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Berkshire Hogs, Holstein Cattle, at Half Price!

Two Berkshire Boars and three Sows bred. Fall pigs of both breeds, Three yearling Holstein bulls and two heifers. One two-year old heifer bred. Orders booked for Spring pigs. Produce of 20 top sows and 4 first class boars. All stock guaranteed as represented. H. S. WILLIAMSON, Beaver City, Neb.

IRRIGATION FROM WELLS.

THE FARMERS INDEPENDENT OF THE GREAT DITCH COMPANIES.

A Little Water at the Right Time Does Wonders.

General irrigation in Nebraska will never be effected by ditches from living streams, owned by capitalists who rely on them as a source of profit and have no other interest in their use and success. It might be different if the lack of rainfall was uniform. But the fact that in some seasons there seems to be a sufficient amount of moisture without irrigation is sure to lead the farmers to wait each year until the necessity is apparent before they will enter into contract to pay water rent. And ditch owners will soon neglect to keep their ditches in repair when they find their patrons are so uncertain. The result will be that when drought occurs the crops will be very liable to be ruined before the repairs of the ditch and the making of contracts can be accomplished.

I have little faith in the permanent benefit and success of any system of farm irrigation except where the owners of the land also own the irrigation improvement, either by co-operation, in cases where the magnitude of the improvement and the amount of territory render it necessary; or individually where the sources of irrigation render it possible.

One of the greatest obstacles to irrigation from wells, is, exaggerated statements by interested, or ignorant, parties in regard to the amount of water necessary for successful and profitable irrigation. In the first place the amount needed depends largely on the rainfall during the season. If it requires twenty-four inches of rainfall to mature a crop and the rainfall is sixteen inches, (and there are few localities in this state where it is often less than that) it is evident that an irrigation of six inches would be sufficient. The character of the subsoil also is a factor which enters largely into the question of the amount of water needed. Much of the valley land which is irrigated from streams has a gravel subsoil and the water applied from the ditches runs through it like a sieve. People who use water under such conditions get no more benefit from the use of twenty-four inches than could be obtained from six inches where the subsoil is a porous clay which retains water like a sponge; if the capillary attraction and surface evaporation is obstructed by frequent surface cultivation, or judicious mulching, so that nearly all may be utilized for plant growth.

Of course the amount of rainfall needed depends in a great measure on the lay of the land. If, as is generally estimated, from one third to one half of the rainfall is lost by rapid drainage and evaporation; and by judicious effort the water can be retained on the land until it mostly sinks into the soil, as it may be by leveling, surrounding with ridges, etc., it will not require a great deal of additional supply for successful grain raising on most of the fertile upland in western Nebraska.

We often hear the remark from intelligent, experienced farmers "one more good shower at the right time will make a crop." And if the shower comes at the right time the prediction usually proves true. Corn, small grain and potatoes all have a critical period in which, the plant growth having reached its maximum, it requires a little more moisture to mature the grain, or the bulb as the case may be. If that is furnished at the right time a good harvest is assured. If not, the result is a failure. One inch of rain at the right time thus often adds one half and even more to the yield. But the portion of that decisive shower which is utilized for the benefit of the crops depends largely on the time of day in which it falls, as well as on other conditions. If it should be anytime from ten o'clock a. m. to three p. m. and be immediately

followed by bright hot sunshine and a smart wind most of it evaporates before it can permeate the soil. If, on the contrary it falls in the night the most of it is conserved for the use of the crop.

How far such an emergency in the growth of a crop (and it occurs nearly every year) it is evident that a reservoir containing sufficient water to supply one inch on the surface may make all the difference between bounteous crops and a failure. As these crises in the growth of the different crops occur at different periods it is evident that the reservoir only needs to be of capacity to supply one at a time. Then, by always applying the water in the evening, and keeping the windmill constantly running great results may be obtained by a plant of but moderate size and cost.

J. H. POWERS.

Old Party Voters.

From the United States government report on "slums of great cities in the United States" we select a few items regarding two of the leading cities of the country—New York and Chicago. The "slum" population of New York City numbers 360,000; Chicago, 162,000. The majority of the residents of the "slums" are Italians, followed in order of numbers, by Irish, Germans, Austro-Hungarians, Russians and Poles. In the slum districts in New York City there is one saloon to every 129 persons; in the city at large, one saloon to every 200 persons. In Chicago, there is one saloon to every 127 in the slum districts; in the city at large, one saloon to every 212 persons. In the slum districts of New York City the arrests averaged 1 to every 6 persons; city at large, 1 to every 18 persons. Chicago in the slum districts, 1 to 4 persons; city at large, 1 arrest to every 11 persons. In the slum districts of New York only 36 out of every 100 of those ten years of age and over can read and write the language of this country; in Chicago only 52 out of every 100 can read and write the language of this country; and yet 61.31 per cent. of the voters of Chicago come from the slum districts, and 62.44 per cent. of the voters of New York City come from the slum districts.—Paupers and Pauperism, by GEORGE C. BENNETT.

