

Autumn Dress Goods.

Prospective Dress Goods buyers only serve their own interests by coming here—We offer all that is good—new and fetching—having given our personal attention to the selecting and buying of these Early Fall and Winter Styles—We can recommend them as the best the world's market can give.



Muslin Underwear

Ladies' muslin gowns, very long and full width, square neck



Corsets

937 W.B. corset—a gored corset, cut on bias lines, medium length waist—made of a fine quality satteen—finished with lace and ribbons;

A perfect fitting model, sizes 18 to 30, in white or gray, at \$1.00 each. Extra fine quality black satteen at \$1.25 each.

Notions Among the new things

We are showing the "Astor" Belt and collar to match, made of pretty ribbon in all the bright color combinations and fastened with a highly ornamented clasp.

We are also showing a pretty new line of handkerchiefs, with ruffled edges, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.25 each.

Hosiery

Ladies' tan cotton hose—silk finish, very fine quality

50c-3 pair, \$1.00. Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, with macramé toe and heel, 12 pair, \$2.00.

Yarns We carry a full line of the best makes of yarns. Such as

Saxon Saxony—Nonantum Saxony—Starlight Saxony—Bright Zephyr—Sheldahl—Imported Zephyr—Germanstown—Starlight Lady Gray Zephyr—Starlight Spanish Yarn—Fleisher's German Knitting Yarn—Ice Wool (3 grades)—Angora Wood (2 grades)—Low prices on all.

Three Prong Fin de Siecle Combs.

Demonstrated today by M. THOMAS GRAFF, an expert hairdresser. These three-prong fin de siecle combs are one of the most useful novelties ever produced.

With them the hair, whether thin or heavy, can be dressed in many beautiful styles without the use of string or hairpins. If a switch is worn, the comb is invaluable, for the hair cannot possibly become loose and the hair is firmly kept in place in the windiest weather. See them demonstrated by an expert hair dresser today in our Sixteenth street window.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

visited upon a republican who is false to his trust for the reason that he sins against a greater light; he has been taught better, he knows better, and therefore if he fails in his sin greater and his punishment should be more severe. "But since honesty and fidelity are the teachings of every party it is manifestly unjust to punish a party for the dishonesty of one who, at the time of his nomination and election, to office after due inquiry and care exercised was found to bear a good reputation among his fellows and counted by those who knew him best as fit for the place, but who after his election proved false and betrayed the people who put their confidence in him. In every walk of private life, in every profession in every age and of the world some men have fallen. Arnold betrayed the councils at Washington; Lincoln was deceived and imposed upon hundreds of times, and even how writ tells us that one of the twelve chosen of the Infinites and All Wise One betrayed him for a few paltry dollars; and yet, no considerate, patriotic man was justified thereby in abandoning the cause of the revolutionary heroes, the union or the religion of Jesus Christ. Parties are to be judged by their principles and the practical operation of those principles upon the welfare of the people. We should not condemn the whole democratic party simply because of the operations of Tweed in New York, or the defection of State Treasurer Ramsey, bosom friend of Altgeld, the democratic idol of Illinois; we should not condemn the whole populist party because of its Taylor, who sold out in the state legislature in 1881; its numerous defaulting county treasurers and township treasurers throughout the state, nor can you fairly condemn the republican party because it has been served by a Bartley and a Moore.

What the Circular Aims At.

