

A BOSTON News artist was at work on the 25th, perfecting the design for a monument ordered by Mrs. Gen. Sheridan, to be erected over her husband's grave at Arlington. It will be a granite shaft, with appropriate inscriptions and carvings and probably not be ready before spring.

J. H. BENJAMIN and John Flidell were instantly killed Oct. 21st in the shaft of the Wolfstone mine, Leadville, Col., the cable parting and letting them drop 800 feet.

Campaign Lies.

"We have now discovered why the JOURNAL asks for a prohibitory law."—[Democrat of Sept. 7.

It is sufficient to say of this lie that it is a very blundering one. The JOURNAL favors submitting any question of great public interest to a vote of the people, but is opposed to the adoption of the prohibitory amendment.

American Goods for American Money.

American money should be spent at home to pay for American made goods. Let us sell our cotton, wheat, oil and other products for cash, instead of buying knick-knacks with the proceeds and supporting foreign systems of labor and trade. All that America needs can be made in America, and American manufacturers are entitled to the patronage of the American people.—[Chicago Journal.

Patents Granted

To citizens of Nebraska during the past week, and reported for this paper by C. A. Snow & Co., patent lawyers, opposite U. S. Patent office, Washington, D. C.

E. H. Ambler, Beatrice, window screen; Daniel H. Dillon, Nelson, check row corn planter; W. Kopisch, Blue Hill, door hanger; T. P. Owen, York, permutation padlock, and attachment for draftsmen's compasses for measuring lines; Clinton P. Rinker, assignor of one-half to D. Griggs, McCook, pump.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC LIE SHOWN UP!

John A. McShane and the Omaha Herald's Assertions Regarding Taxation in Nebraska Shown to be False.

How the Democrats Lie, and Injure the Financial Standing of the State to Deceive the Voters.

The Omaha Herald, of October 15th, contained an article upon the rate of taxation in Nebraska, in which it makes the following assertion:

"Nebraska is the highest taxed state in the union except Nevada. The rate of taxation for state purposes only is 81¼ cents on the $100. The amount of cash raised by taxation for the year ending December 1, 1887, was $1,305,659. The rate of taxation in Minnesota, is 13 cents on $100; in Iowa it is 25 cents; in Kansas it is 41 cents—a total of 79 cents or 2¼ cents less for all these states combined than for Nebraska. Now, is this not an appalling and disgraceful state of affairs? Should not the republican party be fired bodily from the control of the affairs of the state? What excuse can any man offer for the further continuance of this riotous extravagance and oppression?"

The above is one of the most pernicious lies yet set afloat by the democrats for the purpose of deceiving the voters of the state and is a good sample of the unscrupulous methods resorted to by the democracy to deceive the people during this campaign. In this estimate the Herald does not have the honor to tell the people that Nebraska is assessed at the lowest valuation of any state in the union. The total assessed valuation of all the taxable property in Nebraska for the year 1888, is only $176,012,820.45, and the rate of taxation 7½ mills on the dollar, or 75 cents on the $100. The reports of the State Auditors, for the states of Minnesota and Kansas, for 1886, and Iowa for 1885, shows the following assessed valuations of those states:

Minnesota	$ 462,567,667
Kansas	277,113,723
Iowa, (1885)	489,680,661
Total	$ 1,229,361,031

The total assessed valuation of Nebraska for 1886, was only $163,528,371, and the rate of taxation for state purposes was only 7⅝ mills or 76¼ cents on the $100. The rate of taxation on the $100 in the other three states for that year was as follows: Minnesota, 13 cents; Iowa 25 cents; Kansas 41 cents; a total of 79 cents on the $100. In other words, *those three states with an assessed valuation over 7½ times greater than that of Nebraska was assessed 2¾ cents more on the $100 for state purposes than is levied in this state.* These figures are gleaned from the official reports of these states, and from them you can readily see how pernicious and false the Herald's misrepresentation was. Instead of presenting "an appalling and disgraceful state of affairs," as the Herald says, it shows, when figured upon, the assessed valuations, that the affairs of this state are more economically administered than in the three states that the Herald selected as its models. Nebraska has a high rate of taxation upon an extremely low assessed valuation. Here we give the average assessed valuations upon the principal items which will at at a glance show the correctness of our statement:

	Minn.	Kan.	Iowa.	Neb.
Land per acre	$ 7 46	$ 4 24	$ 7 98	$ 3 53
Horses	67 36	31 61	31 56	19 67
Cattle	22 21	9 50	10 97	5 53
Mules	63 53	— —	26 07	22 05
Hogs	2 47	1 60	1 91	1 07

From the above comparison you can readily see that Nebraska has an extremely low assessed valuation as compared with other states, and that while her levy may be higher in the number of mills yet her taxes in dollars and cents, to the taxpayer, is lower.

