

Nebraska Independent

Consolidation of THE WEALTH MAKERS and LINCOLN INDEPENDENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Independent Publishing Co.

At 1120 M Street, LINCOLN, - NEBRASKA. TELEPHONE 538.

\$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Address all communications to, and make all drafts, money orders, etc., payable to THE INDEPENDENT PUB. CO., LINCOLN, NEB.

POLITICAL DATES.

- Peoples independent state convention, Lincoln, August 2. Silver democratic state convention, Lincoln, August 2. Silver republican state convention, Lincoln, August 2. Republican state convention, Lincoln, Aug. 10. Congressional conventions— Peoples independent 6th district, Broken Bow, July 14. Peoples independent 4th district, York July 27.

The dreams which nations dream come true.—Lowell.

Judge M. P. Kinkaid, of O'Neill, who has been talked for the republican nomination for governor is too shrewd a bird to be caught at this time. In an interview this week he positively refuses to be considered in that connection.

The refusal of the telegraph and Express companies to pay their share of the war taxes provokes such a gold standard sheet as the Grand Island Republican to exclaim that by "the evasion of the internal revenue law the telegraph and express companies invite hostile legislation against their interest, and their initiation, is likely to be accepted. They can evade their share of the burden for a time, but it will eventually fall with added penalty and interest," and Father Wells, of Central City Democrat comments upon this exhibition of republican temper by saying:

"The express and telegraph companies will have to put another hundred thousand dollars into the Republican campaign fund this fall to keep the Republican organs from kicking over the traces and denouncing the pitiful meanness of those corrupt corporations."

The state election in Alabama occurs next Monday. The prospect is that the regular democratic majority will be returned—no matter what vote is cast. The populists have honestly carried Alabama at least once if not twice since 1890 and have been counted out by democratic election boards. In a few white counties the populists are now strong enough to secure an honest count and as a result we have one populist congressman from Alabama. In the black counties the democratic returning boards have full swing and their poll books and returns always show every negro as voting the straight democratic ticket, when as a matter of fact not one in fifty goes to the polls. This is the actual state of affairs in Alabama as shown in hundreds of pages of sworn testimony. The republican state central committee of Alabama met on the 13th of July and in view of the state of affairs passed the following resolutions unanimously:

Whereas, the state convention of the republican party on the 7th day of June, 1898, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention recommends and directs the republican county committees to use their best judgment and earnest efforts to nominate and endorse anti-democratic candidates for judicial and county officers and for the legislature who are pledged to honest elections and against a constitutional convention.

Resolved, In order to carry out the purpose of the foregoing resolution be it Resolved, By the republican state executive committee that we recommend and urge the republicans of Alabama to vote for and support the populist state ticket headed by G. B. Deans for governor.

Now, when any republican in Nebraska begins to peer because the democrats in Nebraska have joined with the pops for the redemption of the state just shove this resolution of his own party in Alabama under his nose and ask him what he thinks of it. The gospel facts in the case are that the populist party in the south as in the west has led the fight for honest elections and good government and the minority parties in both sections have gladly joined to help them in the good work.

STILL AFTER STATE MONEY.

This week Attorney-General Smith has brought action on the bond of Wm. Ebricht, former republican superintendent of the blind institute at Nebraska City, and his bondsmen to recover the sum of \$1,087.15 money embezzled from the state or from students at that institution. The bondsmen are John C. Watson, J. M. Wardlaw and G. H. Albright. The details of Ebricht's actions, as

found by the legislative investigating committee, have already been published in this paper. They show a shameful and scandalous state of affairs during Ebricht's administration. Among them are such items as:

- 1. Carrying the name of Lena M. Truesdell as Matron on the pay roll and fraudulently obtaining money which Ebricht himself kept. 2. Auditing and paying for clothing bills twice. 3. Paying fraudulent drug bills for medicines furnished prominent republican families in Nebraska City. 4. Receiving money from blind pupils which was fraudulently converted to his own use. 5. Converting \$390 of state money derived from the "cash fund" and paying the same as attorneys fees to Judge M. L. Hayward as counsel in his own law suit.

It will be remembered that Judge Hayward at present acting county attorney of Otter county, refused to prosecute Ebricht when the latter was arrested.

The trial of this case will develop a state of facts that ought to be known over the state.

GOVERNMENT DOING BUSINESS.

