

Lot	Acres	Value	Part	Value
1	12.72	18	15	17
2	12.72	18	15	17
3	12.72	18	15	17
4	12.72	18	15	17
5	12.72	18	15	17
6	12.72	18	15	17
7	12.72	18	15	17
8	12.72	18	15	17
9	12.72	18	15	17
10	12.72	18	15	17
11	12.72	18	15	17
12	12.72	18	15	17
13	12.72	18	15	17
14	12.72	18	15	17
15	12.72	18	15	17
16	12.72	18	15	17
17	12.72	18	15	17
18	12.72	18	15	17
19	12.72	18	15	17
20	12.72	18	15	17
21	12.72	18	15	17
22	12.72	18	15	17
23	12.72	18	15	17
24	12.72	18	15	17
25	12.72	18	15	17
26	12.72	18	15	17
27	12.72	18	15	17
28	12.72	18	15	17
29	12.72	18	15	17
30	12.72	18	15	17
31	12.72	18	15	17
32	12.72	18	15	17
33	12.72	18	15	17
34	12.72	18	15	17
35	12.72	18	15	17
36	12.72	18	15	17
37	12.72	18	15	17
38	12.72	18	15	17
39	12.72	18	15	17
40	12.72	18	15	17
41	12.72	18	15	17
42	12.72	18	15	17
43	12.72	18	15	17
44	12.72	18	15	17
45	12.72	18	15	17
46	12.72	18	15	17
47	12.72	18	15	17
48	12.72	18	15	17
49	12.72	18	15	17
50	12.72	18	15	17
51	12.72	18	15	17
52	12.72	18	15	17
53	12.72	18	15	17
54	12.72	18	15	17
55	12.72	18	15	17
56	12.72	18	15	17
57	12.72	18	15	17
58	12.72	18	15	17
59	12.72	18	15	17
60	12.72	18	15	17
61	12.72	18	15	17
62	12.72	18	15	17
63	12.72	18	15	17
64	12.72	18	15	17
65	12.72	18	15	17
66	12.72	18	15	17
67	12.72	18	15	17
68	12.72	18	15	17
69	12.72	18	15	17
70	12.72	18	15	17
71	12.72	18	15	17
72	12.72	18	15	17
73	12.72	18	15	17
74	12.72	18	15	17
75	12.72	18	15	17
76	12.72	18	15	17
77	12.72	18	15	17
78	12.72	18	15	17
79	12.72	18	15	17
80	12.72	18	15	17
81	12.72	18	15	17
82	12.72	18	15	17
83	12.72	18	15	17
84	12.72	18	15	17
85	12.72	18	15	17
86	12.72	18	15	17
87	12.72	18	15	17
88	12.72	18	15	17
89	12.72	18	15	17
90	12.72	18	15	17
91	12.72	18	15	17
92	12.72	18	15	17
93	12.72	18	15	17
94	12.72	18	15	17
95	12.72	18	15	17
96	12.72	18	15	17
97	12.72	18	15	17
98	12.72	18	15	17
99	12.72	18	15	17
100	12.72	18	15	17

OUR PUBLIC SERVANTS.

The Republican Party's State-Candidates.

STAND HIGH IN PUBLIC FAVOR.

Strongest Ticket Ever Presented to the Voters of Nebraska—Six Winners for Congress.

It is now nearly three months since the Republican state ticket was placed in nomination, and during the whole of this time the opponents of Republicanism in Nebraska have not been able to breathe a word derogatory to any candidate, or to assail the ticket as a whole on any material point. As a matter of fact the ticket as a whole is the best that has been put in the field in this state for many years.

The comment of the press of Nebraska upon the nomination of Jack MacColl has been the most flattering ever accorded the candidate of any party in this state for the gubernatorial office, and the enthusiasm that was shown in the beginning has not only not abated but has grown with each week of the campaign. His canvass thus far has been almost entirely in the western part of the state, which section is responding nobly and promises the greatest Republican vote shown since the inception of the Populist movement. It is not necessary to dwell upon Jack MacColl's personal fitness or business qualifications, because they are well known to all men. It is enough to say that his manliness and great-heartedness are sure passports to the affections of the people, and there is ground for the belief frequently expressed that he will lead the entire Republican ticket, even though the ticket be exceptionally strong through and through.

