

THE TELEGRAPH.

A Louisiana Paper Indorses Government Ownership as Good Democracy.

"There are strong indications that the people of the United States will be called upon to decide whether it would be to their advantage for the government to own and operate the telegraphic system. This question is being discussed to some extent by the papers, some representing strong arguments in favor of the proposition and others claim it would be paternalism, a step that might lead to the stifling of individual effort, socialistic, and the Democratic papers opposed to the movement declare it undemocratic.

"The Press believes it would result to the advantage of the people and for this reason favors the government ownership of the telegraph.

"The government operates the mail system, and to deny that it is a function of our government to operate the telegraph, a more advanced and equally important mode of transmission, is a condemnation of the government's operation of the mails.

"The Western Union obtained its franchise from the government, which is proof positive that it is an inherent right of government to operate the telegraphic system. In granting it the right of expropriation the government delegated a privilege it should jealously guard.

"Foreign countries operate the telegraph lines to the great advantage of their citizens. Besides there is no reason why we should leave that paying and advanced mode of transmission of intelligence to a few individuals who are growing rich at the expense of the public and reserve to ourselves the right to operate the mails which is done at a loss.

"We do not see that it would stifle individual energy for the government to own a telegraphic system, for all companies would be permitted to do business, but, of course, would have to meet competition.

"The socialistic cry is one form of opposition that is not entitled to serious consideration. People who fear progress have and will always exist.

"That Thomas Jefferson opposed paternalism does not seem any reason why the necessities of the day should not be supplied, admitting for the sake of argument that this would be paternalism. He certainly did not oppose, if he did not favor, the government owning the mail lines, and it is an unwarranted assumption to say that he would oppose the transmission of intelligence by the government in a more expeditious mode.

"We believe the fundamental principle of Democracy to be that the people shall govern, and if the people declare that the government should own the telegraphic system it would be Democratic."—Lake Charles (La.) Press.

Teller's Objection.

In an interview with the Chicago Chronicle last week Senator Teller, in reference to postal savings banks, spoke as follows:

"It is my belief that the postal savings bank question is what each American should discuss, study and talk about. During the past year I have made a close study of this interesting question, and I cannot see what chance the poor man has in securing this great benefit. What if congress should pass a law tomorrow which would establish a government postal bank? What would the heads of the private savings banks do? What chance would the poor man have who has his all in these banks? It would only result in his losing all. It is my honest opinion, after careful study and searching for exact figures, that the savings banks of this country would not pay one-half of the deposits if congress should pass a postal savings bank law. The poor man would not leave his money in the hands of a state, national or private bank when he could put it in an institution run by the government."

In other words, the senator very truthfully assures us that the bank of today is a very uncertain institution. But the fact that bankers have made it a practice to loan and speculate with funds deposited with them for safe keeping to such an extent that very few could pay off their depositors upon demand, as the senator states, is no reason why this abuse should be continued. What the poor people want are postal savings banks where they can deposit their savings with the government and know that they will be safe. Let the bankers speculate and loan their own money. The poor have been robbed long enough.—Denver Road.

Bryan Must Broaden Out.

William J. Bryan is in the storm center of a great disturbance, but that storm center is going to move, and unless Mr. Bryan broadens out it will leave him high and dry. The silver question is not the only issue of importance which confronts the American people. It is not even the most important one. Free silver alone cannot accomplish anything more than give us a little more money. Before we agitate the financial question we must end work for the 1,000,000 and more men who are robbing and ruining our homes, tramping over the country and committing murder, in despair because they cannot get work to do.—Ex-Senator Peffer.

The Injunction Age.

The injunction business has reached an interesting stage. A federal judge sitting in Arkansas has commanded the state of Kansas to allow the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York to do business within its borders. The state superintendent of insurance of Kansas, acting under instructions from Governor Leedy, refuses to obey the decree of the foreign judge. No "bleeding Kansas" is once more backing the United States government's court's decision, and there are those who are wondering whether the developments of long ago will be repeated.—Cleveland Citizen.

A VISION OF LOST ATLANTIS.

In the mystic spell of slumber,
Through the sea's unfathomed gloom,
I beheld the lost Athen is
Burst the silence of her tomb,
And the graveclothes that confined her
In the bonds of age long sleep
By her hands were rent asunder
As she rose from out the deep.

I could see her gleaming rivers
Down the winding valleys run,
Where the olive groves and vineyards
Drank the kisses of the sun.
I could see vast mountain ranges
On her skies their glories trace,
Winters wrapped around their shoulders,
Summers blooming at their base.

In the measure of a heart beat,
In the twinkling of an eye,
I beheld her mighty cities
Lift their battlements on high,
And her strong, triumphant armies,
Which the very gods defied,
Marching to the field of battle
In their arrogance and pride.

