ADVICE FOR GAGE

It is Directed to the Wrong Person and is a Waste of Time—Talk to the Right One

A great many republican papers have been giving advice to Secretary Gage recently concerning the retaliatory duties on Russian sugar. Why these editors should address their remarks on this subject to Secretary Gage is past comprehension. Why don't they talk to Havemeyer? He is the man who issued the order and not Secretary Gage. What is the use of talking to an apprentenice when the principal can be as easily spoken to? The Milwaukee Sentinel talks this way:

"The time has come when some person who has influence with Mr. Gage should gently but firmly urge him to take advice from the department of justice with a view to extracting himself from his present difficulty. If he should continue on the course he has adopted he will inevitably destroy our Russian commerce, and he will not increase the friendship of that nation for the United States, a friendship that has stood the test of time and trial, a friendship that interposed the grim presence of the imperial navy between the republic and its enemies in an hour of great national peril. In this particular instance sentiment and practical common sense are in perfect alignment."

The Baltimore American is still more pointed and it talks after this fashion:

"This is getting to be a very serious matter. If the secretary wants to conduct tests in the higher mathematics concerning Russia's or any other country's sugar he should try his hand on mathematicians, and not on American commerce. Russia is willing, in spite of what has occurred, to forget and forgive. She will reduce the duties on all American goods tomorrow if this government will withdraw its uncalled for decision with regard to Russian sugar. She attaches no importance to the sugar, for very little of it finds its way to the United States; but when the czar says he does not give a bounty to sugar, and everyone else except the secretary says so, too, it is not looked upon as a particularly high compliment for the government to say that he lies. That the secretary will be forced to recede from his position goes without saying, and he can do so as gracefully now as later."

Social Control

The book of Dr. Ross, now of the Nebraska university, is receiving favorable criticism in unlooked for quarters. It is so forceful in language, so eminently scientific, yet written in style that is so captivating to the ordinary English reader and the subject treated of such vital importance to society in general at the present time, that thinking men of all classes are interested. The other day the Chicago Tribune (who would have imagined it) had a favorable notice of the book nearly a column long. The first two paragraphs of the article are as follows:

"Edward A. Ross, formerly of the Leland-Stanford university, has just completed a work undertaken six years ago—an analysis of social control. The resulting book—it bears the title "Social Control" (Macmillan)—is most astonishing, for it is thoroughly scientific and unbiased, written in a style which must attract anyone who begins the first chapter. Keen analysis of social influences are expressed in vigorous, untechnical English, with an abundance of unexpected figures of speech which will stick to the memory. For instance: 'Law works to the line, but public opinion is the jet of compressed air that clears our corners and crevices that the clumsy broom of the law will never reach.' Or, again, 'That there are people who, when they hear of a suicide, dare not look at a razor is a pity; but we cannot all go bearded to spare their susceptibilities.'

In dividing his work into three parts, "The Grounds of Control," "The Means of Control" and "The System of Control," Mr. Ross is clearly aware of the difference to be made in the discussion. Under the first head he outlines the problem and describes the roles which sympathy, sociability, the sense of justice, and individual reaction play in existing society. "In any case," he says, "it is important to know what human nature can furnish in the cause of social harmony. The gulf between private ends and public ends, between the aims of the individual and the aims of his fellows, is bridged from both sides, and we must know what abutments and spans are furnished by the individual himself, if we are to measure the extent of the moral engineering that must be undertaken by society." And then he sets out "to take stock of the moral capital of the person."

Mr. Fleming's Opinion.

Congressman Fleming of Georgia thus comments upon the one majority decision of the supreme court:

"In three great crises which have occurred since the war where the supreme court was directly concerned, the republican party has invariably carried its point by one majority and has never wasted any of its resources in getting a larger majority than one.

"First, there was the electoral commission, under which Tilden was defrauded of his election by the people. That decision was in favor of the republican party by one majority—all it needed.

