

Gush

Unless exquisitely well done, is a trade-pill. We daren't pull our hats down over our eyes and rush into adjectives as if we were Western Swamp agents, talking to a lot of Martin Chuzzlewits. You wouldn't stand it. But bear with us in a little quiet gush. Saturday was great. For whole hours we had all we could do to sell all the clothing that was wanted.

Abraham Lincoln knew that the American people could stand when he said—"You can fool ALL the people part of the time, and PART of the people all the time, but not ALL the people ALL the time." And The Nebraska says—"If a man stubs his toe on the same obstacle the second time, he'll know enough to walk around it the third time." Nebraska clothing is good clothing and satisfies. Once a customer always a customer.

Honest advertising influences you in so far as you test and find you can believe what is said. No other can make a business truly great and yet the opposite, at times flourishes.

NEBRASKA CLOTHING IS GOOD CLOTHING. Catalogs that tell you all about it with Samples enclosed. Sent upon Application.

Nebraska Clothing Co.

Omaha, Neb. Mention the Nebraska Independent When Writing

ONE TRUST'S DOINGS

What the Republican Party Has Brought on the People—Bribery, Extortion and Hanna Says Let It Alone

For many days the country has waited patiently to see whether the crimes of the Wire and Steel Trust would induce Mr. McKinley's attorney general to bring this monstrous corporate law-breaker to justice. Never in the history of the country has there been a more arrogant defiance of law and public morals, never a bolder conspiracy against the people, than the operations by which this trust—intrenched behind the power of the republicans party—has seized control of the wire industry of the nation, wrung unearned profits from the helpless farmers, converted independent manufacturers into mere employees, and then by an arbitrary act caused a shrinkage in its own stock of \$14,000,000 in two weeks—with its friends secretly informed of the scheme in advance—closed six factories and thrown more than six thousand men out of work without notice.

Mr. Hanna has said publicly again and again that the trust should be let alone and that the trust question is not a political question at all. "Let it alone" is the cry of the trusteers and their supporters this year. "Let it alone" is the cry of the trusteers and their supporters this year. "Let it alone" is the cry of the trusteers and their supporters this year.

A little more than a year ago the wire and steel trust was organized by John W. Gates. The trust had despot power over 36,000 workmen. The cost of producing wire was reduced. The price of wire was raised.

In one year from the time of organization the trust made a profit of \$12,182,530. This enormous sum was earned on an investment of \$40,000,000—the amount of the preferred stock, which represents the highest appraised value of the combined factories. The farmers of America had to suffer. These astounding dividends came chiefly out of their pockets.

The wire and steel trust—of which, Mr. Hanna says, "should be let alone"—made thirty-four per cent profit on its investment. One of the trust's little jokes was to advance wages about seven and a half per cent. But the price of wire and wire nails advanced more than 200 per cent. There was a great flourish of trumpets over the petty advance in wages, but nothing was said about the enormous rise in the price of wire and nails.

DOCTOR J. L. MCKEE,
City Block, Cor. 11th and N Sts., LINCOLN, NEB.

One of the oldest and most reliable Physicians of the Uriscopian system of diagnosing diseases of the internal organs, is daily treating the most severe chronic cases, and by his successful method has gained the confidence of the public. Send him a two-ounce vial of morning urine by express (not by mail), charges paid, with full name and age, and you can have the necessary medicine sent you, with a description of your disease; charges moderate. Over thirty-five years' practical experience.

Bee

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13 Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs, \$1

TRESTER SUPPLY CO.,
Dept. D. LINCOLN, NEBR.

information that on a certain day or thereabouts the bottom will drop out of Wire and steel stock.

When the trap was prepared and every useful man had been remembered, a whisk of the pen and \$14,000,000 changed hands in Wall street.

It was a safe speculation. The management of the wire and steel trust could raise or lower the price of its stock at will. No one could guess what was coming. Not even the six thousand unfortunate and unoffending workmen had a day's warning.

Business was booming—at least \$12,182,530 had been earned on \$40,000,000, and prices were kept up to the highest boom standard. There was no sign, no hint, no faintest shadow of suggestion that there was any reason for closing the six factories. One would have thought that, as the trust was making 34 per cent profit on its investment, it would lower prices and keep its factories going. But Mr. Gates has shown that the ordinary citizen can not understand the really scientific nature of the trust system.