"In the circular of which I speak the impression is sought to be given that in some way the result of fusion there has resulted an immense sum of money 'made' for the state. Does the fact justify the impression? "The cardinal principles of the combine stated in the national populist platform of 1892 and reiterated in the successive platforms are the issuance of fusion there of irredeemable paper or fiat money with full and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 as a stepping stone; the inflation of our currency to at least \$50 per capita; the sub-treasury scheme as a means of distributing the government ownership and operation of railroads, telegraphs and telephones with their regulation to suit pending their absolute acquisition and ownership of the sources of wealth generally. "The circular is searched in vain for evidence that the large sums of money claimed to have been made for the people is due in the least to putting into operation any of these doctrines, which, with the exception of free coinage of silver, are not now seriously advocated by any considerable number of either leaders or followers of the opposition. Their present claim then do not follow from putting into law or practice their distinctive doctrines. They are not party claims. They are claims made in behalf of individuals only—claims of executive officers, whose only power is to execute the laws and disburse the appropriations made by the legislature. "No state officer can 'make' money for the state. The state can make no money for itself. The state is supported by the taxpayer. State institutions and state officers are at best but tax eaters. "Every dollar handled by any officer, be he elected or appointed, must first be collected from the people by the tax gatherer. These taxes are levied by the proper officer and when collected are placed in certain definite funds, the expenditure according to law, but not illustrated with the school fund, about which so much is said in this circular. "Creation of the School Fund. "Section 3, article VIII, of the state constitution (made by republicans) provides 'The following are hereby declared to be perpetual funds for common school purposes of which the annual interest or income only can be appropriated: First, such percentage has been or may hereafter be granted by congress on the sale of lands in this state. Second, all moneys arising from the sale or leasing of sections No. 16 and 36 in each township in this state and the lands selected or that may be selected in lieu thereof. Third, the proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted to this state, whether by the terms and conditions of such grant the same are not to be otherwise appropriated. Fourth,

the net proceeds of land and other property and effects that may come to the state by bequest or forfeiture or from unclaimed dividends or shares of stock in any of the states of deceased persons. Fifth, all moneys, stocks, bonds, lands and other property now belonging to common school fund. "By sections 4 and 5 of the same article of the constitution all rents of unsold lands, gifts and the like, interest arising from any permanent school fund, all fines, penalties and license moneys and such other moneys as the legislature may provide, are applied to the support of our common schools and constitute the 'temporary school fund.' "The constitution expressly forbids 'the diminution of the common school fund; that fund must remain inviolate. "The state temporary school fund is for current use and is made up principally of: First, interest on permanent school fund; second, rents on unsold lands; this fund is appropriated to the support of the common schools of July of each year as collected, with the exception of interest derived from the invested school funds; every dollar of this temporary fund is collected by the county officers from the people and by them turned over to the state treasury. The state officers have absolutely nothing to appropriate until it is first collected by officers in the counties, whose actions they cannot command and over whom they have practically no control. "In times of good and the people pay the county treasury and by their own consent over to the state treasurer and the reform state officers may appropriate the collections made. The rule and practice has not been changed and is the same now that it has been ever since the adoption of the constitution in 1875. "Reflex of Business Conditions. "The payment of taxes reflects the business conditions of the country. In prosperous times the people pay their taxes and pay their taxes. When times are bad they have not the means; they cannot and do not lapse but remain on the books as so much assets of the state to be collected in addition to the regular annual tax as soon as times improve and the people have the means wherewith to pay. Taxes are as sure as death in an old adage worthy of acceptance. "How misleading and untrue it is, then, for an officer or a party to take credit for payment of taxes by the people. We are fully convinced that collection of taxes has been much larger and easier since November, 1896, than for four years next preceding. It is a significant fact which the intelligent voter will not overlook that the date and duration of adverse balances in the treasury department of a nation's