Paris, France, is rather an old and well known city. It has been doing business for some thousand years or so and has the reputation of being the best kept city in the world. The city has not only been doing business for a thousand years, but has been doing a banking business for about fifty years. A real genuine banking business, receiving deposits and making loans. The loans are made to the poorest class of Parisian citizens—those who formerly were compelled to resort to the pawn brokers and pay from 10 to 25 per cent a month for money. The city started its bank to relieve just such distress and has made it successful.

Of course it was a scandalous thing for a city like Paris to go into such a damnable populistic and socialistic craze as loaning money to her own people when everyone with good common sense knows that such enterprises can only be carried on by pawn brokers and curbstone sharks, but the people of Paris being only frog-eaters and anarchists by nature couldn't be expected to pay any attention to the gold standard press of America which has repeatedly proven that such a scheme is a howling lunacy invented by a few all-falfa-whiskered pops on the coyote-covered plains of Nebraska and Kansas during the big dry spell of 1890. People who don't believe it (and there are probably quite a number reading nothing but republican papers who are in that state) can find out all about it in a book on "Municipal Government in Europe" written by Dr. Albert Shaw, one of the editors of the Review of Reviews.

Actually the frog-eating French are not contented with disregarding all principles of sound government for the past fifty years in the banking business. They are now about to engage in the government insurance business. Among the reasons that urge them to this wild populistic folly is the following statement of insurance as now conducted in the city of Paris:

The nineteen principal insurance companies of Paris received, during 1896, premiums of 101,349,459 francs, which, with receipts from other sources, made a total income of 109,771,673 francs. Fire losses were but 49,335,496 francs, which, together with other expenses, made a total of 84,259,858 francs, or \$5,980,356. Under the circumstances it is considered that the present insurance premiums are exorbitant. If the municipality had the conduct of the business, the 24,927,224 francs spent for commissions would be unnecessary. Actual fire losses and clerical expenses would then be but one-half of the receipts, and if the municipality conducted the business without an eye to revenue, insurance rates could be cut in half.

In other words the French people have discovered that the city of Paris could do its own insurance at half the price they now pay to corporations and they are such fools they want to do it.

YOUNG MEN IN POLITICS.

The young men fight the battles, in war and in politics. They are coming to the front in all vocations and demand recognition in the coming campaign in no uncertain tones. The old wheel horses who have shaped the policies and campaigns of the populist and silver parties in the past must recognize this fact and act accordingly, if they would secure the support of the rising generation. The republican party shows much wisdom in dealing with the young voter. He is cordially welcomed in their primaries and conventions, his name appears in the list of delegates, he is encouraged to join the political clubs and be one of them, and the result is that he becomes identified with the party before understanding or caring for the principles it advocates.

Hitherto only a few young men made a study of political economy, and their political affiliation has often been determined by association. The old democratic party has been conspicuous in this respect. Not enough encouragement was given to the young voter. If he attended a primary he was tolerated but not particularly encouraged and his name left off the delegation to make place for the old timers, many of whom would not go to the conventions after they were chosen. The same policy has

been carried up and very few of the younger democrats were ever honored or flattered by swing their names in the list of congressional or state delegates. Practically no effort was made to form or maintain local democratic clubs or to inculcate principles of government.

This has made the young men tired and they naturally and insensibly drift away from their old democratic moorings, sometimes to the republican camp where they are met with open arms and the promise of recognition and advancement. Young republicans in Nebraska get even more than their share of the nominations in the conventions. The young generation just entering the political arena takes note of these conditions. The populist party and its allies in Nebraska must work for the young men. It needs their influence. It has taken up their fight for the freedom of coming generations in the cause of populism. If the republican party ever again succeeds in carrying Nebraska it will be due to the efforts and work of its younger members. They are the real campaigners. They make the votes and fight the battles. They do not waste their efforts trying to turn old time democrats or populists from their old time faith. There is a better way and they have found it. Their converts are among the young men, and the recruiting offices are always open.

There is a lesson in all this which it were wise to heed. Let us give the boys a chance. They are the coming voters, the balance of power. We must have them in the ranks, and to get them there we must hold out inducements of promotion and reward. No party can live in the past and hope for success in the future.

Our state conventions meet next week. A campaign is before us. Will the younger more ambitious element be recognized and encouraged to take up the fight and carry it through to sure and certain victory, or will the old timers be in control and relegate the real workers to the rear? Will they name the delegates and candidates from among themselves and bore us with long wined speeches on dead issues? If so the real workers will lack incentive and lose interest while the old timers, having made their speeches and exploited their own pet theories, will go home and sit them down to await the result. And those who watch the methods of our adversaries can guess what that result will be.

CAN THE LEOPARD CHANGE.