And is there no power to punish a great offense like this? Mr. Hanna says that "the trusts should be let alone." Attorney-General Griggs, who was placed in office by Mr. McKinley, refused to drag this corporate monster to justice. The Anti-Trust law lies dead; the Supreme Court, which declared to be both constitutional and necessary, is scorned; thousands of faithful workmen are flung into the gutter without a crust of bread, millions and millions of dollars are wrung from the pockets of the already poor farmers, and then, with an ease that has astounded those who have not hitherto observed the appalling power of the new system, the trust enters Wall street and loots the country of \$14,000,000 in two weeks.

This wire and steel trust was organized a little more than a year ago. And remember that in the past year the capitalization of the trusts incorporated in the state of New Jersey alone amounts to \$2,640,000,000.

Do you realize how swiftly the change is occurring? The door of opportunity is being closed upon the young men of the nation, crime on a great scale laughs at law, and every avenue of political and official life is polluted. The trust system has invented a new form of bribery.

Save Mr. Havemeyer of the sugar trust, and he can raise or lower the price of sugar stock at will and make or break your fortune without spending a dollar of his own or the trust's money. Sell your vote and your influence to Mr. Rockefeller and he has but to give you a hint before he signs a paper changing the price of oil and you are a rich man.

This thing is to be voted on by the American people in November. Is it to go on or is it to stop? The Supreme Court of the United States says that the present anti-trust law is inadequate to reach the criminals. But Mr. Hanna says no.

Mr. Griggs, who was placed in the attorney-general's office by Mr. McKinley, because he was the choice of the New Jersey trusts, refuses to act.

Are the crimes of the trusts against the country more likely to be punished by a government which sincerely attempts to break up the system of industrial monopoly or by a government elected and controlled by the men who own the trusts?—James Creelman.

Farm Implement Bargains

Wind mill, new, Cornell make. Two Black Hawk Corn planters. Lumber wagons. Mowers. Feed cutters. Other articles too numerous to mention. All in first class condition, will be sold at less than wholesale price.

W. J. D. COUNTS,
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The Peter Cooper Banquet

The dollar banquet tendered by the Peter Cooper club at Omaha Monday night was a pronounced success. About 750 persons sat down to dinner shortly after 7 o'clock, probably one-third or more of the number being delegates to the national convention at Sioux Falls. Delegates were present from Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, South Dakota, and Pennsylvania. President Yeiser acted as toastmaster, and introduced Hon. Elmer E. Thomas of Omaha who welcomed the guests on behalf of the Peter Cooper club, "the largest populist club in the world." Mr. Thomas was in his happiest mood and made many telling hits in his speech.

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Cured at Home. The only Painless Permanent Cure appealing to intelligence. Endorsed by prominent physicians. Send stamps for Illustrated book. Reference of cured: J. B. Gibbs, Battle Creek, Neb.; F. H. Nellig, Neb. Dr. Jno. B. Harris, 2338 Kemper Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mention this paper. He's with us.

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(5 styles). Also Sections, Veils, Smokers, Honey Knives, Hive Tools, Alaska and Sweet Clover Seed, Books on Bee Culture, Etc. Address: F. A. SNELL, Milledgeville, Carroll Co., Ill.

CALL FOR STATE CONVENTION

People's Independent Party. The electors of the peoples independent party of Nebraska are hereby notified that on the 11 day of July A.D. 1900 at 3:00 o'clock p. m. sharp, in the auditorium, city of Lincoln and state of Nebraska, there will be held a convention of delegates from the several counties of said state, representing the people's independent party.

