THEY WANT BIERMANN.

PINE LAND ROBBERS THINK HE IS A GOOD STATE AUDITOR.

They Have No Use for Gov. Nelson and Rob Dunn Because They Put a Stop to the Crooked Work of the Lumbermen and Compelled Them to Pay Back to the School Fund of the State Thousands of Dollars of Which It Had Been Defrauded.

Every timber thief in the State of Minnesota, every man and every corporation that hopes in the future to get pine timber from the state's lands without paying for its full market value is honestly in favor of the election of Mr. A. Biermann as state auditor and Mr. S. M. Owen as governor.

This rather remarkable condition of things require some explanation, and the explanation afforded by an investigation of timber frauds in the past and by the evidence produced in the suits which have compelled restitution to the state forms an interesting and instructive chapter of political history. These facts are now laid before the people of Minnesota in their entirety for the first time, and every voter is asked to study them carefully and to consider their bearing upon his action at the coming election.

The subject of illegal appropriation of pine timber belonging to the state was first brought to the public notice just prior to the meeting of the last state legislature. State Auditor Biermann had advertised for sale the land of the famous section 36, afterward the subject of so much controversy. At the sale referred to the land was not sold, and the lumbermen interested were told by Mr. Biermann, on inquiry, that this land had been withdrawn, because it was already sold to C. A. Smith & Co. Mr. Biermann first stated that this had been done at a prior public sale: afterward he confessed that the sale was private. Several persons desirous of purchasing this section, because of the excellent quality of its timber, were indignant at this, and proceeded to investigate into the facts.

Biermann's Deal With Smith & Co.

It was found that Mr. Biermann had been approached by parties desirous of purchasing, and that an arrangement had been made beforehand, the substance of which is found in a letter written Jan. 23, 1892, by Mr. Biermann to C. A. Smith & Co. This firm had informed him that they were cutting timber on the adjoining section, that there was not sufficient of it to make a full season's work, and that they would like to purchase the timber on 36 in order to fill out. In his letter of reply occurred the following significant sentences:

"While the estimate is not large, I have no doubt but it will cut double the amount estimated. I do not make it a rule to sell any stumpage at private sale. As you are cutting on section 26, next to it, and it will likely burn next spring, it will be in danger of fire next spring. I will let you have it at $2.25 per thousand and give you to June 1, 1893, to cut and remove the same."

This is a good sample of Mr. Biermann's generous and accommodating disposition. He had no doubt it would cut double the estimate. He did not make it a rule to sell at private sale. He had an idea that this particular section would burn by the following spring if C. A. Smith & Co. did not get it, and they finally did get it, not at $4 a thousand, which competent judges afterward testified it to be worth, not even at $2.25, as Mr. Biermann had written, but at $2.

It was the knowledge of these facts that prompted the legislative investigation, and Mr. R. C. Dunn secured the appointment of a legislative committee to look into the matter. A majority of that committee, consisting of one Democrat, one Populist and, at the last moment, one Republican, reported in favor of letting the matter drop. Mr. Dunn and Mr. Fleming filed a minority report containing the damaging evidence. Not satisfied with that, Mr. Dunn then introduced the following resolution, whose passage he secured April 17, 1893:

"Resolved, That this house of representatives, the senate concurring, does hereby request the governor to take such prompt action as he may deem necessary to secure a full and further investigation in the courts of the sale of section 36."

Why Lumbermen Hate Gov. Nelson.

This threw upon Gov. Nelson the entire responsibility of bringing to justice the depredators on the pine lands of the state. It is by his faithful discharge of that duty that he has won their active opposition and undying enmity. The governor at once set on foot an investigation of his own, and became convinced that the transaction was a shady one. A suit was brought against C. A. Smith & Co. in July, 1893. In explaining his connection with the matter, Mr. Biermann's defense was simply that he had a right, under the law, to do what he had done.