"Next there was the income tax decision, in which the republican party found it necessary to limit the power of congress under the constitution, and it succeeds in reversing the law that had stood for a hundred years, and did it by one majority—all it needed.

"Then again there was the Porto Rican tax cases, in which the republican party found it necessary to enlarge the powers of congress under the constitution, and it succeeded in reversing the accepted principles of law that had stood for a hundred years and did it by one majority of the court—all it needed.

"Every good citizen is impelled to give the court the fullest credit for sincerity and honesty, and these three instances of one majority will no doubt be accepted by the public as mere coincidences. But I venture the assertion that if the republican party continues to get many more such critical decisions by one majority, the average American mind will come to the conclusion that it is not altogether due to luck."

A TARIFF TRUST

After Watering Its Stock Five or Six Times Over It Starts to Catch More Gudgeons—Will They Bite?

To trace all the bond and stock arrangements of the separate firms controlled by the new tobacco trust would be a long task. But its new issues may readily be compared in a brief table with the outstanding capital of the three lesser trusts it absorbs:

Three Original Trusts—	
Common stock	$109,345,350
Preferred stock	65,845,350
Total	$175,190,700
The New Trust—	
Common stock	$ 30,000,000
Pref. stock (unchanged)	65,845,350
Bonds given for old common stock	154,000,000
Total	$249,845,350

Without extinguishing one dollar of old indebtedness, without adding to earning power, except by the prospect of stifled competition, here is nearly $75,000,000 of capital increase over a total already doubtless very far beyond the actual value of plant and stock.

The new company is typical. To what may it look for profits upon its tremendous nominal capital if not to the operation of the protective tariff, which reserves to it the world's best market beyond danger of interference?

The economists may say what they please, the statisticians may manipulate their figures and the financiers may argue the whole year through, but The Independent will never believe until the test of time proves that it is mistaken, that business organized on that basis can endure. If the tariff upon which the whole thing is based is allowed, by the indifference or ignorance of the mass of voters, to remain, dividends on such an amount of watered stock can never be collected and when they fail, a receiver and a collapse is inevitable. But will the tariff stand? Will the people forever vote money out of their own pockets into the pockets of millionaires and trust promoters for the sake of "voting 'er straight" at every election?

PLEASE WAKE UP

A Call Upon the Democratic Press to Get on Their Fighting Clothes and go for the Republicans

Editor Independent: The lethargy of the whole democratic press is past belief. If ever a party was pledged to oppose a policy, the republicans were bound to oppose an expanding money volume. During the campaign of '96 they had argued for low prices—"No fifty-cent dollar." "Open the mills and not the mints." "We have money enough." "What we need is confidence," etc., etc. For twelve months after "confidence was restored" they pressed their avowed policy as planned by Cleveland, Carlisle & Co. ... I remember correctly that period saw more failures and in far greater amounts than any previous year in our history. The democratic position of '96 was vindicated and our papers saw it then.

Then came the Indian famine with its high prices for farm products. It brought relief directly to the farmer and indirectly to the workingmen just as we, during the campaign, had shown. Here the democratic press began to weaken. It pointed out the cause of the higher prices, but failed to show how the rise was demolishing the g. o. p. contention that low prices and dear money were desirable. It allowed the republicans to detract attention from their still warm "fifty-cent dollar" talk.

Once again: Under pretense of providing revenue for the Spanish the republicans passed a bill for coining the seignorage—a complete backdown from their position of "we have money enough." Yet our papers had not one word to say. That law is in force yet. McKinley, the opponent of silver, has coined more silver than any other president—full-sized, standard, sixteen to one, full legal tender dollars, too—just like our others. And it hasn't driven out gold! And it, with the unexpected increase in gold and the issuing of $100,000,000 of paper through the banks has brought higher prices, and insofar as they affect the extractive industries—mining and farming—they have been beneficial, just as we in 1896 said they would be. Why have not our papers awakened to this change of front and vindication of the bimetallic position?