Oh, the princes of that kingdom—
How they ruled on land and sea!
How they spurned the god of justice
And to blasphemous knelt!
And they reared a golden image
In the grandest of their maris,
And the incense that ascended
Rose from ruined homes and hearts.

And the one word that the image
Uttered day and night was "Give!"
Till the people only answered,
"Grant us work that we may live."
But the rulers babbled, "Business,"
As they revelled at their ease,
And they looked up nature's storeroom
And to thieves consigned the keys.

And the wolves of want went prowling
Round the cabins of the poor,
While the tollers starved and perished
On the highway and the moor.
For the few claimed all the increase
From the ocean, soil and air—
Precious stones and gems and metals,
Flocks and grain and fruitage rare.

Bishops feasted at the palace,
Christ sat hungry at the gate,
Mammon held the sway of Haman
In the halls of court and state,
Priest and scholar bowed in homage
To the one malign control
That in church and school demanded
Prostitution of the soul.

Still the multitude paid tribute
To the miser in his den,
Still the sly lock knife was sharpened
For the flesh and blood of men;
Crafty minds, like human spiders,
Weaving traps for human flies,
Veiled with words of legal pretence—
Things that all men know were lies.

And the victims fell by millions
Under land and chattel bond,
Driven from God's soil like lepers
By the usurper's magic wand,
Till the army of the homeless
Gathered like a rising flood,
And the cry went up at midnight,
"Give us bread or give us blood!"

And the gathering flood climbed higher
Till it struck the palace door,
And awoke the royal sleepers
With its wild, devouring roar.
There are tigers in the jungle
That delight in human prey,
But a fiercer tiger crouches
In a starving man at bay.

And the robbers and the robbers,
Though they quailed with inward dread,
Answered back in bold derision,
"Give them blood instead of bread!"
And I saw the moon blush crimson,
And beneath the weird eclipse
Red and roiled the sunset woman,
With a sneer upon her lips.

There was gathering of the legions
At the mandate of their queen,
And the flashing of a million
Blades lit up the awful scene,
And a million starving tollers
Fell like blighted stalks of grain
In that horrid midnight harvest,
By their sons and brothers slain.

There are crimes that stir with horror
Saints and angels round the throne,
And whose judgments must be meted
By the courts of God alone,
And I saw the kingdom sinking
At the scarlet woman's feet,
And her splendid cities plunging
Like a tempest foundered fleet.

Mountain ranges met and melted,
And above the fiery tomb
Two great oceans swung together
Like the closing gates of doom.
And I heard a voice proclaiming
From the solemn aisles of space,
"He who slays a starving brother
Smites his Maker in the face."
—James G. Clark.

The Civil Service Swindle.

The so-called civil service reform system is very largely a fraud and a swindle, both on the taxpayers and the workmen of the United States. A mere loafer, a parasite who has never done a day's work in his or her life, but has been slid through some school, college or academy "where brickbats are polished and diamonds are dimmed," can readily slip through the meshes of the civil service law and secure a life job at four times the wages for one-half the work these same loafers could get outside the government service, while working men and women who might be of such character and qualifications as would make them most valuable additions to the government service are shut out simply because their youth and early manhood and womanhood have been spent in earning a living and doing some useful work for society in the production and distribution of wealth. We repeat, a civil service system which produces such results is a fraud and a swindle.—Knights of Labor Journal.

Populistic Kansas.