On the trial of the case it appeared that Mr. Biermann had stated in the permit issued that there were 700,000 feet of timber, whereas, in fact, there were 5,500,000; and while Mr. Biermann had sold the timber on section 36 on Jan. 26, 1892, at private sale, yet when he made out the permit he dated it back to Dec. 7, 1891. This was because there had been a public sale upon that date, and one who did not look into the matter too carefully would not discover the fact of the private sale.

Mr. Biermann stated that the timber had been properly estimated and appraised; the court found that no estimate or appraisal had ever been made.

The court, after hearing the case, canceled the permit, thereby giving back to the state 3,000,000 feet of lumber, and found that the timber which had been cut was worth $4 per thousand, although Mr. Biermann had sold it for $2. Judgment was given in favor of the state, and the amount paid over to the state as a result of this suit was $10,302.48.

The Frauds Were Run Down.

As a result of the investigation instituted by Mr. Dunn, the legislature before its adjournment appointed a general pine land investigating committee to examine into all pine land frauds.

They waited until they saw the outcome of the Smith case.

On the strength of this decision they have since brought a large number of suits. The first were two actions against the H. C. Akeley Lumber company. That involved two different sections of land. The first two were to recover damages for cutting done under a permit issued by the Akeley company. The latter suit was brought to cancel this permit.

These suits were brought at St. Paul and the lumber companies tried strenuously to remove them to Itasca county, where the land in question is situated, and where influences favorable to themselves might be brought to bear. The courts held it proper to try the cases at the capital.

After the motion for a change of venue had been decided against the companies, the Itasca company offered to settle by paying $20,000 on account of timber taken on two sections.

This does not cover all the cutting done by the company, but only that on the two sections referred to.

The Akeley company, which held a permit to cut on these sections, offered to cancel that permit; and by its doing so the state recovered, in addition to the $20,000 paid in cash, 7,000,000 feet of lumber.

In the meantime the state had brought two actions against the Shevlin-Carpenter company; the first to recover the value of logs unlawfully taken, and the second to replevin a large quantity of logs which the company had taken but had not yet sawed into timber. These cases are still pending and have not yet been brought to trial.

The Proceedings Against Foley.

About the same time a suit was commenced against T. R. Foley of Aitkin. The state claimed that, although he had a permit to take timber, that permit had been canceled by Auditor Biermann; that Mr. Biermann, by some artifice twice known only to himself, had attempted to revive the old permit that had been cancelled, and made no objection to Foley's cutting under it.

Foley cut upon the section 2,000,000 feet of timber, but reported to the state that he had cut only about 1,000,000, at the rate of $2.15 per thousand.

It was claimed by the state that he had stolen a million feet, and ought to pay for it on the basis of what the logs would have been worth. He also tried to remove the case to Itasca county, but the court decided again that it must be tried at St. Paul.

On the day before the trial, he agreed to pay $7,500 to settle the case, being at the rate of $7.50 per thousand for the logs which he had taken and failed to report.

It cost Mr. Foley $4 per thousand to cut the logs and put them in the boom, so that the logs for which he settled actually cost him $11.50 per thousand. He sold them by [illegible]

[illegible] by R. C. Dunn [illegible] financial measure of his anxiety to settle [illegible] the deal without the help of the courts.

Other Cases Are Awaiting Trial.

Three cases have been commenced against the [illegible] Lumber company, and are now pending, awaiting trial. There are also pending cases against Thomas A. Shevlin and one against Powers & Dwyer, a case against Frank B. Reynolds and another against [illegible] Weber.

The last two cases are small, as far as amounts are concerned.

The state, however, is endeavoring to establish the principle that the auditor has no right to grant permits to take hardwood timber from the state lands.

There is nothing in the statute which permits the auditor to sell hardwood stumpage, but Mr. Biermann has made it a constant practice to sell in whenever opportunity offered. The loss to the state has been very great in cases where hardwood timber has thus been sold and removed from the land, for the value of the land to future settlers is greatly diminished, if not destroyed, when all the hardwood timber has been cut.