The editor of the Omaha Bee is still trying to reform the republican party. Like the Arab Bashi-bazouk who prays with his nose pointed toward Mecca, or the Dog-Rib Indian who turns toward his totem, the Bee begs the bosses of the republican organization to let go their hold on the party in the following plaintive prophecy:

Nebraska republicans have sacrificed enough and suffered too much already by subservient trucking to the dictation of corporate managers who want to dominate all parties and care little or nothing whether the state is governed by republicans, democrats, populists or anarchists, so long as they take orders from them and do their bidding. They seem to care nothing, moreover, whether the men whom they put into office are competent and honest or imbeciles and thieves so long as they are willing to act as their tools instead of as servants of the people.

The republicans of Nebraska should notify the corporations that they may expect fair treatment at their hands, but that the party cannot and will not mortgage itself and its candidates soul and body to carry favor with the corporations. Unless this is done and unless the tickets afford tangible proof of sincerity and regeneration, the party will be unable to regain lost ground and retrieve past misfortunes.

The only hope the republican party has of being returned to power in Nebraska is in making terms with the corporations. Every man familiar with the inside operations of politics in Nebraska knows this. The only way a republican campaign can be carried on in this state is by liberal use of money. There are dozens of republican spell binders who will not go on the stump for less than \$25 a night and expenses. There are scores of "workers" in the towns who have been accustomed to get from \$10 to \$100 from republican committees in every campaign and who will not stir for less. There is the enormous expense of great processions and transparencies—the money for music, for torches, for coal oil, for uniforms, for decorations. And then there are the "free excursion trains" which in time past have carried thousands from one town to another to swell republican ranks.

How are these things to be secured except by making terms with the corporations? The only way the republican party has been able to organize and carry on a strong campaign in Nebraska has been by liberal use of money. It's their style of campaign. Lots of enthusiasm, oratory, fire-works and brass band.

Populists have been contented to carry on a campaign of education. In the school houses, on the street corner, by the fire-side with printed page and pamphlet their work has been done.

But the only way a republican campaign can be run is with money. How is the g. o. p. to be financed? The populists and their allies have two-thirds of the county offices and nine-tenths of the state offices. There is but one reliable source of funds for the republican campaign in Nebraska—and that is the corporations. There must and will be a

combine between the republican party and the corporations in the coming campaign and every one knows it.

Why shouldn't there be? There has never been a time in the past ten years when the corporations could not command from three-fourths to all the votes of republican members of the Nebraska legislature on any test question. Go back over the senate and house journals and read the names. There has never been a time when the corporations did not control nine-tenths of the republican state officials.

Talk about mortgaging the party to corporate interests. The mortgage is long since foreclosed. Can the leopard change his spots or the republican party in Nebraska sever itself from its sustenance?

NO CONVENTION

The Middle-of-the-Road Populist Meeting in September Called Off.

The populist national convention called to meet at Cincinnati in September has been called off. The call was signed at Omaha by only a part of the delegates who are dissatisfied with the management of Chairman Marion Butler. The larger part of the anti-fusion populists at Omaha while not fully satisfied with the results of that meeting resolved to stand faithfully by it. This is notably true of the Texas populists who are engaged this fall in a tremendous struggle with the old ring democracy which has ruled that state since reconstruction days. They have declared for an end of contention in populist ranks and solid movement against the enemy.

The result of this action will be a concentration of interest in the local elections and a strong effort to unite the party solidly for the campaign of 1900. The text of the compromise agreement at Omaha in regard to fusion is an important document and is here given in full for the first time:

OMAHA, Neb., June 16, 1898. To the Chairman and Members of the National Committee of the People's Party.

We, the undersigned members of your special committee report recommending the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the national committee of the people's party, declare that in national matters no proposition for fusion or co-operation shall be made or entertained by the national executive committee or our national chairman or officers.

Second, That our national executive committee, chairman, or other national officers, shall not give any advice in favor of or against fusion or co-operation in state or local affairs unless officially requested by the proper constituted authorities and then only to these authorities.

Third, Believing in the fullest form of local self government for our party we direct that our national executive committee, national chairman and officers shall not interfere in any state, local, or congressional campaign unless requested by the proper constituted authorities, and then only in favor of regular populist candidates.

Fourth, That at a national convention to be held in 1900 at least one month before the other two national conventions, the delegates are to be chosen on the basis of the highest regular populist vote cast in 1892 or since then.

Fifth, That we direct the national chairman and secretary in sending out referendum votes to the national committee to present only the explanation and with comment sufficient only to give a clear understanding of the motion.