Again, congress passed a banking law and pretended that it established the gold standard. It did nothing of the kind. It was a bad bill and our press condemned it, but why did it allow the act to carry false colors. Why are the republicans allowed to "pretend" that we have the gold standard when we have not?

The position of the democrats in '96 concerning a contracting vs. an expanding currency, have been borne out in every point while the republicans have been forced to abandon every position they then assumed, except the minor one of opposition to coinage on private instead of public account. I know of no other such change, such reversal of policy on the part of a party in power in all history. Certainly never before has an opposition press allowed such a vindication of its position to pass unnoticed. One of these days the republican press will be pointing to per capita circulation as a "result" of prosperity. (They have already been at it.—Ed. Ind.) Would we not much better be showing the cause and effect in their proper relation, before they try to reverse them?

Pardon this long recital of familiar facts and believe me an earnest friend.

A BRYAN DEMOCRAT.

These Bull Fights

Various letters to the contrary notwithstanding, the bull fights at South Omaha, during the street fair, will evidently take place, as all preparations therefor are made. The animals and Mexicans have already arrived, and will no doubt be used. If the bull fights are not "genuine" they will be so nearly so that the average sucker who pays to see the show can't tell the difference.—Saunders County Journal.

FIVE CENT TELEGRAMS

They are Sent Between Chicago and Milwaukee by the Western Union Company

The enormity of telegraph charges by the great monopoly will finally percolate into the brains of the business and laboring world. It may take some years yet to get the information there, but finally it will be accomplished. At the present time an independent company is sending messages at European rates between Chicago and Milwaukee while the Western Union sends them to favored patrons for five cents.

In answer to an inquiry whether the Chicago & Milwaukee Telegraph company's lines, which have been used almost exclusively for board of trade business, were going to be open for a general commercial business, the local manager, M. P. Allis, said:

"We have been sending out a large number of messages for bankers and business men, who can be reached for delivery by telephone call, and we are now going to extend this business by advertising it. We will accept and send any message at the rates quoted which can be delivered by telephone either in Chicago or Milwaukee. You see nearly every business house is now accessible by telephone. No arrangement has been made for the delivery of messages in any other way than over the telephone wires, but I suppose they will be mailed to the persons for whom they are intended later. We have been delivering board of trade messages at the same rate which we now offer to people who are on the telephone systems in either Chicago or Milwaukee."

"I don't think this move on the part of the Chicago & Milwaukee will make any difference with our arrangements," said M. W. Hamblin, the manager of the Western Union company's offices in Milwaukee. "We have been sending board of trade messages at the rate of five cents for 10 words and one cent for each additional word, while our regular rate for commercial business is 25 cents for 10 words and two cents for each additional word. Of course, I do not know what the Western Union will do; I cannot speak for the company."

H. J. Ramsey, the night manager of the Postal Telegraph company, said the Chicago & Milwaukee company was confined to the two cities of Milwaukee and Chicago for its business, and that it did not amount to enough to warrant the Postal company in taking any notice of this apparent cut in the rates.

Betsy Ross and the Flag

Although the United States is the youngest of the great powers of the world, the stars and stripes is one of the oldest flags now in use among the nations. One hundred and twenty-three years ago the continental congress unanimously adopted the design of Mrs. Betsy Ross of No. 239 Arch street, Philadelphia, wife of Col. Ross of the patriot army, as the national emblem. It is said that General Washington himself instructed Mrs. Ross as to the design. He suggested that the stars be six-pointed, but the lady held to it that five-pointed ones were the more artistic, and Washington and his committee adopted her suggestion. The flag was first displayed by the continental troops, under their noble leader, at Cambridge, although it was not until nearly two years later that the continental congress formally recognized its official existence. Capt. John Paul Jones, that intrepid sailor and commander, was the first to fling the stars and stripes to the breeze from the masthead of a vessel.

