Ladies, You'd Never

You never find out the goodness of things and the goodness of purchasing places, if you'd never gone about and examined. You read our ad in the Independent and you respond to it, but there's many of you who do not come here because you do not know of the goodness of our goods. It has been a short time only since we opened up a department for *Ladies' Shoes*. We advertised it and many of you came here; 'twas a new idea to read about ladies' shoes in "The Nebraska," but the good word carried by customers who have traded here, and who found bigness and goodness in this department, have returned to us until we've as many women folks buying shoes here as men, and our men's department is beyond a doubt the foremost of any in the west. We want you women folks to read our advertisements, this is a *women's store* as well as a *man's store*. We've the most complete line of *ladies'* shoes and *ladies'* suits in Omaha. We want you to get in the way of coming here when you want bigness and goodness for your money.

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FARNAM & 15 STS.
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Mention the Nebraska Independent When Writing

Majesty William I Wobbler for the United States and Emperor of Cuba, Porto Rico, Sandwich Islands, Guam, the Philippines, Sulu Tuititula and other provinces too numerous to mention.

The populist, democratic and silver republican county conventions for this county met in the Auditorium last Thursday and selected 47 delegates to the state convention and 45 delegates to the first congressional district convention. Enthusiasm was abundant and harmony prevailed. The populists endorsed Mr. Berge of this city for congress and Mr. Kent, the present deputy labor commissioner for the position of commissioner of public lands and buildings. The silver republicans also endorsed the candidacy of Mr. Berge, but the democrats declined to do so.

General P. H. Barry who was chosen as treasurer of the Nebraska delegation to the national convention at Sioux Falls has submitted the following report of the receipts and expenditures:

To members of Nebraska Delegation:

As treasurer of the Nebraska delegation at Sioux Falls convention, I desire to submit the following report:

Total amount of money received from various members of the Nebraska delegation, alternates and friends, $53.00, which has been expended as follows:

Rent for state headquarters	$45.00
James M. Neal for one sign for Nebraska headquarters	2.00
Victor E. Wilson for 42 flags	1.75
Victor E. Wilson for register book	.25
Total	$49.50
Balance on hand	$ 3.50

According to instructions of meeting, balance on hand has been turned over to Mr. J. H. Edmiston, chairman of State Central committee who has receipted for same.

Thanking all of our friends for their hearty co-operation while at Sioux Falls, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
P. H. BARRY.

The Peoples' Independent Congressional Convention for the third district will be held at Norfolk, June 26 at 2:30 p. m. The representation of the counties is the same as the state convention.

The cadet battalion of the State University is enjoying a pleasant and instructive encampment at Beatrice.

The Fitzgerald dry goods company advertise some excellent bargains in ladies' shirt waists this week. See their ad on this page.

The subscription blank in this week's issue is for the convenience of all friends of the Independent willing to assist in increasing its circulation. Read the premium offers on another page.

CONTEMPT OF COURT

The Supreme Court Has Issued an Order Citing One E. Rosewater to Appear and Show Cause Why He Should not be Fined

Following is the court's order, which was sent to the sheriff of Douglas county for service:

In the supreme court of the state of Nebraska: State of Nebraska, Plaintiff, against Edward Rosewater and the Bee Publishing Company, (a corporation, Defendants.—Order to show cause: Now, upon presentation to the court of the information of Constantine J. Smyth, as attorney general of the state of Nebraska, wherein the said Edward Rosewater and the Bee Publishing company, a corporation, are charged with falsely, unlawfully, wilfully, maliciously and contemptuously causing to be printed and published and printing and publishing certain scandalous, defamatory and malicious falsehoods of and concerning the supreme court of the state of Nebraska, and certain of the judges thereof for the purpose and with the intent, maliciously to sully the honor and impair the efficiency of said court, and cause it to be brought into public scandal, disrepute and odium and to influence unduly and obstruct the proceedings and hinder due administration of justice in the cause of the state of Nebraska on the relation of Constantine J. Smyth, as attorney general, against Frank A. Kennedy et al., defendants, now and at the times named in said information pending in the said court, and upon consideration thereof it is by the court ordered that said information be filed and cause docketed in the name of the state of Nebraska against Edward Rosewater and the Bee Publishing company, a corporation, be and such is hereby ordered and directed to appear in the said supreme court on Tuesday, the 5th day of June, 1900, at 9 o'clock a. m., then and there to show cause, if any they have, why they should not be punished for contempt of this court. Service of a copy of this order to be made by the sheriff of Douglas county on each of said defendants.