The theory of the law is that the hardwood timber must be sold with the land itself and that the land will bring a much higher price with the timber than without it, as every farmer wants some wood on his land and will pay to have it.

Large Returns to the State.

The state has already recovered, through the actions enumerated, $37,000 in cash, besides the timber reclaimed. There is an indefinite amount to be recovered in the future, for the supply of cases seems to be inexhaustible.

It is no wonder that those who are interested in the defense of such suits, and in preventing others from being brought, should leave no stone unturned to put a stop to investigation and prosecution.

Mr. Biermann has justly earned the title of their faithful friend. The men who have pursued and are still pursuing and bringing them to justice are Knute Nelson, the Republican governor and candidate for governor of Minnesota, and Robert C. Dunn, the Republican candidate for auditor of state.

It is a small wonder, therefore, with this startling and shameful array of facts in view, that every man whose interests lie in a dishonest appropriation of the pine land of the state should be fighting Nelson and Dunn, and devoting himself night and day to promoting the election of the men from whom he feels that he has least to fear, Adolph Biermann and Sidney M. Owen.

LEGISLATIVE EXTRAVAGANCE.

THE RECORD OF THE FUSION LEGISLATURE OF 1891.

When the Populists Secured Control by Fusing With the Democrats—It Was the Most Extravagant Session on Record, and Cost the Taxpayers of Minnesota $162,953 in Legislative Expenses Alone—Compare It With the Expense of Republican Legislatures—Do the People of Minnesota Want Another Dose of It?

The Democrats and Populists are predicting that they will control the next state legislature. They controlled the legislature of 1891, and the legislative expenses of the session were $162,953.52, or $13,000 in excess of the amount allowed by law, and entailing a deficiency appropriation of $15,000. In 1889, with the Republicans in control, the legislative expenses were $149,777.53, leaving $222.47 of the appropriation unexpended. In the session of 1893, with the Republicans again in control, the legislative expenses were $142,101.71, leaving $7,[illegible] of the appropriation unexpended.

Do the people—the taxpayers of Minnesota—want another fusion legislature? If they get one they know what to expect from past experience. The record of the last three legislative sessions is an instructive one and well worth the deep and careful consideration of every voter in the state.

In 1889 the legislative expenses reached $149,777.53, leaving $222.47 of the $150,000 unexpended. The legislature that session was controlled by the Republicans in both branches.

The Extravagance of 1891.

During the session of 1891 the Alliance and Democratic members of the legislature formed a combination, and in both the house and senate they had control, electing their own officers and choosing employes to suit themselves. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Republican minority and the governor, the most wasteful extravagance prevailed in both branches. Imported penknives, superfine waste baskets, postage stamps and stationery by the bushel and all manner of trappings and bric-a-brac were purchased for the members. There were junketing trips every week or so, among them being the famous visit to Fergus Falls, the Duluth excursion, the St. Cloud trip and sundry others. Employes were hired by the dozen, including a maimed man who had lost the use of both hands, and who earned $5 per day "hauling up the flag" over the capitol building. Then there was the extravagant "wheat investigation," and when the session came to a close, a session marked by all manner of debauchery, drunkenness, corruption and willful waste and winding up in a grand orgy, the legislative expenses amounted to $162,953.52, about $13,000 in excess of the appropriation, and a deficiency appropriation of $15,000 was made.

A Profitable Investigation.

When the session of 1893 opened, with the Republicans in control of both branches, Gov. Nelson let it be understood that no such extravagance as that of 1891 would be permitted, and his economical views were adopted by every Republican member of the house and senate. The session was an important one, much valuable legislation taking place and many important reforms being inaugurated by the Republicans. Far [illegible] the most important one was the investigation by a committee of the house of the illegal sale of the pine on a section of school land in Mille Lacs county. This was inaugurated and carried out by Representative R. C. Dunn of Princeton, now the Republican candidate for state auditor, and through the subsequent vigorous action of Gov. Nelson, in accordance with a resolution presented by Mr. Dunn and adopted by the house, it resulted in the school fund being made richer by $12,000.