Who Knows?

SUNNYSIDE FARM, March 25, 1896. EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—I should have eight or ten pop papers to go to my German neighbors every week regular from now until November next. In that way I can capture two-thirds of them. All they get is g. o. p. slush with which they are not quite satisfied. They feel there is a wrong somewhere. When they are advised by their republican friends and read democrat and republican papers, I might talk my jaw off and do but little more than to make them feel uneasy. Their desire is to do right for themselves and vote for their best interest. Can the papers be mailed to them if I send the names?

J. H. BRETZ.

[Numerous letters of this kind are constantly received at this office, not only asking for German populist papers, but for Swede, Bohemian and Danish. What are we to do? If there are any such papers in Nebraska please tell us. Donnelly is making a desperate effort in Minnesota to raise money to print something in those languages. If he succeeds perhaps we can get something from there.—EDITOR INDEPENDENT.]

It is all Bosh.

A number of populist papers have stated that the silver convention to be held at St. Louis, July 22d, would have twenty-six hundred delegates, while the people's party convention would only have thirteen hundred delegates, and that there was a movement on foot to consolidate the two conventions so that the silver party would have two votes where the people's party would have only one. There is not a word of truth in these statements. The people's party national convention will be composed of about thirteen hundred and ninety delegates, and the silver convention of about thirteen hundred and ten delegates. No one has ever as much as suggested that the two conventions would combine in one, to make a platform, or nominate candidates.

THEY HAD THEIR CHANCE.

THE PEOPLE TRUSTED DEMOCRACY AND WERE BETRAYED.

Now all who Love Their Country and Their Homes Will Unite.

HASTINGS, April 6, 1896.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—In ninety-two the democratic party stood united and strong. They won a magnificent victory in November of that year. The people had tired of republican treachery and misrule and sought to teach their traitorous leaders a practical lesson. Had the Cleveland administration been intelligent and honest, and taken advantage of the trust committed to its hands, the party could have secured a long lease of power. But in 1893 Cleveland and his immediate followers took up the wicked and ruinous policy of Harrison and his treacherous republican allies, only more openly and recklessly. Treason and greed was in their hearts also. Before the year closed dissensions ripened into open conflict. Today the party is hopelessly disrupted. During the same time republican politicians sought to make capital for themselves, not by carefully protecting public interests which a democratic administration had abandoned in its pursuit of place and greed. When Cleveland demanded the repeal of the Sherman law, republicans joined in the destruction of the people's money, well knowing it was political suicide to the democratic party, and utterly indifferent to the well known fact that it would ruin the industries of the nation. Republicans following the lead of Tom Reed, cried, "give democratic leaders rope and they will soon hang themselves." With the same rope republican politicians are now being swung off. The better element in the republican party, for be it known there are many true and trustworthy men in the party have raised their voice in protest to the shameful and wicked course of their recent partisans, and for several months a bitter struggle in republican ranks has engaged public attention and caused clean, honest men of every party to hang their heads in shame. Thus, day by day it is becoming more and more evident that the republican party is being destroyed. A dozen or more presidential candidates, all goldites, in the field, and fighting like devils, accusing each other of darkest political corruption, and a lavish use of money, to secure ignorant and purchasable delegates, not for broad national principles and general prosperity, even refusing to discuss, as did McKinley a few days since, the causes of the blighting poverty that is fast ruining the country. How is it with the people's great non-partisan movement? Who will charge that there is corruption and lack of harmony in the ranks of the great common people and attempt to prove it. The more than two thousand populist and reform papers, and hundreds of books and pamphlets, discussing the financial and industrial interests are in absolute harmony and the grave issues that interest the country and the homes, find place in their columns, instead of the names and the relative merits of politicians pushing and scrambling for office. The best representatives of industrial prosperity, the manufacturers of the east and the silver senators of the west, are coming together shoulder to shoulder, regardless of party, to stand for true Americanism and genuine prosperity. All true friends of bimetalism, all really patriotic Americans, all men who truly love their country and their homes will stand together soon after the national conventions shall have adjourned. There will be no possibility of mistaking the issues from that time on. Whom will the people serve, the gold gamblers and bond grabbers and political pirates or their country and their homes?