T. L. NORVAL,
Chief Justice.

The Bee has published a series of editorials of the most defamatory articles concerning the judges of the supreme court which have ever appeared in print. The editor of the Grand Island Journal has been indulging in the same sort of business and he is also cited to appear. When we remember how the populists were denounced because they dissented from the opinion of the U. S. supreme court in the case of the income tax, the action of these two republican editors show how sincere they were when they pretended that they had so great veneration for the courts.

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PUBLIC OWMERSHIP

The Populists Demands Gain Adherents Among all Classes of the People

The growth of populist principles is phenomenal. Men in every station of life are begining to advocate them. Until of late but feeble support has been given by the daily press, but as time passes one great daily after another falls into line. The New York Journal, far and away the greatest daily published in this or any other country in the extent of its circulation and the ability of its writers, is an out and out advocate of the whole populist platform. The following is what it says about the public ownership of the railroads, telegraphs and telephones.

It is often said that the public ownership and management of railroads would be impracticable in this country, because men of sufficient ability to carry on the business could not or would not be secured by the government. Well, let us suppose a case.

Suppose the railroad system of the United States were a national affair, as the postal system is now. Suppose the head of the department of railroads were a cabinet officer, as the postmaster-general is today. Suppose there were a vacancy in that office, and the president were looking for a man to fill it. Suppose he went to Yale and picked out a young man just graduated at the age of twenty-one and entirely without any record of personal achievements to distinguish him from any other youth of his age. What would the country say?

That is the way in which the plan of private ownership works. Mr. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Yale, '99, is to be the ruler of a railroad system greater than that of France. He is to be put above the venerable Senator Depew and all the other able men who have spent their lives in the study and practical application of the science and art of transportation.

If private railroads are well managed, as most of them are, it is because they are operated by skillful hired superintendents, such as the government could easily employ, and does now employ in its postal service. The owners of the stock are simply enormously expensive superintendents. Young Mr. Vanderbilt doubtless deserves any reasonable amount of good fortune, but it is hard to see what service he can render to the American transportation system commensurate with the share of its earnings that will be handled over by him.

Here is a winning issue for the democracy. Here is a live policy for the party to adopt in place of the dead and decaying policies foisted upon it by leaders who are afraid to open their eyes in daylight without goggles.

Let the next democratic national convention demand the immediate acquisition of the telegraphs and telephones by the government, and of the railroads as fast as the national transportation system can be organized.

For the telegraphs and telephones no delay for organization will be needed. The work will already have been accomplished by the gigantic trust just forming. For each branch of the business it is practically complete now. The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Bell Telephone Company are monopolies each almost as complete in its own sphere as the postoffice. When they are combined nothing will be left for the government but to take possession. If the democracy will accomplish that it will have done a piece of constructive work that will show the country that it is not merely a party of fault-finding and obstruction, but one that can lead the way to progress.

For the year ending March 31, 1900, the total estimated revenues of Prussia amounted to $581,581,837, of which $321,490,629 came from the state railways. The net profits of the railways were $132,752,352. The total amount raised by direct taxation was $45,782,950, and by indirect taxation $19,721,250. The interest on the entire public debt, including all the money raised for the purchase of railroads and for every other purpose, was $56,921,311. Thus the profits on the government railroads paid the interest on the debt, balanced the whole amount raised by taxation, direct and indirect, and left $10,326,841 over, which is more than three times the cost of supporting the King (Prussian Kings being much cheaper than our kings of finance).

Prussia has 30,368 miles of government railroads and 2,498 miles belonging to private owners. It is the policy of the government to acquire the few remaining private lines as rapidly as possible.

In 1889 42 companies operated 76.4 per cent of the trunk line mileage of Russia. In 1899 there were only 9 companies, operating 40 per cent, while the government operated 60 per cent, or 16,414 miles. The Russian state railroads, formerly run at a loss, now bring in a profit, notwithstanding the fact that the government has built so many lines for military purposes, without regard to commercial considerations.

In Austria proper the government owns and operates 4,700 miles of railroad and operates 1,260 miles more belonging to private companies. Lines owned and operated by corporations amount to 4,862 miles. In Hungary the government operates 4,876 miles of its own and 5,439 miles belonging to companies, against 1,822 miles owned and operated by corporations.

In France most of the railroads are run by strictly regulated corporations, but all of them, by the terms of their charters, will become the property of the nation between 1950 and 1960.