Oriando Tefft is one of the pioneers of Nebraska, and has a peculiar hold upon the people of Cass county, where he has resided for so many years. That regard extends to all parts of the state where he is known, and that is throughout nearly all of the length and breadth of Nebraska. He has held various positions of public trust and had served several terms in the legislature of the state without one word having ever been breathed against his personal character or official acts. He will make a capable, honorable, conscientious presiding officer of the senate, and if emergency should ever require, would fill with satisfaction the executive office.

Joel A. Piper, who has served one term as secretary of state and was renominated unanimously, by acclamation, was entirely deserving of that compliment. He has conducted the affairs of the office and served as a member of the various state boards to which he belongs with both intelligence and fidelity to the public interests, having no thought except the interests of the people of the whole state. His election cannot be unanimous, like his nomination, but it will follow as the reward of good official conduct.

The nomination of P. O. Hedlund for auditor was more than a recognition of the Swedish-American and the other foreign voting element of the state. He has served nearly four years as deputy auditor and has proven to fill the office as its chief. He is one of Nebraska's best business men, he is a high-minded gentleman of irreproachable character, and is in fact one of the kind of men that all men delight to honor.

All of the best qualities of manhood and the highest attributes of the successful and honorable business man are combined in Charles E. Casey. The party's nominee for state treasurer. He has been known for many years in the business and political circles of Nebraska, and never has an evil insinuation been breathed against his name. As a banker he has been conservative, safe, and honorable in his dealings with all men. This fact is attested by the remarkable unanimity of sentiment in his favor throughout southern Nebraska where he is best known, and by the people of all parties in his own county who join in the testimonial of confidence that has been sent out to the entire people of the state.

The office of attorney general has never been better managed than during the incumbency of A. S. Churchill, the nominee for re-election. He has shown himself to be a lawyer of ability, and no personal interests or political prejudices have ever weighed in the least the decision that he has been called upon to render. His re-election will be a just recognition of his professional abilities and personal integrity.

Captain H. C. Russell, the old soldier candidate, is as brave and fearless in the discharge of his official duties as he was courageous in helping to beat down armed secession. He is a faithful and competent official. He knows nothing but his duty and he does it at all times. He is a strong man personally and his candidacy adds strength to the entire ticket.

The candidates for supreme judges are Judge M. P. Kinkaid of O'Neill, and Hon. Robert Ryan of Lincoln. Judge Kinkaid's popularity has been attested a couple of times by his election to the district judgeship in a Populist district. Mr. Ryan is one of the leading lawyers of the state and stands high at the Lancaster county bar. Both are well qualified for service upon the supreme bench.

The electoral candidates are: Frank J. Sadiok, J. E. Houtz, A. J. Barnham, A. C. Foster, Sol Draper, G. A. Derby, J. L. McPherson and M. L. Croese. Every voter who wants to be freed for McKinley and Hobart, and that is what a majority of the voters of Nebraska want, will place a check mark opposite these names upon the official ballot.

The Republican congressional candidates in the six districts are as follows: In the First, J. B. Strove, of the city of Lincoln, who has served one term and whose re-election is assured. Dave

Mercer has served two terms in the Second or Omaha district and will be returned for the third term by a voting majority. Ross Hammond, the capable young newspaper man of Fremont, has been nominated in the Third district, and while he has to meet the united opposition of the Democrats, Populists and free silverites, he has a host of friends and there is little doubt of his election. Congressman Hainer, again a candidate in the Fourth district, has made an admirable record and his reelection is a foregone conclusion. Congressman Andrews has a walkaway for the election in the Fifth, as a result of the excellent service that he has given in the past. A. E. Gaky, the "giant" of the big Sixth, is making a magnificent campaign against odds, but his ability and honesty are recognized by the masses and reports from the district give every assurance that he will overcome the fusion majority that he had to meet at the outset of his campaign.

All of the candidates of the Republican party in Nebraska stand for safe, conservative, and a businesslike administration of public affairs, and their election along with the majority that Nebraska will give the national ticket, will go hand in hand with the return of better conditions and a renewal of prosperity in state and nation.


Bryan and the Beet Growers. And now we are told by the local Bryan organ that 90 per cent of the sugar beet growers of Pierce county will vote for Bryan. If this were literally true it would only show that the sugar beet growers of Nebraska are willing to abandon beet growing and go back to growing corn and oats. Nobody has tried to stab the beet sugar industry as persistently as has William Jennings Bryan and nobody has worked harder than he to give the foreign sugar beet grower preference over the American sugar beet grower.