This Was True Economy.

This legislative investigation did not cost the state one cent, except a few dollars in one case as witness fees. All the work of investigation was done by Messrs. Dunn and Fleming. The senate pine land investigation was but preliminary to the work since done by the special committee, and it was more costly, though no tangible results immediately followed it, the results coming since the legislature adjourned. However, have secured large refunds to the state. When the session of 1893 came to a close the legislative expenses amounted to $142,101.71, leaving about $8,000 with which to carry on the pine land investigation, and of this amount $[illegible] had been expended up to Aug. 1, with the results as stated. In the general appropriations large economies were achieved, largely owing to the advice and influence of Gov. Nelson, and the session was the most economical ever had in the State of Minnesota.

Wealth Greater and Debt Smaller.

The assessed valuation of all property in the United States, excluding railroad property, increased from $16,902,993,543 in 1880, to $24,651,585,465 in 1890, or 45.84 per cent. Taking the true valuation of property, the wealth of the United States in 1890 was put at a little less than $64,000,000,000, or more than $1,000 per capita, as against $514 per capita in 1850, $780 per capita in 1870, and $870 per capita in 1880. And of this increase every class and every occupation has had its share. The debt of Minnesota was $5,417,300 in 1880, and $2,[illegible] in 1890. Your debt per capita fell in the year from $6.94 to $1.72, or 75 per cent.

What It Means to Taxpayers.

The election of Gov. Nelson and R. C. Dunn means the protection of the state school lands and the pine timber upon them. It means that in a few years Minnesota will have the largest public school fund of any state in the Union. It means that every child in Minnesota will get the best schooling obtainable free. It means that a school tax will not be required.

DISASTERS OF POPULISM.

HOW FOUR STATES HAVE BEEN ALMOST RUINED.

The Disastrous Experiences of South Carolina, North Dakota, Kansas and Colorado Under Populist Government—Bloodshed and Broils, Citizens Shot Down, Riot and Disorder, Business Paralyzed and Credit Ruined—These Are the Consequences Populism Has Brought Upon Four Fair States—Does Minnesota Want It?

If the voters of the State of Minnesota wish to invite ruin and disaster to lay waste this state; if they want to see riot and bloodshed; if they want to see business stagnation, capital withdrawn by Eastern investors and our credit destroyed, they will vote for Sydney M. Owen, the Populist candidate for governor.

If they wish to see the state well governed by a tried and true citizen; if they wish to see the school fund protected from the raids of the pine thieves; if they want their affairs managed in a safe, conservative manner by an honest man, they will vote for Knute Nelson and the straight Republican ticket.

These propositions are not exaggerated. They simply state the questions of this campaign in a few words, without evasion or concealment.

What Is Populism?

If the Democratic party represents death to our industries, the Populist party represents death to our institutions. Of the two, this is the most horrible foe. For where the one is often honest in intention, though fatally at fault in method, the other deliberately strikes at the nation's life. The Populist party is built about the corner stone of hatred of man for man. It has grown by poisoning men's minds with foul slanders. Its aim is such a centralization of power in the state as could not end except in monarchy. Its first great desire is to so debase the money of the land that the purchasing power of the poor man's dollar will decline until the recompense that he now receives dwindles away to nothing. It tells him that it will enable him to rob his creditors; and, like every other confidence game, it contemplates only the robbery of its dupe.

It puts before the voter the exact opposite of the ideas on which this government of ours was founded. It would subvert all the safeguards that have been thrown around liberty by the slow upbuilding of the ages, surrender all the rights that humanity has won to the irresponsible majority of a single day, and put property and life and liberty at the disposal of the men whom the accident of a single chance might elevate to power. Any despotism is bad enough, but the despotism which the People's party contemplates is worse than any known to history.