W. G. WILLOUGHBY.

Alfalfa in Nebraska.

Red Willow county is justly and rightly called "The Great Alfalfa Region." Last year was one of extreme drought, and yet a great many fields of alfalfa were cut four times and the entire yield was seven to ten tons per acre of fine hay, and this without any irrigation whatsoever. Hay is \$4 to \$5 per ton. Some fields were cut twice for hay and once for seed, but the yield of seed was light, yielding only four to six bushels per acre, which is worth \$6 per bushel. Take hay, seed and pasture and it is reasonably safe to estimate a season's growth of alfalfa at \$25 to \$40 an acre per year. Twenty head of cattle and horses ran on eight acres from April 1 to June 1, and were then turned out. July 12 a crop of hay was cut and the last of September a seed crop, and then pastured in October and November. The hay and seed brought \$43 per acre, and the pasture was worth something. I consider one acre of alfalfa worth as much or more than two of clover for hogs or any stock. Three good crops of hay were cut from a number of fields last season where the seed was sown last April. The hay is very nutritious. It makes a most excellent quality of beef. About as fine beef as I ever saw was fattened exclusively on alfalfa hay. Shoats will thrive on the hay all winter. They eat it greedily like clover in June. I sowed five acres on upland, where it is 200 feet to water, July 1, and cut it August 6, and it was twenty inches high. Alfalfa is rightly called "The mortgage lifter," for if it don't lift a mortgage nothing on earth will. WM. COLEMAN, McCook, Neb.

Last year alfalfa raising being an entirely new business to nearly all our farmers, they were greatly perplexed about getting seed. This year there will be no trouble on that score for the Nebraska Seed Co. of Omaha have laid in a large stock of alfalfa seed, peculiarly adapted to Nebraska climatic and soil conditions which they ship on the day the order is received.

Their Doom is Certain.

Political bossism dictated the republican platform in 1868 and in eight short years they found it necessary to commit a crime to elect a president. They may be successful this year in forcing an unwelcome law giving the nation gold as money, but if they do, it will only take four years to grind that party to pieces.—Howells Journal.

BREAK ONE MONOPOLY.

It Holds the Land and Transportation in its Grasp.

Wise politicians make some bad mistakes, and none are more apparent now than their underestimation of the people's intelligence. Every avenue leads towards the main question—great in its simplicity.

We can not work without food.

We can not exchange without a measure.

We can not reckon without price.

We can not buy sparingly and sell bountifully, or the reverse.

We can not pay debts without legal tender.

Scarcely money destroys the opportunity of toilers however ambitious they may be to save a capital with which to buy land, build homes and save rent.

There is the land question in its essence.

Let us presume for fair reasoning that farmers, mechanics, and merchants had lived a decade in the United States under a government that had carried out our constitution impartially in matters of finance, and there would be capital ready for investment in the hands of all prudent men, except the unfortunate.

Then a few could not monopolize transportation. These many little bundles of capital in the hands of users of freight lines would unite, seeking honest investment and break the monopoly. Free competition would be better for us than government ownership if it were not for the terrible waste of paralleling lines and the maintenance of separate organizations with the salaries for unnecessary officials which the people would have to pay as they do now.

But the owners of roads would soon be glad to take cost or present worth for their lines. The bill would have no opposition. It would pass and the public roads would belong to the public.

There is the railroad plank spiked inseparably to our financial system whatever it may be or is.

If it were not for the fact as it is at present that twenty men in our land can corner the money of the land at any time they choose and put up the ten per cent. board of trade margin longer or shorter than all the rest of the people combined, anti-option bills would become absurdities. Capitalists do what they can do because they are wise enough to know they can. I say withdraw their power over our fixed circulation by giving us means of expanding it legitimately with the property of those who so will as security.

Flour would never sell at three dollars per barrel if the people had money to buy. Cotton would never sell at six cents if the people had money to buy cloth and build mills.

The all-absorbing, all-important question, though a single principle, is multiplied for every other business proposition as a multiplier. But the proposition will never be demonstrated, and the servant will never obey his master, nor will legislators ever give the people redress until the voter becomes a better man. Dear reader, let's you and I start a resolution in that direction now.—J. W. TREEN, in Ellsville, (Miss.) Patriot.

Shamp at College View.