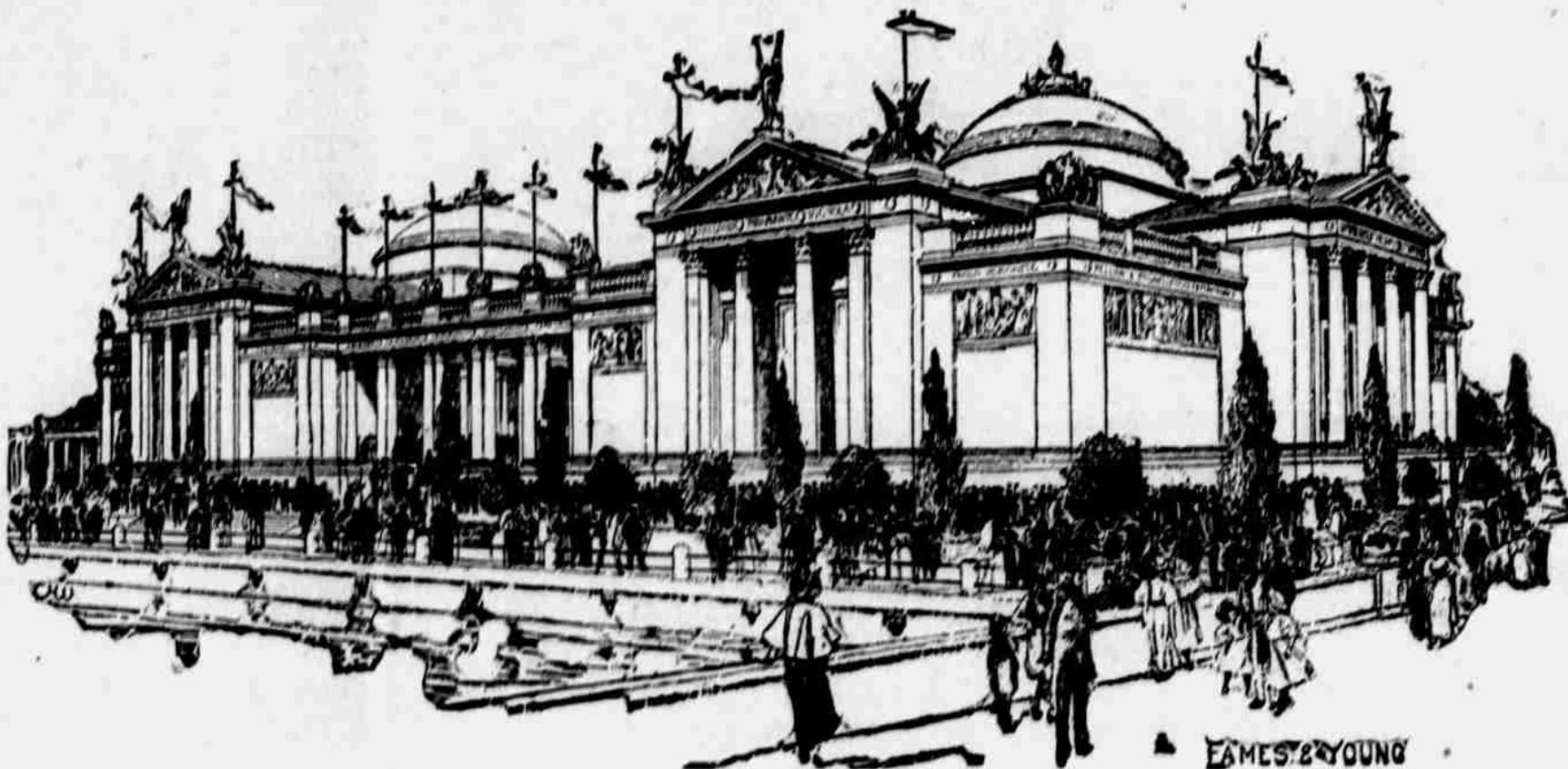
It is evident that a state administration of "repudiators, anarchists and calamity howlers" has not entirely ruined the reputation of Kansas. Never in the history of the state has the prospect of Kansas, as compared with the prospect of any other state, been so flattering. The eyes of the eastern farmer turn longingly to the rich lands and verdant prairies of the Sunflower State. Nature is doing her best for us, and an economical state administration is endeavoring to bring our expenses down to a legitimate and living basis.—Mankato (Kan.) Advocate.

Conflicting Understandings.

Protection, as understood by the rank and file of the Republican party, means the care of legitimate industries against the inequalities of foreign competition. It does not mean the bestowal of annual gratuities on an arrogant monopoly which already has in its viselike grip all the growers in the United States, and, through them, every man, woman and child who can afford to buy a pound of sugar.—Baltimore American (Rep.).

Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition

Omaha, June to November, 1898.



FINE ARTS BUILDING.

Facing the plaza directly inside the Main Entrance is the Fine Arts Building, in shape a parallelogram 246 feet long and 130 feet wide, the long axis parallel to the Grand Canal. It consists of two separate, symmetrical, domed buildings connected by a peristyle or open court surrounded by colonnades. The building rests on a balustraded terrace, and is approached from the plaza by the flights of steps and also from the avenue bordering the canal, between it and the building. One enters through the portico and vestibule to the dome, central for each building and lighted from the top, forming a suitable place for the effective exhibition of statuary. Surrounding this central feature are the galleries, all lighted by skylights, and so arranged as to afford the greatest degree of wall service for the display of pictures and to allow for the proper circulation of visiting crowds. The two separate buildings offer a better opportunity for the classification of material, and at the same time, bring the scale of the architecture to its proper relation with the surroundings and in accord with the general scheme of the exhibition grounds. The colonnade connecting the two parts, forms an effective architectural feature conspicuous from the canal and opposite avenue, and affords a place for the installation of architectural fragments and models, which cannot be so effectively arranged inside this court. A touch of landscape art lends additional interest to the treatment of this court. In the exterior design a somewhat free rendering of classic motif has been adopted, the usual severe simplicity of outline being modified sufficiently to bring it in accord with the purpose of the building. The basis of the design is the Corinthian order which is applied in two dimensions, the larger emphasizing the entrance porticoes and repeated on the gables fronting the canal