The best sugar producers of Germany, Austria, France and Belgium receive bounties on all the sugar they export to the United States. But Mr. Bryan is not willing to give. The American sugar beet raisers any protection either in the shape of bounty or import duty to enable them to compete in their own market with the foreign product raised by half-paid labor. Mr. Bryan's principle has been: "Buy in the cheapest market and let home industry take care of itself the best it can." The sugar beet growers of Nebraska know all this and that is one reason why they will not vote for Bryan. In voting against him they will only be carrying out Bryan's own precept that they should cast their votes for their own interests.—Omaha Bee.

God Bless Him For It.



"Every Fiber of His Being Thoroughly American."



It was Sheep to Slaughter. The damaging effects of this free wool policy have been exemplified in a multi-form manner. It has damaged flock masters, who, having become discouraged by reason of the policy, have driven their sheep to the slaughter house and abandoned the business, thus diminishing rapidly and vastly the number of sheep, and as a further result, throwing out of employment hundreds of thousands of men, herdsmen, shearers and others connected with the industry.—Senator Mitchell of Oregon.

Lucky For the Democrats. The campaign is producing actual reasons why the forests must be preserved. What if there were no woods to take to?—Chicago Tribune.

What Wheat Bought. One bushel. Pounds sugar. Jan. 1, 1892..... 25 25 Jan. 1, 1893..... 13 45 Democratic decrease..... 12 25

Results of Reciprocity. As late as 1893 the value of British imports into Russia exceeded that of German imports by 11,000,000 rubles, yet in 1894, only one year later, Germany exported to Russia goods worth 14,500,000 rubles more than England; in fact Germany has displaced England from its old position at the head of the list of countries exporting commodities to Russia. This is largely due to a wise policy of reciprocity shaped by the different economic necessities of the two countries.

Try the Old Plan. Advocates of tariff revision do not claim that the country is going to the dogs. They merely assert that the wealth of the country is going to the factory owners.—New York Herald, 1892.

Under "tariff revision," it goes to "the factory owners" of Europe. Much better keep it at home.

3RD DISTRICT NOMINEE.

Sketch of the Republican Congressional Candidate.

THE CAREER OF ROSS L. HAMMOND.

Never Before a Candidate For Any Office. Born and Brought a Quaker—Went From the Farm Into the Printing Business. Seventeen Years a Resident of Nebraska. A Successful Business Career.

The names of few men in Nebraska are more familiar to the public than that of Ross L. Hammond, the Republican nominee for congress in this, the Third district.

Mr. Hammond should, perhaps, not be designated as a politician, yet he has been identified in some degree of prominence with the fortunes and political warfare of his party. Being the editor of a partisan newspaper he has projected his opinions into all campaigns with such vigor as to command attention.

Mr. Hammond was born in the village of Le Grand, Ia., May 18, 1861. He comes of Quaker parentage, was reared in a Quaker neighborhood, surrounded by Quaker influences and educated in the public and Quaker schools. Until 18 years ago he lived at home, assisting on the farm and caring for live stock, his father being somewhat extensively engaged in the business. He was given a thorough schooling in the rugged virtues of industry and frugality, and to this early inculcation of these traits he attributes



ROSS L. HAMMOND. A large degree of such success as he has attained. In 1878 he graduated from Friends' academy, Le Grand, afterwards at ending school at Penn College, Oskaloosa.

The first taste of the printing business, in which he has been engaged for 17 years, was had when a boy of 15 or 16. At that time he and his brother procured a small printing press and some type and began to learn the fascinating "art preservative." They pursued this part-time evening and rainy days, and soon their little printing office grew to such dimensions that their mother surrendered her pantry to their use. Though loving the farm, they were led to believe they saw an inviting occupation in this new one which had germinated in their mother's pantry. And so the farm was ultimately abandoned for the printing business.

In 1879 Mr. Hammond came to Nebraska and located at Fremont, where The Tribune was purchased and where he with his two brothers have since been engaged in the successful management of a newspaper plant and publishing business. In the division of work the editorial management fell to the subject of this sketch. His conduct of the newspaper has been characterized by an intelligent aggressiveness that has made The Tribune conspicuous among the newspapers of Nebraska. The manufacturing business of the firm extends over a half dozen or more states. It is the largest labor employing institution in the city of Fremont, annually paying out for this item something like \$20,000. The concern has its employment a liberal policy with its employees. Their rights and interests have ever been considerably regarded. As a result there has never been any dissatisfaction among employees and never a strike or labor trouble of any sort. It is one of the few institutions that is going through the present era of depression without a single reduction in wages. His firm and his newspaper have always contributed liberally to the upbuilding of their city. Every public enterprise has always been vigorously promoted.