If men must have a master, let them at least have the same one, day after day, that they be not plagued with new exactions and devices of cruelty. What the People's party idea means is that this country should be handed over to the vile and vicious in their turn as often as elections might be held; that government should become one vast machine, subverting all constitutions and laws to the pleasure of the moment, and that the mighty power conferred by it should be the prize of the most successful demagogue. At the end of the Populist pathway, which is not a long one, stands that figure, so hateful to the American citizen, yet embraced so gladly in the past as a welcome relief from intolerable abuses, which wears a crown upon its head and is labeled "king."

The candidates who are elected cannot rise above the party that elects them, and to which they are responsible. If any man thinks that things too severe have been said of the People's party, let him look at its record in the states where it has secured control. By its acts and history let it be judged, as it has shown itself in South Carolina, Kansas, Colorado and North Dakota.

Four States Have Suffered.

In South Carolina Gov. Tillman has turned the state into one vast saloon, has corrupted the courts in order to secure barroom privileges, and has sacrificed the lives of worthy citizens to enforce his hated laws by a state constabulary as infamous as the hired minions of a despot.

In North Dakota the resources of the people have been wasted by inefficiency, and the state is hopelessly bankrupt through Populist misgovernment and misappropriation.

In Kansas there has been one long broil from the time Gov. Lewelling summoned the militia of the state to oust the duly elected legislature and establish a personal government by force of arms. It has scandal after scandal, down to the present, when it is solemnly sworn that the authorities have sold gambling rights in the state to a ring of infamous operators and pocketed the proceeds of the crime.

In Colorado the Populist governor has encouraged the violation of the law, the military have been in the field a good part of the time, and riot and disorder have ruled from Denver to Cripple Creek.

In addition to these domestic tumults, the credit abroad of both Kansas and Colorado has been utterly ruined. All business interests have felt the check of this government by the crazy partisans of a regime of violence and disorder, and prosperity and development of resources are at an end until order and law and the security of life and property shall reappear with the banishment of the Populist from the scene. These are the frightful consequences that a citizen invites who casts his ballot for a People's party candidate.

What Minnesota Populists Intend.

That the Populists propose to take the same steps in Minnesota no one can deny. They intend that the state shall run all the saloons. In the tenth plank of their platform they deliberately say: "We demand the nationalization of the liquor traffic and its management by the state without profit."

Will the intelligent voters of Minnesota cast their ballots for men who are pledged to do all in their power to have this state engage in the liquor traffic; who are pledged to place her alongside the State of South Carolina; who are pledged to make her the laughing stock of her sister states? They intend also to drive capital away from us as they have driven it away from our neighbors. They insist that we shall not sell our land to non-residents and that non-residents shall not buy it. In the seventh plank of their platform they say: "We demand * * * that the ownership of real estate by non-residents and aliens should be discouraged by proper legislation." Is there a man in Minnesota to-day who is not willing to sell at least a portion of his land to any one who will pay his price for it, whether he be a resident or non-resident? When a man needs money and must sell his land to get it shall he stop to inquire whether a buyer lives here or in some other state? Must he lose his trade if he finds that the would-be purchaser lives in Wisconsin or in Iowa or in North Dakota? If the market for land in this state is to be confined to those who reside within its borders the supply will far exceed the demand. Farms will be rendered valueless. Homes and lots will be rendered valueless. Men who are now sending money here to invest it in farms, in houses, in lots, must send it elsewhere. Those who are sending it here to loan at cheap rates to those who wish to borrow must loan it elsewhere. Land that can be bought and sold only by residents of this state would be of no value either as security or as property. Let the man who owns a foot of land in Minnesota beware of voting for a Populist at this election.

It Simply Means Ruin.

These Minnesota Populists intend also to compel the government to own and operate all the railroads, telegraphs and telephone lines. The first plank of their platform says: "We demand the government ownership and operation of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines."