In Italy the government owns 5,608 miles of railroad and private companies 3,681. The state railroads are operated by corporations under contracts which may be termintaed in 1905.

In Belgium 2,069 miles of railroad are operated by the state and 798 miles by corporations.

In the Netherlands there are 961 miles of private railroads.

In Switzerland the voters have decided by the referendum to acquire the entire railroad system of the country.

In Sweden the government owns 2,283 miles of railroads and corporations 4,067 miles. In Norway the proportions are 1,120 miles of public to 93 miles of private road.

In Portugal there are 507 miles of government railroad and 957 belonging to companies.

In Denmark the government owns 1,108 miles and the corporations 460.

England has private railroads, but her colonies and dependencies have gone in for public ownership.

In India only 3,690 miles out of 22,491 belong to private companies, although they operate nearly 12,000 miles belonging to the government or the native states.

In every colony of Australasia the government owns all or most of the railroads. In New South Wales it owns the street car lines as well.

In Cape Colony the government owns 2,348 miles of railroad against 350 miles in private hands.

In Natal the government owns all the railroads.

In Egypt it owns all but 72 miles out of 1,166.

In Japan, Chile, Argentina and Brazil the railroad systems are divided between public and private ownerships.

We have very little company in our policy of exclusive private control over our means of transportation. About the only countries that go with us on that line are England and Spain.

But when we come to telegraphs we are more lonesome yet. England and Spain have their postal telegraph systems. So does every country in Europe, every country in Asia of any importance, every colony of note in Africa, every colony in Australasia, and the principal republics of America. We loom up in solitary grandeur as the only great country in the world that permits a part of its postal system to remain in private hands. And even we are operating railroads and telegraphs with success in the Philippines and telegraphs in Porto Rico, although we cannot give our own people the benefits enjoyed by our "subjects."

In other countries cities poorer than ours own their own street car lines, gas works and electric light plants.

It is estimated that one year's sales of ice in New York at a reasonable price would pay the whole cost of a municipal ice plant and leave a surplus for something else.

Some persons who admit that public ownership would be a good think in itself ask where the people would get all the billions of dollars needed to buy out the public utilities now controlled by private monoplies.

Bear this in mind: The people are paying for all these things now.

Every cent of their value comes from public contributions. If the people ceased to patronize them the Vanderbilts, the Goulds and the Huntingtons would be paupers.

If the people can pay interest on the cost of the railroads now, they could pay it if the roads were their own property, especially as in that case they would have very much less to pay. The peolpe'smoney built the plants of the Ice Trust. It could equally well build plants of the people's own.

It is no experiment that we are proposing. Other countries have done the experimenting and are now marching confidently ahead. The question for us is whether we shall sit stolidly, like Chinamen, with our ears closed to the lessons of progress.

Put government ownership in the democratic platform.

Hail Insurance

The season for farmers to insure their crops is now well begun and as there are several new Hail Companies started up this year the field is full of agents from the several companies, and it is well that every farmer knows which company he insures in.

We are in a position to know of the condition of the several companies and will say that THE UNITED MUTUAL HAIL ASSOCIATION of Lincoln began the season with three thousand members in good standing and there is no question about their five year policies being good as some of the agents for other companies are now advertising over the country that the policies for a five year period is not good but there is no more reason why a hail policy cannot be written on a five year period than a fire policy can, so that the arguments put up by these agents that a five year policy is no good is absolutely without foundation.

The old State Mutual Hail Insurance Association of Iowa writes nothing but five year policies and is the oldest Hail Company in the United States and paid in its third year of existence $287,000 in losses and the laws of Iowa in regard to the length of time a policy or membership may be written are identically the same as our Laws of Nebraska, so that what these agents say in regard to not being able to collect from members and pay losses on five year policies is absolutely false, and we believe is done with a selfish motive for the purpose of getting the uninformed farmers to insure in his company.

The United Mutal Hail Insurance Association paid more for hail losses during the season of 1899 than has ever been paid for hail losses in the history of the state of Nebraska, and they are now writing more hail insurance alone than all the other Hail Insurance Companies in the state combined, and they are the only company in the state that confines its business strictly to the eastern part of the state. If their is no agent in your locality, write the Home Office for blanks and particulars, Rooms 315 and 316, Richards Block, Lincoln, Neb.