The convention is called for the purpose of nominating candidates for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, eight presidential electors and one state central committee man for each county and such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The basis of representation is one delegate at large for each county and one delegate for each one hundred votes or major fraction thereof cast for Hon. Silas A. Holcomb, for judge of the supreme court in the election of 1898, counting the several counties to representation as follows:

Adams.....	22	Kearney.....	14
Antelope.....	14	Keith.....	14
Banner.....	14	Lincoln.....	13
Blaine.....	2	Kimball.....	2
Boone.....	14	Lebanon.....	19
Box Butte.....	14	Lincoln.....	13
Boyd.....	9	Logan.....	3
Brown.....	14	Louisa.....	3
Butte.....	14	Madison.....	16
Cass.....	14	Merrick.....	17
Cherry.....	8	Nemaha.....	10
Cheyenne.....	6	Nuckolls.....	10
Colfax.....	14	Osage.....	12
Combs.....	14	Perkins.....	4
Custer.....	14	Phelps.....	14
Dakota.....	3	Richardson.....	11
Dawes.....	14	Seward.....	14
Dawson.....	14	Stearns.....	14
Deuel.....	14	Sherman.....	9
Dodge.....	23	Shoemaker.....	4
Douglas.....	10	Seward.....	14
Dubois.....	14	Sioux.....	14
Fillmore.....	21	Thayer.....	17
Franklin.....	13	Thomas.....	2
Frontier.....	14	Valley.....	10
Furnas.....	16	Washington.....	14
Gage.....	14	Wayne.....	10
Gardner.....	14	Webster.....	13
Gosper.....	7	York.....	20
Grant.....	9		
Harlan.....	14		
Harrison.....	14		
Hayes.....	5		
Holt.....	14		
Hooker.....	2		
Hudson.....	14		
Jefferson.....	16		
Johnson.....	12		

The secretary of each county convention called in pursuance of this call is requested to forward credentials of delegates as soon as possible to F. L. Mary, secretary, Lincoln, Neb.

By order of the People's Independent Party.
J. H. EDMISTEN, Chairman.
F. L. MARY, Secretary.

Lancaster County Convention

The peoples independent county convention to select delegates to the state and congressional conventions will be held in the auditorium at Lincoln, Thursday, May 7 at 7 p. m. Primary are recommended to be held Saturday, May 12. It has been thought wise to defer making county nominations until later in the season.

Silver Republican County Convention

The silver republican electors of Lancaster County are requested to send delegates to a county convention to be held in Lincoln, May 17, 1900, for the purpose of electing delegates to the state and congressional conventions.

Representation will be one delegate for each 20 votes cast for Hon. J. L. Teeter at the last general election. Each ward and precinct will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

1st ward.....	11	Middle Creek.....	3
2nd ward.....	10	Mills.....	3
3rd ward.....	14	Nemaha.....	6
4th ward.....	20	No. Bluffs.....	4
5th ward.....	19	Oak.....	5
6th ward.....	12	Olive Branch.....	1
7th ward.....	12	Panama.....	5
Duda Precinct.....	4	Rock Creek.....	4
Dentonville.....	4	Saltville.....	4
Denton.....	3	So. Pass.....	4
Elk.....	4	Salt Creek.....	4
Grant.....	2	Stockton.....	4
College View.....	3	Waverly.....	4
Garfield.....	2	West Lincoln.....	3
Highland.....	16	West Oak.....	4
Little Saik.....	3	York Hill.....	6

F. B. HUMPHREY, Secy.

Fusion Candidates Talked Of

Many candidates for nomination on the fusion state ticket are being brought forward in various parts of the state, so the conventions will be compelled to select unsuitable timber because of a dearth of candidates. It seems quite generally conceded that Governor Poynter is entitled to renomination, although there is some opposition being manifested here and there. Hon. John O. Yeiser, Judge W. H. Westover and Hon. R. D. Sutherland, are also being mentioned in connection with this nomination. Hon. A. A. Luikart of Madison, a democrat, and Hon. Peter Ebbeson of St. Paul, a populist, are most frequently mentioned in the country press. Hon. W. B. Morrison of Lancaster is also being urged by Lancaster county democrats.

The office of auditor of public accounts has a number of seekers—good men, too. Hon. C. W. Wheeler of Beaver City and Ed. Keiser of the Fremont Leader seem to have about equal support among the populists. Hon. Henry Schlottfeldt of Grand Island is being urged by the democrats of his vicinity. Editor Howard of the Populist Times, who at one time carried the banner of the track of the democratic party, and many populist admirers, has it is asserted, decided to back the Dave Mercer democrats. Judge Howard is the man who can do it. Hon. W. B. Price at present deputy insur-

ance commissioner, is being urged by his friends to aspire to the nomination for auditor; he has, however, declined to make any canvass for the place because he considers that there is considerable prejudice against the practice of promoting subordinate officers, although that is in harmony with the idea of civil service.