Mr. Hammond has been prominently identified for many years with the Nebraska Press association. He has been its secretary and president, and has for several years past been selected to represent it as a delegate to the national association meetings. He is married, has one child and a comfortable and cozy home. He has spent his time during three sessions of the Nebraska legislature at Lincoln in the interests of his paper and has in this way received some valuable insight into legislative methods that will be of service in a larger field. He has never before been a candidate for public office of any kind. The nomination for congress from his party in recognition of his staunch service and as an evidence of faith in his intelligence and integrity. Possessing, as he does, the vigor, energy and ambition of young manhood, his friends believe him to be peculiarly qualified to represent the district in congress, and meet the pressing demands of a western constituency with credit and ability.

C. H. Towns-end of the Dering sea commission, in an interview expressed the opinion that the seal herd in northern waters is being rapidly exterminated and the sealing industry ruined by the unrestricted pelagic sealing now indulged in by a large fleet of schooners.

AMERICAN GOODS IN DEMAND.

The New Trade Department Will Handle Home Industries. Sales of American goods have both in number and importance. Moreover, they have not been confined to any one locality, our exchanges showing their existence in New England and western cities as well as in New York. Every true American must be glad to read the advertisement of prominent retail stores that are no longer ashamed to acknowledge that they sell American goods. We



hope this new trade department will not be limited to any particular date, but that it will be maintained throughout the year, and we are quite sure that the American flag at the head of an advertisement will attract customers who are proud of their patriotism and who prefer buying American goods rather than the cheap and nasty shoddy articles that the free traders invite from foreign countries. Stick to the flag, buy American goods and thus help to give employment to American labor.

FREE TRADE IN SALT.

Its Cost to the Railroad Laborer and Salt Producer.

We have been shown a letter from a salt dealer giving quotations he had received on a certain grade of salt at \$3.40, f.o.b. dock in Boston. At that price, f.o.b. dock 3 English shillings for freight from Liverpool, the Liverpool dealer receives practically \$2.90 per long ton of 2,240 pounds.

The freight from the western New York saltfield to Boston are \$2.40 per ton of 2,000 pounds, 12 cents per 100 pounds or \$2.69 per long ton; hence, to compete with the Englishman, the western New York salt producer must sell at 71 cents net per long ton. How can he possibly compete?

The American salt producer and the railroad laborer lose employment, and the profit goes to England. The Englishman sells at \$2.69 net. The consumer buys salt no cheaper than under protection, and the sole result of this free trade gift is to lessen the employment of American labor.

What Free Trade Means.

Free trade means cheap labor, and cheap labor means diminished comforts, diminished capacity to buy, poor and cumbered industries and a dependent condition generally.—Hon. William McKinley.

We Want You, McKinley.

[Air, "I Want You, A Honey."] When der election 'a-come, and politics is humbug, Den we want yer, McKinley, yes we do! We're a-thinkin' of you ever, And your heart'll be so clever, And our hearts are forever true to you! We're a-thinkin' of you gladly, 'Cause the country needs you sady, And it don't know what to do! So up'llt' protection's banner In the good old fashioned manner, 'Cos we want yer, McKinley, yes we do!

crowds. We want yer, McKinley! Yes, we want yer mighty badly, For you are the one to strike it, 'Cause the country needs you sady, So come back to please us, Old Grover can't deceive us, 'Cos we want yer, McKinley, Yes, we want yer, want yer, want yer, 'Cos we want yer, McKinley, yes we do!

When the bosses say "Tarnation!" Where were we in the "creation?" Of that boom so vast and true! Our scheme has fall'd completely, Though we fashioned it so neatly, 'Cause the people were devoted to you, We won't yet linger longer While the tide is growing stronger, But jump on the wagon with you, Free silver ain't in it, Not for a single minute— The people they all want you!

When the bonds an' a-poppin, And the mills an' a-stoppin, Then we want yer, McKinley, yes we do, For you are the one to strike it, As you know we do not like it, And our country is forever safe with you, We'll have money for tomorrow, And no further need to borrow From London or Timbuctoo, So come back, our boys, While the treasury's at zero, 'Cos we want yer, McKinley, yes we do.

When the corn an' a-growin, And the men will be shinin on you; And their voices, raised in glory, Shall shout about the story Of your record so grand and true, Should follow, Not need nor was nor sorrow, And 'twill all be owing to you, So hail to protection— A policy so glorious, We want yer, McKinley, yes we do!