According to previous announcements the Hon. Jerome Shamp addressed the good people of College View in Grant precinct last Saturday evening. The village attorney, Mr. Rhea, was made chairman of the meeting and before introducing the speaker occupied about fifteen minutes in a ringing speech for straight populist goods which are at all times all wool and a yard wide. Mr. Shamp was introduced and occupied over an hour in one of his sledge hammer arguments for the principles of the Omaha platform. Mr. Shamp may not be as finished an orator as the young republican Demosthenes Collins, who spoke from the same platform a week before, but his stubborn facts out weighed all the subtle fancies of all the Collines that Lincoln can spew out to indict and try to deceive a farming community. But as Mr. Collins has so recently been repudiated by his own party it would be as cruel to add to his present distress as to speak evil of the dead.

Few among our speakers are better posted in the a. b. c. as well as the x. y. z. of populism than Mr. Shamp and especially upon the railroad question. Having a great deal to do with railroads in his business has made him familiar with the transportation question and he handled it in an intelligent and convincing manner. The history of the maximum freight rate law and its suspension in the courts and the gain to the railroads and the loss to the producing classes was one of his strong points. His figures on actual cost of construction and watered stock had a telling effect. He showed how the republican party had robbed the state, robbed the county, robbed the city and said that it was reported in the city that the republican candidate for water commissioner had been guilty of robbing the grave yard.

Mr. Shamp said he was raised a republican, went into the army a republican, came out a republican, and was a Lincoln republican today, but that the fathers of the party would not recognize their degenerate children were they to rise from the dead.

The greater portion of his speech however was devoted to the financial question. He traced the history of the demonitization of silver, the stealthy manner in which the white metal was stricken down at the demand and in the interest of capital, the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and united, and almost unanimous efforts of the two old parties to place us and to keep us on a gold basis to the ruination of all business interests and the permanent entrenchment of capital above labor as Lincoln predicted would be the case.

The audience seemed to appreciate Mr. Shamp's address and while College View people are generally republican they will at least have something to think about for some time. Stale stories and school boy eloquence may tickle and excite, but plain spoken facts cause the intelligent hearer to stop and consider.

GRANT.

Thomas V. Cator of San Francisco, California, writes Senator Stewart, that: "A leading democrat, who was eight years member of the California legislature from Shasta county, has last week announced his secession from the democratic party, and has joined the people's party. I think the break will be immense when we finish at St. Louis.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The man who happens into "THE NEBRASKA" this Spring will find plenty of food for thought in the prices he finds attached to anything he may pick up. He will find a good, substantial, durable, suit of clothes marked \$4.25 which ten years ago would have cost him at least a ten dollar bill. He will find a fine black worsted suit selling for seven dollars—the same quality as he used to pay \$15.00 to \$18.00 for not many years ago—He will find Men's shirts marked 50 cents which a few years back would have been considered cheap at \$1.50 and he will find Hats, Shoes, Underwear, Sox and anything that a Man or Boy can wear for VERY MUCH LESS than he ever expected to see them marked. What is the cause of these lower-than-ever prices at "THE NEBRASKA" this Spring? The main cause is the general condition of the country and together with that, is the desire on the part of "THE NEBRASKA" to make prices in keeping with the hard times.

Prices this Spring are lower than ever before, our profits are lower than ever before, our values are greater than ever before. It is a good time for you to buy. Our Spring Catalogue will give you some valuable lessons on the cheapness of things.

Nebraska Clothing Co. OMAHA

SEEDS ALFALFA SEED A SPECIALTY. Cane and Millet Seeds, Kaffir, Jerusalem and Milo Maize Corn, Success and Hellish Barley, Seed Oats. All crop of 1895. Write for our "How to Sow Alfalfa," and prices on seeds. MOSETH & KINISON, Garden City, Kansas.

There is No Doubt About the MERIT of THE DEHORNING KNIFE. It cuts both ways, does not crush. One clip—and the horns are off close. Write for circular. C. C. BOGARDUS, Cochraville, Pa.

Arlington Nursery and Fruit Farm,

MARSHALL BROS., Props., Arlington, Neb. A full line of Nursery Stock, Fruit and Forest Trees, Vines and Plants, Roses and Ornamentals. WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

F. D. SHERWIN, DENTIST.

Second Floor Burr Block. Teeth on Rubber, Platinum, Gold, Aluminum, and Porcelain Plates. Gold and Porcelain Bridges and Crown Work. Gold, Porcelain, and Amalgam Fillings.

SEEDS The most successful farmers and gardener buy their seeds directly from the growers. We established a seed garden in 1893 in Furnas county, Nebraska, and are now prepared to sell our Nebraska Home Grow Seed direct to the farmers and gardeners. Free catalogue sent on application.