administration and policy for which the fusion forces and not republicans are responsible and the date and duration of the prosperous finances of which boast is made is identical with the administration of the id of our party, the McKinley. "During the years from 1893 to 1896 inclusive our state suffered an unprecedented series of crop failures, and these, added to the business depression over the entire land, made and kept our people in more straitened circumstances than ever before in the history of the state. Let me submit to the candid judgment of my fellow citizens a few plain facts and figures which make their own argument—more convincing than declamation—facts and figures which may not be judged by the McKinley. "The reports of state and private banks in 1892, we had of these banks \$39,000,000. Capital stock \$11,257,099.00 General deposits \$28,742,901.00 Loans and discounts \$2,000,000.00 On December 5, 1894, there were of these banks \$42: Capital stock \$19,467,838.25 General deposits \$18,227,537.93 Loans and discounts \$14,002,983.33 In other words, in those four years seventy-seven, or one out of every seven private and state banks, were closed and there was a reduction of over \$3,000,000 in their capital stock; over fourteen and a half millions, or nearly three-fifths of their general deposits, and nearly fourteen millions, or nearly one-half in their loans and discounts. The experience of national banks in our state was equally disastrous. "Turn to the real estate mortgage indebtedness of our people. In Gage county in 1894 there was an increase of \$61,553 and as late as 1896 there was in Otoe county an increase of \$95,651, and in York county \$128,129.58. Take collections for this state in 1897 and 1898, and you will find, as spoken, using Jefferson and Kearney counties as illustrations: Jefferson county in 1895, \$3,632.47; 1896, \$2,944.16. Kearney county, 1895, \$2,121.75; 1896, \$3,203.61. "Their own circular shows, what we all remember, as an instance of that horrible four years nightmare, that the legislature was compelled to appropriate \$250,000 to feed and furnish seed grain to our destitute people. We were practically forced into debt as a state for that amount to meet the awful emergency then upon us. How could a people in that condition pay their taxes, their rental, either interest or principal on what they owed. "The state, as well as individual creditors, was unable to collect; but, unlike individual creditors, the claims of the state are not barred by the statute of limitations and when time improve the claims of the state are made good. Rentals on school lands and payments on school land contracts, where these were not cancelled, and all demands of the state on citizens remained unpaid for the time being for the same reason which compelled the banks to break and the farmers to increase their mortgages. In the light of these facts, which no one can dispute, is it not the greatest of absurdity and imposition to claim a superiority for the present school officers for collections and disbursements made in these prosperous times, which were not possible in the days of drought and the development of populism? "Matter of Taxes Levied. "In the same circular they claim a 'balance in favor of reform' in school apportionment of \$1,293.22 in Douglas county and \$21,525.07 in Lancaster county for the year 1897 and 1898, and that the same compared with the second half of 1895 and the year 1896. What is the truth about this? I have already shown you the apportionment made to the several counties from the money collected. The distribution is made in proportion to the children of school age in the several counties. It is important, then, to ascertain what is collected from each county. Nothing is paid out of the state treasury until it has been paid in by the people. Let us have the people of these counties paid in. "Besides the temporary school fund drawn from the sources above stated, the state levies a school tax. This was, in 1892, one-half of 1 mill and in 1894 it was raised to 0.75 mill, 1895 to 0.75 mill; in 1896 (collected by the fusionists), 1.35 mills, and in 1897 the levy was 1.375 mills, or more than double the earlier levies. These levies all refer to Lancaster county. In the last half of 1895 Lancaster county paid to the state upon school levy \$2,419,117.13; in 1896 she paid \$3,855.67, a total of \$18,640.68 of permanent school funds is also reprehensible. I maintain that no money taken from the people which is not returned to them in the form of a benefit, be it for the reduction of debts should be held for one year, and then the benefit, or on the contrary should be immediately applied to the reduction of the obligations of the state, and I trust that the next legislature will see to it that our revenues are so amended that large hoards of money for transportation, prisoners, juvenile offenders and insane persons has been passed by law. In the early days when transportation was by vehicle a law was passed allowing the sheriff 10 cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled. Now that nearly every citizen leaving his home is accessible by railway and the rate of transportation is but 3 cents per mile, the law has been properly changed to allow the sheriff his per diem and actual expenses only. Similar changes in the statute are