What would this cost you, people of Minnesota, in taxes? To purchase these systems of public works would cost from $10,000,000,000 to $12,000,000,000. The deficit after paying interest on bonds, counting in all income received by the roads at their present rates, together with the amount required to build the average amount of new road required for the development of the country, would be from $400,000,000 to $500,000,000 every year. And that is equal to the total expense of the government for all other purposes. This means that your taxes would be more than doubled. Double taxation, poor service and dear service, such as they have in every country on earth where the state owns and operates the railroads, and an army of 1,000,000 men employed to run them, all voters, made dependent on the beck of the party in power and helping to place the government on the lowest plane of the spoils system—these are the sure consequences of the Populist plan. Voters of Minnesota, do you desire to invite them by helping to put the People's party in power?

Colorado Has Suffered.

The business men of Denver, Col., make the statement that in Colorado under Populist rule values amounting to $300,000,000 have been destroyed. It has set back the State of Colorado twenty years in the march of prosperity.

THE MOST SERIOUS DANGER.

THAT POPULISTS MAY CAPTURE THE SUPREME COURT.

Every Citizen Should Guard Against Such a Calamity by Voting for Judges Collins and Start, Who Are Men of Experience and Splendid Reputation—The Election of John W. Willis Would Shake the Stability of All Contracts and the Safety of Investments.

The business men of Denver have issued a circular showing what it has cost the state of Colorado to elect a Populist governor. It is there shown that [illegible],000 of values in the state have been destroyed; while its credit, as well as the borrowing power of individual members of the community, has been reduced to utter nullity. [illegible]

[illegible]

BIERMANN SMOKED OUT.

The Pine Land Disclosures Have Been Too Much for Him.

Mr. A. Biermann has been smoked out of his hole. The pine land disclosures are too much for him. He has seen the damaging evidence of his part in the fraudulent acquisition by private individuals of state timber blazoned over the state. He has found his acts return to plague him at every movement. Only a day or two ago he was obliged to refuse to sell the timber recovered on the famous section 36, lest the price paid for it at public auction should show the enormity of his action in letting it go originally for a fraction of that sum. In his letter to C. A. Smith & Co., Mr. Biermann gave as his reason for selling this tract in 1892 that it would probably be destroyed by fire within the year. That was the reason stated by him whenever his action was questioned. A large part of the pine is still standing, and the danger from fire has not lessened. Biermann refuses to sell it, saying now that he is not afraid of losing it from fire. [illegible]

[illegible]

Farmers and the Artisans.

When the workmen in the cities are doing well, when work is plentiful and wages are high, they spend more money, eat more and better food, wear more and better clothes and live in better houses. The farmer immediately benefits from the prosperity of the workmen. Democratic hard times have shut the workshops and reduced the wages. The workmen have suffered and the farmers have suffered with them.

QUESTIONS FOR FARMERS.

[illegible]

His Interests and Welfare Are Not Intended in the Populist Programme—[illegible]

We would like to ask any intelligent farmer where he expects to come in if the People's party should be successful. He is bound to answer the question. He is bound to have some reason for his acts. He is bound to consider consequences. And the puzzle is to understand what any farmer can be thinking of who votes for a People's party candidate on their own showing. Take only the statements made by the Populists themselves, set them side by side, and where does the farmer come in?

The Populist is a free trader. He goes farther than the Democrat in that direction. He says that free trade will not hurt the farmer because the price of his wheat is fixed in Liverpool, and a tariff can neither raise nor lower it. He says that free trade will cheapen the price of the things that the farmer buys, and therefore he will be better off in the long run. We are not now concerned to ask whether these statements are true or false. We are accepting them just as they come from the Populist's mouth, for the purpose of seeing where he and the farmer stand. So we have it settled, for one thing, that the farmer who votes the Populist ticket, and thereby allies himself with free trade, agrees that the price of his wheat is fixed in Liverpool. To that we shall hold him.

The Free Coinage Fraud.