The office of secretary of state will not go begging. Hon. C. V. Svoboda, a prominent business man of St. Paul, representing the Bohemian-Americans, has many admirers. Hon. O. C. Weesner, the present deputy secretary, although making no active canvass for the place, would feel gratified by the nomination. Hon. J. E. Peterson of Polk county is being urged by his friends as a capable man and representing the Swedish-Americans.

For commissioner of public lands and buildings the Nebraska Independent will next week bring out the name of Hon. Sidney J. Kent, the present deputy commissioner of labor, as a representative of the organized labor. Mr. Kent made a magnificent canvass for this office in 1894, being defeated in a three cornered fight by a small plurality. Hon. J. H. Wright of Nuckolls county is also prominently mentioned for the nomination.

The office of superintendent of public instruction is considered non-political, and it is probable that the usual prejudices against the promotion of deputies may not extend to this office. Professor J. A. Beck, the present deputy, has many warm friends over the state regarding his nomination. Professor Oliver of Cambridge is another populist who would honor the office by his incumbency. Editor Smith of the Seward Independent-Democrat is out in a letter urging the desirability of nominating Professor U. O. Anderson of Seward, a man who stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens, both as a citizen and an educator.

For attorney-general, Hon. Willis D. Oldham seems to be the only democrat mentioned; but in case the office should be allotted to the populists, Hon. Elmer E. Thomas of Douglas, Hon. W. H. Barnes of Jefferson, Hon. E. O. Kretzinger of Gage, and Hon. H. M. Mathew of Sherman, are among the possibilities. There are probably other candidates whose names have escaped our notice; but so far, among those mentioned, not one has been brought forward but would fill the office with credit to himself and the state. Let the best men win, and all the rest take off their coats and work for the ticket. DEF. FRANCH.

Loss of Wealth in Foreign Trade

I am in receipt of numerous letters making inquiries about and objections to some things I have written on the subject of trade with foreign countries. I have said that since 1860 our national wealth has not been increased by foreign trade. On the contrary our foreign trade reports indicate a large loss, almost all of which has occurred since 1873. I insist that the excess of exports shown by the trade reports is the measure of that loss. I insist that the debts at present held by foreign countries against the government and our people make the measure of an additional loss that we must stand in the future. These assertions astonish many, who have given the subject no considerable study, and some of those who have. They are the basis of most of the inquiries and objections that I have received. The fact that a part at least of the excess of exports, month by month, shown in the reports of the treasury department, is paid on debts held abroad, appears to be confusing, and I am asked how I can regard what is applied in payment of debts as a loss.

Many of the inquiries come from persons who do not appear to have seen my summary of the treasury reports published last year, in which this question was considered. Or, is it possible that in trying to be brief, I have failed to be clear? I want it observed that I say "measure of that loss." In the consideration of this subject, there are certain fundamental facts and propositions that must be remembered, and the full import of which must be realized.

1. Merchandise, gold and silver are the only subjects of import and export. There is no possible way by which wealth can come into or go out of this country except in one of these three forms.

2. When a debt is contracted, it is for something the debtor receives. If the debtor receives nothing, then the debt is without consideration. If a debt without consideration is never paid, the creditor loses nothing, and the debtor gains nothing. If such a debt is paid, the debtor loses and the creditor gains the amount paid on the debt.

3. If a debt is contracted by our government, or by any of our people, in a foreign country, and our nation receives no consideration for the debt so contracted, that consideration must be represented by an import. If it is then paid, it will be represented by an export and the payment would not be a loss. If there has never been any import as the consideration for the debt contracted, and the debt is paid by an export, that export will measure the loss of national wealth by the transaction.

4. There is a large debt held against us in foreign countries at this time, variously estimated at from five billions to ten billions of dollars. One of two things must be true. Either this debt represents what we have received from foreign countries in merchandise, gold or silver, or the debt is without consideration. Whatever we received is included in the treasury report of imports.