Next Bit of Juggling.

"The party making up the fusion circular cunningly makes the time fixed for the republicans from July, 1895, to January 1, 1897, thus including the last half of two years and the first half of one year. For themselves they reverse this order and include the first half of one year and the last half of one only. This was because they well know nearly all taxes in Nebraska and nearly all rents and interests on school lands are paid in the first half of each year, as we see by the following figures: Douglas county paid taxes in the first half of 1896, \$355,553.44; in the last half of 1896, \$302,567.57; in the year 1897, first half, \$302,567.57; in the last half, \$142,866.57. Lancaster county paid in the first half of 1897, \$243,462.94; in the last half, \$129,743.01. These figures speak for themselves and show the cunning craftiness with which this circular was prepared.

Record of the Legislature.

"Perhaps the most remarkable claim made in the reform circular is that in which the reformers plume themselves on the splendid record of the legislature of 1897 and the claim is boldly set forth that in their appropriations they made a 'net saving' of over \$850,000. It is not possible that the difference between amounts appropriated and the amounts expended? Do they presume the people do not understand that the legislature of the government and the appropriation given to expend the amount estimated? The important fact to the people is not so much what is appropriated, although appropriations which are permitted to expend should always be carefully limited, and for what purpose. The necessity of one biennial term may be largely in excess or much below that of another term. Let us compare the expenditures for the two terms to which our attention is called by our adversaries. Eliminating salaries, specific claims and fixed charges, we find there were warrants drawn against the appropriation for 1895 up to September, 1, 1896, \$1,470,699.25. But this includes \$250,000 relief bills; \$121,217 expenses of \$66,885.25 best beef bounty, which warrants were not paid; \$121,217 expenses of maximum rate case, and \$35,000 for cancellation of prison contract, making an aggregate of \$552,012.26 to be deducted from the gross amounts of the warrants, leaving a balance payable of \$1,118,686.99. Now take the warrants drawn for the corresponding time against the appropriation of 1897. We find that up to September 1, 1898, there were drawn against this appropriation of 1897 \$1,306,217.71. Expenses from this amount of \$250,000 relief bills, on account of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, \$78,997.52, and we have a total net expenditure out of the appropriation of 1897 up to September 1, 1898, of \$1,227,219.19, or in other words the alleged net saving of over \$100,000 more than did the republican administration for the ordinary expenses of state government. In addition to this, it must be remembered that the settlement and cancellation of the old prison contract and the substitution thereof in the present law was the action of the republican legislature of 1895 and yet in which they parade as monopolists of truth, the republicans are charged with the \$35,000 paid for the cancellation of the contract and the purchase of the contractor's property on the 15th day of September, 1898, and at the same time these same reformers claim that under the populist administration the penitentiary has become self-supporting and no longer presents an example of republican extravagance. I regret to be compelled to call attention to the fact that the legislature of 1895, after cancelling the prison contract, appropriated \$40,640 for the maintenance of the penitentiary from April 1, 1895, to March 31, 1896, and \$22,560 to maintain it from April 1, 1896, to March 31, 1897. Who are claiming to have made this institution self-supporting the reformers used \$44,976 of the first appropriation and \$48,976.37 of the second appropriation; and further in the summer of 1897 used \$2,900 of the 1895 appropriation, making a total of \$96,852.37 during the two years of the time the institution was under control of the same officers as now and while the claim that it was self-supporting was being made.

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"The claim of the present state auditor that he has saved to the state in round numbers \$100,000 is equally without foundation. This saving is made up as he alleges as follows: Sheriff's and other fees, \$21,024; collecting state taxes, \$44,800; office fees, \$28,505.44; by not paying salaries in advance, \$5,281.54. The change in sheriff's fees for transporting prisoners, juvenile offenders and insane persons has been passed by law. In the early days when transportation was by vehicle a law was passed allowing the sheriff 10 cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled. Now that nearly every citizen leaving his home is accessible by railway and the rate of transportation is but 3 cents per mile, the law has been properly changed to allow the sheriff his per diem and actual expenses only. Similar changes in the statute are

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The Oliver theater was filled tonight by those who came to hear Hon. Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa. Mr. Dolliver delivered one of the most eloquent speeches ever heard by a Lincoln audience. He devoted much of his time to a discussion of the national issues, and to the question growing out of the recent war. In speaking of Nebraska he said that so far as he could tell the issue here was whether the national administration should be sustained. To fail in

Other Items of Saving.

"I am sure I need not more than call your attention to the fact that the legitimate costs of maintaining an institution vary with the times, the price of supplies and still more with the quality of the supplies which are furnished. A very considerable difference may be made by substituting, as it is claimed the facts are, but-ter for butter, cheaper and poorer clothing for the more comfortable and reducing generally the quality of the living of the dependent labor. The same has been denied support entirely. The butterine bought for the Hastings asylum in the last fourteen months is 11,600 pounds, for that the 'reform' board paid \$1,144.30. At that rate per pound taken out of the two years of the time for all state institutions would be \$15,829 pounds. The price paid at this rate, all to a Kansas City packing house, would be \$1,185.90. What ought to have been paid to Nebraska butter makers is \$1,071.80. The amount paid to the Missouri factory for the same quantity of butter in Nebraska. It is a new way to stand up for Nebraska. The saving made thereby enables them to make their showing for reform. The plain truth is that the figures and showing made in the circular and constituting the specious plea of candidates for re-election are accounted for by the crime of Bartley, the changes made by law in the fees of office, increased collections due to better times and the small saving, if saving there be, due to the supplying with poorer accommodations and inferior food the inmates of our state institutions.