Now the Populist says next to the farmer that he is for free coinage of silver and a large issue of paper money. He says that this will be good for the farmer because there is not enough money to go around, and that is what makes prices so low. The scarcity of gold is, according to him, the main trouble. It has made the price of wheat go down and down, and other things accordingly; and we can only raise them again by issuing a lot more money. That point, again, we shall not argue at the present time. Assume that it would turn out as the Populist says it would, and then put the two assertions which we have quoted, and which together constitute practically his whole argument, side by side.

This free coinage of silver is to be undertaken on our own account. No other nation is ready to join with us. The Populist hoots at the idea of waiting on any of them. We are big enough and strong enough, he says, to settle our own monetary system for ourselves. Very well. Free coinage, then, will not affect the volume of money in Great Britain at all. Therefore it cannot affect prices in Great Britain. Therefore prices will remain there what they are now. It is only prices in the United States that will be increased. Therefore the price of wheat at Liverpool will remain what it was before. But we have just heard the Populist declare, in explaining his position as a free trader, that the price of wheat in Liverpool fixes the price in the United States. Consequently, the price of wheat remaining unaltered in Liverpool, it will remain unaltered in the United States. It must be so, for the price at which we sell our surplus determines the price of the whole crop; and Liverpool is the place where that surplus must be marketed. We have it demonstrated, then, with no assumption whatever on our part, but solely out of the Populist's own mouth, that one of his notions would counteract the effect of the other, and that, under free silver, the price of wheat in the United States could not rise above what it is to-day.

What the Farmer Needs.

The logic of this conclusion is absolute; and, whatever we may think of the promises, the conclusion is a true one. Of all people in the world the farmer is the one who should most earnestly insist that we have international bimetallism, and that no move be made toward free coinage until the other nations join with us. What he wants is better prices for what he has to sell, not bigger prices for what he has to buy. But even on the Populist theory of prices, it is the market in which he must buy where free coinage would increase prices, while in the market where he must sell, prices would remain stationary. Would Great Britain pay more for wheat because the United States admitted silver to its mints without limit? The price of that cereal would be governed by competition between the great wheat-raising nations of the world; and it would be fixed in a market where the single gold standard and the prices based on it rule immutably. But the price of calico and sheeting, and groceries and other home products would be measured by a dollar with one-half the virtue gone out of it; that is, they would be doubled. We have not, in this statement of the case, endeavored to impress our view of the financial question upon the farmer. We have not argued for or against either gold or silver as money. We have not asked him to accept one statement except those made to him by the Populist orators. We have simply taken those people at their word; and we have shown, out of their own mouths, that if they are telling the farmer the truth, if they were honest in their belief, if what they profess to believe were really to happen, then the result of their system must be to leave the price of his products where it is now, or to force them slowly further down the scale, with the depreciation of gold in the countries where those prices are fixed, while the prices of the necessary articles that he must purchase for his family would soar upward indefinitely, according to their own prediction. Such as may be his present condition, this would be quite [illegible] ruin. Where, on the basis of the People's own statements, [illegible] of the case, does the farmer come in? Can any farmer who is thinking of voting the People's party ticket answer the argument that the People's party makes out against itself, as the greatest of new and heavier burdens for the agricultural interests of the state?

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

The judges of election will furnish each person entitled to vote with one ballot of each kind that is to be voted. The voter will then retire, alone, to one of the stalls or rooms provided for that purpose, and make a cross (X) mark on the line of the name of each candidate for whom he wishes to vote, in the space left for that purpose.

He will then fold his ballot in such a way as to conceal the face of it, but so that the initials of the judges of election may be seen on its back, hand it to one of the judges, who shall deposit it in the proper box. If any voter, by mistake, spoils a ballot, he shall return it to the judges of election, who shall preserve it, and furnish the elector with a new one. If the voter places a cross (X) mark opposite the names of two or more persons running for the same office, said ballot shall not be counted for those officers.

Voters may be allowed to carry with them a sample ballot for use in assisting in marking the official ballot.