5. There can be no question that the debts held in this country against foreign countries is very small in comparison with debts held in foreign countries against us. This, I believe, no recognized authority disputes. What, then, ought to be the relation between our exports and our exports? Clearly they ought to show that our imports of either merchandise, gold or silver exceeded our exports by a large amount. If it be true that the imports do not exceed the exports, then the existing debts held in foreign countries represent an equivalent debt contracted at some time, for which there is no consideration whatever accruing to us as a nation.

6. Prior to 1860 the debts held against us in foreign countries, or held by us against foreign countries, were very small, practically nothing. Now, as already stated, the debts held in foreign countries against us in excess of the debts held in this country against them is very

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Made of turned wood, carved bottom, upholstered in denim, saten parool, scalloped edges, patent footbrake, rubber tire wheels, etc. Best value ever offered—Special this week..... \$5.00

Extra large Carriage, has patent steel gear and brake; anti-grease, never-comes-off wheels rubber tires; silk parool with fancy ruffle edge, removable upholstery, silk plush roll, special..... \$9.90

Largest stock of Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Queensware and Hardware in the West.

The reports of the treasury department show that from June 30, 1890, to Dec. 31, 1899, not only has there been no excess of imports to account for this enormous debt, but the excess of exports of merchandise, gold and silver exceeds all imports by \$3,825,161,124. The conclusion follows, with the certainty of mathematical demonstration, that every dollar of excess of exports since 1860 measures a loss of national wealth. The conclusion is equally certain that the debts held against us in foreign countries, less the debts held against foreign countries by us, is the measure of the additional loss that we will have sustained when that debt is paid.

Young Portorico

Senator Beveridge of Indiana in a speech said, in reference to education in Puerto Rico, that our hope is in the rising generation. There should be a school house on every hill, where the children should be taught American history. Is not the senator in advocating such a measure reading on the ragged edge of treason? Think of filling the heads of the young Puerto Ricans with the "notaxation-without-representation" story of the Boston tea party, or the principles of the declaration of independence and how our forefathers rebelled against Great Britain because she imposed upon them a burdensome and unjust taxation! This injudicious teaching would tend to incite the young Puerto Ricans to emulate so worthy an example, and rebellion would ensue. They should be taught they are an inferior race who should be thankful that they can enjoy the blessed sunshine of Anglo-Saxon civilization and taxation; that it is a high privilege to pay taxes to supply iat jobs to a lot of Americans who have condescended to relinquish homes and firesides for the purpose of exercising a benign, fatherly rule over them.

What is liberty and the right of guaranteed by the constitution to such high privilege?—Flavius J. VanVorhis in National Trust.

Much confusion has been caused in the public mind by repeated references in the public press to the importation and exportation of merchandise. It is assumed that where there is a large excess of export of merchandise over the import, that our products and our business is being benefited by the large sales. The impression is left upon the public mind that we must, therefore, as a nation, be increasing our wealth by these sales. What is liberty and the right of guaranteed by the constitution to such high privilege?—Flavius J. VanVorhis in National Trust.

It is not necessary to explain in detail how it came about. It may be impossible to do this with complete accuracy. Some very important factors, however, may be mentioned:

The storms are coming your way. Are you prepared for them. You may be the next one to suffer. Is your property so protected that you will not be deprived of home and property without having made provisions for them in the way of insurance? This is the time of year to look up your insurance policies. Have you done so? Do you know what a FARGO MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, and have you your policy with them? If you have, and your property is fully covered, you can rest secure. In 1899 this company paid 431 losses amounting to \$38,000, and met a FARGO contested claim during the entire year. This is a conservative company, and their business is conducted on sound principles, and their members are satisfied with them. If you have not your insurance with this company, why not take out a policy with them at once? If you are insured in a stock company, why do you remain with them? Why no, insure in a safe company, where the business is carried for less than

Eire, Lightning, Cyclone

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Bilioousness

"I have used your valuable CASCARETS and I feel perfectly cured. I could do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to all who are afflicted with biliousness. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family."
—EDW. A. MARX, Albany, N. Y.

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