When the country an in danger From the foreigner an' a stranger, Our honor flag will cover Our land entirely over, And Britain will cringe and sue, A policy so glorious, On land and sea victorious, Will bury old Democracy from view, Will hurl the soldier, Whose heart will not grow colder In its love for the flag and you! —T. St. John Giffney.

SUBSIDIZED SHIPS.

WHY AMERICAN CANNOT COMPETE WITH FOREIGN LINES.

Foreign Mail Steamship Companies Can Carry Freight Cheaper Because They Are Well Paid For Transporting Mails. New Light on an Old Matter.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, president of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship company, in a recent report to his stockholders has contributed some authoritative information as to the existence of British steamship subsidies, which the free trade papers in this country prattle in claiming have no existence in fact. We quote Sir Thomas:

"There is, I know, a section of the public who profess to believe that a subsidy is paid to a mail company as a mark of generous gift on the part of the government toward the proprietors of that company, that it is paid without any commensurate service being rendered, and that the company is able to live and thrive merely on the strength of being a mail carrier and receiving a mail subsidy. There can be no greater delusion, if indeed that idea is really seriously entertained in any quarter. We have been paid during the last ten years a very considerable sum of money, but in carrying out the service involved, which has been paid for at a far lower rate than that given by foreign governments for similar services under their flags, the actual carrying out of the contracts has involved an expenditure by this company in ten years of something like \$18,000,000 or \$20,000,000 more than has been received throughout the ten years from the state."

We are glad to know, authoritatively, that there is at least one British steamship company in actual receipt of "a subsidy" from the British government. We hope this point will no longer be denied by the free traders, nor do we deny for a moment suppose, nor do we know of anybody else who supposed, that the British government, or any other government, was paying subsidies for nothing, and that consists in the transportation of the mails.

But what we do claim and always have claimed is that the subsidies paid by the British and other foreign governments to their respective steamship companies carrying mail matter have been far larger than the miserable pittances doled out to American steamships performing similar services for the American government.

The foreign mail steamers start on their voyages with a larger amount of the expenses of each trip guaranteed through the cost of mail subsidy than the American steamships can secure. Our lines are handicapped in their expense account to the extent of the difference between the subsidies paid by foreign and American governments. Our lines are still further handicapped by the higher wages that are paid to American officers and crews. Therefore the foreign mail steamers can afford to carry freight at lower rates than American steamers, thus securing the business, or, if the freight rate be the same by all lines, the foreigners can make a profit on the voyage where American steamship companies would have to charge up a loss.

The risks of the steamship business are pointed out by Sir Thomas Sutherland as follows: "Who could possibly have imagined that within these last ten years the rates of freight would have fallen to the miserable point at which we find them today? Who could possibly have imagined that silver would today be worth little more than half what it was worth ten years ago, thus involving the operations of this country in a most serious and onerous charge for loss in exchange? And who is able to say what may take place within the next ten years?"

We believe that the foreign mail steamship companies honestly earn every penny that is paid them for carrying mails. We also believe that American companies care far more than is paid them, and we want to see these companies equalized, or if there is to be any advantage let it be on the American side. The difficulties of low freight rates and other things that confront the P. and O. company are equally pertinent as applied to the Pacific Mail, Oceanic, Occidental and Oriental lines that ply between the Pacific coast and Australia, China and Japan. We have the fact settled that subsidies are paid to British steamships for mail transportation, so now let us get the fact equally established that the rates paid to American steamships for transporting American mails shall be on as liberal a scale.

England's Free Trade Shock.

English free trade sentiment has received a fresh shock from the latest discovery of Germany's industrial invasion. The minister of agriculture is holding an inquiry regarding dogs, and a member engaged found that he had to sit on Austrian chairs and write with Bavarian pencils. When the witnesses recommended the use of German muzzles for English dogs, British pride was stung to the quick. Truly England's industrial supremacy is riding for a fall if she persists in her free trade policy under the rapidly changing economic development of all other nations. The "markets of the world" no longer furnish her harmonious music for the step of her commercial progress.

They Helped Some.

McKinley is not altogether a self-made man. The Democrats have contributed a good deal to his success by demonstrating the wisdom of his tariff policy.—Kansas City Journal.

"The peculiar thing, about this construction, ladies and gents," said the keeper, "is that it requires a young chicken about one week. It is not dangerous except when hungry. It is very particular about what it eats, ladies and gents, and that it eats man that's smoking a cigarette can approach the cage with a perfect impunity. It won't touch him."—Chicago Tribune.