Where Bartley Figures.

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Concerning Cornell's Claims.

"The claim of the present state auditor that he has saved to the state in round numbers \$100,000 is equally without foundation. This saving is made up as he alleges as follows: Sheriff's and other fees, \$21,024; collecting state taxes, \$44,800; office fees, \$28,505.44; by not paying salaries in advance, \$5,281.54. The change in sheriff's fees for transporting prisoners, juvenile offenders and insane persons has been passed by law. In the early days when transportation was by vehicle a law was passed allowing the sheriff 10 cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled. Now that nearly every citizen leaving his home is accessible by railway and the rate of transportation is but 3 cents per mile, the law has been properly changed to allow the sheriff his per diem and actual expenses only. Similar changes in the statute are

being made each recurring session of the legislature and there is no foundation whatever in the auditor taking credit for this amount. "The secretary of state makes a claim of nearly \$20,000 made by his office in eighteen months ever that made by his predecessor in two years. The secretary omits to state the fact that this amount \$13,600 was paid by the Union Pacific Railroad company for filing its articles of incorporation, an act made necessary by the wise action of the republican national administration, which brought to a successful issue the long-standing and vexatious controversy with the Pacific roads. It is hardly likely that a similar occasion will occur again in your lifetime or mine. The intelligent voter will also recall that acting on the example set by states around us, notably of Iowa, the legislature in 1897 passed a law which taxed all corporations filing articles with the secretary of state. Previous to that time the law provided a fee of only one dollar which was presumed to compensate for the actual labor in filing and recording articles of incorporation. Now, the minimum fee is \$10, with an additional 10 cents for each \$1,000 on all articles of incorporation where the capital stock is over \$100,000. Under republican prosperity during the last fifteen months there have been more new creamery companies organized in the state than existed prior to that time. Each of these paid a filing fee of \$10, where they would only \$1 each. It is not claimed, however, that the former law was so good that it had failed to collect every dollar due to the state. The law which was passed in fairness, can the present secretary claim superiority? "When we recall that the supreme court nearly a year ago rendered a decision that under the constitution the auditor or secretary rendered by the office of auditor or secretary must be paid in advance into the treasury 'by the party desiring the service to be performed,' and that neither the auditor nor secretary has, as a matter of fact, in late months handled these fees, in fairness, can the present secretary claim superiority? "Record of the Legislature. "Perhaps the most remarkable claim made in the reform circular is that in which the reformers plume themselves on the splendid record of the legislature of 1897 and the claim is boldly set forth that in their appropriations they made a 'net saving' of over \$850,000. It is not possible that the difference between amounts appropriated and the amounts expended? Do they presume the people do not understand that the legislature of the government and the appropriation given to expend the amount estimated? The important fact to the people is not so much what is appropriated, although appropriations which are permitted to expend should always be carefully limited, and for what purpose. The necessity of one biennial term may be largely in excess or much below that of another term. Let us compare the expenditures for the two terms to which our attention is called by our adversaries. Eliminating salaries, specific claims and fixed charges, we find there were warrants drawn against the appropriation for 1895 up to September, 1, 1896, \$1,470,699.25. But this includes \$250,000 relief bills; \$121,217 expenses of \$66,885.25 best beef bounty, which warrants were not paid; \$121,217 expenses of maximum rate case, and \$35,000 for cancellation of prison contract, making an aggregate of \$552,012.26 to be deducted from the gross amounts of the warrants, leaving a balance payable of \$1,118,686.99. Now take the warrants drawn for the corresponding time against the appropriation of 1897. We find that up to September 1, 1898, there were drawn against this appropriation of 1897 \$1,306,217.71. Expenses from this amount of \$250,000 relief bills, on account of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, \$78,997.52, and we have a total net expenditure out of the appropriation of 1897 up to September 1, 1898, of \$1,227,219.19, or in other words the alleged net saving of over \$100,000 more than did the republican administration for the ordinary expenses of state government. In addition to this