The action of the continental congress was upheld in later years, when, on April 4, 1817, it was enacted: "That on and after the 4th of July, 1818, the flag of the United States be 13 horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be 20 stars, white in a blue field. That on the admission of every new state in the union, one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th day of July then next succeeding such admission."

Since that time star after star has been added to the union, until there are now 45, forming a constellation typical of the greatest nation in the world. No other flag on earth has such an unsullied record until within the last two years. No other flag has ever witnessed the victorious outcome of every war waged under its folds.

Government Ship Building

When congress was about to authorize the construction of the last batch of war ships the editor of this paper urged, as he had done on similar occasions before, that some of the vessels should be built in the navy yards. Congress refused to take this advice. The secretary of the navy opposed it on the ground, which the reports of the officers in charge disproved, that construction in the navy yards was slower and more expensive than construction by contract.

Just now there is a machinists' strike. The yards in which the new war ships are under way are engaged in it. Work on the vessels has stopped. The argument that ships can be built more quickly in private than in public yards thus disappears at the start.

But what about the penalties for delay that are provided for in every contract? Oh, that is all right. It is stipulated in the contracts that no penalties shall be imposed when the delays are caused by strikes. The ships may lie on the stocks indefinitely; European powers may rush their naval programs ahead, war may break out and we may suffer disaster for the lack of ships whose completion is overdue, but we have no means of enforcing the fulfillment of our contracts when the contractors are engaged in conflicts with striking workmen.

Let it be noted, too, that the government does not wait for the delivery of these ships before paying for them. It pays for them in installments as the work goes on, so that it has millions of money tied up in useless, half-finished hulls, not even earning interest.

If some of these ships were under construction in the navy yards the work would proceed without a hitch. The navy yard machinists have not struck. Repairs are going on as usual. Bear this in mind when the next naval appropriation bill comes up.—Chicago American.

The People Know

It has been demonstrated again that it is impossible to fool any considerable number of the American people for any considerable length of time. As the result of the sale of the building now occupied by the Armstrong Clothing Co. and a demand by the purchasers for possession of the building it was necessary for Mr. Armstrong to find a new location. There was no suitable building available and he found it best to have plans drawn and a building constructed especially for the clothing business. He will move his immense stock of clothing into the new building early in July. He is therefore making every effort to reduce the stock to the minimum before moving. Other clothing dealers announced special sales for various alleged reasons. But a visitor to the clothing stores will find that the people have not been misled. The crowd of purchasers is always found at Armstrong's store. He is offering real bargains and the people know it. They are buying now and will remember him with their continued patronage when he is settled in his new location.

Increase of Renters

A pop paper stated that the census returns show that half of the farmers in this country are renters. We did not believe it and asked several friends to size up the situation around them, and report. J. F. Harrison and E. A. Butterfield report 77 renters and 66 farm owners farming in Baker township. J. B. Carlisle reports that four miles in every direction from him more than half the farmers are renters. He is in the northeast corner of Bradshaw township. Let us hear from other parts of the county.—York Teller.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR

Permanently Located at Lincoln, It Will Open Its Gates to Visitors Aug. 30, and Continue to September 6

The State Fair association has published a finely printed pamphlet giving its premium lists and much other information.

By legislative enactment the Nebraska state fair is permanently located at the city of Lincoln, the capital of the state. The fair grounds adjoin the city on the north. From the city of Lincoln the grounds are reached both by steam railway and electric car lines, running every five minutes.

The late legislature appropriated money to purchase fair grounds and equip them with all modern improvements. All live stock will be provided for in new commodious barns.

Railroad conveniences and accommodations are complete. Lincoln is a western railroad centre. All western railroads centre there.

All exhibits are unloaded and reloaded immediately at the main entrance gate. Steam railway passenger trains run into the grounds.

Pure water in abundance from the city water works, in tanks on all parts of the grounds.

Two thousand dollars for county collective agricultural exhibits.

No charges to exhibitors for railroad switching.

All entries except speed are free, with few exceptions stipulated in the body of the premium list open to the world.