Again the Herald says "The amount of cash raised by taxation for the year ending December 1, 1887, was $1,305,659." Well, what of it? In the year 1886 Kansas' *expenditures* were $2,727,701.65. More than double Nebraska's tax for 1887. The same year Minnesota disbursed $2,816,719.23, while Nebraska's disbursements for two years, from Nov. 30, 1884, to Nov. 30, 1886, were only $2,822,308.33, or $1,411,154.17 a year, including transfers from one fund to another, and then had on hand $944,352.75, Nov. 30, 1886.

Again to show the falsity of the Herald's assertion, let us look at the tax per capita in these states and you will see that in this respect Nebraska has the advantage of the other states. For the purposes of this computation we will take the levies for 1886 and the population of 1880, as we have no means at hand from which to obtain the population of Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota in the year 1885. In 1886 the total tax raised in Nebraska was $1,117,934.58; the population of Nebraska in 1880 was 452,402; *the tax per capita in 1886, on the basis of population in 1880*, would be $2.47. The combined assessed valuation of the states of Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas, as shown above, was $1,229,361,071; the combined levy was 79 cents on the $100, or seven and nine-tenths mills on the dollar; this would make the combined total tax upon those three states $9,711,952.46 for 1886; the combined population of these states in 1880 was 3,401,484; which would make the *tax per capita $2.85 upon the inhabitants of these states, while in Nebraska, upon the same basis the tax per capita was only $2.47.*

In 1885 the population of Nebraska (as shown by the state census) was 740,645, and the tax levied for the same year, for state purposes, was $1,027,018.23, which would make the *actual tax per capita in Nebraska in the year 1885, $1.38⅔.* From 1880 to 1885 Nebraska nearly doubled her population, while, (based on the popular vote) the other three states only increased in population about one-third during the same period. So that the difference in the tax per capita today is greater in favor of Nebraska than appears in the above computation.

The Wasp would advise the Herald liar to get up more plausible lies or quit the business. We would also commend these facts to the careful consideration of John A. McShane, who asserts in his so-called letter of acceptance that "the rate of taxation in Nebraska is higher than that of Kansas, Minnesota and Iowa combined." As a liar Eli Perkins is nowhere compared with the Omaha Herald.—[Wahoo Wasp, Oct. 18.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

It is said that arrangements have been made for a free mail delivery in South Omaha.

It is reported that hog cholera has kroken out with renewed vigor in Nemaha county.

It is claimed that a branch of a big Chicago hide house is soon to be established at Chadron.

It is understood that a telephone line between Madison and Norfolk will be completed in a short time.

James C. Wiemers, a merchant of Omaha, fell off a flight of stairs Saturday night and broke his neck.

The erection of a hemp factory at Fremont is quite certain, as lumber is being placed on the ground for that purpose.

A decision was reached by the coroner's jury in the B. & M. case, being decided at Minden on the 25th fixing the blame on the crew of the head train.

John Hall, a drunkard, attempted to beat his wife at Nebraska City on the 24th, when she drew a revolver and shot him through the neck. The wound is fatal.

Thomas, the man who was arrested last week at Neligh for selling mortgaged property, and who had a preliminary hearing on the 24th inst., in the county court, has been discharged.

Up to today, 140 cars of potatoes have been shipped from this market this season, against 137 cars during the entire season last year. The potato crop has not all been marketed yet by several car loads.—[Rising Independent.

Ed. Gillson, a fireman on one of the B. & M. engines at Plattsmouth, on the morning of the 25th while attending to his duty on the engine, met with a severe accident by the explosion of the water-glass, a piece of which entered his right arm and severed the main artery. By the loss of blood he was rendered very weak, but it is thought he will recover.

At Artell, last week about thirty miles west of Hastings, two sections of a freight train collided. George A. Pritchard, of Denver, and Robert Been, of White River, Col., were instantly killed, and S. S. Green, of Ashland, Neb., was so badly scalded that he cannot live. The trains were completely wrecked.

Last Wednesday evening, while the guests at the Millard hotel at Omaha were at supper, the elevator boy, a lad about seventeen years of age, slipped into a gentleman's room and abstracted from a dressing case drawer about $135 in cash. He then left the hotel and it is supposed he fled to Council Bluffs. The boy's name is Edward Woodward.

On Tuesday morning a flat boat was seen coming down the Platte. As it neared the bank where the current strikes the north shore, just east of the B. & M. railroad bridge, it was found to be the traveling home of a Black Hills man and family, on their way to New Orleans. There was about six persons aboard, besides stove, cooking utensils, bedding, etc. The boat was roofed with a rude canvas cover.—[Schuyler Quill.