Public sentiment is against the idea of vested rights in an appointive office. Whatever may be the merits of Dr. Lang's controversy with the governor (and this writer has all along had high regard for the executive ability of Dr. Lang and believes he has conducted the institute for feeble-minded in an admirable manner,) his action in holding on by means of injunction will not meet with hearty approval of the thousands who are sick and tired of government by injunction. The governor is directly responsible to the people for the conduct of all state institutions wherein he is given the appointing power. When in his judgment a change is necessary or desirable, there is but one wise course for the appointee to pursue: Settle up his accounts, pack his traps, and move out. The people will settle with the governor if occasion requires; but they have no patience with the appointee who attempts to hold on by invoking the aid of the courts

A LITTLE ANCIENT HISTORY

Some Interesting Things That Mr. Yates Seems to Have Forgotten.

Republican papers are beginning to fire a few "prosperity" small-bore guns as "range-finders," keeping in reserve what they believe to be real "Long Toms" for the heated battle which will come later. After firing a few rounds from their balance of trade gun, which, upon examination, proved to be breech-burnt, and more dangerous to the gunners than to the enemy, and has been thrown into the junk pile, they now bring forward the bank deposit gun and are burning considerable valuable powder in firing it.

Under the caption, "Beats All Records," the Omaha Bee Wednesday morning used a column of valuable space talking about the deposits in the Omaha National banks. The year 1882 has been regarded as high-water mark in the matter of deposits in national banks in Omaha, but the following figures show that 1900 overtops it:

Deposits in Omaha National Banks:

Date.	No. Banks.	Capital.	Deposits.
May, 1900	8	$3,750,000	$20,394,249
July, 1892	9	4,000,000	19,657,393
Excess over high-water mark			$736,856

A quotation from Henry W. Yates, in the article mentioned, is good reading at this time, especially when read in connection with a document which Henry W. Yates heartily endorsed in 1894:

YATES IN 1900.

"Almost anybody can tell you as well as can the bankers," said Henry W. Yates, of the Nebraska National bank, "the reasons for the increased deposits of the Omaha banks. Any one can see the reasons all around him. It is the result of the prosperity that commenced with the administration of President McKinley. McKinley did not, of course, cause the rainfall or the crops to grow but his election restored confidence as to our standard of value, which, in its beneficial results, supplemented what nature afterwards supplied, and hence prosperity. This condition pictures the prosperity not only of Nebraska, but throughout the United States. Of course, however, the deposits of the Omaha banks are an indication, primarily of the prosperity of Nebraska."

YATES IN 1894.

"The Business Men's Association of Nebraska, Omaha, October 18, 1894.—Nebraska's Prosperity Paramount to Party Politics.—To the Voters of Nebraska: Four years ago prohibition threatened the prosperity of Nebraska. The business men of Omaha and the state, without regard so party affiliation, then united in a determined effort to ward off the danger, and largely through their efforts, prohibition was defeated.

"Today Nebraska is threatened with populist domination. As business men, regardless of partisan politics, we again unite to avert the blight and business depression which the supremacy of populism would entail upon our state.

"Our character, reputation, credit and business relations as a state are determined by our acts and conduct as a body. If we collectively act in accord with unsound or dishonest business principles, if we favor repudiation of our debts, or evince a desire and intention to legislate in unfair hostility toward our creditors, we shall receive, as we shall deserve, the condemnation of the business world. In such event all creditors would refuse to make new loans and to extend the time of those already made. Capital would discontinue business relations within our state. The development of our resources, the growth of our industries, the extention of our commercial relations, all will meet with sudden and lasting check if once the people of the state elect the populist ticket, and thus show themselves in sympathy with the desperate and discredited doctrines of those who openly avow themselves the enemies of capital.

"On next election day the citizens of Nebraska will stand at the parting of the ways. Our acts will then manifest our disposition in respect to our business obligations. We then enroll ourselves either in favor of sound business principles or in opposition thereto. By our votes on that day we indicate to the business world our character as a state, and our reputation will be made or marred according to the wisdom or folly of our choice.

"The importance of the situation cannot be overestimated. Throughout the business centers of our country the action of our state will be closely watched. If we elect state officers in whom the business world has no confidence, and favor the unsound, radical and unsafe theories of the populists, we thereby drive from the state the foreign capital now here, and deter from all further investments among us.

CALAMITY

"To elect the populist ticket is to discredit Nebraska in the eyes of the world; it is to proclaim that those who boast of their hostility to capital are in the majority in our commonwealth; it is todiscourage enterprise; to suspend our progress; to cause a heavy shrinkage of values; to raise our rates of interest; to make long time loans difficult or impossible to obtain; to make the name of our state a by-word of reproach, and to vie with Kansas and Colorado for the humiliation of being the most discredited state in the union.