All buildings, halls and other improvements on the grounds in complete condition. Provisions ample in all respects.

The premium list has been carefully revised and prepared to meet the wants and pleasure of exhibitors. Every effort will be made on the part of the management to please and benefit all who will exhibit with us, as well as patrons who may visit.

The state capital has been found heretofore a most advantageous point at which to hold Nebraska state fairs. All conditions and environments for the fair of 1901 are most propitious, warranting the belief that all who exhibit or patronize can and will be greatly benefited.

The fair dates are August 30 to September 6. The fair proper will open on Monday morning, September 2, at 8 o'clock precisely, at which hour all exhibits must be in place, or they will receive no attention. From Friday, August 30, to the opening hour will be devoted to preparing and placing exhibits.

Blanks for making entries will be furnished on application. All entries can be made at any time not later than 8 o'clock Saturday evening, August 31. After that hour positively no entries will be received.

Exhibitors, at their own risk, can have place and space any day of the week preceding opening of the fair, September 2.

Hotel accommodations at Lincoln are ample in all respects, and no extortionate rates will be exercised.

Usual transportation facilities, freight, passenger, and express, will prevail as heretofore.

All rules and regulations made by the management will be rigidly enforced. This is but just to all concerned.

Premium list and speed program will be furnished by the secretary on application.

The office of the secretary, Robert W. Furnas, will be at Brownville until August 26, when it will be removed to Lincoln, at Lindell hotel, until Friday, August 30, when it will be removed to fair grounds.

Trans-Mississippi Congress

The trans-Mississippi Commercial congress will meet at Cripple Creek, Colo., July 16 to 20, inclusive. This meeting will be the twelfth session of the congress and it will be one of the most important gatherings in the west. As its name implies, the territory within the jurisdiction of the congress embraces that region across the great Mississippi river, including the whole of the arid and semi-arid states and territories. The entire trans-Mississippi territory has a population of upwards of 20,000,000 people. Some of the important themes for discussion will be: modern agriculture, irrigation development, forest preservation, good roads, live stock raising, mining, trade with the Orient, and other topics of live interest to western America.

A large and representative gathering is anticipated.

A SERIOUS QUESTION

Will Congress Repudiate the Doctrine of no Taxation Without Representation?

It is a fact that the administration was thrown into consternation by the decision of the supreme court. At least four cabinet councils were held before a course of action was decided upon. The first decision which was in effect that Porto Rico became a part of the United States and was subject to the limitations and protection of the constitution until congress acted, left the Philippines in a peculiar situation as far as the administration was concerned. What to do they did not know. The matter was left to Secretary Root, and after spending over forty-eight hours with a corps of clerks and assistant attorneys to aid him, he reported back to the cabinet that he gave it up and as far as he could see there was no way out except an extra session of congress. A further adjournment was taken and the matter was turned over to Attorney General Knox. The report of Knox on the subject is commented on by the New York World as follows:

"There is another and perhaps stronger reason than any given out at Washington for the administration's eager catch at the crafty Knox defiant-evasion of the supreme court's decision.

"The question at issue is the tariff wall between the Philippines and the United States—shall the republic deny its subjects even the privilege of free trade with their masters and tax them without their consent?

"It will be remembered that when this same question was asked as to Porto Rico the republicans of the middle west broke into open revolt against the administration's policy, and the bill which finally went through made the tariff a temporary provision for the pressing public necessities of the Porto Ricans and provided for speedy free trade. When the Philippines tariff comes before congress the question will have to be settled squarely upon the merits of its mirality. Congress will have to say definitely whether or not the republic declares taxation without representation a part of its permanent policy.

"Even in this hour of contempt for once reversed principles of human rights congress might hesitate frankly to repudiate the principle for which, as every schoolboy knows, the American Revolution was fought.

"The administration reasons: The longer this question is kept from congress the brighter the prospect of settling it on a 'business basis,' with no 'sentimental squeamishness' over stultification."

What Will Grosvenor Do?