George F. Washburn, chairman. James H. Ferris, Illinois. J. E. Anderson, Iowa. Eltweed Pomeroy, New Jersey. Wm. Phillips.

There are some thousands of acres of public land in the Hawaiian islands, but by the terms of annexation they are still subject to Hawaiian laws for entry. These laws differ radically from those of the United States. The policy of the Hawaiian government has been to divide the land into different classes, according to its desirability and to limit the amount which might be acquired by the homesteader according to the following schedule: Eight acres first class agricultural land; sixteen acres second class agricultural land; one acre of wet rice land, thirty acres of first class pastoral lands, sixty acres of second class pastoral land; forty-five acres of pastoral agricultural land. Every man taking up land was obliged before the end of two years to build a house on the land and occupy it. He was also obliged to have in cultivation before the end of six years from the date of his certificate at least 10 per cent of the land which he had taken up. There were also certain conditions for the planting and the protection of trees.

The republican state committee still refuses to publish its report of campaign receipts and expenses the past two years.

FACTS ABOUT HEALTH

It is Easy to Keep Well if We Know How—Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food. The blood is employed to carry nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. No medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla and it is because it is the one true blood purifier. Hundreds of people are alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine by thousands.

Hood's Pills are the only pills in take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WHO'LL BE GOVERNOR?

Brief Sketches of Those Prominently Mentioned as Candidates before the Populist Convention.

STRONG LIST TO CHOOSE FROM

A Chapter of Concise Information Regarding the Public Careers of Candidates.

Interesting News for Convention Time.

The peoples independent state convention meets next week to nominate a state ticket. Most interest centers in the selection of a delegate for governor. Nearly every candidate will want to know the principal facts in the lives of the different candidates. With this in view the INDEPENDENT has secured brief sketches of all those prominently mentioned in this convention and herewith presents them:

DR. J. H. PEABODY.

Dr. J. H. Peabody, born in Washington, D. C., March 7, 1833. Appointed page in U. S. house of representatives December, 1846. Served there until 1852—during the agitation of the money question of the fifties and the Missouri compromise. Graduated at the university of Georgetown, D. C., March 8, 1860. As clerk in U. S. pension office, Washington, D. C., 1861, he shouldered a musket and drilled daily in the corridors of the office. Was commissioned acting assistant surgeon U. S. A. in April, 1862. Commissioned by Lincoln brigade surgeon, U. S. volunteers August 15, 1863. Served as such to close of the war. Came to Omaha July, 1864 as medical director of the department of the Platte.

In 1893 becoming dissatisfied with Clevelandism he joined the populist party, and has earnestly supported it as a delegate to every populist convention in Douglas county since believing, as he does, that its platform of 1892 more nearly represents the rights and desires of the American people from Maine to Manila, and from Alaska to the Antilles. He was nominated for mayor of Omaha by acclamation by the populist in 1895. He served with the army of the Potomac from Bull Run to Antietam; was with the army of Tennessee in 1863, with the army of Missouri in 1864 and '65. Member of Custer post G. A. R. Charter member of Loyal Legion of Nebraska.

The doctor came to Omaha when the population of the state did not exceed 30,000, and he naturally takes a deep interest in its progress. He is the populist member of the Omaha fire and police board by appointment of Governor Holcomb.

WM. NEVILLE.

Judge William Neville was born on a farm near Nashville, Ill., December 29, 1843, and raised at Chester on the Mississippi river.

At the age of 17, when the war broke out in 1861, he engaged as a steamboat engineer in the transport service. He was educated at McKendree college, and left that institution to join the infantry service. He left the republican party in 1869 because President Grant on March 4 defined the policy of the republican party to be to pay the bonds in gold. He was elected to the Illinois legislature as a democrat in 1872. At the close of the session in 1874 he removed to Omaha, and was elected to the Nebraska legislature as a democrat in 1876. At the close of the session in 1877 he removed to North Platte where he has since continued the practice of law.

In 1884 he was nominated by the anti-monopolists and democrats for congress in the "Big Third," but was defeated. In 1891 he was elected judge of the Twelfth judicial district by the populists, and served four years. In 1896 he was nominated for supreme judge by the populists, endorsed by the democrats, and elected by 15,000 majority, but the constitutional amendment being declared not carried, he failed to get his seat. In 1897 he had the unanimous support of the populist

convention for a renomination as supreme judge, but the democrats and the free silver republicans united upon J. J. Sullivan, and the three conventions having agreed that two should nominate, Judge Neville gracefully submitted, and gave the ticket his loyal support.