"To prevent such misfortune, to arouse among the voters of this state such an active, honest public sentiment as will, finding its expression through the ballot, preclude the possibility of populist supremacy in Nebraska, this association has been formed. The personality of candidates is not controlling when the issue is between honest, economic principles on one side, and, on the other, doctrines repudiated by the commercial world.

"The business men of Nebraska, through this association, call upon its citizens to aid in this endeavor to defeat populism, and thereby uphold and preserve the credit of our state."—signed by several hundred prominent men of Omaha.

Yet the people in November, 1894, did elect a populist governor, notwithstanding these prophecies of dire calamity; and two years later "cleaned out the state house." In 1894 it seemed that prosperity or adversity depended wholly on the election of state officers. In 1900 these quondam calamity howlers, now transformed into prosperity shriekers, pretend to believe that the prosperity or adversity of Nebraska people depends wholly upon the national administration.

In 1894 these calamityites said, "To elect the populist ticket is * * * to raise our rates of interest; to make long time loans difficult or impossible to obtain." Today one of them said:

"In my judgment there are two reasons for this increase in the deposits of the Omaha banks," said the cashier of another well known institution. "The first is that the farmers in eastern Nebraska are more prosperous today than they have ever been before. As a matter of fact, they are so well fixed that it is practically impossible for banks to obtain any farm loans, and when one is found the rate must be made low. It is not an uncommon thing for a banker to offer a loan on desirable farm property at 5½ per cent, and be told by the one to whom the proposition is made that he can secure whatever he needs from his neighbor across the way—another farmer—for 4 per cent. This means that the farmers have money which they are depositing in the country banks, and these in turn are placing their surplus funds in the city banks.

In view of the little ancient history recited before, the people are justified in taking republican statements "with a grain of salt." Republican calamity productions failed to come true—perhaps their prosperity pictures may turn out to be the glaring work of political daubers.

The Lancaster county populist convention last Thursday instructed its 47 delegates to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Hon. Sidney J. Kent for commissioner of public lands and buildings. The motion to instruct received many hearty seconds from delegates in various parts of the county, showing the great popularity of Mr. Kent among his home people.

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Of the celebrated "Stanley" Brand made in all the popular materials—Batistes, Chambrays, Cheviots, Lawns, Dimities, Percales in plain color and fancy stripes, dots and figures. Immense assortment to select from, unapproachable values.
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To Destroy Trusts

Mere railing against trusts will accomplish nothing for the relief of the people. The people's party eight years ago offered a solution of the trust question and have been offering it ever since. It is this: Kill off the money trust by taking away the special privileges now accorded the national banks and have the government resume its function of issuing all money, whether gold, silver or paper. Kill off discrimination in freight and express rates by public ownership of railroads and express lines. Kill off the trust in information by public ownership of all telegraph and telephone lines. When this is done, the "industrials" will perish from the face of the earth. When every dollar is issued by the government and is a full legal tender to pay all debts; when every man can ship for the same rates as any other man or set of men; and when every man can use the telegraphs and telephones for the same price as every other man or set of men, then the backbone of every trust is broken. Public utilities must be owned by the public and operated by the government in the interest of all the people; and private utilities must be owned by the citizens individually and operated by them in their own interests. This is the key-note of populism. It is the death-knell of trusts.

DE FRANCE.

Can it be possible that the Nebraska contingent in Cuba had been telling the federal brigade there about the wonderful republican defelcations in Nebraska? Nebraska takes off her head piece to any republican thief who can out-steal the republican thieves of Nebraska. The American dons in Cuba seem to have no difficulty in imitating their Spanish predecessors.

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Go to one of the leading populists or democrats in your neighborhood and have him give you a list of those who should take the Independent, or make such a list yourself, then go to each of them and tell them of the special offer we are making for the Independent from June 1st to November 6th. Show them a copy of the paper. Tell them the rate is practically half the regular subscription price; that you are trying to earn a premium—a picture of Mr. W. J. Bryan, three valuble educational books, or the splendid watch which we offer you. You will be surprised at the little effort necessary to complete the club. If you don't get all at once send in what you get right away and we will keep a record of what you send, and when the club is complete will send the premium desired.

GO TO WORK AT ONCE

before someone else gets up a club in your neighborhood and makes it more difficult for you. Start to-day—don't put off until tomorrow. It is easy enough—try it and help to insure the election of Mr. Bryan to the presidency. Address

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