and opposite sides; the smaller is adjusted to the height of the flanking walls and connecting peristyle, and serves as a tie to bind the separate elements into one composition. As being quite in accord with the character and purpose of the building, it was determined to make a liberal use of the sculptor's and painter's art, to soften the outline and bring out in greater contrast the severe forms of the architectural members. To this end the walls behind the columns of the porticoes will receive a decorative color treatment, interesting in itself, and forcing into greater prominence their classic outlines. The conditions imposed by the purposes of the building preclude the use of windows in the side walls, and, to avoid the monotony of unbroken wall services, the device of breaking them with the sculptured border was adopted as most suitable, and as giving an opportunity to illustrate in picturesque manner, the minor arts, which furnish the medium of expression for the higher art of architecture. The sculptor is again called upon to crown the pediments and flanking buttresses with groups and figures representing the various arts and holding out for those who win them, the emblems of success. The domes are low and of simple shape, but serve, together with the sculptured figures, to give a varied and picturesque sky-line and fittingly crown the whole design. Thus in this building is attempted, not only the proper housing of the works of art collected from all the corners of the earth, but to assert for Architecture, her proper place among the other arts as being the resultant combination of them all.

This magnificent building was designed by Eames & Young, Architects, St. Louis.

Quit Quarreling.

The New Time has a word to say to a certain class of would be reformers whose mission it is to fight and wrangle with all who do not subscribe in detail to some special plan of universal salvation. They belong to some "school of thought." They have solved all the problems of the present and of the future. They denounce as dishonest or ignorant any man who deviates by a hair's breadth from the circumscribed lines by which the human race shall be redeemed.

The destinies of the future do not rest on the wisdom or ignorance of any one man or any set of men. No one is going to block the wheels of progress. No one is going to suddenly accelerate the speed of that evolutionary movement which is destined to place man on a higher and nobler plane. You cannot measure the acorn and predict the height of the oak. . . .

There are enough known and avowed enemies to social and industrial reform to engage the attention of those who are struggling for the right. I am not going to take my eye off the known foe and hit a Single Taxer or a Greenbacker because he refuses to use a weapon forged on my anvil. He is fighting my fight. After the battle we will settle any dispute as to who performed the more mighty deeds of valor.—New Time.

A Heavy Blow to Liberty.

The Daily Chronicle devotes an editorial article to the dismissal of E. Benjamin Andrews from the presidency of Brown university, which action it regards as the most serious blow the capitalist oligarchy has yet struck at social, economic and intellectual liberty in America.

The Chronicle says: "There is no doubt that, like Professor Hemit, who was dismissed from the University of Chicago, President Andrews was dismissed because he warned his countrymen against the growth of great monopolies. It seems certain that a conflict is approaching that will shake the Union as it was shaken by the great slavery question. It looks as though the splendid millionaire endowments of American universities had the unworthy motive of the promotion of the interests of the monopolists. We anticipate a great wave of opinion against the pretensions of the monopolist class as dangerous to freedom. This movement will lead to the substitution of public for private control and ownership of the big trusts and monopolies and the substitution of state for private colleges and universities."—London Cable.

From Populist Week.

The city of Des Moines, a city of over 10,000 voters, has gone Populist in a recent election. The city voted on the question of city ownership of electric lights. It went two to one in favor of city ownership. Thus the principles of Populism are gaining ground all the time. Things that two years ago Democrats or Republicans would not listen to they now endorse, and when the interest of the party is not at stake will vote for. Slowly but surely the seeds of Populism that were sown for the past few years are ripening into a magnificent harvest.—Minneapolis Courier.

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Shoe Economy.

Misses' button or lace shoes, pointed toe, regular \$1.50 value, to close the line, a pair . . . \$1.09

Broken lot of ladies' shoes, button, welt or turn sole, pointed or square toes, regular \$3 value, a pair . . . \$2.19

New line of ladies' shoes, in button and lace, coin toe, cloth or kid top, kid or patent tip, would be excellent values at \$3, our price, a pair . . . \$2.75

Ladies' fleeced cotton vests and pants, silver grey or ecru, our regular 35c grade, each . . . 25c

Ladies' high neck, long sleeve, ankle length union suits, open across shoulder, worth 75c, each . . . 50c

Children's vest and pants, fleeced cotton, all sizes, regular price 25c, now, each . . . 19c

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