G. W. Jenkins, who lives about ten miles northwest of Nelson, by the explosion of a lantern which he was using in his grain house one night last week, set fire to the building, two stories, including corn sheller, feed grinder, fanning mill, harness, farm implements, tools, etc., besides a building on which was a mill-tower framed and sided, under which was a dairy room and dairy fixtures and on which was a nice geared windmill which ran all of his machinery. It was a severe loss to Mr. Jenkins, at least $1,000.

Washington Letter.

[From our regular correspondent.]

The senate finance committee will continue its investigation of trusts during the recess.

The first session of the Fiftieth congress was just eighteen days longer than the longest previous session of the government.

The delegation of sixty Sioux Indian chiefs have gone back to their reservation without accomplishing anything. All but fourteen of them positively rejected a proposition submitted to them by Secretary Vilas, to sell their lands at $1 per acre. They want $1.25, and want it all paid at once by the government.

Senator Mitchell has the honor of having introduced the last bill in the senate previous to the adjournment. It was a bill too, that a good many people think should become a law. It proposes an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people.

The directors of the Garfield Hospital in this city have raised quite a rumpus by electing a Canadian physician to be house physician of that institution. It is probable that the courts will be called upon to decide whether this action is not a violation of the law prohibiting the importation of foreign laborers under contract. Trinity church, New York, had to pay a fine of $1,000 for importing an assistant rector from England. The two cases are similar, but whether the judges in our courts will rule as the New York judge did, remains to be seen.

The notorious Eugene Higgins, ex-chief clerk of the treasury department, has been here hob-nobbing with the big democrats. This is a sure sign of crookedness somewhere. Higgins should be carefully watched between now and election day. I understand that he will have charge of a gang of ballot box experts in New York, on election day, who will get in all their crooked votes for Cleveland and Thurman that they possibly can, provided, of course, that the wide-awake republicans of New York city do not succeed in getting them put behind the bars before hand.

The latest effort to bolster up the falling fortunes of the democratic party in New York city, is the announcement that Mr. Cleveland will review the democratic parade which is to take place there next Saturday. If the sight of Cleveland can raise any enthusiasm among the citizens of New York, then they must differ very widely from people in this city.

The republicans of this city are working hard in order to send every man that votes in either of the doubtful states to his home before election day. Those who cannot afford to pay their way have transportation furnished them gratis.

It is a little queer to note the large number of vessels in our small navy that are just now in urgent need of repairs. It is also queer that they are all sent to navy yards located in states that the democrats are making special efforts to carry. But then, perhaps, there is a connection between the two facts.

Other Countries.

A report came from Vienna last week that Russia had completed preparations for the transfer of a large number of troops from the interior of Russia towards the Austrian and German frontiers, and that the transfer will shortly be made.

***

One day last week a man by the name of Bruen, formerly a policeman, was murdered at Collooney, Ireland, county of Sligo. The murder caused great excitement.

***

Prof. Otto Lane, the African traveler, has expressed a similar opinion to that given by Lieut. Wissman with regard to the safety of Stanley, viz., that he has joined Emin Bey.

***

The largest beet manufacturers of Saxony have, in conference, declared the sugar convention recently agreed upon in London to be incompatible with, and detrimental to their interests.

***

Negotiations of the Rothschild syndicate with Premier Tissen concerning the conversion of the Hungarian loans, were concluded at Pesth recently. The operation affects loans to the amount of a million of florins.

***

The colliers' movement is at length assuming the dimensions of a strike. Fifteen thousand miners in Yorkshire struck on the 24th.

***

Last week dispatches from Wada Halfa to Cairo state that the white pasha, with a large force, is in Bahr El Gazel. Troops from Omdurman are marching to oppose him.

***

Last week the Standard's Berlin dispatch says the government had declined to share the expenses of a relief expedition for the rescue of Emin Bey on the ground that Doctor Emin is no longer a German subject.

***

News from Cork last week says that Father Kennedy, who was arrested in August for holding a meeting of the Duhollow branch of the national league, has been released from the Cork jail, his sentence having expired. There was no demonstration, his liberation having been made private.

***

Princess Helena, wife of George Victor, the reigning prince of Walnreck, died Saturday at Arolsen, the capital of the principality.

***

The Sackville letter incident has caused considerable stir in diplomatic circles. Phelps, United States minister, has gone to Hatfield house, Lord Salisbury's country residence, to see the minister. He called first at the foreign office, and finding the prime minister gone, he immediately followed him to his country seat. It is said Salisbury favors the retirement of Lord Sackville.

***

Twenty persons were severely injured during the row at the Boulangerist meeting in Sallewagram last Friday night. The Boulangerist news papers charge the police with bringing about the disturbance.

Know all Men by these Presents:

That the Union Pacific, the Overland Route, and the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Ry., commenced Sunday, October 28th, to run Pullman Palace Sleepers through daily from Denver to Chicago via Omaha and Council Bluffs.

28-7t

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