It has been announced at Washington that Secretary of the Interior Hitchock, who has developed a strong interest in irrigation, and is preparing a report to the president, endorsing a system of irrigation dams for the arid lands of the west and recommending legislation by congress along this line.

The western trip made by the presidential party graphically demonstrated to the members the great need of irrigation dams, and showed the benefits derived from the work already accomplished. It has been further intimated at Washington that in his forthcoming message to congress the president will recommend an appropriation for the construction of storage reservoirs in the arid west.

Secretary Hitchock is now preparing a lengthy brief on the subject of irrigation legislation, and will, it is stated, recommend an appropriation for the Gila river dam in Arizona. He is basing his report on the surveys and recommendations of the geological survey of his department.

Last winter, Grosvenor and several other republican statesmen, not having got a tip from the White house, ventured out on their own hook and made asses of themselves by denouncing and repudiating the plank in the republican platform on irrigation. It was the only time in the history of any one of them when they made a move without instructions from headquarters and that was the exhibition that they made of themselves. Now that the administration is coming out strongly in favor of the irrigation of the arid lands, what will Grosvenor do? Will he say that he never said it or will he tell the truth and declare that he spoke without a tip?

Government Telegraphs

The United States government is running the telegraph system of Porto Rico. You can send a message there for 2 cents a word. It is also running the telegraphs of the Philippines. It has 5,000 miles of line connecting all the principal ports on each island, and it is about to connect the various islands with each other by cable. Two cents a word will carry a message from any point to any other on the same island, the distance being in some cases greater than from New York to Buffalo. And 4 cents a word will take a cable dispatch from any island to any other. When the United States government can give its subjects in its remote dependencies these advantages why cannot it do something of the same sort for its suffering citizens at home?—New York Journal.

If you are in need of paint your attention is directed to the ad. of B. O. Kostka to be found in this issue. The quality is the best and the price from 15 cents to 40 cents less per gallon than at retail stores. Send him your order by mail and mention The Independent.

Fast Time

Lightning speed was made by the St. Louis World's Fair special over the Wabash R. R. to Buffalo on Sunday, May 19. The special was made up of three Pullmans, one cafe and one special car. On board was Vice President Ramsey and directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The 715 miles between St. Louis and Buffalo was covered in fifteen and a half hours. The special raced over some portions of the road at 75 and 80 miles an hour, between Windsor and Buffalo, 252 miles, being made in 252 minutes. This includes a stop of 16 minutes at St. Thomas, and loss of time by slow down from Black Rock to Buffalo. For such a long run this breaks the world's record for fast time.

T. J. Doyle Attorney.

NOTICE OF SALE.

In the District Court of Lancaster County, Neb.

Hattie F. Harris, Clara L. Mansfield, Martha Howe, Rose Funke, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Ernest Funke, Frederick Funke and Edwin Funke Defendants

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska, made on the 20th day of June, 1901, in an action pending therein wherein Hattie F. Harris, Clara L. Mansfield, Martha Howe and Rose Funke are plaintiffs, and Rose Funke as administratrix of the estate of Ernest Funke, deceased, and Frederick Funke and Edwin Funke are defendants, the undersigned as referees to sell in partition sale, as upon execution, the following described real estate, to-wit: Beginning at a point one thousand seven (1007) feet south of the northeast corner of the southeast quarter (¼) of section one (1) in township nine (9) north of range six (6) east of the 6th P. M. according to the United States government survey, and running thence south on the east line of said section one (1) six hundred sixty (660) feet; thence west at right angles to said east line six hundred sixty (660) feet; thence north parallel to said east line six hundred sixty (660) feet in a line at right angles to said east line six hundred sixty feet to the place of beginning, containing ten acres of land, more or less. We will, on the 20th day of July, 1901, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, sell the above described real estate in pursuance of said order, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the east front door to the Court House in Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska.

WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN,
L. F. LEIGER,
O. S. WARD,
Referees.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1901.