Cameron's Home-Grown-Seed Co., BEAVER CITY, NEBRASKA.

Ship Your Produce Direct

TO MARKET. It is the only way to get the true value of what you have to sell. It is no longer an experiment. Our shippers testify to it every day. We receive and sell: Butter, Eggs, Corn, Veal, Game, Hay, Grain, Beans, Seeds, Potatoes, Broom Corn, Hides, Wool, Green and Dried Fruit, Vegetables, or any thing you may have to ship. We make prompt sales at the highest Market Prices and send quick returns. Write us for Prices, Shipping Tags, or any information you may want. SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO., Commission Merchants, 174 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL. References: Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago, and this paper.

Tenant Farmers. There are 12,690,152 families in the United States, and of these families 52,200 per cent hire their farms or homes and 47.80 per cent. own them, while 57.97 per cent. of the owning families own subject to incumbrance, and 72.03 per cent. own free of incumbrance. Among 100 families, on the average, 52 hire their farms or homes, 13 own with incumbrance, and 35 without incumbrance. On the owned farms and homes there are liens amounting to \$2,132,949,563, which is 37.50 per cent. of the value of the incumbered farms and homes, and this debt bears interest at the average rate of 6.65 per cent.—Extra United States Census Bulletin, January 24, 1895.

Where our Money Goes. The total ordinary expenditures of the United States Government for the year 1895 were \$356,000,000. Over one-third of this amount was paid for pensions. The other leading items were: \$31,000,000, interest on public debt; \$52,000,000, expenses of War Department; \$29,000,000, Navy Department; Indians, \$10,000,000. The ordinary expenditures of the United States Government average nearly \$1,000,000 a day. The ordinary expenditures by state and local governments average nearly \$600,000,000 annually—\$50,000,000 each month. The interest on the debt of the National, State and local governments combined amounts to \$84,000,000 annually—an average of \$7,000,000 monthly.

Made Them Happy. Warden Leideigh at the penitentiary and Dr. Abbott at the insane asylum, made a festive day of Easter Sunday, as far as it was possible, for the inmates of both institutions. They desire to return thanks to Mrs. Angie Newman and all others who gave assistance. There was music, floral decorations and interesting addresses by different parties. The prisoners at the penitentiary were each given a little presents as they marched by in line and then went to their cells. Altogether it was a very pleasant time at both places for all concerned.

It Takes Courage. It takes sublime courage for a man to sever political ties that have bound him from his youth up, when actuated solely from principle and not political revenge. —Ulysses Dispatch.

320 Acres of first class land for sale cheap, or trade, all under irrigation ditch. 175 acres in good cultivation. For particulars direct to M. M. Cook, Champion, Nebr.

WOVEN WIRE FENCE. Over 50 Styles. The best on Earth. Horse high, Bull strong, Pig and Chicken tight. You can make from 40 to 60 rods per day for from 14 to 22c. a Rod. Illustrated Catalogue Free. DEKALB FENCE CO., Ridgville, - Indiana.

THE DANDY Steel Mill and Steel Tower is thoroughly galvanized after completion. We also make all sizes of Wind Mills for running machinery, and a full line of Pumps, Cylinders, Tanks, Grinders, Shellers, Sweep Grinders, Horse Powers, etc. Full information with catalogue furnished on application. Address Challenge Wind Mill and Feed Mill Co., Batavia, Ill.

SUCCESSFUL INCUBATOR. Our magnificent new catalogue gives full information regarding artificial hatching and brooding, and treats on poultry raising and all the latest in poultry raising. Circular free on application. Address Des Moines Incubator Co., Bond 126 Des Moines, Ia.

Cabled Field and Hog Fence. 24 to 30 inches high; Steel Web Picket Lawn Fence; Poultry, Garden and Rabbit Fence; Steel Gates; Steel Posts and Steel Rails; Tree Flower and Tomato Guards; Steel Wire Fence Board, etc. Catalogue Free. DEKALB FENCE CO., 142 High St., DeKalb, Ill.

IRON AND WOOD PUMPS OF ALL KINDS. Eclipse and Fairbanks Windmills, Towers, Pumps, Irrigation Outlets, Hose, Boilers, Grinders, Shellers, Wood saws, Drive Points, Fire, Pictings, Sweep Grinders and Fairbanks Standard Scales. Prices low. Get the best. Send for Catalogue. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 1102 Farnam St. Omaha, Neb.