J. R. THOMPSON.

Judge John R. Thompson of Grand Island was born in Perryville, Ohio, in 1850 and is of German and Scotch Irish parentage. He obtained his early education in the district schools and afterwards, through his own efforts attended the Upper Iowa University in 1877. He located in northeastern Iowa to practice his profession but afterwards removed to Grand Island in 1879 where he remained in partnership with his brother W. H. until 1891. In politics he is a populist.

Prior to the organization of the populist party he was an independent democrat and took an active part in the anti-monopoly movement in this state in the early 80's. His interests are fully identified with the people of Nebraska. He has always advocated civil and religious liberty. He never was a candidate for office until 1891 when he was nominated and elected, by the populists as judge of the Eleventh Judicial district. At that time he received a larger number of votes than any other one of the four candidates.

Judge Thompson was renominated by the populist party in 1895 and with the assistance of the democrat and other independent forces he again received the largest vote cast for any of the four candidates. He has now served nearly seven years on the bench and has the respect and confidence of the members of the bar and people generally.

W. H. WESTOVER.

Was born in Delaware county Iowa, on March 19, 1858. Came to Nebraska with his parents who settled near Lincoln in 1870. Attended high school and state university at Lincoln until 1876. Read law for six months in office of E. E. Brown then went to Butler county where he taught school and continued reading until he was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1879, remained in Butler county until spring of 1884 when he moved to Sheridan county and has resided here practically ever since.

His first work in politics was in organizing greenback clubs in Butler county in 1877 and 1878. He was one of the delegates from Nebraska to the Pomeroy convention at Chicago in the spring of 1879. Was the candidate of anti-monopoly party for district attorney in 1883. Was county attorney of Sheridan county two terms, the last time was elected as the candidate of the people's independent party in 1892. Was elected district judge of the 15th judicial district in 1895. Was married in December 1879 and has a family of seven children.

JOHN O. YEISER

Was born in Tazette Co., Kentucky, October 15, 1866. Came to Ashland Nebraska, in 1875. The next year moved to Red Cloud where he remained until 1889 when he located at Omaha. It is said that he was the youngest candidate ever admitted to practice law in any court of record in the United States, being seventeen years old. Mr. Yeiser was married February 5, 1889, to Miss Hettie Skeen, of Red Cloud. They have one child, a son. In 1896 Mr. Yeiser was candidate for the lower house of the Nebraska legislature on the fusion ticket in Douglas county. His opponent was given the certificate of election but as a result of a contest Mr. Yeiser was declared elected and took his seat. He was the author of the initiative and referendum bill which became a law and an active worker upon the floor for anti-monopoly measures.

Northeast Nebraska has a candidate for lieutenant governor in the person of J. M. Curry, of Thurston county, who is a silver republican and a strong worker in that part of the state.

A Wm. V. Allen club has been organized in Osceola, Polk county with large membership. By the time the returns come in next November you will think the state has become one unanimous Wm. V. Allen club.

R. P. Excursion to Indianapolis, Ind. \$18.40 For Round Trip. For above occasion the Elkhorn line (Northwestern) will sell tickets August 19, 20 and 21 at \$18.40 for the round trip. Extreme limit September 20th. Get other particulars at city office 117 South 10th street.

THEY'RE BUYING NOW.

The prices tell the story when it comes to selling goods. Combine a good quality with a price which is cut to less than first cost and you have the secret of quick sales. To make room for our new Fall Stock we offer all of our 75c and \$1.00 shirt waists at 50c. All of our \$1.25 and \$1.50 shirt waists at 75c and 80c. These are real bargains, late styles, new patterns in percales, lawns and dimities, well made and desirable. Just what you want for these hot days.

Our Fancy Parasols are going fast, which is good evidence that our customers know a bargain offer when they see it. New and stylish, the very latest things out. Our prices were low at the start, and we have cut them 25 per cent lower. 50 off means a big difference in price, and it will pay you to see these goods before buying. Just unpacked—our new stock of dress prints, all the latest, most desirable patterns, in blue, black, and red grounds, with dainty figures, making some new and beautiful effects. See our window display of these goods and then come into the store and examine the quality. Our fall goods are coming in daily, new Percalines, Outings, Prints, Muslins, Cheviots, and Sherings. Remember this is an entirely new stock, no old goods, no remnants, everything clean and fresh. We are glad to show you our stock and get acquainted.

W. H. LACEY & SON,

"The New Store." 1217 O ST., LINCOLN, NEB.