When an elector shall make oath that he cannot read or that he cannot read English, or that because of physical disability he cannot mark his ballot, he shall have the right to call to his aid one or more of the judges of election, or a qualified elector to mark the ballot; provided that no person shall so mark the ballots of more than three voters in any one election district, at one election. Such person shall mark the ballot as directed by such voter and not otherwise; and when so marked the voter shall, before depositing the same, privately show his ballot to one of the judges or clerks, to ascertain that it is marked as directed.

If any person after having marked his ballot, shows it to anyone except as hereinbefore provided, the judge of election shall refuse to receive or place in the ballot box such ticket.

SAMPLE STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN TICKET.

This ballot cannot be voted, but should be preserved and taken to the polls to assist in marking your official ballot.

In voting the straight Republican ticket you must put X marks in the exact places where they appear below on this ballot.

This ballot is a vote for honest money, protection to American labor and American industries, and for the continuance of honest State government.

STATE BALLOT.

Put an "X" mark opposite the name of each candidate you wish to vote for in the spaces indicated by the arrow.

Governor—KNUTE NELSON—Republican	X	VOTE FOR ONE
Governor—GEORGE L. BECKER—Democrat		
Governor—SIDNEY M. OWEN—Peoples		
Governor—HANS S. HILLEBOE—Prohibition		
Governor—		
Lieutenant Governor—DAVID M. CLOUGH—Republican	X	VOTE FOR ONE
Lieutenant Governor—JOHN LUDWIG—Democrat		
Lieutenant Governor—EDWIN E. LOMMEN—Peoples		
Lieutenant Governor—CHARLES M. WAY—Prohibition		
Lieutenant Governor—		
Secretary of State—ALBERT BERG—Republican	X	VOTE FOR ONE
Secretary of State—CHARLES J. HAINES—Democrat		
Secretary of State—PETER J. SEBERGER—Peoples		
Secretary of State—CHARLES O. WINGER—Prohibition		
Secretary of State—		
State Auditor—ROBERT C. DUNN—Republican	X	VOTE FOR ONE
State Auditor—ADOLPH BIERMANN—Democrat		
State Auditor—ANDREW L. STROMBERG—Peoples		
State Auditor—SETH S. JOHNSON—Prohibition		
State Auditor—		
State Treasurer—AUGUST T. KOERNER—Republican	X	VOTE FOR ONE
State Treasurer—CHARLES A. LAMBERT—Democrat		
State Treasurer—FERDINAND BORCHERT—Peoples		
State Treasurer—FRED L. HAMPSON—Prohibition		
State Treasurer—		
Attorney General—H. W. CHILDS—Republican	X	VOTE FOR ONE
Attorney General—LOGAN BRACKENRIDGE—Democrat		
Attorney General—JOHN A. KEYES—Peoples		
Attorney General—JAMES E. CHILD—Prohibition		
Attorney General—		
Clerk of Supreme Court—DARIUS F. REESE—Republican	X	VOTE FOR ONE
Clerk of Supreme Court—THOMAS C. KURTZ—Democrat		
Clerk of Supreme Court—CHARLES H. JOHNSON—Peoples		
Clerk of Supreme Court—		
Chief Justice Supreme Court,—CHARLES M. START—Republican	X	VOTE FOR ONE
Chief Justice Supreme Court,—SEAGRAVE SMITH—Democrat		
Chief Justice Supreme Court,—SUMNER LADD—Peoples		
Chief Justice Supreme Court,		
Associate Justice Supreme Court,—LOREN W. COLLINS—Republican	X	VOTE FOR ONE
Associate Justice Supreme Court,—JOHN W. WILLIS—Peoples, Democrat		
Associate Justice Supreme Court,		
AMENDMENT to Section one (1) of Article nine (9) of the Constitution Providing for Taxation of Inheritances, Devises, Bequests, Legacies and Gifts. YES		VOTE FOR ONE
NO		